

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.
The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 83; 12 M., 91; 3 P. M., 86; 6 P. M., 82; 9 P. M., 75; 12 M., 76. Average temperature, 82.5 F.



WEATHER FORECAST.
Forecast for Saturday and Sunday: Virginia and North Carolina—Showers, followed by fair weather Saturday and Sunday, fair, followed by fresh southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

VOL. 15. NO. 102.

RICHMOND VA. SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SITUATION MOST CRITICAL

Large Force of Boxers Marching on Tien Tsin.

BATTLE WAS FOUGHT Between Chinese and Boxers, Many of Latter Being Killed.

ASKS FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Minister Conger Has Cabled the State Department Saying There is No Improvement in Situation—Forces Have Been Sent to Protect American Interests at Peking and Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following telegram was received at the Navy Department this evening:

"TUNG KU, June 8.—June 3, landed forces protect American interests with consent China; fifty-six Peking, rest Tien Tsin. Nations sent force both cities. No hurry so far. British, Russian, Chinese admirals and twenty warships there. Crops likely to fail, cause probably more trouble near future. Our landing under McCalla June 5th, situation most critical. Russian force began fighting; landed fifty more men. Have requested Helena be sent immediately to protect interests; and interference with her, considered a matter of necessity; consider gunboat necessary as a base inside. Will act concert naval forces; other power protect interests if necessary. Meeting foreign naval officers today. British, Russian, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese and Americans arranged for combined action to protect life and property if required. Nine hundred men ashore. Twenty-five warships." "KEMPFER."

NO IMPROVEMENT.

Battle Fought With Boxers Near Tien Tsin.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Kempfer, on board the Newark, off the Taku forts:

"Tung Ku, June 8.—Battle yesterday between Chinese and Boxers near Tien Tsin. Large number of Boxers expected to reach Tien Tsin tomorrow." "KEMPFER."

Minister Conger, at Peking, also has been advised that there is no improvement in the situation, and asked for instructions.

Secretary Hay took the message to the cabinet meeting, where the answer will be framed. The State Department is steadily pursuing the line of policy laid down at the beginning of this Boxer trouble, of avoiding any interference with Chinese internal affairs, except in such measures as may be absolutely necessary for the protection of American life and property there. Especially it is desired to avoid commitments which might involve the European powers which might injure the United States in trouble.

Therefore, notwithstanding the ominous news conveyed in Admiral Kempfer's telegram, it seems probable that Minister Conger will be directed to stick to the same line of policy which he has pursued up to this time.

It is not to be understood by this that the United States Government is desirous of assuming any proper measure of responsibility, and the State Department officials are careful to point out that while retaining our independence of action our government is ready to act in concert with the European governments respecting this Boxer agitation. Thus at Taku Admiral Kempfer is acting in a similar manner to the commanders of the foreign war there assembled, although the latter are subject to the approval of no one.

At Tien Tsin, forty miles up the river, which the Admiral expects to be attacked tomorrow, the foreign naval commands are acting together. It is said that in case of an emergency involving jeopardy to the lives of foreigners, the United States marine at Tien Tsin might even be directed in their general movement by the senior officer ashore, although that officer might happen to be German, a Russian, or an Englishman. This temporary subordination of authority might be brought about by facts which exist solely through the military exigencies. The expectation is to be attacked by a host of Boxers. It is expected that the representatives to military practices, that order, life and property in the city can be maintained only by the assumption of authority of one competent military authority, while many casualties might mean defeat.

The naval officers here are confident that Tien Tsin proper is not in particular danger. The gunboat Helena will soon have the town under her guns, and there are believed to be foreign warships in position to co-operate.

Almost the only subject before the cabinet meeting to-day was the Chinese situation. Secretary Hay read a telegram from Minister Conger at Peking, in which he said there was no improvement in the situation, and asked for instructions. Secretary Hay stated after the meeting that a reply would be sent to Mr. Conger substantially reaffirming the one sent a day or two ago to the effect that he will be expected to do whatever is necessary to protect the lives of Americans and their property, and to maintain the dignity of this government. He will be instructed to form no alliance with any government. It is understood here that the representatives to the powers in Peking will call in a body on the Dowager Empress and represent the necessity of her taking vigorous action to suppress the Boxers.

It is assumed that Mr. Conger will join the other representatives here, that telegraphic communication is interrupted between Peking and Taku, a fact which will prove embarrassing to Minister Conger, should he find it necessary to call on Admiral Kempfer for reinforcements.

Five Hundred Boxers Killed.

Tien Tsin, June 8.—It is reported from Chinese official sources that 4,000 Boxers surrounded 1,500 Chinese troops between Leafa and Yong Tsin, yesterday, and according to the latest news fighting is still going on this morning. Officials say that 500 Boxers were killed, but give no account of the Chinese casualties.

Thirty of General Nib's troops encountered a body of Boxers three miles

RIDDICK VERDICT BY NOON TO-DAY

His Acquittal on Insanity Plea is Prophesied.

CLOSING ARGUMENT. Rare Treats of Eloquence, Logic and Pathos.

HUNG JURY NOT LIKELY.

Mr. Buford, Who is Making the Closing Address, is Indisposed and the Court Adjourned Early at His Request—Cogent Reasoning on the Insanity Plea.

(Staff Correspondence.)
LAWRENCEVILLE, Va., June 8.—Rev. Roane Riddick will probably know his fate by noon to-morrow. All the lawyers for the defense have spoken, and Commonwealth's Attorney Buford was nearly half through with his closing argument when the court adjourned this evening.

He will conclude in about three hours to-morrow. It is understood that the jury will easily reach a verdict not guilty on account of insanity.

This report may or may not be true, but there are good reasons for believing that it will be so. Mr. C. G. Goode has a speech he has been above the average.

The spectators have enjoyed a rare treat of eloquence, logic and pathos.

THE ARGUMENT.

It was about half past eight o'clock this morning when Mr. C. G. Goode began his address to the jury, in defense of Rev. J. E. R. Riddick.

Less than half the seats in the courtroom were occupied, but the crowd rapidly increased in numbers. Mr. Goode has a fine voice to form a stream so broad and deep that the conscientious juror could not get around it.

The lawyer's first argument, in support of the plea of insanity, was with reference to the insanity of the defendant. He showed that he had come of degenerate stock, and the lines in insanity were as firmly bred in him as in any living man.

Mr. Goode called attention to the prisoner's early life, of how he was disposed to be moody and showed a disposition to be alone, when quite young he was attacked by St. Vitus dance, and was ill for a long time, in the early seventies he was desperately ill with typhoid fever, at Clarksville, Va.

The attorney followed Riddick through his college days, and declared that when the young man was in South Carolina the evidence of his unbalanced mind was so broad and deep that the conscientious juror could not get around it.

He next went over the prisoner's career as a minister, contending that the evidence of the man's insanity had rapidly multiplied.

Referring to the testimony of Presiding Elder T. H. Campbell, Mr. Goode said that gentleman, while admitting that Riddick was insane, held strange views at times, would not admit that Riddick was insane.

"I think I can tell you why Mr. Campbell would not do that for," said Mr. Goode. "He had been Riddick's presiding elder. To have said he believed the young man insane and permitted him to continue to preach the gospel would have called forth an explanation from the mind of the presiding elder before he sheered, Mr. Campbell would have been dumb. I do not mean to say that Mr. Campbell did not tell the jury just what he believed, for he is a good man, but I think the minister gave honestly come to the conclusion he gave."

Mr. Goode said Riddick's conduct toward his good old father proved him to be either a crazy man or a fiend incarnate. It would be preposterous to bestow a pension on a man who had murdered his father with the understanding that it would be paid back out of proceeds from an insurance policy at his parents' death, and a few months later he found himself with a million dollars, he could not return that money at once.

A TELLING REPLY.

Mr. Goode made a telling reply to the argument of the prosecution that the fact that Riddick had been a successful pastor, preacher of able sermons, and a devoted to his social duties proved him sane. He replied by citing two cases. One was that a few years ago there lived at Boydton a lawyer of 35 years. He was the ablest attorney that has practiced at Boydton in Mr. Goode's recollection. He had a brilliant mind. This lawyer was sent as a delegate to the convention that nominated Phil. McKinney for Governor in 1884. That night he made one of the finest speeches Mr. Goode ever listened to. Next morning the gentleman and his wife were walking along the street in Richmond, and they met Mr. Lyons, an old friend of the lawyers. Mr. Lyons greeted the couple cordially and the attorney patted him on the head. Mr. Lyons said, "I am glad to see you, but I have heard that he had insulted his wife. By-standers interfered."

The lawyer was adjudged insane and finally committed suicide by cutting his throat while an inmate of the asylum at Williamsburg.

"Had this lawyer killed Mr. Lyons," said Mr. Goode, "if the testimony of his neighbors and friends had been accepted he would have been hanged, for they had noticed he was insane, except perhaps during the last few days of his residence at Boydton he manifested a good deal of ill temper. It would have been said of him, as of Riddick, he could not have been crazy, for he made fine speeches, was logical and systematic and a brilliant lawyer."

Mr. Goode did not call the name of the unfortunate lawyer, but nearly everyone in the courtroom recognized him as the late Chas. R. Finch.

Mr. Goode spoke about two hours, and he received the very closest attention of jury and spectators.

PATHEtic SPEECH.

Mr. Poage followed Mr. Goode. He is Mr. Riddick's brother-in-law, and his devotion to the prisoner has been very touching and touching. During the last few days he has been on the verge of physical collapse from overwork. His physical condition was against him, but he discharged his duty well. Mr. Poage is a man of great magnetism. He is a fine pleader. His word-picture of the two happy homes wrecked by this unfortunate tragedy brought tears to the eyes of some of his hearers.

Mr. Poage said it was a significant fact

But Gilligan declared to the Sheriff that he had now lost respect for her—in each other's embraces when the father came upon them—scene of Murder Described.

ISLE-OF-WIGHT COURTHOUSE, VA., June 8.—Special.—In the Gilligan trial today they got down into the case where it was good and warm. Some of the evidence introduced was almost of a sensational character, and a part of it is not fit to print.

Sheriff Edwards, of Surry county, repeated Gilligan's confession. Drs. Ward and Turner gave professional testimony.

"Little Boy" Wilson testified about Gilligan's threats.

Ancus Turner told of blood on the ground.

J. W. Stott introduced the fatal gun shot.

Elliott Thomas told of Gilligan borrowing a gun, and Davy Cotton, a negro, related facts incidental to the finding of the body.

One note, alleged to have been written by Miss Turner, but undated and unsigned, was read in court. Eight witnesses were finished, three more tomorrow; leaving forty-four others to go on.

MISS TURNER'S LETTERS READ

An Alleged Confession by Gilligan Was Recited.

THE SHERIFF'S STORY Some of His Statements Not Fit to Print.

HAD LOVED ISABEL TURNER.

But Gilligan declared to the Sheriff that he had now lost respect for her—in each other's embraces when the father came upon them—scene of Murder Described.

ISLE-OF-WIGHT COURTHOUSE, VA., June 8.—Special.—In the Gilligan trial today they got down into the case where it was good and warm. Some of the evidence introduced was almost of a sensational character, and a part of it is not fit to print.

Sheriff Edwards, of Surry county, repeated Gilligan's confession. Drs. Ward and Turner gave professional testimony.

"Little Boy" Wilson testified about Gilligan's threats.

Ancus Turner told of blood on the ground.

J. W. Stott introduced the fatal gun shot.

Elliott Thomas told of Gilligan borrowing a gun, and Davy Cotton, a negro, related facts incidental to the finding of the body.

One note, alleged to have been written by Miss Turner, but undated and unsigned, was read in court. Eight witnesses were finished, three more yesterday; leaving forty-four others to go on.

DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court was occupied this morning with two witnesses. One told of Gilligan's confession and the other gave expert testimony. The trial was late beginning this morning. The jury got into the courtroom about on time, and they were the first arrivals. The crowd came in slowly.

Sheriff Edwards brought the court order at 10:30. The jury was polled. Judge Hinton in regard to the court's use of the word "irrelative" yesterday, and which use Judge Hinton commented on that he, the court, had looked up the word last night and found it a proper word. Gilligan was brought into the room at 10:45.

B. D. Edwards, who is now serving his second term as Sheriff of Surry county, was sworn. He was the most important witness in the case. He testified that he had known the prisoner since January 15. The prisoner had come to the Sheriff's home about 8 o'clock in the morning and taken breakfast. Gilligan surrendered through Robert Ferguson's advice. The witness had been searching for the defendant several weeks.

GILLIGAN'S CONFESSION.

The witness took the prisoner to Scotland Wharf and to jail in Petersburg. Gilligan made a confession to the witness, but he did not read it without any inducement or promises.

Here is Gilligan's confession as told by the witness:

Gilligan said he was at Bacon's Castle Monday or Tuesday and that he killed Robert Turner at an entertainment. Miss Isabel Turner called Gilligan while he was passing. He went to her. She said: "Nick, come to my house; I want to see you."

Gilligan went there Wednesday night. He had been on the wharf this same day. It was snowing. He met Isabel on the wharf. Gilligan said he had better not go. She replied: "If you don't come, I will drown myself."

Gilligan promised to come. He was somewhat afraid that Mr. Turner objected to his coming. Gilligan went. He was not standing in an exposed place, but he was surrounded as Mr. Turner's. There were Mrs. Turner and Miss Turner in the house, Isabel came to him, saying: "Hello, Nick, are you here this soon?"

Nick said he had better go on, but Isabel asked him to stop awhile. He did wait, and took out the horse.

ISABEL CAME.

Isabel came with a light. The prisoner said: "What are you doing with a light? The moon is enough to come here where the light is."

Gilligan stayed. They were standing near a tree. He had his left arm about the girl's waist, and her right arm about his neck. Gilligan had a shot-gun around his neck. The muzzle was resting on his toe. Gilligan heard footsteps approaching. Both heard. He turned and would have run, but Isabel held him. He heard a click and saw Mr. Turner raise his gun and fired. He did not speak, but breathed a few times very loudly and died. Isabel said: "O, Nick, you have killed my father!"

He replied: "I had better go, but Isabel promised she would not tell. She went into the house. Gilligan went and peeped through the window to see if Isabel was keeping her promise. She was intending to her usual duties and everything was quiet."

The prosecution asked witness what else Gilligan had told him was said there that night.

The defense objected to the question and the jury was excluded. There followed an hour and a half. This was one of the most brilliant yet brought out. The attorneys talked for considerable time. The court ruled that the question was proper and every part of the confession should come out.

A LOST LOVE.

Exceptions were noted. The jury was brought back. Witness was asked the same question, and repeated a part of the confession not fit to print. When Gilligan had been asked by witness whether he loved Miss Turner, he said he had loved her once, but had lost respect for her.

The conversation between witness and Gilligan took place between Surry Courthouse and Scotland Wharf.

When cross-examined, Sheriff Edwards said he was one of the officers who sought to arrest Gilligan. Witness said he had never claimed any reward, and did not expect any. Witness said he saw Gilligan would take him to a safe prison, and try to protect him from any violence which might be offered.

Witness stated, on further cross-examination, that he had seen the man-talked-of love-letters at a store in Surry county.

Major Selden, upon assuming charge of the property, addressed the following letter to the public of the Cities of Richmond and Manchester:

By an order of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., on yesterday appointed receiver of all the street railways owned or leased by the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company, and directed to take immediate possession and control of the same. The Richmond and Manchester Passenger and Power Company, which has been recently operating the roads of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company, is enjoined from running their cars over the same, and from further management and control of the Richmond and Manchester Railway.

As the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company has been stripped of the machinery formerly in its power-house, the order vested me with authority to rent the necessary electric power. I at once made an arrangement to secure the necessary power.

The order further directed that I should disconnect the tracks of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company from the tracks of any other company with which it is at present connected, particularly at the corner of Seventh and Hull Streets in the city of Manchester.

The Court also directed that I should continue to use the tracks of the old Richmond Union Passenger Railway on Seventh Street between Franklin and Clay, in the city of Richmond, and the poles and wires and control of the Richmond and Manchester Railway between said points, and to erect such additional poles as may be needed for the proper transmission of electric power. To secure immediate electric power, I have arranged to rent the electric equipment of the whole line, and particularly on Seventh Street between Franklin and Clay Streets, in the city of Richmond, and to disconnect the tracks of my road at Seventh and Hull Streets in the city of Richmond, and to reconnect it with its own tracks on Hull Street, will cause, I fear, a short delay. By every means in my power I shall make this delay as short as possible; and, if not interfered with, believe that by Tuesday morning the cars of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company will be operated of all its lines. In the meantime I ask the public to excuse the delay required and the inconvenience suffered (temporarily) by the patrons of the road, and assure the public that as soon as this rearrangement of the tracks and overhead construction has been completed, I can safely promise a better service than has been granted them for many years on this line. Service which I trust from day to day to improve and develop, so as to meet the needs of all its patrons.

STREET FIGHT NOW IN COURTS

Receiver Appointed for the Manchester Line.

MAJOR SELDEN NAMED Will Take Immediate Possession of the Road and Operate It.

OTHER LINES NOT AFFECTED.

President James D. Patton, of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company Says That the System Will Not be Inconvenienced, Arrangements for Getting Bonds.

The lines of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company, by virtue of an order issued yesterday by Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., of the United States Circuit Court, have been placed in the hands of a receiver.

The motion was made before Judge Waddill by Messrs. Meredith & Cooke and Wyncham R. Meredith, who represented \$32,000 of the \$100,000 of bonds issued, and who applied for the receiver on the ground that the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company, having transferred its rights to the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, was not in a position to fulfill its obligations to the bondholders of the road.

Judge Waddill appointed as receiver Major Selden, of the city of Richmond, who gave bond in the penalty of \$25,000 for the faithful discharge of the duties in connection with his trust.

MAJOR SELDEN'S LETTER.

Major Selden, upon assuming charge of the property, addressed the following letter to the public of the Cities of Richmond and Manchester:

By an order of the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., on yesterday appointed receiver of all the street railways owned or leased by the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company, and directed to take immediate possession and control of the same. The Richmond and Manchester Passenger and Power Company, which has been recently operating the roads of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company, is enjoined from running their cars over the same, and from further management and control of the Richmond and Manchester Railway.

As the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company has been stripped of the machinery formerly in its power-house, the order vested me with authority to rent the necessary electric power. I at once made an arrangement to secure the necessary power.

The order further directed that I should disconnect the tracks of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company from the tracks of any other company with which it is at present connected, particularly at the corner of Seventh and Hull Streets in the city of Manchester.

The Court also directed that I should continue to use the tracks of the old Richmond Union Passenger Railway on Seventh Street between Franklin and Clay, in the city of Richmond, and the poles and wires and control of the Richmond and Manchester Railway between said points, and to erect such additional poles as may be needed for the proper transmission of electric power. To secure immediate electric power, I have arranged to rent the electric equipment of the whole line, and particularly on Seventh Street between Franklin and Clay Streets, in the city of Richmond, and to disconnect the tracks of my road at Seventh and Hull Streets in the city of Richmond, and to reconnect it with its own tracks on Hull Street, will cause, I fear, a short delay. By every means in my power I shall make this delay as short as possible; and, if not interfered with, believe that by Tuesday morning the cars of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company will be operated of all its lines. In the meantime I ask the public to excuse the delay required and the inconvenience suffered (temporarily) by the patrons of the road, and assure the public that as soon as this rearrangement of the tracks and overhead construction has been completed, I can safely promise a better service than has been granted them for many years on this line. Service which I trust from day to day to improve and develop, so as to meet the needs of all its patrons.

WRITES MAJOR PATTON.

Major Patton also addressed the following letter to Major Patton, head of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, City:

Dear Sir,—You have been duly notified that I have been appointed by His Honor, Judge Edmund Waddill, of the United States Court, receiver of all the properties and franchises belonging to the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company. You have also been notified that His Honor has granted an injunction against your company and others from interfering in any way with my management of that property. You will, of course, understand that my duties as an officer of the court will require me to carry out fully those orders. But it is my desire that, in discharging those duties, they shall be performed in an agreeable manner to you personally, and also that no conflict in our management of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company, of those of Manchester. Of course, I give you credit for entertaining the same desire.

CAUSE INCONVENIENCE.

I fear that some of the members of the can agree upon certain arrangements there will be such a conflict as would cause some inconvenience to those citizens. You will recall that that part of your system, originally known as the Manchester Railway and Improvement Company now runs over the tracks of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company from Seventh and Main Streets to Seventh and Franklin Streets. You will also recall that your present feed-line up Seventh Street, which supplies power to your Clay-Street line, is now carried upon poles which belong to the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company. You also know that there is an agreement or award by which for several years the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company has had the right to use the tracks of the Richmond Union Passenger and Power Company, from Seventh and Franklin to Seventh and Clay, which the Court, in its order, recognizes my right and duty as receiver to use. Prior to the surrender of the Richmond and Manchester Railway Company to the Richmond Railway and Electric Company,

ROANOKE, VA., June 8.—Special.—At Mayberry, on the Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western railroad, this morning, a long freight train with three engines, two being pushers, was stalled in the East-End tunnel. Engineers Thompson and Vawter and one fireman were overcome by heat and did not get out of their engines. Fireman Martin was also overcome, but remained at his post.

WILD LION.

In the efforts of the front engine to extricate itself, it was broken in two, and the two engines and about eight cars were started on a wild run down a long grade of several miles. Fireman Martin was the only man on board, and he was unconscious.

At a curve the engines jumped the track, and both locomotives and all the cars were completely wrecked. The fireman had his leg broken, but will live. The other men were rescued from the tunnel and resuscitated.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

Underground Passages Beneath William and Mary College.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 8.—Special.—There was found by accident a few nights ago a large subterranean passage starting under the old college divisions, one Mary, with two separate divisions, one towards East Dumfries, the other due west towards a little piece of woods about three hundred yards from the college.

Exploring parties have been plentiful and have gone about the entire area, but are impeded by heaps of bricks and dirt, put there purposely, as it seems, to stop the way. The passage is about four feet wide and three feet high, and then widening into an open room eight by eight. It is well built and its arch is a beautiful piece of architecture. It is lined with brick from beginning to end, which now show signs of age, though they are set fairly intact yet. A cool breeze comes through from both ends.

The president has ordered the hole to be closed, and will guard the entrance until the close of the session, when he will notify the State Department to replace the masonry as it was. There are many rumors as to what may have been the purpose of this passage, some saying it is an old sewer, while others affirm it is an ancient passage-way for escape from the college to Dumfries' ice-house and to the woods.

Great deal of interest is being shown by the student, but have stopped investigations on account of President Tyler's order.

STEAMER RESCUED.

Crew of the Manila Succeed in Floating the Vincente Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—News has reached the War Department of a rescue effected by the gunboat Manila, of the Vincente Ferry, a steamer owned by Senor Fuzet, a friendly Filipino, which was seized by a band of Ladrones, clear run far up on a reef until entirely cut off from the water. Here she lay until dispatched by the Manila, dispatched by the rescue party under Lieutenant Norton, which finally succeeded in hauling her off from the beach and setting her adrift again.

The Vincente Ferry had been sent on a trading voyage, but through the treachery of her crew, was seized by a band of Ladrones, who thought to make a piece of the cruise on their own account. The insurgents took the steamer to the Isle of Burias, where she stranded. The Manila arrived on the scene to examine into the condition of the steamer, and her crew, after days of most arduous labor, succeeded in floating her. The labor, succeeded in floating her. The labor, succeeded in floating her. The labor, succeeded in floating her.

CAME TO BLOWS.

Messrs. W. R. McKenny and George Seay Fight in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 8.—Special.—The Council this evening considered a request from the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, which asked for an extension of time, allowed them for the building of their depot on Dunlop Street. The railroad company was represented by their counsel, Mr. W. R. McKenny.

During the proceedings Mr. McKenny called the Council's attention to a matter which he said should have been attended to by Mr. George Seay, president of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company and chairman of the Finance Committee, which was in the discussion, Mr. McKenny made a statement with reference to Mr. Seay's dealing in the Atlantic Coast Line stock, which was resented by Mr. Seay, and the gentlemen started to trade each other, but other members intervened and prevented blows. After the Council adjourned the difficulty was renewed, and blows passed before any one could interfere. The gentlemen were separated, however, before either was hurt.

THE WILD RACE OF LOCOMOTIVES

Dash Down a Grade With No Hand on Throttle.

JUMPED THE TRACK The One Occupant Was the Unconscious Fireman.

TRAIN STALLED IN TUNNEL.

In Effort to Extricate it the Train Parted and Two Locomotives and Eight Cars Started on a Mad Race. Engineers and Firemen Fell From Their Posts Overcome by Gas.

ROANOKE, VA., June 8.—Special.—At Mayberry, on the Ohio extension of the Norfolk and Western railroad, this morning, a long freight train with three engines, two being pushers, was stalled in the East-End tunnel. Engineers Thompson and Vawter and one fireman were overcome by heat and did not get out of their engines. Fireman Martin was also overcome, but remained at his post.

WILD LION.

In the efforts of the front engine to extricate itself, it was broken in two, and the two engines and about eight cars were started on a wild run down a long grade of several miles. Fireman Martin was the only man on board, and he was unconscious.

At a curve the engines jumped the track, and both locomotives and all the cars were completely wrecked. The fireman had his leg broken, but will live. The other men were rescued from the tunnel and resuscitated.

A STRANGE DISCOVERY.

Underground Passages Beneath William and Mary College.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., June 8.—Special.—There was found by accident a few nights ago a large subterranean passage starting under the old college divisions, one Mary, with two separate divisions, one towards East Dumfries, the other due west towards a little piece of woods about three hundred yards from the college.

Exploring parties have been plentiful and have gone about the entire area, but are impeded by heaps of bricks and dirt, put there purposely, as it seems, to stop the way. The passage is about four feet wide and three feet high, and then widening into an open room eight by eight. It is well built and its arch is a beautiful piece of architecture. It is lined with brick from beginning to end, which now show signs of age, though they are set fairly intact yet. A cool breeze comes through from both ends.

The president has ordered the hole to be closed, and will guard the entrance until the close of the session, when he will notify the State Department to replace the masonry as it was. There are many rumors as to what may have been the purpose of this passage, some saying it is an old sewer, while others affirm it is an ancient passage-way for escape from the college to Dumfries' ice-house and to the woods.

Great deal of interest is being shown by the student, but have stopped investigations on account of President Tyler's order.

STEAMER RESCUED.

Crew of the Manila Succeed in Floating the Vincente Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—News has reached the War Department of a rescue effected by the gunboat Manila, of the Vincente Ferry, a steamer owned by Senor Fuzet, a friendly Filipino, which was seized by a band of Ladrones, clear run far up on a reef until entirely cut off from the water. Here she lay until dispatched by the Manila, dispatched by the rescue party under Lieutenant Norton, which finally succeeded in hauling her off from the beach and setting her adrift again.

The Vincente Ferry had been sent on a trading voyage, but through the treachery of her crew, was seized by a band of Ladrones, who thought to make a piece of the cruise on their own account. The insurgents took the steamer to the Isle of Burias, where she stranded. The Manila arrived on the scene to examine into the condition of the steamer, and her crew, after days of most arduous labor, succeeded in floating her. The labor, succeeded in floating her. The labor, succeeded in floating her.

CAME TO BLOWS.

Messrs. W. R. McKenny and George Seay Fight in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, VA., June 8.—Special.—The Council this evening considered a request from the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, which asked for an extension of time, allowed them for the building of their depot on Dunlop Street. The railroad company was represented by their counsel, Mr. W. R. McKenny.

During the proceedings Mr. McKenny called the Council's attention to a matter which he said should have been attended to by Mr. George Seay, president of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company and chairman of the Finance Committee, which was in the discussion, Mr. McKenny made a statement with reference to Mr. Seay's dealing in the Atlantic Coast Line stock, which was resented by Mr. Seay, and the gentlemen started to trade each other, but other members intervened and prevented blows. After the Council adjourned the difficulty was renewed, and blows passed before any one could interfere. The gentlemen were separated, however, before either was hurt.

MR. CHOATE'S HOUSE AFIRE.

Flames Confined to Roof and Little Damage Done.

LONDON, June 8.—Fire was discovered about midnight in the residence of United States Ambassador Choate, No. 1 Carlton House Terrace, southwest. The flames were confined to the roof and were easily extinguished. There was some excitement among the members of the Ambassador's household, but the firemen soon reassured the inmates.

The fire probably originated in an overheated chimney.

Mrs. Choate held a large reception yesterday evening.

BRITISH SEIZE VAN WYKE HILL

Boers Forced to Retire From Strong Position.

SPURS WERE STORED Terrible Rattle and Cannon Fire Opened Without Warning.

THE ENEMY WAS OUTFLANKED.

The Attack Was Well Planned and Was Carried Out With Immense Dash by the Troops, for Whom no Mountains Were Too Steep—British Casualties are Few.

LONDON, June 8.—11:25 P. M.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Yellow Boom Farm, June 8.—On June 6th General Buller, with the Tenth Brigade and the South African Light Horse, seized Van Wyke Hill. The enemy made some resistance, and a good deal of sniping occurred. Our casualties were about four killed and thirteen wounded."

"During that day and the following we got two 47 and two 12-pounder naval guns on to Van Wyke Hill and two 5-inch guns on to the southwestern spur of Inkevoe. Under cover of their fire General Hildyard to-day assaulted all the spurs of the berg between Botha's Pass and Yellow Boom Farm. The attack, which was well planned by Hildyard and carried out with immense dash by the troops, for whom no mountains were too steep, outflanked the enemy, who were forced to retire from their very strong position."

"I think we did not have any casualties, and I hope I have obtained a position from which I can render Laings Nek untenable."

URGED TO SUE FOR PEACE.

Friendly Dispatches to Kruger From United States.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, June 8.—United States Consul Hollis, who returned here yesterday from the Transvaal by special train, had a two-hour interview in close conference with President Kruger at Machado Dorp.

Exploring parties have been plentiful and have gone about the entire area, but are impeded by heaps of bricks and dirt, put there purposely, as it seems, to stop the way. The passage is about four feet wide and three feet high, and then widening into an open room eight by eight. It is well built and its arch is a beautiful piece of architecture. It is lined with brick from beginning to end, which now show signs of age, though they are set fairly intact yet. A cool breeze comes through from both ends.

The president has ordered the hole to be closed, and will guard the entrance until the close of the session, when he will notify the State Department to replace the masonry as it was. There are many rumors as to what may have been the purpose of this passage, some saying it is an old sewer, while others affirm it is an ancient passage-way for escape from the college to Dumfries' ice-house and to the woods.

Great deal of interest is being shown by the student, but have stopped investigations on account of President Tyler's order.

STEAMER RESCUED.

Crew of the Manila Succeed in Floating the Vincente Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—News has reached the War Department of a rescue effected by the gunboat Manila, of the Vincente Ferry, a steamer owned by Senor Fuzet, a friendly Filipino, which was seized by a band of Ladrones, clear run far up on a reef until entirely cut off from the water. Here she lay until dispatched by the Manila, dispatched by the rescue party under Lieutenant Norton, which finally succeeded in hauling her off from the beach and setting her adrift again.