OTHER SIDE OF IT

Railroad Men Accuse Mitchell of Unfairness.

THE MINERS' STRIKE INAUGURATED

New York Has Coal Enough on Hand to Last Not Over Fortyfive Days.

NEW YORK Sept. 14.—R. M. Oliphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson River Railroad, said he would not reply to the telegram from John Mitchell, pres-ident of the United Mineworkers of Amer-ica, demanding arbitration of the differences existing between the company and its men. He called attention to the fact that it was sent from Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon at 4:20 o'clock, and was received by him at 4:42, and that the

strike order was issued at 5:30.
"It seems to me," said Mr. Oliphant,
"that tells the whole tale. Mr. Mitchell has said that this telegram was one last effort to settle the grievances said to exist between the company and its employes. So far as I am aware, this is the first attempt he has ever made to settle the matter. I have always been ready to wait for the men to return. We have no desire to foment disorder, and shall not encourage it by bringing in new men."

William V. St. Thorne, of the Pennsylvania company, which employs 8000 men, declared that he took a similar position.

The Strike Began.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 14.—There is no longer any question as to a general if not complete tie-up of the mines in the Lackawanna region Monday morning. Today, three days before the strike order score into effect 15,000 of the 22,000 miners goes into effect, lacks of the 25,999 miners ere on strike; it of the 97 colleries are forced into idleness, and by noon tomor-row the union leaders claim the tie-up-will be complete. The one thing the op-erators in and about Scranton mainly based their hopes on was that the Dela-ware, Lackawanna & Western miners, numbering a third of the whole district and operating a fifth of the collieries, would decline to obey the strike order. The Lackawanna's men have an inde-pendent union, and, as it was favored by the company, a majority of the employes permitted themselves to be enrolled in it. The organization declared against striking, and the company lived in hope that it would act in accordance with this declara-tion. Today the mineworkers' officials were jubilant over the fact that of the 21 collieries that are completely shut down, nine are those of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, which has 23

No Politics in It, Says Mitchell. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—John Mitchell, president, and W. B. Wilson, secretary and trensurer of the United Mineworkers of America, today said they are highly pleased with the man-ner in which the general anthracite coal strike order has been received by the public. Mitchell said he regrets deeply that politicians are undertaking to make cap-

find out of the strike.
"I had hoped," said he, "that there would be no political significance attached to so serious a matter as this great strike, involving, as it does, the very living of 142,000 wage-earners, who have felt the merciless foot of capital for two

Mitchell is preparing to leave for Ha-deton. Pa., tomorrow night, where he will establish headquarters. His policy, says, as well as that of all other leaders in the strike, will be to persuade the workers to remain away from the mines.

Federation of Labor May Help SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 14.—A telegram was received by John Fahey, president of the Ninth District United Mineworkers of America, from Samuel Gompers, presi-dent of the Federation of Labor, announcing that he would be here on Sunday address a mass meeting which the strike leaders expect will be attended by at least 10,000 mineworkers. This interpreted by the strikers to that the American Federation of Labor will assist them in their struggle.

In the Wyoming District.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.-Local assemblies of the United Mineworkers held meetings in many places throughout the valley tonight. There was much enthusiasm, and the officers say that the men in the Wyoming district will go out, almost to a man. Monday. A report has been compiled by the operators showing that the total number of anthracite miners employed in the entire district is and that the average amount wages paid them per month at \$30 per man, including breaker boys, and to all hands is \$2.848,000.

Getting Two Pull Days.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 14.-Mining ope rations are in full blast, every miner being anxious to work today and tomorrow. Mineworkers for preparation for the

FACE TO FACE WITH COAL FAMINE. New York is Supplied for but a Month and a Half.

YORK, Sept. 14.-The Herald says: New York City is face to face with a coal famine and period of distress which may recall to the old inhabitants the coal strike of 1878, when anthracite cost the consumer \$12 and \$14 a ton. This city, others, will bear the brunt of any coal famine which the labor trouble may develop. The amount of coal now in the hands of New York dealers, on the way to the city and in the hands of the coal companies above ground is estimated at only 45 days' supply, which means about 1.125,000 tons. The representative of a mining and commission-house which mines 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons a year, besides handling coal for the railroad com-panies, said: "Monday we shall raise our prices \$1 a ton, and I presume that there will be a general rise of at least that

Dealers are busy completing arrangeits for getting in stocks of coal, but the big railroad companies are proving how thoroughly they appreciate the situshutting down on the dealers. All but the Philadelphia & Reading have refused to take further orders for coal, and the Philadelphia & Reading is taking orders only against stocks on hand, and with the understanding that these orders are to be cancelled in the event of a strike. The deniers have only been to the threatening situation for about a week, but in that time they have been scrambling furiously to buy, and water freight rates and wholesale rates for coal have already risen sharply. This advance simply pressages a much larger

named in the circulars were being shaded 15 to 25 cents a ton, and since then they is to 25 cents a ton, and since then they have stiffened up to the full nominal rates. Good anthractic coal, egg, atove or chestnut, costs the jobber \$4.05 free on board at South Amboy, or \$4.10 free on board at Weehawken or Hoboken. The water freight rate from Bouth Amboy is nominally 20 cents, and from Weehawken is cents, at the price of the cents a ton, so that the price of the staple to the jobber is \$4 \$5 alongside a dock in this harbor. Ten days ago coal was being sold \$5 cents cheaper at South Amboy than is now the case, and freight rates had been shaded several cents a ton. In some cases, freight rates have since risen to as high as 25 cents a ton in view of the extraordinary demand for coal boats. And all this four days in advance of the day set for the formal institution of the strike.

A fair estimate of the coal now in the hands of New York dealers and afloat and consigned to them is 30 days' sup-This would mean 750,000 tons. New York takes, according to the estimate of E. Seward, a total of about 12,000,000 tons a year. Coal men agree that it is safe to say that we consume at least \$,000,000 tons of anthracite here. Some bituminous coal is used, in spite of the

Big rallroad companies-the Delaware Lackawanna & Western, Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central, represented by the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company; the Lehigh Valley, Delaware & Hudson; Eric and Philadelphia & Rending, and other operating concerns are estimated to have in their yards in the neighborhood of the collieries an amount equivalent to about

15 days' supply for this city.
"I cannot speak for other companies," men themselves that they are dissatisfied with their treatment. We do decline to treat with Mr. Mitchell and the organization he represents. The trouble has all been fomented by the bituminous unions. We shall shut flow the collieries and wait for the men to learn from our first present are light. The dealers, I believe, are fairly well supplied. I should think they must have at least 30 days' supply on hand. As to how long the strike is likely to last, or what the wait for the men to learn from our principles.

ADMIRAL SICARD DEAD.

Died Suddenly at His Summer Home at Westernville, N. Y.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy at



Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard.

9 A. M. today, at his Summer home at

Samuel Bradhurst Schieffelin Dend. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Samuel Brad-hurst Schleffelin is dead at his home in this city. Mr. Schieffelin was born on February 24, 1811, and after the retirement of his father, Henry Hamilton Schieffelin, from business in 1849 he and his broth-ers managed the drug company that their father founded under the firm name of Schieffelin Brothers & Co., Samuel Bradhurst remaining head of the concern until his withdrawal in 1865, when his son, Henry Schieffelin, succeeded him. Since then he had devoted much of his time to literature, having written "The of other books, most of which are of a religious character.

GERMANY SELLS BONDS.

Eighty Million Marks Placed in the United States.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—It is officially an-nounced by the board of directors of the Disconto-Gesellschaft that with the cooperation of the German Imperial Bank and through the intermediary of the Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Deutsche Bank, of conto-Gesellschaft, the Deutsche Bank, of Hamburg, and the Warburg Company, of Hamburg, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York, acting in conjunction with the Na-tional City Bank, of New York, have taken over 80,000,000 marks of 4 per cent Treasury bonds of the German Empire falling due in 1904 and 1906. With the approval of the Imperial Bank, the issue will be placed on the market in the United States.

The Freissinnige Zeitung points "that the time is past when the United States has come to Germany to borrow money." The press generally recognizes that the government does wisely, in view of the stringency of money here, to resort to American subscription.

Manchester Spinners' Troubles. MANCHESTER, Sept. 14.—The general opinion is that the spinners will stop universally during the first fortnight in October. Some producers are having re-course to Egyptian and Peruvian cotton to complete their contracts.

Three Negroes Lynched. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.-A special to the

Post-Dispatch from Memphis, Tenn., A masked mob of between 60 and 100 men broke into the jail at Tunica, 'Miss., early today and took out three negroes, whom they strung up to a tree within 100 yards of the jall. Not a shot was fired. The dead negroes are Frank Brown, who shot Frank Chesire, a prosperous planter, at Oak Landing, six months ago; David Moore, who shot Dan Bosewell, 10 days ago, and William Brown, who, with confederates, shot and cut to death a young white man at State Levee one day previous. The lynching is a climax of the intense feeling agains desperate negroes which has been brew ing in the neighborhood of Tunica for

Rock Island Project. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 14.—Deputy Dis-trict Attorney J. N. Metcalf, who has just returned from Hedges, reports that

a prominent failroad man gave him pos-ftive assurance that the Rock Island road was preparing to build into San He said the Rock Island survey ing party was on the desert this sid of Yuma, running toward San Diego, and that they were working across the desert in almost a direct line from Yuma. The story told by Mr. Metcaff is in accordance with that told by W. E. Smythe, vice-president of the Water and Forest Association of California in his address at the Chamber of Commerce a few

ago. ECZEMA: NO CURE NO PAY. "The dealers, said Mr. Wells, of Stickney, Conyngham & Co., "have filled every boat in the harbor with their coal purchases. Not only is it the case that practically all avaliable boats have been taken for coal carriers, but hundrads of them have been field up to coal docks and used for storage purposes, because of lack of room on shore."

Rates have risen to "circular prices": that is to say, a week ago the prices"

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NO DOUBT THE GALVESTON VICTIMS WILL REACH THAT NUMBER.

Thirty-five Hundred Refugees at Houston-Difficulties in Getting Out of the Stricken City.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 14.—The Post today prints a list of 201 names of the Galveston dead, compiled from various sources, but believed to be authentic. There were hundreds of bodies burned and buried in the sea and in the sand, where no identification was possible. Othor hundreds were buried on the beach of the mainland, few of whom have been identified. Some bodies are still in the ruins of Galyeston and scattered along the beach of the mainland and in the marshes, where they were thrown by the water. Some of these bodies have been sent 20 miles inland along small water courses by the rush of high waters. Taking all things into consideration there seems no longer any doubt that the number of dead will reach beyond the esti-mate of 5000 which has been made by Mayor Jones and other reliable citizens

of Galvestor About 1300 refugees arrived here from Galveston last night and are being cared for as well as possible. Four buildings have been set apart for the benefit of refugees, but of the 3500 who have refugees, but of the 3500 who have reached here so far not more than 800 remain a public charge, the remainder having gone to the homes of relatives and friends.

Agents of several insurance companies are passing through to Galveston. They say that there is certain to be much confusion. They do not know what action will be taken by the companies concerning the payment of claims without proof of death, which, in many cases, will be impossible. Contributions of money con-tinue to come in, as do supplies of all

E. D. Dorchester, manager of the Velasco Terminal Railroad, has reached this city. He says three-fourths of the Velasco people lost their homes and four persons were drowned. Eight bodies were washed ashore at Surf Side, supposed to

be from Galveston.

At Quintana, 75 per cent of the buildings are destroyed. No lives were lost there, though a number were injured, What Galveston needs now is money and disinfectants. Next to these two things, she needs forage. There are now, as nearly as can be estimated, 300 cars of provisions on the way and it is thought with what is already here, that amount will suffice for a time. No more doctors are needed.

HARDSHIPS OF THE REFUGEES. Difficulty in Getting Out of the Ill-Fated City.

GALVESTON, via Houston, Sept. 14 .-The city has finally lifted its head from beneath the weight of woe which has beneath the weight of wee which has been pressing down, and from now on its rehabilitation will be sure and if money is received, it will be rapid.

At a meeting of the Galvaston relief committee held yesterday noon, a committee of three, consisting of Major Thomas Gore, Frank Spencer and K. D. Skinner, were appointed for the purpose of proceeding to Austin and conferring with Governor Savers as to the best methods Governor Sayers as to the best methods to be pursued in relieving the distress in the city. The committee was appointed at the request of Governor Sayers, who desired the aid of Galveston in devising the best and most practicable means of

After adjournment of the general committee adjournment of the general committee on correspondence sent the following telegram:

"Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—To the Associated Press, Memphis, Tenn.: Our most urgent present needs are disinfectants, lime, cement, gasoline stoves, gasoline, stoves, gasol line, charcoal furnaces and charcoal. Nearby towns also may send bread. For the remainder of our wants money will be most available because we can make purchases from time to time with more discretion than miscellaneous contributors would exercise. We have to report that we are bringing order out of chaos and again offer our profound gratitude

for the assistance so far received.
"W. C. JONES, Mayor,
"M. LASKER, "J. D. SKINNER,
"C. H. McMASTER,
"R. G. LOWE, "CLARENCE OWSLEY,

"Committee." Mr. Lasker said that there was a great scarcity of material in the city to make the buildings habitable and that prices had been greatly advanced on the small stocks remaining. He said a barrel of cement which ordinarily sells for \$2 has been advanced to \$8.

Notwithstanding the fact that the num-

ber of boats carrying passengers between Texas City and Galveston has been large-ly increased, it was impossible yesterday to leave the city after the early morning hours, and hundreds of men, women and children, all anxious to depart, suffered great inconvenience and hardship and were after all compelled to sleep upon the beach at Texas City, waiting for the morning. There is but one steamboat plying across Galveston Bay which is able to carry passengers in any number, and even this boat is able to make the trip only with extreme caution on account the the shallowness of the bay. Yesterday morning somebody lacked something being cautious in the extreme, and the Lawrence, jamming her nose in the mud. remained aground all day. Her passen-gers were taken off in small boats, but all day long the Lawrence remained hard

and fast aground.

This compelled those who were unable to come on the first trip of the Lawrence to trust themse'ves to sallboats, and by noon a dozen of them, heavily loaded, started from Galveston for Texas City, where the fleet was scattered over Gal-veston Bay by a distance of anywhere between one mile and three miles. The wind died away utterly. There was not a puff of air. The boats could neither go on to Texas City nor return to Galveston, and all through the afternoon they lay motionless upon the glassy water. None of them had more than a meager supply of water, and no food, as the trip narily does not require above an hour. The supply of water was soon exhausted. the sun beat down with severity, and in a short time babies and children who were but little else than bables became ill. and in many instances their mothers were also prostrated. There was absolutely no relief to be had, as the tugs of Galv Bay, which might have given the sloops tow, are all made for deep sea work, and draw too much water to allow of their crossing the shallow channel. Hour after hour the people on the boats, all of which were densely packed, were compelled to broil in the torturing, blinding sun without the slightest current of air to render their situation more bearable. All afternoon they were becalmed and a slight breeze arising at 9 o'clock at night, the sailing craft which had left Galveston at

noon began to dump their passengers upon the beach at Texas City. This place, never worthy of notice upon any map, is now among the things that once were. There is no house, no tent, no accommodation of any kind, save a few passenger coaches standing upon the railroad track. These were speedly filled, and for the remainder of the night women and children, all hungry, and the latter crying for food, were compelled to remain on the beach. An urgent message was sent to the railway people at Houston. saying that women and children were suf-fering and asking them to hurry a train to Texas City for the purpose of convey-ing the refugees to Houston. No reply was received, and when a train, whose crew knew nothing of the existing condi-tions at Texas City, finally appeared, the

not go before morning. The crowd already at Texas City was more than enough to fill the train to its limit, but notwithstanding determined to allow the normal control of the pernotwithstanding determined to allow the Lawrence to attempt once more the perils of the mud and await another consignment of refugees. It was fully 39 hours after their start from Gaiveston that the people who left there yesterday neon were able to move out of Texas City, and by the time the train had made a start for Houston every woman in the crowd was ill through lack of fo.d. exposure and

ill through lack of food, exposure and

WARNING OF THE STORM.

Records Kept by the Weather Bu-

reau Office in Galveston.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 14.—The local forecast official of the United States Weather Service makes this report of the storm:

The local office of the United States Weather Bureau received the first mesage in regard to this storm at 6 P. M., September 4. It was then moving northward over Cuba. Each day thereafter until the West India hurricane struck Galveston bulletins were posted by the United States Weather Bureau officials, which the properties movements of the storm: giving the progressive movements of the disturbance. On the 5th the tropical storm had moved up over Southern Florida, thence it changed its course and moved westward in the Guif and was central of the Louisiana Coast on the morning of the

7th, when northwest storm warnings were ordered up for Galveston. On the morning of the 8th the storm had increased in energy and was still moving westward, and at 10:50 P. M. the northwest storm warnings were changed to northeast. Then was when the entire island was in apparent danger. The tele-phone at the United States Weather Buphone at the United States weather Bu-reau office was busy until the wires went down; many could not get the use of the telephone on account of the line being busy, and the people came to the office in droves inquiring about the weather,

About the same time, the following in-formation was given to all alike: "The tropical storm is now in the Gulf south or southeast of us; the winds will shift to the northeast and probably to the southeast by morning, increasing in energy. If you reside in low parts of the city, move to higher grounds."

Prepare for the worst, which is yet to come, were the only consoling words of the Weather Breeau officials from morning until preparation.

ing until night, when no information further could be given out.

The local forecast official and one observer stayed at the office throughout the entire sherm, and one observer was out taking tide observations about 4 A. M. on the 7th. Another observer left after he had sent the last telegram which could be gotten off, it being filed at Houston over the telephone wires about 4 P. M. Over half the city was covered with tide water by 3 F. M. One of the observers left for home at about 4 P. M., after he had done all he could, as telephone wires were then going ing until night, when no information at about 4 P. M., after he had done all he could, as telephone wires were then going down. The entire city was then covered with water from one to five feet deep. On his way home he saw hundreds of people, and he informed all he could that the worst was still to come, and people who could not hear his voice on account

of being quite a distance off, he signalled not to go down town. The lowest barometer by observation was 28.53 inches, at 8:10 P. M., but the barometer went slightly lower than this, according to the barograph. The tide at about 3 P. M. stood at from six to 15 feet deep throughout the city, with the wind blowing slightly, over 100 miles an hour. The highest wind velocity by the anemometer was 96 miles, from the northwest, at the control of about 8:75 P. M., and the extreme velocity was 190 miles an hour at that time. The anemometer blew down at this time, and the wind was still higher later, when it shifted to the east and southeast, when the observer estimates that it blew a gale of between 110 and 120 miles. There was an apparent tidal wave of from four to six feet at about 8 P. M., when the wind shifted to the east and southeast that carried off many houses which had stood up to that time.

The observer believes from what records he has now that the hurricane moved inland near Galveston, going up the Brazos Valley. It is believed that much damage has been done in the interior of the age has been done in the interior of the state by this storm. Warnings of the United States Weather Bureau were the means of saving thousands of lives. The hurricane was so severe, however, that it hurricane was so severe, however, that it of the severe barometer has gone up to about the normal and there is no indication of another storm. The Bureau has issued no storm warnings. The Bureau office has not been closed during the entire storm, and they state that they will gladly correct any such wild rumor when called upon for information.

ON THE WATER FRONT. Several Steamers That Were Strand

ed Have Been Floated. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—A specia J. W. Maywell, general superintendent,

and J. W. Allen, general freight agent, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Rallway, have arrived here for the purpose of conferring with General Manager Polk, of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, and General Manager Hill, of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Rallway, with the object of combining their efforts for the onstruction of one bridge for all railways entering Gaiveston for the time be ing and thus secure an early resumption of traffic and the partial restoration of business in Galveston. Such a plan, it is believed, will be adopted.

Among the foreign steamers which were

grounded by the storm on Pelican Flats, north of the city, the Norwegian steamer Gyller and the British steamer Norma are off and berthed alongside the wharf. The British steamer Benedict, it is reported. can be floated without much difficuty. The British steamer Hilarious and the Kendall Castle, which were carried out further into the flats, will have to be canalled out. The Norma, which was carried through the railway bridges into the west bay, and the British steamer Taunton, which was carried in a northwest direction 27 miles up the bay and stranded near Cedar Point, will, in all probability, remain as evidence of the frightful velocity of the wind which prevailed last Saturday night. The steamer Alamo is still grounded on the northern edge of the channel opposite Twenty-fourth street, and it is expected will be floated without much difficulty after she is lightered of her cargo, which will be done as soon as barges are ob-

The British steamer Woodleigh, Havre, and the Spanish steamer Ramon de Larrinaga for Newcastle-on-Tyne, have sailed. The latter went to sea drawing 23.6 feet, demonstrating that the channel has not been shoaled.

Subscriptions made to the relief fund Subscriptions made to the relief that and published are as follows: Southern Pacific Rallway Company, \$5000; White Scow Company, \$1000; City & Beaumont, \$7500; Houston Brewing Company, \$500; Thomas Taylor, \$500.

Last evening at the Tremont Hotel oc-curred a wedding that was not attended with music and flowers and a gathering of merry-making friends and relatives, Mrs. Brice Roberts expected some day to marry Ernst Mayo. The storm which desolated so many homes deprived her of almost everything on earth; father, mother sister and brother. She was left destitute. Her sweetheart, too, was a sufferer. He much of his possessions in Dickin-but he stepped bravely forward and took his sweetheart to his home.

Sympathy From Peru. LIMA, Peru. Sept. 14.—The House of Representatives has sanctioned a motion to send a cablegram to the President of the United States, expressing the condolence of the people of Peru over the disaster at Galveston.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. announcement was made that it would

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF TEXAS SUFFERERS.

Outside Laborers to Be Taken to Galveston to Conduct the Sanitary Work.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 14.—At a conference between Governor Sayers and a committee from Galveston it was decided that instead of looking to the laboring people of Galveston for work in this emergency, an importation of outside laborers to the number of 2000 should be made to conduct the sanitary work, while the people of Galveston were given an opportunity of Galveston were given an opportunity of looking after their own losses and rebuild-ing their own property without giving any time to the city at large. It is be-lieved that with these 2000 outside laborers it will require about four weeks to clean the city of debris, and, in the meantime, the citizens can be working on their own property and repairing dam-

Another committee from Velasco re ported that 2000 people are in destitute circumstances, being without food, clothing or homes. Crops were totally destroyed, all farming implements were washed away, and the people have noth-ing at hand with which to work in the fields. A relief committee from the Co-lumbia precinct reported 2500 destitute. Other sections sent in committees during the day, and as a result of all these, Gov-ernor Sayers ordered post-haste ship-

\$1,300,000. Governor Sayers states that as soon as possible he will prepare a list of subscriptions by states and give it out. Today the Governor ordered a train-load of provisions to be sent from Dallas to Galveston, and also ordered provisions and clothing sent from San Antonio. Governor Sayers received information from the Penitentiary authorities at the farms of the state have been injured to the extent of \$100,000.

AN INCIDENT OF THE STORM. English Woman Lost Her Husband at Galveston.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—One of the nost pathetic stories of suffering in Galveston was learned today when the Southern Pacific train arrived from Houston. among the passengers was Mrs. Mary Quayle, of Liverpool, Eng., and Jonathan Hale, of Gloversville, N. Y. Mrs. Quayle came from New York to Galveston, arriving there Thursday, accompanied by her husband, Edward Quayle, a tabulator on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, Mrs. Quayle and her husband took apartments in the Lucas Terrace, a fashionable place in the eastern end of the Island. During the storm Saturday evening, while Mr. Quayle was peering out of a window. there came an unusually violent gust of wind, and the window was literally sucked out as if by a mighty air pump, and he was taken with it. Mrs. Quayle was was thrown against a door of the room. When she came to her senses she began to call for her husband. Mr. Hale, who occupied the adjoining room, came to her assistance, and cared for her until dawn Sunday. Then they went out together and searched throughout all the adjacent portion of the city for her husband, but no trace of him was found. The search was kept up until Monday night, without success. Then Mr. Hale brought Mrs. Quayle via Houston to New Orleans, and they took a train for New York. Mrs. Quayle will return to England. She was com-pletely prostrated, and, although having not yet reached middle age, had the ap-pearance of a frail, decrept old woman,

aid to the flood-stricken of Galveston and urging contributions on the part of organizations and individuals. The total amount subscribed in this city to the relief fund is now about \$11,500. Los Angeles has raised over \$4000, and other cities and towns are contributing liberally. One carload of provisions and clothing has already been dispatched and four others will be added to the Santa Fe special train before it leaves the state,

Raised in New York. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers of the Texas hurricane amount to \$158,496. Chi-nese merchants in Mott, Pell and Doyer

streets contributed \$899 today.
At Jamestown, N. Y., today Judge J. B. Fisher, grand exalted ruler of the grand lodge of Elks, authorized the Galveston lodge to draw on him for \$1000 and announced that he would appeal to the lodges for further assistance.

From Montana Democrats BUTTE, Mont. Sept. 14.—At the Demo-ratic County Convention here today a collection was taken up for the Texas flood sufferers, which netted \$577.

MacArthur's Casualty List. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The following is general MacArthur's latest casualty list:
"Manila, Sept. 13.—Adjutant-General,

"Killed: August 27, Jaro Leyte, Fortyfourth Infantry, Edward M. Agree; August. M. Forty-third Infantry, Carl F. Carlson; July 1, San Blas, Panay, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Richard O'Heara; Twenty-sixta hinnity, Richard O Heara; September 9, Cabuago, Luzon, Troop K, Third Cavalry, Sergeant Matthew Sim-ila: August 24, Nueva Caceras, Luzon, Forty-fifth, Infantry, Corporal Otis C. Newby.

"Missing: September 9, Cabuago, Lugor Third Cavalry, James G. Lyons, Otto "Wounded: Ernest A. Mussler, wound-

ed in lung, moderate; August 27, Jaro Leyte, Forty-fourth Infantry; John Tills, Corporal Willfam B. Parker, Thomas D. Donnell, moderate; August 28, Dumengas, Panay, Twenty-sixth Infantry, Albert V. Rhodes, arm, head, moderate; September 3, Calamba, Luzon, Thirty-ninth Infantry, 3, Calamba, Luzon, Thirty-ninth Infantry,
Garret Farmer, leg above knee, slight;
July 24, Fortieth Infantry, Edward C.
Underwood, breast, serious; August 24,
Nueva Caceras, Luzon, Forty-fifth Infantry, Charles Brocker, arm, serious;
Benjamin W. Madill, shoulder, slight;
September 14, Gapan, Luzon, Troop A,
Fourth Cavalry, Corporal Lemuel L
Rupper, thigh, serious; Harry B. Walkup, thigh, moderate. up, thigh, moderate. "MacARTHUR."

Unsanchusetts Forest Fires.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 14.—Acre af-ter acre of which was beautiful wood-land early in the week is now a stretch of blackened, smoky ground, over which dense smoke hangs in clouds. The brush fires which sprang into activity with Wednesday's gale have simply devastated a great region of Plymouth County, swept away scores of frame buildings, stampeded horses and cattle and killed ense numbers of birds and imperied the lives of many people. The probable losses are very heavy, far exceeding in the aggregate \$150,000 in this county alone.

Poniatowski's Plan May Fail. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Most of the stockholders of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club, after voting conditionally to lease the Ingleside track to the San Francisco Jockey Club, Prince Poniatowski's

new organization, appointed a committee new organization, appointed to pass upon terms and report its recommendations to the main body. A meeting was held but nothing was done, and now the minority claims that no lease has been determined upon and that the whole proceeding is irregular and file-

gal, Henry J. Crocker has been removed from the directorate of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club and Hall McAllister appointed in his place, on a showing made to the directors that Mr. Crocker does not own a share of stock in the ciub.

KRUGER A PRISONER.

Unable to Direct Operations in Lourenco Marques.

LONDON, Sept. 14.-According to the Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Mr. Kruger is virtually a prisoner in the residence of the district Governor. This is at the instance of the British Consul, who protested against Mr. Kruger using Portuguese territory as a base for directing his execu-tive affairs. The French Consul has been forbidden access to Mr. Kruger, as have also the latter's own officials. The dis-trict Governor has notified Herr Pott, the Netherlands Consul, that he (who act-Marques) can no longer be recognized as a representative of the Transvaal, which is now British territory.

KRUGER'S DESERTION.

Leads Roberts to Issue a Proclama tion to the Boers. LONDON, Sept. 16.-The following dis-

the day, and as a result of all these, Governor Sayers ordered post-hasts shipments of supplies.

During the day the Governor received a large number of subscriptions, and it is estimated that the total subscription list to date and at Galveston will reach \$1,300,000. Governor Sayers states that as soon as possible he will prepare a list of

a proclamation as follows:

"The late President Kruger, with
Reitz and the archives of the South African Republic, has crossed the Portu-guese frontier and arrived at Lourenco-Marques, with the view of sailing for Eu-rope at an early date. Kruger has for-mally resigned the position which he held convict farm on Clemens' plantation, near Velasco, that 18 convicts had been drowned or killed during the storm and two others were badly injured. The Pention shows how hopeless, in his opinion, itentiary officials estimate that the share farms of the state have been injured to on for nearly a year, and his description. on for nearly a year, and his desertion of the Boer cause should make clear to his fellow-burghers that it is useless to

ontinue the struggle any longer.

"It is probably unknown to the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, that nearly 15,000 of their fellow-subjects are now prisoners of war, not one of whom will be released until those now under arms

against us surrender unconditionally.
"The burghers must be cognizant of the fact that no intervention in their behalf can come from any of the great powers; and further, that the British Empire is determined to complete the work which has already cost so many lives, and carry to a conclusion the war de-clared against her by the late governments of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, a war to which there can be only one ending."

The Gazette today announces that the

Victoria Cross has been bestowed on Sergeant Arthur Lindsay, of Strathcoma's Horse, for resculing a wounded trooper in the face of a heavy Boer fire at North Standerton August 5.

INTENTIONS OF KRUGER. Is Said He Will Set Up His Government in Mozambique. NEW YORK, Sept. 14.-A dispatch to

the Tribune from London says: The Mail's correspondent in Lourence Marques learns that Mr. Kruger Ras resigned the Presidency of the Transysal, but remains a member of the executive. General Botha is said to have been so incensed at the cowardly conduct of his forces that he has resigned the supreme command, and Viljoen is now Commandcommand, and vilgoen is now command, ant-General. According to a Lisbon mes-sage to the Express, Mr. Kruger proposes to set up the seat of his government at Mozambique.

News from the seat of war in South

Africa is indecisive, but it is clear that Lord Roberts is making a concentrated movement upon Komatipoort, and has left Pretoria in order to direct it per-sonally. Ian Hamilton is returning to the railway from Lydenburg; Pole-Carew is pushing east towards Nelspruit; French is making for Barberton, and Buller has divided both his forces and cut off a portion of them from communication with the commandos between Nelspruit and Komatipoort. Lydenburg apparently was abandoned as soon as it was captured, and the British forces are in hot pursuit of the remnant of the Boer Army, and driving it eastward to the Portuguese frontier. These tactics are bold, but in accordance with Lord Roberts' strategy since February. Komatipoort is the new objective point, and when it is captured Lord Roberts will be credited with having taken possession of the last Dutch railway line and closed the door into neutral territory. The work of pacification will not have been thoroughly worked out, but the main object will have been secured, as was done when Bloemfontel

and Pretoria were occupied. Kruger Has Moved. LOURENCO MARQUES, Sept. 14.-President Kruger has removed from the nome of Herr Pott, the Consul of the Nether-lands here, to the residence of the district

Buffalo Butchers' Strike.

Governor.

dues to the union.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.-The strike of butchers, which originated in the packing-house of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, has spread to the establishment of Sahlem Brothers, Michael Dan-ahay, Christian Klinick, Klinick Brothers and the Buffalo Packing Company. The aggregate number of men out is variously estimated at between 800 and 1200 A large meeting of the strikers was held last night, and it was intimated at its conclusion that the engineers, coopers, carpenters and other employes packing-houses must go out today as an act of sympathy for the butchers. The cause of the strike is said to be the refusal of the Dold Company to dis-charge two men who falled to pay their

Howard's Jury Completed. FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 14.-The jury in the case of James Howard, charged with being a principal in the Goebel assassination, was completed to-day. The jury stands 10 Democrats, one Republican and one anti-Goebel Democrat. Ten of the jurors are farmers. At the afternoon session of the court Judge Williams made the opening state ment of the case for the prosecution. Several witnesses testified this afternoon but nothing was brought out not al-ready developed in the Powers' case and the other trials.



The Stimulus of Pure Blood

That is what is required by every organ of the body, for the proper performance of its functions.

It perfects all the vital processes. It prevents billousness, dyspepsin, constipation, kidney complaint, rheumatism, catarrh, nervousness, weakness, faintness, pimples, blotches, and all cutaneous eruptions, It is assured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla which acts directly and peculiarly on

This statement is proved by thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

the blood.

W. P. KERTON, Woodstock, Ala., writes: "When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla my blood was impure and I had not been feeling well for some time. I was bothered very much with that tired feeling. When I had taken the medicine a few days I began to feel better, and after taking two bottles I felt like another person. That tired feeling was gone and I gould do my

Hood's Sarsaparilla rids the blood of scrotulous and all other humors and all foreign matters.

Strength!

all other treatments in restoring vitalhealth, and you must have it to remain

free from disease.
Lack of vitality causes nervousness dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatic pains, lumbago, kidney troubles and general want of energy. Those who have such symptoms can become healthy by renew

Dr. Sanden's **Electric Appliances**



Restore Lost Strength.

I will send free to any address, upon request, my beautifully illustrated 80-page book, "THREE CLASSES OF MEN." It is worth \$100 to any weak man.

It tells all about my Dr. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELTS, and how they are used to cure such cases as sheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, lame back, kidney, liver and stomach disorders, aleeplessness, or any of those diseases peculiar to man. Write today or call at my office and consult free of charge.

Dr. A. T. Sanden

Cor. Fourth and Morrison Streets

Oregon Portland



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hear'y Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausca, Drovisle ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose: 8-all Price.

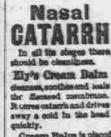
CURSEOFDRINK Drunkenness Cured

_BT-White Ribbon Remedy

Can Be Given in Glass of Water, Ten or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

White Ribbon Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for sicobolic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed incorpation, a tippier, social drinker or drumlard. Impossible for any one to have an appetite for alcoholic fluores after using White Ribben Remedy.

Portland, Oregon: Weedard, Clarke & Co., Fourth and Washington ata. By mail, \$1. Trial package free by writing MRS, \$\text{T}\$ C. MOORE, Free, W. C. T. U., Venture, Cal.



s,sootherend toals Cream Balm is placed into the nostrile, spre

ever the membrane and is absorbed. Bellst mediate and a cure follows. It is not drying not profine seconing. Large files, 50 cents at Drug-gists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by well. OTHERS, SI WHITE STOOL NEW YORK