The Times.

Forecast for Friday:
Virginia—Threatening weather with light showers on the coast; brisk northeasterly winds.
North and South Carolina—Fair, preceded by light showers on the coast; fresh to brick northeasterly winds.

VOL. 13. NO. 207 — RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1898. — PRICE TWO CENTS.

INDIAN WAR RAGES FIERCELY.

The Battle Renewed and Still in Progress.

THIRTY INDIANS DEAD

They are in Force and are Too Strong for the Troops.

MAJOR WILKINSON IS KILLED.

His Men are Wild With Rage and When Reinforcements Arrive They Will Wreak Their Own Vengeance on the Pillagers—The Biggest Fight is Yet to Come.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones to-day received the following dispatch from Indian Agent J. A. Sutherland, dated Walker, Minn., last night:

"The trouble at Leech Lake originated in consequence of an arrest made by a deputy United States Marshal of an Indian on a warrant. The Indians overpowered the marshal and rescued the prisoner. Troops were sent here to assist the marshal in arresting the rescuerers. I have been here a week doing my best to get the Indians to give themselves up and save trouble but they would not. To-day the troops and Indians had several battles. The United States marshal has asked for more troops."

MAJ. WILKINSON KILLED.

MINNEAPOLIS, MNN., Oct. 6.—A special to the Journal from Walker, Minn., says:

"Major Winkinson, six privates and one Indian policeman are dead. Colonel Sheehan is slightly wounded. Thirty Indians are dead.

The Journal dispatch boat has just returned from the battleground. There has been desperate fighting all the morning.

The Journal boat brought out H. S. Talman, deputy marshal, and Colonel Sheehan. Sheehan is not badly wounded. He is shot in the abdomen. While the boat was transferring wounded men, she was fired on from the brush. This was the signal for an immediate re-opening of hostilities. The troops opened on the Indians and in a second there was as fierce a fight in progress as that of yesterday. Beaulieu narrowly escaped with his life. He had his shoulder bored clean through. We handled previsions and medicines. The firing became so hot we were compelled to weigh anchor and steam out into the lake.

INDIANS IN FORCE.

The Indians appear to be in force. Bacon's command is too small to take the offensive. The detachment is entrenched in a good position and can hold out so long as ammunition lasts. The steamer Chief was met by my boat about eight miles out and has arrived before this. She carries a posse of armed men. Major Wilkinson was shot and killed while walking up and down admonishing the men to keep their heads low. No braver man or better officer ever lived. The men in his command are crazed with rage. When reinforcements arrive they will wreak vengence on the Pillagers in their own way. The fight is not half over yet, the biggest battle remains to be fought.

INDIAN POLICEMAN DEAD.

ST. PAUL, MINN., October 6.—A Walker (Minn.) special to the Dispatch says: "A boat from the scene of action has just arrived. Fighting is still progressing. Major Wilkinson, one sergeant and three privates were killed and eight wounded. Kay Day Gway Tash, chief of the Indian police, was killed.

"It was impossible to bring the wounded to town, for the Indians kept up a constant fire on the boat.

"A special train with two hundred additional soldiers will arrive here at 2 P. M., when they will be transferred to the scene of action as soon as possible.

"Not more than four Indians have been killed and only two wounded.

"Captain Sheehan, head deputy United States marshal, arrived on the boat with a flesh wound in the abdomen and in the right arm.

CORRESPONDENTS ALL RIGHT.

"He says the Pillagers do not number more than one hundred, but they fight only as demoniacal savages can. Unless overpowered by superior numbers not one of them will quit fighting while he has any breath in his carcass. They are holding out now with the hope that the Cass Lake Indians will soon arrive to their assistance. If they should arrive before our troops are reinforced the soldiers will have a desperate time of it. After the reinforcements get here it will take two hours to embark them and two hours more for them to get to Sugar Point; therefore, the best that can be expected is that they will not be able to render much assistance except as to the force of numbers until daylight Friday. Newspaper correspondents all right."

CAPTAIN WILKINSON'S WOUND.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., October 6.—The Journal's special from Walker (Minn.) says: "Captain Wilkinson was shot through the leg and had his leg dressed, took the field again and was shortly afterwards shot through the body. He raised himself to one elbow and shouted to General Bacon:

"'Give them hell, General; never mind about me.'

"These were the last words of a true soldier."

ARMORED BOAT.

"The pilot box of the Flora was armored with sheet iron before she pulled out this morning. Several shots were fired with Winchesters at close range, penetrating it, but at long range the plating will afford protection. The boat will meet with a hot fire at Squaw Point half way through the narrows. There is no other way. I believe there will be twenty or thirty Indians at this place all day today. It would not be surprising if Dr. Camp's outfit landed and wiped them out."

That strip of land must be captured or there will be heavy losses in making runs to Bear Island.

Just to show that Major Wilkinson knows his business, when the fight started yesterday, he shouted: "Steady now, make every shot count. Kill everything you see."

SQUAWS THE WORST.

The squaws are more to be dreaded than the bucks, and Cuba's vultures were not more to be avoided.

Lieutenant Morrison has won his spurs. I never saw more splendid bravery in my life.

"Aim straight," he shouted, "don't get rattled, boys; those devils can't get us" he said, laughing as a ball touched his hat and knocked it off. The men cheered him right in the thick of it."

A special train left Fort Snelling at 7:40 this morning with Companies B, F, and H, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harbach, of the Third Infantry. It will be rushed to the front, but cannot reach Walker before 2 o'clock under the most favorable conditions.

There are 200 picked men in the detachment and they have three days rations and an abundance of ammunition.

A Gatling gun is part of the equipment and further reinforcements will be kept ready to start at an instant's notice.

A car was attached by the Northern Pacific for the use of the newspaper correspondents.

Additional reporters were sent by the Twin City papers.

INDIANS WARNED.

A Journal's Walker, Minn., special says: "There was a big conference at the Agency last night. Lieutenant Humphrey, of the Agency, and Doctor Hart, the Agency surgeon, were invited with half a dozen bad characters who had stirred up sentiment in favor of joining the Pillagers. Dr. Hart told them that if they went on the war path there would not be a live Indian on Leech Lake in a week. Lieutenant Humphrey backed the statement. After several hours talk the Indians decided to be good Indians, at least for the present. The assurance may not be worth much."

ADVICES INDEFINITE.

Lack of Full Particulars Causes Much Uneasiness at Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Up to the close of office hours the Interior Department had received no advices of a positive and reliable official character, and this fact caused much uneasiness. General dispatches were received, but the only one at all definite was one which reached Secretary Bliss at 2:20. It was very brief, and said Major Wilkinson and five other soldiers and one Indian policeman had been killed and eight privates and one Indian police wounded. It came from Ispector Tinker, and promised particulars later. The Inspector has been urgently wired to telegraph fuller details. In his dispatch he stated that the two hundred troops on the way to the battle-field are not enough. The War Department has ordered additional troops to start immediately.

KNOWN IN WASHINGTON.

Major M. C. Wilkinson and Mr. Sheehan, who are among the killed, were well-known in Washington. Major Wilkinson was a volunteer in the civil war served throughout that conflict, and received on its close a commission in the regular army. He had participated in several Indian campaigns since the civil war. His regiment was stationed at Fort Snelling for twelve years, and was dispatched to Santiago at the opening of the war, but he was left at the fort on recruiting service. He was sixty years old, and his family are at Red Lands, near San Bernardino, Cal., where he had for two years been building an orange farm with a view to spending his closing years there.

SHEEHAN'S RECORD.

T. J. Sheehan was captain in the Fifth Minnesota during the civil war, and participated in the Sioux campaign massacre in 1862, where he was in command of Fort Ridely, where with 250 men he withstood the attack of over 1,000 Indians. Finally he repulsed them, and saved the lives of his command. For twenty years after the close of the civil war he was sheriff at Courtland, Minn., and lately was deputy marshal. He was about fifty years old and married.

PRESIDENT APPEALED TO.

He is Asked to Send Not Less Than Six Hundred Men.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 6.—The following telegram, which speaks for itself, was sent to Present McKinley last evening:

To William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Advices from conservative sources lead us to believe that a force of not less than six hundred soldiers, preferably eight hundred should be at once available at Leech Lake and vicinity. We believe such a force needed not only to rescue General Bacon and the survivors of his command, but properly to overawe the Agency Indians, in whose professions of friendship and neutrality no one acquainted with them puts credence. A general outbreak at or around Walker would probably result in the massacre of many citizens. In a country as heavily wooded, the present force is in our judgment wholly inadequate. The gravity of the situation is not over-estimated in the above suggestions.

J. S. McLEAN,
Editor Journal.
E. R. JOHNSON,
Managing Editor The Times.
C. H. HAMBLIN,
Managing Editor The Tribune.

This dispatch was sent upon receipt of reliable information that an uprising among the Red Lake and Cass Lake, as well as the Leech Lake Indians is regarded as imminent.

PILLAGERS THE ONLY ONES.

It is Believed the Other Indians Will Hold Hands Off.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6.—Up to 10 o'clock tonight there has been no information received by the War Department officials from General Bacon, during the evening, however, the De-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

A PILGRIMAGE TO JAMESTOWN.

The Episcopal Convention to Make an Excursion--Will Spend the Night in Richmond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6.—Special—On Friday afternoon of the next week, the 14th inst., the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will adjourn to enable the bishops and delegates to go on an excursion to Jamestown Island, Va.

It was there that the forefathers, in 1607, planted the church in America, which to-day is so powerful a factor of good throughout this broad land, and whose influence for the uplifting of mankind has been extended through its missionaries to the remotest corners of the earth.

A PILGRIMAGE.

It was suggested by the Bishop of California that the assembling of the General Convention in this city should be made the occasion of making a pilgrimage to the sacredly historical spot. The idea met the cordial approval of the Bishop of Southern Virginia and the Churchman's League, of the District of Columbia, extended an invitation to the bishops and deputies to visit Jamestown Island under the guidance of a committee composed of members of the league.

Owing to limitations of accommodation and to the impossibility of serving dinner at the little uninhabited island for more than 400 persons, the league was reluct-

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

GENERAL LEE IS QUESTIONED

What He Thinks of the Conduct of the War.

AN ABUNDANT RATION

He Thinks It, in the Main, Well Suited to a Tropical Campaign.

HE HAS NOT BEEN SIDETRACKED.

Believes It Has Always Been Intended That He Should Go to Havana—His Command in Good Condition to Go There or to Madrid—His Views as to the Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The War Investigation Committee held two sessions to-day. In the forenoon General H. V. Boynton, concluded his testimony which was begun yesterday and General Fitzhugh Lee was heard in the afternoon. General Boynton dwelt to-day upon the causes of disease at Camp Thomas, charging the increase toward the close of the campaign to lack of sufficient care on the part of the regimental and brigade commanders in covering the sinks. He said there was no foundation for any reasonable complaint in regard to food. He also denied that there was any intentional neglect in the hospitals.

NOT FROM THE SOUTH.

In discussing with Captain Howell the question of rations, supplied to Camp Thomas, General Boynton volunteered the suggestion that there had been no complaints from Southern soldiers in the camp, "and" he continued, "I do not believe we would have heard half the outcry that has been raised if all the soldiers had been from the South."

General Dodge said that only two or three charges had been received from the South and they were not from soldiers.

General Fitzhugh Lee was before the commission at its afternoon session.

GEN. LEE HEARD.

General Lee had no complaint to make in regard to supplies. In June there was some delay but this was remedied and since then supplies of all kinds had come with regularity and in abundance. "There have of course," he said, "been some complaints. Soldiers are like school boys, they sometimes complain even when there is no occasion for complaint." He thought the army ration was abundant and in the main well suited to a campaign in a tropical climate, yet he thought some changes might be made. He was of the opinion that it would be better to send live animals to Cuba than to send refrigerated meat as at present. According to his leas the men should have more fruit and less meat.

During the course of the questioning it developed that General Lee had been notified that he would be expected to move his corps to Cuba, in the vicinity of Havana, about the first of November, and that he considered his troops properly equipped for the campaign. He considers the Spanish uniform the better adapted to a tropical climate than ours, as they were cool and could be washed. He was fearful that the shirts and blouses of our men would be found to be too heavy for comfort.

A FRIENDLY COUNTRY.

General Lee made the announcement that he was counting upon landing in a friendly country, as he had received direct information that the American troops would be welcomed not only by the Cubans, but by the Spaniards as well. He said the conservative and property owning Spaniards were especially desirous to have the American troops come for the preservation of order.

Speaking of his command, General Lee stated that the health of the troops had been good, only about 2 per cent. being sick. He had insisted upon a very thorough inspection of the camp and upon having his forces thoroughly instructed by the staff officers, who had practically organized schools for that purpose.

He said the meat was received in refrigerator cars, and as a rule, it was good. In a few instances the outer edges of the large pieces of meat were spoiled, as was the hard tack in one or two cases. A shipment of potatoes was reported to be in bad condition and a board was appointed which condemned all the goods.

As to the efficiency of officers appointed from civil life, General Lee said some of them learned the duties promptly, others were very slow to learn, others never learned, but a majority did. He believed that volunteers would always become effective especially when confronted by the enemy.

LETTER SURPRISES HIM.

Governor Beaver read a letter complaining of the situation in the Jacksonville camp. The letter stated the camp was filthy, the bread moulded, the doctors generally drunk, etc.

"Is that from my command?" General Lee asked in evident surprise.

When informed that it was, he said that he was astonished and asked for the name of the author. He said in this connection that occasional complaints had come to him which he examined and in every case found them to be unfounded.

"Then," said Governor Beaver, after some further questioning, "you consider yourself in good condition in every way to start on the expedition to Cuba?"

TOUCH THE BUTTON.

"I do," replied General Lee, "touch a button and we are prepared even to go to Madrid."

He expressed the opinion that it was impossible for any of the general troops to do any great amount of campaigning in the summer months on account of the heat. Not even the Spanish and Cuban forces had ever been very active in the summer season. He thought troops going to Cuba should have ample protection against the sun. Complaints against regimental surgeons were read to the General from members of the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, but he replied that he could not speak definitely for the regimental doctors in this case. Some of them he knew were not as competent as they should be. The surgeons of higher rank were all competent men.

BRIGADE HOSPITALS BETTER.

General Lee expressed the belief that division hospitals were too large. He advocated brigade hospitals as a compromise between the division and regimental hospitals. He expressed the opinion that the site of the camp at Jacksonville was well selected.

Captain Howell asked General Lee if he considered that he had been sidetracked in the campaign.

"I don't think so," he replied. "I have from time to time seen something in the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

CONTRACTS FOR THE NEW RAILWAY

Will Be Awarded on the 20th Instant.

S. A. L. WILL CONNECT

President Hoffman Says He Has Been Asked to Do So.

THE TIMES' NEWS A SURPRISE.

The Story Was Eagerly Read and Widely Discussed—History of the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railway—What Mr. Habliston Says—An Italian's Big Profit.

The exclusive announcement made in The Times yesterday that the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina Railroad Company, backed by the Seaboard Air Line system, had bought property here, with a view to establishing terminal quarters, was the talk of the town.

The entire edition of The Times was sold out early in the day. This was the biggest piece of news given the people in a long while. The gentlemen who are engineering the scheme had been acting in a most quiet manner and The Times information was a big surprise.

It may be stated here that the property in question has not been bought in the name of any railroad company, but by individuals who represent the corporation or who expect to sell to the company.

A gentleman of Italian descent made $2,000 clear profit on his property. He bought it at auction sale for $2,200. A representative of the railroad company paid him $4,000 for it.

It is reliably reported that the improvements in Richmond if the deal is consummated will amount to about $1,000,000.

VIEWS OF MR. HABLISTON.

The company is not ready as yet to begin operations here. All the property desirable for the purposes of the company has not been bought.

Mr. W. M. Habliston, who is interested in the Richmond, Petersburg, and Carolina railroad, was asked about the prospects of the company. He stated that the statements made yesterday were based to a certain extent upon plans contemplated by the railroad.

He states that it is true that the Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina railroad is thinking of coming to Richmond and says that one of the lines suggested is in the section of the city named. It is not true that a single piece of property has been bought in that section of the city by the railroad company. It is known, he said, that pieces of property have been bought by parties with the expectation of selling to the company. It depended entirely whether the line named is the most feasible line and whether the property can be acquired at reasonable prices and the proper concessions made by the City Council of Richmond, whether the road will come to this city or not. He had personally been working hard to get his associates to bring their road to this city. A number of counter plans had been suggested, one of which has been the utilization of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad from Petersburg to Richmond. Being a native of Richmond, a property holder, and identified with a number of interests of this city, he is exceedingly anxious that the road shall come here, and every inducement and facility be offered it. There is nothing that has been done in recent years that will do more to enhance the prosperity of this place, than the completion of said road. It will give this city a much needed outlet and additional facilities of great value.

HISTORY OF THE COMPANY.

A special to The Times from Petersburg says:

The Virginia and Carolina railroad was chartered by the Legislature about fifteen years ago. The Virginia and Carolina Railroad Company conveyed its property and franchises to Wellford and Daniel, trustees, under a deed of trust. Wellford and Daniel, trustees, sold the property under a deed of trust, and order of chancery court of the city of Richmond. The city of Petersburg bought the property at this sale and then formed the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad. The city of Petersburg subsequently sold all its interest in this newly formed Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad, including all the property and franchises of the Virginia and Carolina railroad to De Witt Smith, of New York. Mr. Smith then reorganized the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad. The road was graded by the Virginia and Carolina Railroad Company from La Crosse, on the Atlantic and Danville railroad in Mecklenburg county, to near Ridgeway, N. C., including stone piers at Roanoke river. The road is to run from Richmond through Manchester, Chesterfield, Petersburg, Dinwiddie, Brunswick, and Mecklenburg counties, Va., and Warren county, N. C. The distance from Petersburg to Ridgeway is about eighty-one miles.

Another special from Petersburg says:

The handsome iron bridge on the Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad over Stony Creek was completed to-day. It will cost about $16,000. Work on the south end of the road towards Ridgeway, N. C., has been begun and surveyors are now in the field surveying the route to Richmond. Contracts for the construction of the road from Ridgeway to Richmond, with the exception of the twenty miles south from Petersburg, which have been nearly completed, will be awarded by the New York Construction Company in New York on the 20th instant.

TALK WITH MR. HOFFMAN.

A special from Baltimore to the Times says:

President R. Curzon Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air Line, was seen here to-day in reference to the report that his road was behind the renewed activity that is being shown on the line of the proposed Richmond, Petersburg and Carolina railroad with a view to securing a track of its own from Richmond to Ridgeway, N. C., and thus getting rid of the necessity of using the track of the Atlantic Coast Line to Weldon. In answer to questions, Mr. Hoffman said:

"It is true that we have been asked if we would form a connection with the road at Ridgeway. I replied that we would; we will form a connection with any road that will give us business.

"I do not know anything about the recent activity that you mention, nor anything about the finances of the company.

"No, I could not say when our contract with the Atlantic Coast line expires, but it is not for some years.

"Yes, I think we could run cars over the new road. It would certainly be a shorter route. I would be glad to see the road built. I have, however, never thought seriously about its construction."

VETERANS WILL NOT RECONSIDER.

They Stand Firm on the Secession Question.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT IT

Mr. William L. Royall Will Be Asked to Withdraw His Resignation.

WANT ONLY ONE "DAUGHTER."

The Grand Camp Will Not Recognize Miss Hill's Title—Old Officers Re-elected—Pulaski the Next Meeting Place—Final Adjournment of the Veterans.

(Staff Correspondence.)

CULPEPER, VA., Oct. 6.—Without a dissenting voice, although it was evident that a number of members refrained from voting, the Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans of Virginia, a short while after assembling this morning, laid on the table the motion to reconsider its action of the previous day, and thus emphasized the fact that while the veterans were practically a unit in the determination to denounce the histories written by Fiske and Cooper, Estill and Lemon, and endorse those the product of two Southerners, Dr. J. William Jones and Mrs. Susan P. Lee, yet there was a decided majority against committing the camp to a renunciation of the right of secession, which would have been the case had the entire report been adopted.

Mr. William L. Royall, chairman of the History Committee, left last night for New York, but before doing so commissioned Captain Thomas W. Sydnor to again present his resignation in case the camp should refuse to reconsider its action.

REFUSED TO ACCEPT.

This duty Captain Sydnor performed, but the camp, upon motion of Colonel Henry, seconded by General Field, declined unanimously not to accept it, and will request Mr. Royall to withdraw insame. A number of speeches were made on the subject, and the very highest tributes were paid Mr. Royall, it being the concensus of opinion that he was too valuable a man to lose.

This bone of contention having been eliminated, the camp disposed of the rest of the work of the session with brotherly love and celerity. It adopted with enthusiasm resolutions, setting forth that the camp considered Miss Winnie Davis the only "Daughter of the Confederacy," and would recognize the right of none other to wear that title.

NEXT MEETING PLACE.

Commander James Macgill, of James Breathed Camp, Pulaski, one of the most popular and altogether lovable men in the Grand Camp, took the convention by storm, and, although Staunton and the University of Virginia entered the field, it was unanimously decided to meet next year in Pulaski.

As anticipated in The Times, all of the Grand Camp officers were re-elected, being chosen by rising votes. The position of First Lieutenant Commander having been vacant ever since the promotion of Colonel John J. Williams to the position of Grand Commander, in which he has shown such conspicuous ability, it was filled by moving up the second and third lieutenant-commanders one grade.

This left the third lieutenant-commandancy vacant, and over this occurred the only contest. Colonel Tom W. Smith, of Suffolk, and Captain R. S. Parks, of Surry, were put in nomination, and the former won, the motion to make his election unanimous being seconded heartily and generously by Captain Parks himself.

The Grand Camp reassembled promptly at 9:30 o'clock, with a somewhat smaller attendance than yesterday, a number of delegates having been compelled to leave for their homes. After the consideration of a few routine matters, the camp again took up the report of the History Committee at the point that it was left last night, a motion then being pending to reconsider the vote whereby the camp had agreed to adopt the recommendations of the History Committee.

WAS A SURPRISE.

Contrary to all expectations the matter was disposed of almost in the twinkling of an eye. Anticipating a great deal of oratory, Past Grand Commander W. A. Smoot offered a motion, which was carried, limiting all speeches to five minutes each.

After Col. L. S. Marye had made a motion, which was ruled out of order, to recommit the report to the History Committee, Mr. M. H. Hazlewood rose and said that he had heard enough discussion on the subject. He moved, therefore, that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

This motion was adopted unanimously, and the great history fight was at an end—for one year, at least.

The camp then took up the transaction of routine business, and a report was presented by the Committee on Sons of Veterans, which expresses regret that the growth of that order has not been as rapid during the year as was hoped. After speaking of the death of Miss Winnie Davis, and the movement now on foot to erect a monument to her, the report says:

"Although satisfied that he Grand Camp will receive a communication from the Daughters of the Confederacy entering a protest against the appointment of a so-called successor to the "Daughter of the Confederacy" (Miss Winnie Davis) yet your committee are constrained to make report that so far as has come to our knowledge it is not the desire or wish of the Daughters of the Confederacy that any successor to the title worn by Miss Davis can rightfully be made nor should be attempted."

This sentiment was heartily cheered, and the resolutions adopted by Lee Camp No. 1, on September 31st last, declining to recognize any new "Daughter of the Confederacy," were unanimously endorsed.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Major N. V. Randolph, chairman of the Soldiers' Home Committee, made a most interesting written report, and added to it a number of verbal recommendations, especially calling attention to the great necessity for the careful investigation of the records of the soldiers, who become applicants for berths in the Home.

This report was unanimously adopted and the thanks of the camp extended to the directors of the Soldiers' Home for their excellent work.

Judge D. A. Grimsley presented the report of the Committee on Rules, making some changes in the regulations governing the Grand Camp. One of the most important change was the amendment increasing the number necessary to constitute a quorum of the Advisory Board from three to nine.

Judge Ewell called attention to the fact that the Grand Camp had no special understanding of the rules for its guidance, but those of the House of Delegates were usually followed. He moved that the camp adopt those governing R. E. Lee Camp, of Richmond, which, he said, were the most excellent that he had seen anywhere. This motion engendered some opposition and was subsequently withdrawn by its author.

LEE CAMP'S GALLERY.

Captain R. S. Parks, in a most eloquent and pathetic speech, offerd a resolution recommending to the subordinate camps of the State that each contribute one or more portraits to enrich the already magnificent collection in Lee Camp Hall, Richmond.

Commander John E. Laughton, of Lee Camp, spoke warmly in favor of the resolution and read a list of the portraits already in Lee Camp's gallery. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Camp then took up the selection of a meeting place for next year, and Colonel James Macgill, commander of James Breathed Camp, in a neat speech advocated the claims of Pulaski, which was warmly endorsed by Major Randolph, General Hundley and Colonel R. L. Maury.

General James G. Field made a strong and eloquent plea for the University of Virginia, an invitation to meet there having been extended by Professor R. H. Dabney in a letter to Colonel Williams.

Inspector-General T. C. Morton advocated the claims of Staunton, and read a hearty invitation from Stonewall Jackson Camp, of that place. He promised the veterans the most enjoyable time and the heartiest welcome. The picture he drew was a most attractive one.

General Field withdrew his nomination of Charlottesville and the contest narrowed down to Pulaski and Staunton, the former winning by an overwhelming majority.

The election of Grand Officers for the year was then taken up, and General Stith Bolling nominated for grand commander the incumbent, Colonel John J. Williams, of Winchester. General Bolling eulogized Colonel Williams warmly, as did Dr. J. William Jones and Colonel W. A. Smoot.

COLONEL WILLIAMS RE-ELECTED.

Colonel Williams was enthusiastically re-elected by a rising vote and accepted the honor in an eloquent speech.

General Stith Bolling, who during the past year held the position of Second Lieutenant Grand Commander, was unanimously advanced to first lieutenant grand commander on motion of Colonel Smoot.

Colonel R. L. Maury was likewise advanced to second lieutenant grand commander, on motion of Colonel Wm. Kean.

This left the position of third lieutenant grand commander to be filled by a new man, one of the places having been left vacant by the advancement of Colonel John J. Williams to the office of grand commander.

For this position, Captain J. Taylor Stratton nominated Captain R. S. Parks, of Luray, paying him a high tribute.

Colonel Henry nominated Colonel Thos. W. Smith, of Suffolk.

High tributes were paid both these gentlemen, and just as one of the friends of Captain Parks was concluding a glowing eulogy upon him, a local veteran, somewhat mellowed by liquor and mindful of Captain Parks' having been a member of the last Legislature, inquired in stentorian tones:

"Wasn't he one of them fellows who voted for the delinquent land bill?"

The roar of laughter which ensued interrupted business for a considerable time and no one seemed to enjoy the incident more than Captain Parks himself.

A ballot being taken Colonel Smith was declared elected, he receiving 29 votes to 10 for Captain Parks. Colonel Smith accepted the honor in a characteristically humorous and pathetic speech.

Gallant "Tom" Smith is known to every Confederate soldier in Virginia. He takes care of many indigent Confederates, and has out of his own pocket erected a monument to the dead heroes.

THE OTHER OFFICERS.

The other grand officers were re-elected by rising votes, as follows:

Inspector-General—Col. T. C. Morton, of Staunton.

Quartermaster-General—Colonel Washington Taylor, of Norfolk.

Chaplain-General—Rev. B. D. Tucker, of Norfolk.

Surgeon-General—Dr. John S. Powell, of Occoquan.

Captain J. M. Neale, of Danville, raised the question of raising money for the erection of a monument to Jefferson Davis. He urged the camp to take some action in the premises.

Major Randolph, in reply, called the attention of Captain Neale to the difficulties in the way. He said that there were now $20,000 in bank at interest, and that was not used because there was no use in burying that much money in the ground for great-grandchildren to complete.

The drawings, he said, which cost $1,500 were all ready for a monument to cost $20,000. The committee appointed to raise money for the purpose felt very badly at nothing having been done.

He urged that all money which had

(Continued on Second Page.)

CONVENTION OF EPISCOPALIANS.

The Convention Resumes Its Deliberations--Long Debate Over Proposed Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Morning prayers for the delegates to the triennial convention of the Episcopal Church was held at the Church of the Epiphany, Rev. Dr. McKim reading the prayer service. Bishop Gilbert, of Minnesota, pronounced the benediction. When the larger portion of the delegates had assembled, Rev. Morgan Dix, the president, called the second session of the House of Deputies to order. Preliminary routine business occupied the time of the house for an hour. Rev. Dr. Mann, of Missouri, offered a resolution, naming Kansas City as the next meeting place of the convention.

From Indiana came a resolution, expressing the earnest desire of the convention that the instruction to the commissioners to be appointed to the International Peace Conference proposed by the Czar of Russia, shall recommend the establishment of a permanent court for settlement of all differences by arbitration.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The communication received yesterday from Feitx Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, now in this city, was read by Dr. McConnell, of Louisiana. The document expressed the esteem of the Filipinos for the convention, and asked the prayers of the Church in behalf of the Philippine Islands; their liberties and welfare. The convention then proceeded

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

HISTORY OF THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Alarmed at Encroachment of Russia.

READY FOR ANY PLAN.

Emperor Anxious to Secure the Integrity of His Empire.

HIS POSITION WAS DIFFICULT.

The Anger of the Dowager Threatened the Safety of His Throne—He Was Advised to Seek an Alliance With England and Strengthen His Friendship With Other Foreign Powers

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Times telegraphs the substance of a long interview he has had with Kank Yu Wei, the Cantonese reformer, in which the latter recounted the history of the crisis. Kang Yu Wei, said that on June 16th he had a two hours audience with the Emperor, who, anxious about the Russian encroachment, was ready to listen to any plan to secure the integrity of the Empire. The Times correspondent continues.

"Kang advised replacing the conservative minister by young, progressives and the employment of German and Americans to effect reforms. He advised the Emperor to study the progress of Japan and use the same methods. The Emperor admitted the cogency of his arguments, but expressed his regret at being unable to remove high officials because of the Empress Dowager.

ALLIANCE WITH ENGLAND.

"Kang then urged His Majesty to strengthen his friendship with foreign powers and particularly to secure an alliance with England.

"The Emperor said he realized that foreign countries were no longer insignificant States and observed that it was a pity that his ministers had not averted the impending troubles. Kank says the real power at Pekin is held by Li Luen Yan, a sham euch, and that Chung Ming, the Dowager's illigitmate son, will probably be made Emperor.

On the morning of September 17th, Kang received two letters from the Emperor, dated September 16th and 17th. The first represented the difficulties of his position on account of the Dowager's anger and his fears that he would be unable to protect his throne, and commanded Kang to consult with his colleagues as to how to save the Emperor.

PRIVATE SORROW.

In the second letter His Majesty said: "I have commanded you to superintend the establishment of an official organ. It is strongly against my wish. I have great sorrow which I cannot describe with ink and pen. You must proceed immediately outside to devise means to save me without a moment's delay.

"The letter concluded with an expression of gratitude for Kang's faithfulness and warning to him to care of himself and an expression of hope that matters would mend ere long.

"Kang promptly visited the American missionary, Timothy Richard, whom he asked to call upon the British and American legations. Sir Claude MacDonald (British minister) was at Pei Tai So, and the American minister (Mr. Conger) was at Si Shan. Ominous rumors were in circulation that day and Kang fled.

He was astonished that England protected him, and he urges the British government to take prompt action to save the Emperor."

COMPANY FORMED.

The Shipbuilders Will Soon be Ready to Begin Work.

Mr. W. R. Trigg and his associates, who secured from the Government the contracts for building three torpedo-boats and two torpedo-boat destroyers, have organized a company, and completed arrangements for commencing work in this city at an early day.

The old Talbott Iron Works have been leased for yards, and other plans for the work have been made.

The new company has given bond to the Government through the Virginia Trust Company, of this city, for the faithful execution of the contracts.

A meeting of the gentlemen interested was held in this city Wednesday night, when a very favorable outlook for a satisfactory prosecution of the plans of the new company was reported.

GEN. LEE AT WAR DEPARTMENT.

He Has a Conference with Alger and Corbin—Cannot Talk.

Yesterday's Washington Star says:

Major General Fitzhugh Lee, who has just returned here from a short visit to New York city and West Point, had a long conference with Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin at the War Department this morning, presumably in regard to the condition of the Seventh Army Corps at Jacksonville and the part they will take in the occupation of Cuba. Afterward General Lee said he could not talk of his future movements just at present further than to say that he would go before the board investigating the War Department at 2 o'clock this afternoon and expected to remain in this city two or three days before visiting his home in Virginia. He will join his command at Jacksonville in full time to execute the orders regarding the occupation of Cuba.

EMPEROR NOT DEAD.

The State Department Discredits the Rumors of His Poisoning.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Such information as has reached the State Department here respecting the reported death and assassination of the Emperor of China goes to entirely discredit the stories that he has been poisoned, or that he is dead. It is not possible to say positively just what sources of information are available, but it is known that they are regarded as entirely reliable at the State Department. Moreover, the situation generally in China is not believed by the department officials to be as serious as represented, and a signal mark of confidence is the decision not to follow the course of certain European governments in sending at this time a force of soldiers or marines to Pekin.