

ECHOES FROM THE
FLOWERY KINGDOM.The United States and England
Not Invited to Retire.

BOXERS ARE VERY ACTIVE.

They are Operating on the Line of Com-
munications of the Pekin Campaign
Forces—The German Contingent—Sig-
nificant Statement in Dispatch From
Minister Conger—Alarming Condition of
Affairs at Amoy—General Chaffee Re-
ports a Victory—To Retake Pekin.(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Washington, D. C., Aug. 27.—After
several days intermission in Chinese
advices, the government to-day re-
ceived two dispatches which presuma-
bly bring its advices up to the most
recent date. There are indications that
the principal delays in the lines of
communication are encountered be-
tween Tien Tsin and Pekin, a fact ex-
plainable by the newspaper advices
that small bands of Boxers are operat-
ing on the line of communication of the
Pekin campaign force. Just such in-
terference with the work of the signal
corps men was experienced by the
United States forces in the Philippines
and by Lord Roberts' troops in the
Transvaal campaign. Usually these in-
terruptions are very short, the maraud-
ers being driven off and the lines re-
stored within a day or two. The fact
that more than a week was covered by
the last interruption gives rise to the
belief here that these attacks upon the
lines of communication by Boxers are
more formidable than was supposed to
be possible after the heavy losses in-
flicted upon them by the international
forces in its advance.The important dispatch of the day
was one from Minister Conger relative
to the military situation in Pekin.

MR. CONGER'S DISPATCH.

The Department of State makes pub-
lic the following dispatch from Minis-
ter Conger received this morning:"From Tokyo, Aug. 27, 1900.
"To Secretary of State, Washington:
"No important movements since last
dispatch. Military is trying to restore
order. No representatives of the Ger-
man Government encountered yet.
Several ministers of the Tsung Li Ya-
men reported in the city and are ex-
pected to appear soon. Generals decide
not to enter into Imperial palace, leav-
ing it practically unoccupied. Two thou-
sand Germans arrived to-day."CONGER."
This dispatch is undated, but from
the fact that it mentions the arrival
of German force at Pekin, which
has not been reported from any other
quarter, it is presumed to be of a very
recent origin.

THE GERMAN CONTINGENT.

Unfortunately these dispatches lack-
ed a date, the minister presumably
not having yet received the Depart-
ment's instructions to include the date
of the body of his dispatches. From
internal evidence, however, it is prob-
ably concluded that Mr. Conger's mes-
sage was certainly later than any official
emanation from the Chinese capital.
Mr. Conger's reference to the arrival
of 2,000 fresh German troops caused
some surprise, as the movement of
troops from Germany to China has
been fairly regular frequency in
China, and which consequently may
be expected soon to equal in numerical
strength the military contingents of
any of the European nations there
represented.

A SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT.

A significant statement in Minister
Conger's dispatch is that respecting
the unexpected appearance in Pekin of
some of the members of the Tsung Li
Yamen. A natural conclusion to be
drawn from this statement is that
these ministers wish to undertake to
represent the Chinese Government
formally in negotiations with the
Powers. It having been found to be
impossible up to this moment, accord-
ing to Mr. Conger's statement, to
meet any representative of the Chi-
nese government in Pekin, it was
competent to open negotiations, it may
be inferred that if these ministers ac-
tually appear with proper credentials,
one of the problems connected with the
present difficult situation in China
will be solved. With some responsible
person or persons to deal with, it may
be possible for the United States to
come to some agreement as to the
settlement of the Chinese trouble.

THE NEXT MOVE.

Ever since the fall of Pekin the
principal difficulty confronting the
government has been to arrange
for the next movement in its program.
It could not withdraw its troops, even
if so disposed, without arranging for
indemnification for the heavy cost it
has been put to in the Pekin campaign.
Also it must make arrangements with
some responsible authority for the fu-
ture protection of American interests
in China, as our business cannot be
withdrawn along with the army of oc-
cupation. Therefore, as conveying a
faint hope that in the persons of these
members of the Tsung Li Yamen,
there may be found some authorized
representative of the Chinese govern-
ment competent to make engagements
of these points, the message of Mr.
Conger was very welcome to the au-
thorities here.

THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

Another statement in Conger's dis-
patch relative to the decision of the
generals not to enter the Imperial pa-
lace, appears to explain the movements
of the American troops, which the
press dispatches were unable to clear
up, in relaxing the attack upon the pa-
lace gates, after capturing all but one
of them.Another event of the day of some in-
terest was an order dispatching the
Castine from Shanghai to Amoy, dis-
tant about 400 miles. The little gun-
boat should make the trip in about
two days under favorable conditions.
Her force is small, but sufficient toserve a moral purpose if there be need
for such.

AFFAIRS IN AMOY.

The condition of affairs at Amoy is
for the moment attracting much atten-
tion at the Department. The United
States Consul and business interests
there alike have been very much
alarmed at the rioting, at the incendi-
ary fires, and lastly at the landing
of a considerable force of Japanese
marines and sailors. The officials do
not care to say whether or not he has
joined in any protest against the Japa-
nese action. The Castine, it can be
stated, however, was ordered to Amoy
because of the rioting and not to any
apprehensions as to whether Japanese
have aspirations here. Government
officials take the ground that in the ab-
sence of any advice showing a selfish
purpose on the part of the Japanese
it must be assumed that their landing
guidance in the common cause of all
Europeans. That have been no doubt
that any American commander
would have landed troops at Amoy
if rioting appeared to endanger
foreign properties and lives and no
other foreign warships were available.
Steps will be taken at once to learn
the facts in the case.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

The United States Government has
not invited any government to partici-
pate in a conference with the pur-
pose of arranging the future of China.
Nor has it received any such invita-
tion from any other government.
Negotiations that have been in pro-
gress for some time involved last week
the dispatch of a note, or rather of
practically identical instructions to the
United States diplomatic representa-
tives in Europe and in Japan, for their
guidance in replying to inquiries that
were flowing in upon them daily as to
the purpose of the United States Gov-
ernment. The State Department itself
also has received many such inquiries
from representatives of the Powers in-
volved in the Chinese trouble. It is
believed that these were generally in-
formal, but nevertheless, as they called
for statements of policy, it was re-
garded as expedient that the replies
should not be divergent, and to guard
against discrepancy, by direction of the
President, a formal reply was drawn
up. That this did not exactly de-
fine the intention of the United
States to withdraw from China at a
specified time was made evident by the
continuance of inquiries from the leg-
ation on this point. There is a very
manifest desire on the part of Euro-
pean governments to get some expres-
sion from the United States Govern-
ment as to its purpose before commit-
ting themselves to any course of ac-
tion. It is believed that the
special purpose of avoiding a com-
mittal of the government as to its
policy beyond the points specifically
laid down in the President's response
to European inquiries is to leave open
the question of its future action, and
in the answer to the inquiries, the
appeal for mediation. However, it
may be, the State Department does not
regard it as expedient at this moment
to make public the latest phases of
the negotiations, so it is impossible to
know from this side whether or not
they have touched upon proposals to
divide China into spheres for military
occupation; to provide for a temporary
form of government at Pekin, or to
endeavor to re-establish relations with
the existing dynasty in China, though
it may be fairly assumed that some-
thing has been said upon these various
points.GENERAL CHAFFEE HEARD
FROM.The first direct word from General
Chaffee since August 18 came to-day
in the form of a cablegram dated to-
day at Taku reporting the action of the
Sixth Cavalry with the enemy near
Tien Tsin on the 18th. The cable is as
follows:
"Washington, Aug. 27. The following
dispatch from General Chaffee has
been received at the War Department:
"Taku, Aug. 27.—To Adjutant Gen-
eral, Washington: Colonel Wint on
the 19th reports marched at 4 a. m.,
and engaged large force of the enemy
seven miles from city, dispersed them,
killing about 100. American losses
wounded. Will cable names of wound-
ed as soon as ascertained.

"CHAFFEE."

Colonel Wint is lieutenant colonel of
the Sixth Cavalry, but is acting colonel
in the absence of Colonel Sumner, who
is in Europe.

TO RETAKE PEKIN.

London, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from
Tokyo says General Yamaguchi reports
that the Chinese have not abandoned
hope of retaking Pekin, and that 9,000
men, with 15 guns, were advancing to-
ward Pekin from Shan Tung, probably
intending to cut the allies' communi-
cation.

BOXERS CONCENTRATING.

Berlin, Aug. 27.—A dispatch received
here from Tien Tsin says large bodies
of Boxers are concentrating fifteen
miles northeast of Tien Tsin.
As Wang Sun does not appear to be
on any of the available maps or in the
Gazetteer, it is possible the Berlin dis-
patch may refer to Yang Tsun, on the
Pai Ho, about 100 miles from the
crow flies from Tien Tsin, on the way
to Pekin.

W. J. BRYAN DECLINED.

TO ATTEND THE GRAND ARMY
ENCAMPMENT.(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Chicago, Aug. 27.—William J. Bryan
has declined the invitation of President
McKinley and declined to be a speaker
at the National Encampment of the G.
A. R. He, this afternoon, sent a mes-
sage to Executive Director William H.
Harper, the head of the local commit-
tee in charge of the encampment, in the
absence of President McKinley from
the encampment he considered it
advisable to remain away. His tele-
gram is as follows:
"Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 27, 1900.
"To W. H. Harper, Executive Director
of the Grand Army Reunion, Chi-
cago:
"Since President McKinley is detain-
ed by public business, I believe that
the proprieties of the occasion demand
that I also decline and thus relieve the
reunion of any appearance of partisan-
ship. The local committee, through Mr.
Harper, expressed its regret at the in-
ability of Mr. Bryan to be present by
sending him a message saying:
"The executive committee appreciate
your delicacy of sentiment under the
circumstances, which regretting that we
cannot have the pleasure and honor
of entertaining you."
"W. H. HARPER."
"Executive Director."FIGHT BETWEEN
MOB AND WOMAN.A Desperate Battle With Some
Disastrous Results.

THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY.

Three Men Killed and Three Badly Wound-
ed by Woman Physician, Accused of the
Murder of a Sixteen-Year-old Child - Re-
sisted Officers of the Law - Threats of
Lynching - Efforts to Burn the Building
in Which the Woman Fought Behind
Barred Doors.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Gilman, Ill., Aug. 27.—Two men killed,
three wounded—two of them per-
haps fatally—one woman wounded and
her residence burned, are the results
of an all-night battle between a mob
and Mrs. Dr. C. W. Wright, who was
accused of the murder of Dessie Salter,
the 16-year-old daughter of a citizen
of Gilman. The dead:
John Myers, a laborer, employed by
Mrs. Wright.
Michael Ryan, citizen, serving as
deputy constable.Fatally wounded: Lawrence Ryan, a
brother of the dead man; wounded in
abdomen.
George Willoughby, citizen, shot
through the left lung.
Mrs. Dr. C. W. Wright, shot through
right shoulder, bullet taking down-
ward course.Seriously wounded: Peter Lauer,
member of the citizens' attacking
party, shot through stomach.
HAD NO COFFIN.About 10 o'clock in the evening the
first act of the tragedy was enacted.
It was precipitated by the investiga-
tion of the coroner's jury into the
death of Dessie Salter, a 16-year-old
girl, of Leonard, Ill., who died in Mrs.
Wright's lying-in hospital Friday night
and was taken to her home in Leonard,
under the cover of darkness early Sat-
urday morning. No coffin was procur-
able. The girl was wrapped up in an
old blanket and piece of carpet and
buried. After the jury had heard the
evidence of Clarence Salter, father of
the girl, the coroner came to the con-
clusion that it was injudicious to waitthe attempt and fell back to their origi-
nal plan of driving Mrs. Wright.
About 3 o'clock the family of Michael
Ryan arrived. The dead man had been
carried to the bushes near the house
where he met his death. A mob of
about 250 people had gathered. Most
of them were armed. The scenes of
grief which followed the arrival of
Ryan's wife and children filled the
crowd with frenzy. They seized dozens
of bundles of straw, saturated them
with petroleum, piled them against the
front and sides of the so-called hospital
and applied the torch. In a moment
the place was a mass of flames.
The house was destroyed with its
contents. Mrs. Dr. Wright is about 50
years old. It is stated that she was
formerly an actress.

ANOTHER CASUALTY.

Shot after shot rang from the upper
windows and George Willoughby, a lo-
cal representative of the Standard Oil
Company, fell with a bullet in the left
side. The next victim was Peter Hauer,
a member of the attacking party.
These casualties so angered the crowd
that they vollied the house as fast as
they could load their firearms.
Contrary to expectations, no screams
followed the progress of the flames,
and the mob began to think that the
inmates of the burn house had been
cremated.Suddenly from a bunch of timber in
the rear, several shots came in the di-
rection of the mob. They answered,
a hundred to one, and the fire was
quickly silenced. Members of the mob
rushed to the timber, and in the dim
light of the coming dawn found the
body of John Myers, a blacksmith, who
had been employed by Mrs. Wright, stretched in the death agony. He was
shot in a dozen places about the head
and shoulders, showing that he had
been lying on his face firing at his en-
emies when he met death.

MRS. WRIGHT WOUNDED.

Nearby lay Mrs. Wright, a ragged
hole in her right shoulder. She had
been wounded while lying down in the
same position as Myers. The mob car-
ried her down town, jeering as they
went. She was taken to the council
chamber and physicians set to work in
an endeavor to bring her to conscious-
ness. Up to 9 a. m. they had been un-
successful, and it is probable that she
will not recover.The mob immediately dispersed. It
had been reported that there were
three women in the house besides Mrs.
Wright, but no signs of them had been
found. The house was destroyed with
its contents.Mrs. Dr. Wright is about fifty years
old. It is stated that she was formerly
an actress. For some time she has
been conducting a lying-in hospital on
the outskirts of Gilman.The death of Dessie Salter in the
house last Friday, and the verdict of
the coroner's jury Saturday, caused
the issuance of a warrant for her ar-
rest, which resulted in wholesale shoot-
ing and the probable death of the
principal.HEROIC STRUGGLE
OF OOM PAUL.The British Defeat His Men and
Capture General Olivier.

THREE OF HIS SONS TAKEN.

General Pole-Carew Comes in Touch With
the Boers—An Artillery Duel on the
British Front—Lord Roberts Makes Re-
port of Important Operations by Several
Brigades Under General Buller, in
Which Hot and Persistent Firing Was
Indulged in—Boers Hard Pressed.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

London, Aug. 27.—The War office has
received the following dispatch from
Lord Roberts, dated Belfast, to-day:
"The Boers have been beaten back
by Bruce-Hamilton at Winburg. Gen-
eral Olivier has been captured."The text of Lord Roberts' dispatch
shows that three of Olivier's sons were
also captured in the attack which the
Boers made from three sides on Win-
burg. Lord Roberts adds that "Gen-
eral Olivier was the moving spirit
among the Boers in the southeast por-
tion of the Orange Colony during the war."

A STUBBORN CONTEST.

Gelums—Farm, Aug. 27.—General
Polecarew came into touch with the
Boers at their main position at Dal-
mutha on Saturday and shelled a
plantation east of Belfast. The Boers
replied with long range guns. The
General French, on General Buller's
flank, exchanged shots with the Boers
but no damage was done. An arti-
llery duel occurred on the British front
also, the 12-pounders bombarding the
Boer position and the latter displaying
great enterprise in handling their guns,
which were placed in a strong position.The enemy evidently intends to con-
test stubbornly the ground between
here and Machadodorp.

BULLER'S FORCES ENGAGED.

London, Aug. 27.—The following dis-
patch was sent to-day by Lord Rob-
erts:"Belfast, Sunday, Aug. 26.—Engaged
the enemy the greater part of the day
over a perimeter of nearly 30 miles.
Littlen's division of two brigades of
cavalry, all under Buller, operated
southwest of Dalmutha. French,in their party, right or wrong, or any
President, right or wrong, considering
the latter simply another statement of
the divine right of kings. He then
said:"The issue of first moment in this
campaign, the one that temporarily
diverts all others by comparison, is
whether the republic itself is to con-
tinue. Because of the magnitude of
this question, which not only the
Democratic platform, but the public
concern declares to be the paramount
issue of the campaign, I desire to use
a good part of this address in com-
menting upon the speech, mainly con-
cerned with this topic, delivered at St.
Paul recently by the Republican can-
didate for Vice-President. I shall de-
vote the greater part of the time to-
night to the consideration of Imperial-
ism. It is one of the paradoxes of his-
tory that a policy of subjugation and
conquest should have been the inheri-
tance of a war of liberation.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Reviewing the American attitude to-
ward the Philippines he said:
"The issue of first moment in this
campaign, the one that temporarily
diverts all others by comparison, is
whether the republic itself is to con-
tinue. Because of the magnitude of
this question, which not only the
Democratic platform, but the public
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tory that a policy of subjugation and
conquest should have been the inheri-
tance of a war of liberation.He said the coming of Aguinaldo
was at the invitation of Admiral
Dewey, and said the Admiral's state-
ment that he never promised the Phi-
lipino their independence conveyed a
false impression. Our conduct was
such as to estop an honorable nation
from using such a plea as a justifica-
tion or excuse for attempting to sub-
jugate the islands. He read from va-
rious reports to show that we had
deceived the Filipinos and kept them
in the dark as to our purposes."After maintaining that our course
had compelled the Filipinos to oppose
us, he said that Mr. Towner took
upon the proclamation issued by Gen-
eral Otis January 3, 1899, under instructions
from the President. This proclamation,
he declared, "is of the very essence of
imperialism. Invested of its cant and
made over into plain language, it
proclaims the intention of the United
States to seize their island by brute
force and propose to hold it, and that
they must submit to our pretension."
He said that the Filipinos agreed to be
shot to death. It boldly proclaims
the right of conquest, the highway robbery
of nations. For the first time in Ameri-
can history it is asserted by the re-
publican administration that it is the
policy of the United States to acquire
territory by force of arms. It is a
President of a republic that has been
rightfully wage war for purposes of
dominion and acquire property in the
land of other nations and jurisdiction
over its inhabitants by the mere test
of superior strength. It violates
the most sacred traditions of our
history.

PREPARATION.

"But what is probably as sinister in
this proclamation as even this flagrant
assertion of force as a basis of
political authority, and as significant
of imperialistic tendencies in the ex-
ecutive, is the cool assumption by the
President of the power to act before
the execution of the treaty. The treaty
was not yet ratified. It had not indeed
been approved by the Senate, but might
easily never have been approved, since
the final action of that body is said to
have been taken by a bare majority of
one vote. This assumption of power
admittedly before the treaty conferred
it on him, and where the exercise of it
was certain to involve the nation in
war, as it soon did, was most prodigi-
ous."

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Taking up Governor Roosevelt's
speech, he declared it to be "enor-
mously disappointing." Neither in mat-
ter or in manner is it worthy of its
occasion. In respect or argument the
speech is a poor thing, with here and
there an alteration of evasion and assertion.
In spirit it is a compound of acid and
scullion. As to its facts it abounds
in inaccuracies which, if accidental,
are inexcusable as coming from a man
who has performed creditably in his-
tory and biography."But the world is accustomed to in-
consistencies from Mr. Roosevelt. It
has long looked upon him as a prede-
stinated and incorrigible eccentric. It
has given up attempting to explain
him or to reconcile him with himself.
It is quite impossible to believe that
it would be worth while otherwise or not
to make an entirely satisfactory diag-
nosis of a civil service reformer in
partnership with Thomas C. Platt, a
citizen soldier, who ridicules the vol-
unteer. He is in battle with his
glory; a hero who boasts of shooting a
fleeing foe in the back; a candidate
who plays and poses to delegates and
galleries to obtain a nomination that
he does not want; a gentleman who
charges six and a half million of his
countrymen with lawlessness, dishon-
esty and cowardice; a Statesman who
mounted on a hobby, rides roughly at
grave questions in economics and poli-
tics swinging his partisan larrikin and
yelling 'take an intellectual canoodle.'"
Mr. Towner then read quotations
from the St. Paul speech of Governor
Roosevelt, which he said showed the
truth of what he had said of that
speech as a whole. He argued at con-
siderable length against any possible
constitutional right under which the
United States could hold and govern
colonies, ridiculing the alleged claim
that this right was given by that pro-
vision of the constitution which gives
Congress the power to make all need-
ful rules and regulations respecting the
"territory" and other property "of
the United States."

HON. CHAS. A. TOWNE.

OPENS THE CAMPAIGN IN MIN-
NESOTA FOR DEMOCRACY.(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Duluth, Minn., Aug. 27.—The largest
gathering to listen to a political speech
that ever assembled in Duluth assem-
bled to-night at the Armory when
Charles A. Towne opened the cam-
paign in a lengthy address, in which
he replied to the recent speech of Gov-
ernor Roosevelt, delivered at St. Paul
on the occasion of the national conven-
tion of the League of Republican
Clubs. The audience listened atten-
tively to the orator's remarks for more
than two hours, and frequently
throughout the discourse, the applause
was given by many to be Mr. Towne's great-
est effort. At its conclusion he was
tendered an ovation by the multitude
present.

MR. TOWNE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Towne opened by expressing lack
of patience with any one who believedFAILURE OF A
RICHMOND MAN.He Files a Petition in Bankruptcy
in United States Court.

WAS FORCED TO THE WALL.

The Virginia Coal and Iron Company in the
Courts—The Stockholders Determined
to Resist Payments Called for—Meeting
of the Republican State Executive Com-
mittee to Consider the Party's Prospects
—Many Deaths—A Physician Stricken—
The Confederate Dead at Arlington.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., Aug. 27.—A consid-
erable surprise was given the business
world here this morning by the failure
of Robert R. Harrison, one of Rich-
mond's best known young business-
men, who filed a petition in bankruptcy
in the United States Court, with liabil-
ities aggregating nearly \$50,000 and
assets only about \$20,000.Mr. Harrison has been actively en-
gaged in promoting the business in-
terests of Richmond, and was one of
several who attempted to establish a
paper and pulp mill here.The greater portion of his liabilities
are evidenced by joint notes held by
various banks here.Mr. Harrison is a popular young man
and his business distress has occasioned
much comment. It is thought that he
will pay out if he is given time.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A case which is of interest to stock-
holders scattered all over Virginia is
that of Receiver W. D. Caldwell
against the Virginia Steel, Iron and
Slate Company, an organization which
was formed in boom days, and which,
like many others, was forced to the
wall.Messrs. Robert Stiles and Isaac
Diggs, representing the stockholders,
have just secured an order from the
Chancery Court restraining the re-
ceiver from bringing suit against the
stockholders for the present.The original subscription to the stock
of the company was on the basis of \$100
per share. At a meeting held at Rich-
mond, Va., December 15, 1899, a con-
tract was made with the promoters of
the company, agreeing to give them
for the options which they turned over
to the company \$200,000 of paid-up
stock, and \$100,000 of debt. This con-
tract was voidable because a majority
of the stock was voted by the promoters
holding proxies of absent stockholders,
and as soon as the promoters or a large
majority of them had their attention
called to this fact, they agreed to mod-
ify the contract. For the purpose of
meeting was held at the Exchange
Hotel in Richmond, Va., August 3, 1891,
which was adjourned to August 21, 1891,
at which a new contract was entered
into by which it was agreed that the
promoters were to receive \$200,000 of
paid-up stock in lieu of all their claims
under the original contract, and also
that the subscribers to the stock should
not be called on for more than \$45 per
share, and that the promoters should
stand upon the same basis as the sub-
scribers who had paid \$45 per share.
This new contract was, of course, good
as between the promoters, the company
and the stockholders, but was not
binding upon creditors who had no
notice of it at the time they con-
tracted with the company. The pres-
ent call of \$32 per share is against all
of the stockholders of the company, in-
cluding the promoters who participated
in the meeting in August, 1891, at which
the new contract was agreed to. The
Chancery Court here has passed upon
all the principles above set out in the
suit of Flournoy vs. Virginia Steel,
Iron and Slate Company, which was
instituted in July, 1892. And the court
has also determined that the 32 per
share call is necessary to pay a balance
of about \$34,000 of debts of the com-
pany, the most of which indebtedness
consists of purchase money notes for
land bought by the company on credit.
The stockholders, it is said, are de-
termined to resist making the pay-
ments called for.Secretary Joseph T. Lawless, who
attended the Newport News Conven-
tion last Thursday, and who so suc-
cessfully managed the fight of Senator
Maynard for the Congressional nomi-
nation, has returned to the city, and
was at his desk in the Capitol building
this morning. Mr. Lawless said that in
point of enthusiasm and good feeling
among the delegates, the convention
was a record, and that he had never
seen the Democratic party in better
fighting shape in his life. He said an-
other feature was the comparative
youth of the delegates who attended
the meeting, most of them being un-
der the middle age.The Secretary spoke most encourag-
ingly of the prospects of Democratic
success this fall, and said that all the
candidates accepted the result of the
convention most graciously, and would
work vigorously for the election of the
nominee.Mr. Lawless has already been im-
ported to make some speeches, and
he will probably deliver a limited num-
ber before the campaign is over, espe-
cially in the Second District.

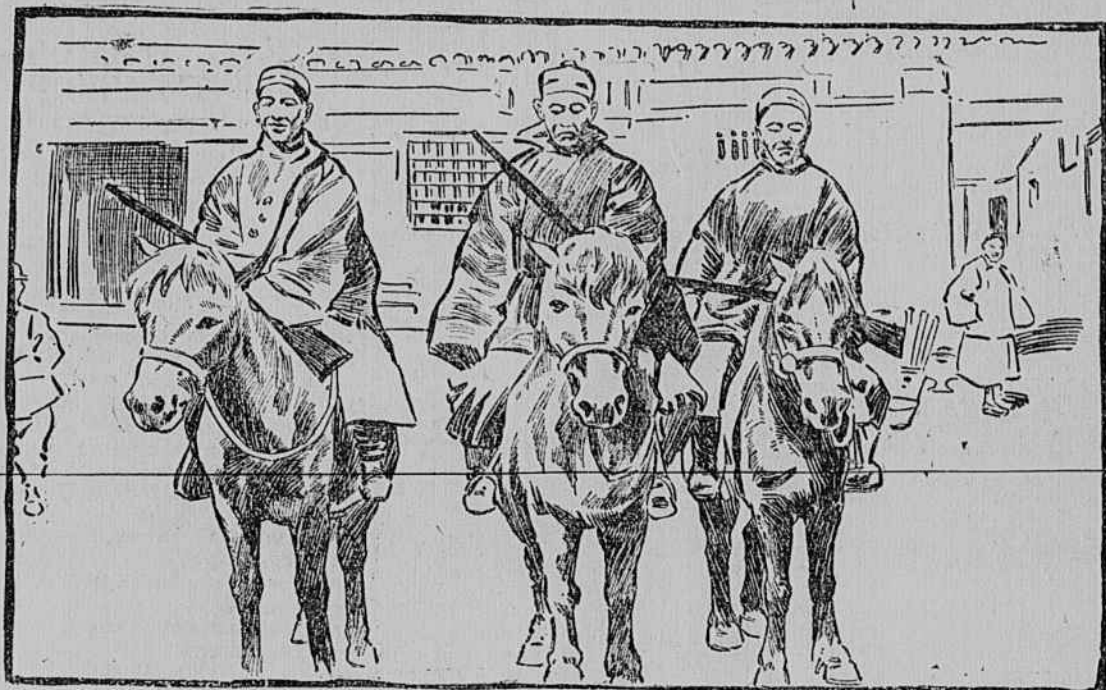
THE HAND OF DEATH.

The hand of death has been busy
here during the two days just past.
Two prominent Richmond ladies,
Mrs. Julius Lewis and Mrs. T. E. Wal-
drop, have died within the last twenty-
four hours of typhoid fever. Both
were young and had hosts of friends
and relatives who are mourning a se-
rious loss. Mrs. Lewis, who was the
wife of the well-known Main street
merchant, passed away at her home,
No. 114 South First street, at an early
hour this morning.Mrs. Emma Vaughan Waldrop, the
wife of Mr. T. E. Waldrop, died of ty-
phoid fever at the Retreat for the Sick
Sunday night. She had been ill but
three weeks, and was at one time
thought to be on the road to recovery.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

The Republican Executive Commit-
tee met at Murphy's Hotel to-night

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MARAUDING CHINESE HORSEMEN.

Bands of Chinese horsemen, mounted on ridiculous, chunky, little Tartar ponies, are reported as marauding in the dis-
turbed provinces. They are apt to give much trouble to the Sikhs and American cavalry sent in pursuit.longer for Mrs. Wright's arrest, and a
warrant was procured and placed in
the hands of Constable Miltstead for
service.

THREATS OF LYNCHING.

A strong guard was placed around
the City Hall. Before long the crowd
gathered again and threats of lynching
the wounded woman were freely made.
The city authorities tried to keep the
mob quiet, but with poor success. At
3:30 the mob made a united demonstra-
tion, smashing in the City Hall win-
dows and throwing bricks and clubs at
the prisoner. A shot was fired through
the window by one of the mob, but
missed its intended mark. Finally the
officers got the mob quieted down, but
another outbreak was momentarily ex-
pected. The coroner's verdict is ex-
pected this afternoon.A number of deputies gathered up in
the street accompanied Constable Mil-
stead. Mrs. Wright barred the door,
and in forcing an entrance the con-
stable encountered unexpected opposi-
tion. They broke the outer door open
and entered the darkened rooms. Mich-
ael Ryan felt his way across the first
room and was about to enter the door
of the inner apartment when a shot
rang out and he fell dead. The con-
stable made a hurried exit and formed
a picket line around the building.