ORDERED TO MANILA

American Troops Will Leave China at Once,

EXCEPT A LEGATION GUARD

Instructions to That Effect Sent to Chaffee Yesterday-Promise to Russia Kept.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The United States Government today took the first step toward the redemption of its prom-ise made to the Russian Government, August 28 last, by a cablegram instruct-ing General Chaffee to reduce the American forces in China to the proportions of a legation guard. Neafily a month ago, the Russian Government was told, through M. de Wollant, its Charge here. that if the Russian forces and Ministry were withdrawn from Pekin, "we shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to with-draw our forces from Pekin after due conference with the other commanders as to the time and manner of with-drawal."

That time has now come, and today's action marks the beginning of the dis-appearance of the American Army from China, for, although some military force is to remain, it will not be of the char-acter of an army, but, under the candi-tions haid down in the order to General Chaffee, and especially under its official designation as a "legation guard," will be rather of the nature of a civil guard. This small force will not be included in any military operations which may be conducted by the allied armies, and so will not fall subject to the direction of Pield Marshal Count von Waldersee, the Commander-in-Chief.

Much thought has been given to the proper number of troops to be allotted for this purpose, and it is believed that the 1400 men selected will be guite sufficient to protect the American legation from any force that could be brought against it. It is noteworthy, too, that the most complete arrangements have been ordered for the maintenance of the men. care has been taken that there shall not be a shortage of ammunition, as there was in the British Legation during the siege. About a week will be re-quired to bring the 5500 soldiers away from Pekin, but as the start cannot be made immediately, it will at least be the end of the first week in October before the movement can be completed. It was stated at the Quartermaster's Department that there are enough transports nvailable to bring off the force which will come out of China . Three or four vessels will be at Taku by the time the troops are ready to move. Besides the transports for the men, a number of ani-mal ships will take away the horses and mules which will not be needed in China. General Chaffee is authorized to take from the ships now at Taku such stores as will be necessary to last him through

The text of the order to General Chaf-

fee is as follows: "To General Chaffee, Pekin, September 25. No. 41.—Pending negotiations for a settlement, the Secretary of War directs that a legation guard of a regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry, with rapid-fire guns and a light battery, with complete equipment and a reserve supply of amountain adequate for any emerof ammunition adequate for any emergency be retained in Pekin under your command, and that you send the remainder of your force in China to Manlia to report to MacArthur. The guard should be amply provisioned, etc., until naviga-tion opens next Spring. Retain such offi-cers for staff duty as you deem neces-sary. All stores, transportation and materials not required for the legation guard send to Manila. Place yourself in close relations with our Minister, acting with him on the lines that will best subserve our interests, keeping this depart-ment fully advised. It is important that you have the confidence of the Generals of the other powers. General Wilson, with his aides, will remain in Pekin for the present. Special instructions may be sent him. Cable MacArthur concerning. requirements to carry these instructions into effect. Inform the General commanding the forces of the other powers of our

Show this to Conger." There are now in China the full Ninth Infantry, eight companies of the Fourteenth Infantry, Battery F. of the Fifth Artillery, four companies of the Fifteenth Infantry, eight companies of the Sixth Cavalry and four batteries of the Third Artillery. It is supposed that the legation guard will consist of the Ninth Infantry, four troops of the Sixth Cavalry and Battery F, of the Fifth Artillery. The marines, about 1600 in number, also will be withdrawn and sent aboard the ships of the Asiatic station.

intention to withdraw part of our forces.

The Diplomatic Situation.

There were no developments in the diplomatic situation today, and although Baron Sternberg, the German charge, and Minister Wu called separately at the State Department, they brought no communications which were made public. The instruction to Minister Conger relative to establishing relations with the Chinese envoys is still withheld, presum-ably to allow the President to administer some finishing touches. This instruction is regarded as of much importance, and will make a part of the case of the Government, and be laid before Congress at the next session. tI is setled that Min-ister Conger is to be a member of the commission to settle the various questions remaining to be adjusted.

The reported adhesion of the British

Government to the position assumed by the United States Government regarding the proposition to make the surrender of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations, has given the greatest satisfaction in official circles

The report that Prince Tuan has been signally honored by the Chinese Government has not yet been officially con-firmed, although the authorities have word of Chinese rumors that some such action has been taken. The matter was referred to today in the talk between Acting Secretary Hill and Minister Wu. and the latter stated that he did not credit the report, for the reason that the place of grand secretary, said to have been conferred upon Tuan, is one of com-parative unimportance, mainly a sine-oure, and is not held by a Prince of the blood, as Prince Tuan is. In view of this information, the State Department is not disposed to attach serious importance to report, but if it should prove true Prince Tuan has been advanced to a high station, it will doubtless be taken nisance of by the State Department may lead to serious consequences. The Government has laid down the principle that no one in any way connected with the outrages shall have anything to o with the forthcoming negotiations, nd this applies to Prince Tuan. Consul-General Goodnow has advised

the State Department that the Taotal at Shanghal has been degraded and that this is believed to be due to the favorable attitude of the official toward foreigners Mr. Goodnow and the other Consuls have considered the advisability of protesting, but the protest has not yet been made. The French Consul at Shanghal reports, however, that he and Mr. Goodnow have

joined in a protest.

The State Department has also received several dispatches from Mr. Rockhill relative to his conferences with Minister Conger and the high officials.

The Navy is pushing steadily ahead in the execution of orders given by Secre-tary Long for the reinforcement of the Asistic fleet. A message came to the Department today from Admiral Schiey, at Montevideo, announcing the arrival of the Wilmington at that place from Paimyra, and stating that as soon as she

can take on coal she will start directly across the South Atlantic for the Mediterranean, on her way to Manila. Cap-tain Craig, commanding the cruiser Al-bany, also reported to the Department from the Piracus that his ship was about to get off for Chins.

REJECTS GERMAN PROPOSAL. England Replies in Terms Indentical With the American Note.

LONDON, Sept. Z.-Lord Salisbury has replied to the German note in terms identical with those of the United States. The British Premier's decision was com-municated verbally to the German Ambassador here, Count von Hatsfedt-Wild-enberg, during the course of a long inter-view this afternoon. His Lordship's deciaion is not known here, and the exclusive information of the Associated Press probably will not be officially given out in England until the reply is put on paper and transmitted to Berlin, which per and transmitted to may be tomorrow or later.

Only a few officials are cognizant of what Lord Salisbury said to Count von Hatsfeldt-Wildenberg in regard to the latest development in the Chinese ques-tion. Official circles here were inclined tion. Official circles here were inclined to believe that his lordship would agree with Germany. But instead of doing so, he used almost exactly the terms in which the Washington refusal was couched, and this, said a high official to a representative of the Associated Press, "is all the more surprising considering that the Washington efficials had not the slightest inkling of what England's attitude would be." tude would be.

What will be the result of this difference of view between the United States and Great Britain on the one hand, and Germany, Austria, France and Italy on the other, no official was found by the representative of the Associated Press who was will be to the Associated Press who was will be to representative of the Associated Press who was willing to risk an opinion, but all agreed in believing that it did not entail a breaking off of the negotiations. The representative of the Associated Press has ascertained that Lord Salisbury this afternoon refused to pass on Prince Ching's request for credentials as plenipotentiary, referring the whole matter to the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude MacDonald. This decision has been communicated to the Chinese Minister here, who will cable it to China. The Minister spent a long time at the Foreign Office this afternoon, but he did not see Lord Salisbury, nor did he learn the nature of Great Britain's reply to Germany. The Minister said to a representative of the Associated Press that he could scarcely believe that Lord Salis-bury's ylews differed much from those of the United States, "for," the Chinese Minister added, "Lord Salisbury made this promise to me recently; 'I don't want to make any change in the consti-tution of China." Continuing, Sir Chi

Chen Lo Feng Luh remarked: "America is the only country strong enough in the world to have taken the initiative as she did when she stood out against the German proposal. I feel deep-ly gratified that the Americans did this. Theirs is the only logical point of view. The negotiations must be carried on as a whole, or not at all. We cannot agree to negotiate one thing first and the others afterwards, and we could not submit to the deposition of the Empress. In this I am convinced Lord Salisbury agrees with me, for the Empress is certainly part of our constitution."

According to a dispatch received here from Berlin, the Russian and Japanese replies to Germany's proposal, received yesterday, asserted that Russia "assents in principle," while Japan's answer is an "emphatic approval."

BERLIN, Sept. 25.-The Foreign Office officials here inform the Associated Press that Russia and Japan have formally answered the German note, "particularly emphasizing their agreement to the prop-osition to have the Ministers designate the guilty."

THE FIRST TASK.

Conger Says Earl Li's Credentials Must Be Passed Upon. PEKIN, Sept. 20, via Taku, Sept. 24.— The diplomatic and military authorities here are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Li Hung Chang. There is a general desire for the establishment of some sem-blance of Chinese authority, which when done, it is believed, will tend to a clearing of the situation. The military is deemed unable to secure a return of peace to the Chang to treat for peace is still doubted. Referring to this matter, United States

Minister Conger said:
"Our first task is to examine and pass upon the credentials of Li Hung Chang. Beyond that we have no policy or plan of

William R. Rockhill, special missioner of the United States in China, will probably not await the arrival of Earl Li. Hs is busy conferring with the Ministers and investigating the situation.

The Russians are inaugurating a Red Cross hospital under the patronage of the Czarina. The institution will be opened to soldlers of all nationalities.

Thirty British soldiers who were wound ed in the Tun Choo explosion are dead.

Murders in Shan St. LONDON, Sept. 25.—The China inland mission has received a cable announcing the murder of 11 missionaries at Sih Cheo Taning Yah Yang, in the province of

The American missionaries, J. H. Roberts, Mark Williams, William Sprague, Mrs. Sprague, and Miss Virginia Murdock who escaped from Kalgan, Province of Chi Li, China, in June last, and were chased by the Boxers across the Gobi desert, traveling thence by way of Si-beria, will sail on the Anchor line steamer City of Rome, which is to leave Glas-gow, September 27.

Lu Tai Forts Occupied.

TAKU, Sept. 24.-A Russian force of six companies of infantry and two squadrons of cavalry occupied the Lu Tai forts last night without suffering any casualties. The Chinese had breviously fied. The Russians are building the Tien Tsin railway station and others, and the prospect that the railway will be handed over to another power is remote. The Russian minister, M. De Giers, will remain at Pekin for the present.

An expedition will start from Taku for Pao Ting Fu September 25.

A Russian Victory. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—The War Office announces that General Sacharoff, the chief of the Russian general staff, captured Chu Lan Chen, near the Sungari River, September 12, putting to flight 5000 Chinese. It is added that the Russians sustained no casualties.

Transport Samon Broke Down. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The transport Samoa, which sailed for Taku on September 23, with a load of horses for the German troops, has put back to port on account of the breaking down of her electric air-pumping apparatus.

French Troops in China. PARIS, Sept. 25 .- General Voyron, the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in China, telegraphs that his troops landed at Taku September 21, and

that his headquarters have been estab

Cauton Threatened. LONDON, Sept. 25.—A news agency dis-patch from Hong Kong says that 20,000 Triads have congregated in the neighborhood of Chung Chuin, and threaten to make an attack on Canton.

Empress' Secret Edict. SHANGHAL Sept. 25.—It is reported from Chinese sources that the Dowager Empress has issued a secret edict comnanding Li Hung Chang to raise an army and recapture Pekin.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Brome-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 256.

REAL FRIENDS OF LABOR

REPUBLICANS AID WORKINGMEN; DEMOCRATS ONLY PROMISE.

Governor Roosevelt Made Two Speeches Before Large Audiences in Denver Last Night.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—The heavy special train of Governor Roosevelt's party, to which was added today the private car of Senator Wolcott, accompanied by Sen-ator Henry Cabot Lodge and Mrs. Lodge, of Massachusetts, arrived in Denver at o'clock this afternoon. At the station the New York Governor was met by 100 vet-erans of the Spanish-American War in uniform, and mounted, and was escorted to the Brown Palace Hotel, where supper was provided. There were many other guests, and a large number of people, who joined the procession to the hotel.

Three evening meetings had been arranged for, the first at the Collseum Hall,

the second at the Broadway theater, and the third at the Capital grounds, account of the rain the open-air mee was abandoned. The Rev. Thomas Uz-sell presided at the Collseum meeting, and General Irving Hale presided at the Broadway Theater. After the meeting Senator Wolcott took Governor Roosevelt in charge and conducted him to Wolhurst, his country seat, 12 miles from Denver, on the Rio Grande Railroad, where Senator and Mrs. Lodge were also taken, and where they remained for the night. In addition to the II speeches which Governor Roosevelt made today, he has considerable executive business to at-tend to, being all the time in close touch with the Executive office at Albany, both by wire and by mail. Though he be lord of Pharaoh's household, yet he is

far away in Egypt.
Collseum Hall, the largest auditorium in the city, was crowded to the doors when Chairman Uzzell called tonight's meeting to order and introduced Governor Roosevelt. "Parson" Uzzell, by invita-tion, preached to the Rough Riders at their first annual reunion at Las Vegas

N. M. In his address Governor Roosevelt de-In his address Governor Roosevert de-clared that there was no more excuse for the breaking of a promise made upon the stump than for breaking one made in private life. It was just as bad, he said, for the people to demand promises impossible of Iulfil'ment as for the candi-

Taking up the matter of trusts, he sale that in common with every individual and with every institution in the last four years, trusts had flourished. When prosperity came, every section and every class had felt it. Undoubtedly, he said, many of these vast combinations of capital had evil tendencies.

"Good weather for crops," he said, "Is also good for weeds. While I am willing to do all I can to destroy the weeds. I am not ready to plow up the crops to do to the crops to do the crops to do to the crops to do the crops The trust is a new evil, he declared, and

we must feel our way to find how best to root it out.

The Governor then spoke of the action of the two parties in New York State in relation to trusts, holding that while the Democrats had denounced trusts in a ferocious manner, they had done nothing to rid the people of them, while the Republicans had, in the past two years, put upon the statute books a franchise tax lew which has added pearly \$200,000,000 to law which has added nearly \$200,000,000 to the tax-rolls of the state. The New York State Democratic Con-

vention, he said, recently adopted a plat-form declaring against expansion and in favor of labor and then nominated a man who is an ardent expansionist and a lifelong opponent of trades unionism.

Speaking of laws in the interest of la-bor, the Governor said that manufacturers in Massachusetts and New York were moving their factories to South Carolina because the labor laws in the states first named were so much in favor of the workmen, while in the latter state they could work their employes as many hours as they desired, and need take less steps for their protection. The states where labor is best protected, he declared, are those which usually elect Republican Exthose which usually elect Republican Ex-ecutives and Legislatures.

After referring briefly to the expansion Issue, Governor Roosevelt closed with the declaration that "where once the Ameri-can flag has been hoisted in honor, it shall never be pulled down."

At the Broadway Theater tonight Gov-ernor Roosevelt said in part: "I have just received a letter, purporting to be from the Governor of your state, written upon official paper, requesting somewhat at length to state my posi-tion on the currency question and aski-why I should not state it in Denve. ?3 well as in Chicago and Milwaukea. It is perhaps unusual in the Chief Executive of a state to attempt to dictate to a visitor within that state the subject upon which he shall speak. I am not aware that such a course has ever been followed before, but most certainly there is no question that my opponents can ask which I am not more than willing to answer in no matter what portion of the

United States It is put. "I will suggest to the Governor that hereafter he will do well to read the letters of acceptance of candidates. If he had read my letter, which was published in Denver exactly as in New York or in-Milwaukee, he would have found his ques-tions already answered. But without regard to that let me state that of course stand now as I have always stood, on the platform of my party. I am for a protective tariff, the gold standard, expansion and the honor of the flag." When the Roosevelt special arrived at

Eaton it was met by the citizens and the school children, murshaled by their teachers, all with small American flags in their hands and smiles on their faces. The Governor was introduced by United States Senator Wolcott, as a New York man with Western ideas and ideals. Gov. ernor Roosevelt said:

"Fundamentally, the issues in this cam-paign are but two, the issue of preserv-ing the conditions under which this Notion has prospered and gone on to such a pitch of material well-being at home and the issue of keeping undimmed the honor of the fleg abroad. The man in private life who has to choose between wealth and honor has a hard choice. If he is worth anything, he will choose honor, but worth anything, he will choose honor, but if he has both honor and wealth on the same side, he is a fool when he goes

At Greeley, Governor Roosevelt was es-corted to a stand in Lincoln Park, where he was again introduced by Senator Woi-

and said in part: have just come down from Idaho with Senator Shoup, who served in your Colorado Cavalry during the Civil War, Now, I am traveling with General Hale, whom you sent out at the head of your sons and brothers to the far distant islands of the Eastern sea to raise the flag which shall not be hauled down. If these ever existed two phantoms that are

these ever existed two phantoms that are put forward to frighten citizens, they are imperialism and militarism."

The Governor went on to show, as he has frequently done, that with the present standing army there is only .88 of a soldier for each 1000 of population. He said that Colorado, as part of the Louisiana Territory, was acquired in exactly the same manner as the Philippines, by treaty and purchase.

Prince Henry's New Command. BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Prince Henry of Prussia is now commander-in-chief of the First German Squadron, succeeding Vice-Admiral Hoffmann, who has been relieved

Early Settlement Improbable. TIEN TSIN, Sept. 22, via Taku, Sept. 24.

—Li Hung Chang will proceed to Pekin in a few days. He remains under close an guard and access to him is

cult. In the course of a conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, Earl Li said he did not believe that an early settlement of the difficulty was probable because of the number of nations to be treated with, and he did not think the attack upon the Pei Tang forts complicated the situation.

TWO POOLS FAVORED.

Results of a Meeting of Western Railroad Presidents.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.-Executives of the Western railroads were in session the greater part of today, considering the advisability of forming a pool on military business to and from San Francisco. After much discussion a committee representing the Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Union Pucific and Rio Grande roads was appointed and requested to submit its re-port concerning the formation of a pool on military husiness and organisation of a transcontinental combination on passen ger ous,ness. The committee presented a report later in the day. The provisions of the report favored the formation of two pools, one by lines east of Denver and El Paso and the other of lines west of those gateways. In this provision the settlement of their differences is left to the Santa Fe and the Southern Pacific without involving other lines in dispute. The former company demanded a larger percentage of business than the roads east of the points named cared to con-sider. It is believed, however, that an agreement on this point will be reached tomorrow, and that the transcontinental pool arrangement will become an accomplished fact.

CAN'T AGREE ON DIVISION. Too Many Soldiers Via Portland to

Southern Lines. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Trouble is brewing among the transcontinental lines over the division of the East-bound soldier travel out of this city. The difficulty grows out of the fact that the Santa Fe has not received its promised 27 per cent of the business since the O. R. & N. Co. has succeeded in diverting to the Port-land route about 40 per cent of this traffic, It is said that 40 men who returned from Manila on the Grant have refused to be ticketed over the Santa Fe and may go East by the northern lines. There is a probability that the agreement for a division of the soldier business may

NO TRANSCONTINENTAL POOL

Mellen Refused to Violate the Laws -Great Northern's Action.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 .- That the recent conference here of Western railroad pres-idents was not productive of results, so far as the restoration and maintenance of freight rates is concerned, is becoming quite apparent. The absence of a North-ern Pacific representative from the meeting was regarded as significant, and neither the Northern Pacific, it is said, nor the Great Northern Railrond has become a party to any of the detailed arrangements proposed by the conference. Those arrangements were placed in the hands of the special compilities, and it is hallered. the special committees, and it is believed that something in the nature of traffic pools are to be formed in the different sections of Western territory.

The adhesion of the Northern Pacific Railroad is considered necessary for the accomplishment of the desired result.

As already stated, it has not been secured and it is not likely to be. In speaking of the results of the recent meeting, an official of one of the big roads said:

"Committees have been appointed to report at the next conference, it is true, but it will be found that no conclusions have been reached. The stumbling-block to be encountered is the fow-rate con-tracts entered into between the Western reads and their central traffic association connections on business originating in trunk line territory. Nothing can be done, until the expiration of these con-tracts, which will be soon after the De-cember conference. One of the principal items of freight covered by these con-tracts is the large appie crop of New York State, a large part of which will be moved West at low rates." moved West at low rates.

President Mellen, of the Northern Pa-"We have repeatedly declared that we have nothing to do with any pool and we shall adhere to that policy. The Northern Pacific does not propose to violate the law and get itself into trouble, no matter what other roads may do. We maintain the regular rates and endeavor to get along with as little friction as pos-sible with our neighbors. Of course, we are in accord with any effort to restore and maintain rates, and I have no desire to criticise the action or policy of any other railroad. On the advice of counsel, however, we shall keep out of pool-ing arrangements and particularly 'blind' pools, which is about what the appointment of those special committees means." President Mellen added that his company had no agreement with the Great

Another thing mentioned by President Mellen was that all pooling arrangements made by lines acquired by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were canceled as fast as they were discovered.

NORTHERN PACIFIC'S REPORT. Extensive Improvement of the Prop-

erty During the Past Year. NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Pamphlet coples of the annual report of the Northern Pa-cific Railroad for the fiscal year were isgued today. The improvement of the property was continued during the year on an extensive scale, both from appropriation of earnings and the proceeds of the issue of new capital.

Of \$3,000,000 appropriated from the year's earnings for betterment, all but \$572,305 was expended. The total expense for road work amounts to \$1,659,114. For new equipment, \$\$41,582 was spent. Charges against capital account were \$3,374,047, of which \$24,141 was for real estate, \$1,584,901 for branches and constructions, the chief charge being \$750,437 for the Palmer cutoff, \$270,000 for the purchase of securities of the Portage & Northwestern Railway and \$795,000 for additional equipment. Besides the cost of additional equipment provided by charges against capital and the appropriation of income referred to above, \$..., 300 for new equipment, representing replacement, was charged directly to operating expenses

Miners' Strike in Kentucky. MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Sept. 25 .- J. S. McCracken, secretary-treasurer of the Mineworkers' Union, said today that all the Jellico, Pineville and Coal Creek mines were now running, having agreed to the scale, except one company at Coal Creek, and 600 men were still out there. In this district a strike was declared to exist by the union yesterday, and the mines are all shut down.

Guns and Rolling Stock Captured. CAPE TOWN, Sept. 25.—A large number of guns, mostly damaged, have been found along the Crocodile River, near Hector Spruit. Practically the whole of the republican railway stock has been captured on the Selate line. There are eight miles of vehicles, the majority being in good

Postoffices Advanced. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The following postoffices have been advanced from the fourth to the third class: Hawali, Lahalna, Lihue; Oregon, Cuttage Grove, Lakevlew, Tillamook; Utah, Vernal; Washington, Sedre-Woolley; Wyoming,

Daily Treasury Statement. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Today's tatement of the Treasury balances Available cash balance.........\$134,855,847 iold 77,070,580

Children's Daily Bumps and Bruises

Are cured with Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

BUT FLOODS CAUSED GREAT DAM-

AGE TO PROPERTY IN TEXAS.

Reports of the Destruction of Marble Falls and San Saba Were Erroneous,

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 25.-The flood HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 25.—The flood tonight presents no alarming features. The rise in the Colorado has done no great damage, save to crops and bridges. There are no reports of a further rise coming down. The bulk of the water has passed Austin, and the worst of it has passed Bastrop. The report sent out from Austin of the washing away of towns proves to be without foundation. The first Trinity River rise is now getting into the Lower Colorado, but as the people had been warned, there is no loss ple had been warned, there is no loss of life reported. Another rise is reported at Danton, which is yet to reach Dallas and Fort Worth. The Brazos is still swelling as far down as Bryan and Navasota, but the water has not reached the overflow stage, and is falling below these points. There have been no local rain- slong the lower portions of any of the rivers, so there is no great volume of water to be carried off there, and water from the upper liver will pass into the Gulf without doing much damage. The damage to crops has been heavy in only a portion of the valleys, as much bottom lands has not been put in cultivation this year, owing to the floods of last year having driven the negroes from the bottoms.

No Towns Washed Away.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 25.—The reports of the destruction of the towns of Marble Falls and San Saba, sent out last night, were incorrect. Chief Train Dispatcher Fisher, of the Austin & Northwestern Railroad, personally communicated with Marble Falls and San Saba this morning and both towns were reported safe, with no loss of life or city property, but there has been great destruction of farm property all along the valley. A telegram to-night at 7 o'clock from M. Henry, of San Saba, to the headquarters of the Austin & Northwestern Railroad, in this city,

"The Colorado River is on a 50-foot mark and still rising. Bridges were washed away. The San Saba River has a 22-foot rise. Cotton on the lowlands is

Official reports from points west of San Saba to the same headquarters are to the effect that great damage has been done to crops all along the Colorado and the San Saha Rivers. At noon today the Colorado was reported falling at Marble Falls above here, but reports tonight say that it is rising again, showing that the water of the San Saba and Llano branches, as well as from the Upper Colorado, are just beginning to be felt there. The river began to fall this afternoon: An immense quantity of debris has been floating by all day, including trees, sections of fences, fragments of small frame louses and some dead cattle.

From reliable reports from all sections of the flooded valley above it would seem that while there has been much damage to crops and farming property generally, no loss of life has been reported up to tonight, as most of the people in the vi-cinity received timely warning. Reports from south of here indicate that the valley was inundated and much damage done to farms, but no loss of life.

Arisona Is Benefited.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sopt. 25.—Reports from the Gila River country state that in the last 48 hours the river has risen nearly five feet, giving irrigation water to thou-sands of acres that have had no moisture since last Spring.

GALVESTON'S APPEAL.

People of the Nation Asked to Help Rebuild the City. GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 25.—An appeal was issued tonight to the American

"Seventeen days after the storm at Galveston it is still impossible accurately to estimate the loss of life and property. It is known that the dead in the city will number at least 6000, or approximately one-sixth of the census population. island and adjacent mainland will add perhaps 2000 to this number. The actual property damaged is incalculable in precise terms, but the individual losses and losses in public property, such as paving, waterworks, schools, hospitals, churches, etc., will easily amount to \$30,000,000. This estimate takes no account of the direct and indirect injury to business. Along the beach front upward of 2800 houses. by actual map count, were totally de-stroyed. Of these, not a timber remains on the original site, and the wreckage constitutes an embankment of debris ex-tending along the entire beach from three to four blocks inward for about three miles, the removal of which will cost from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. From this de-bris there are still daily uncovered by the workmen now systematically employed from 30 to 50 bodies, which are burned or buried on the spot. Moreover, we estimate that 97½ per cent of remaining houses throughout the city damaged in greater or less degree, In the removal of this debris, in the clearing of the streets to make temporary repairs on houses temporarily destroyed. in distributing supplies and in the general work of restoration, our entire citizenship are engaged. Men whose services could not be secured at this season ordinarily are giving their time without compensa-tion. Firms whose affairs ordinarily re-quire the attention of three partners re-tain one for the transaction of the business and lend the other two to the public We cannot command language to ex-

press our gratitude for the generous sup-plies of food, clothing, disinfectants, etc., from all quarters and all agencies. By the world's generosity there has been no hunger and no nakedness in Galveston. The munificent contributions in money sent to the Governor and directly to the relief committee are perhaps sufficient to defray the necessary expense of remov-ing wreckage, disposing of the dead bodies and meeting the most urgent sani-tary requirements. But when this is done the special work of restoration will have begun. The homeless will still be without shelter and household goods; the mechanic without tools; the washer-woman without washtubs and the seamstress without a machine. Were our task but to afford temporary relief and to care for the wounded and orphans, an appeal to Texas alone would be sufficient. The wounded and orphans are comparatively few, since only the sturdiest were abla to combat the maddened elements.

"But a greater and a graver work confronts, us. Some kind of homes, be ever so humble, must be provided for the 10,000 people now huddled in rutned houses, public places and improvised camps, to the end that they may not become paupers, but may speedily set up their households, wherein repose all that is best and noble in American life. We believe that the well-to-do and charitable people of this Nation will not be contented to merely appease hunger and bind up bruises, but will, in very large measure and with more far-reaching effect. contribute to the restoration of these people to a plane of self-support and selfrespect. For this purpose we make this further appeal. For such temporary measures as are explained in the foregoing, we have at present suffi-cient supplies. But they are only a tithe of the larger needs herein set forth and the generous people of the Nation will best serve the situation and their own aims by making their contributions in

"Walter C. Jones, Mayor; M. Laskar, Clarence Ousley, for the committee." Governor Sayars and Miss Barton add their approval to the appeal. Governor Sayers arrived here today in

response to a request from the Galveston central committee for a conference in regard to several matters. The Governor met with the committee at noon. He expressed himself as unwilling to have anything whatever to do with the distribution of relief funds. He says he will apportion the funds in his hands among the various communities which have sufthe various communities which have suf-or from the storm, and citizens of each of these communities must entrust

the distribution to the local committees,

composed of the best citizens of the re-

The railroads are finding it exceedingly difficult to procure sufficient labor to re-store their tracks in and around Galveston to good condition, to rebuild yards pick up wrecked cars and handle freight. The railroad people say that since martial law was raised, the men they had have rushed back to town, and some are remaining idle, while their women folk get supplies from the relief stores, while others have gone in the public work, which they in a easier than railroad work. Manager Ht.l, of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railmod, appeared before the relief committee today in behalf of the railroad, and stated the conditions, requesting the committee to out off all rations to able-bedied men, as there plenty of work for them to do at good wages. The relief committee replied that it was doing its utmost to cut down rations in the way suggested, and that the

output was daily growing less.

Arrangements were made this afteroon for the amalgamation of all the relief work. The United Association is to be known as the Red Cross Society of Galveston. The Washington item in regard to the loss of life at Fort San Jacobs Control of the cinto is in error. No soldlers were drowned at San Jacinto.

TORNADO AND WATERSPOUT. Four Persons Killed and Several In-

jured in an Iowa Town. DES MOINES, Sept. 26 .- Four persons were killed and several others severely injured in a waterspout and tornade at Ferguson, this evening. The railway stawas badly wrecked, several cars were blown from the tracks and more or less damaged, and many houses were destroyed. Wire connection with Fergu-son is interrupted, and it is impossible to learn the names of all those killed and injured. It is known that the child of John Loveday, the hotel proprietor, was killed and William Robinson, of Milwaukee, the agent; James Mullen, the West-ern Union telegraph operator, and John Loveday were injured.

A severe waterspout and wind and rain are reported from the vicinity of Redfield and Madrid, where the tracks are washed out in many places. Towns along the Great Western road also report a hard wind and rain this side of Marshall-town. It is a comparatively new town, with a population of about 400 or 500 peo-

PHILIPPINE TEACHERS.

Superintendent Anderson Merely Asked for Information.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-The War Department has been in receipt of numerous applications for appointment as teachers in the Philippines, and many inquiries have been made on that subject, due to a notice in the newspapers that Professor Anderson, Superintendent of Education in the Philippines, had written a letter to Secretary Sheppard, of the National Edu-cational Association, Winona, Minn., that he send normal graduates as teachers on three-year contracts; primary and grade teachers to receive a salary of \$75 and \$100 per month; Superintendents to receive \$3000 to \$2500 per year, and that in addition to salaries expenses to Manila were

The Department cabled to President Taft of the Philippine Commission, regarding this matter, and he replied that the letter from Anderson to Sheppard merely requested information as to the possibility of securing teachers on the terms named, and siggests that the Com-mission will consider applications with proper testimonials sent direct to Manila.

Philippine Death List.

ing list of deaths:

Dysentery—September 15, Thirty-eighth
Infantry, Willam A. Bower; September
15, Twenty-first Infantry, Cormac Brennan; September 17, Thirtigal Paul Brum: September 18, Thirty-ninth Infantry, William T. Graham: September 10, Twenty-fifth Infantry, James M. mas; September 20, Corporal Monroe M. Thomas; September 21, Thirty-first Infantry, Fred Wetter; August 17, Thir-ty-first Infantry, Anthony H. Starkey; August 28, Twenty-third Infantry, Charles

J. Neipp. Typhoid fever-September 22, Francis K. Meade (First Lieutenant Fourth In-fantry); September 12, Fourth Cavalry, Milliam Hart; September 14, Fouriti Cavaty, William Hart; September 14, Hospital Corps, Walter B. Price; September 2, Thirty-first Infantry, Thomas Williams; August 12, Thirty-first Infantry, William R. Thompson.

Edocarditis-September 19, Twentieth Infantry, Albert B. Crabb.

Malarial fever — September 18, Thirty-fourth Infantry, Artificer Charles O. Dan-lels: Pourth Infantry, Cook Alexander White: September 10, Signal Corps, William Stevens. Died from wounds received in action

September 18, Fifteenth Infantry, Charles Debaugh; August 19, Ralph L. Clark. Drowned-September 9. Sixteenth Infantry Charles P. Parsons; August 33, Corporal Perrent Foster; September 20, Twentieth Infantry, William Keich. Diarrhoea — September 18, Fort Infantry, Corporal Frank Burke; Se ber 20, Thirty-seventh Infantry, William

Enteritis-September 19, Thirtieth Infantry, Ward Sopher; September 17, Hospital Corps, Maitzo Hagen; August 4, Phirtleth Infantry, Matthew O. Brown, Hydrophobia-September 15, Fourth Infantry, Oliver Williams. Nephritis-September 14, Forty-sixth Infantry, Corporal John D. Hayes. September 18, Twenty-first Infantry, George Kling, killed by Charles Mac-queston, Captain of Fourth Infantry,

while demented. try, Sergeant Frank S. Dunn. Septicemia-August 21, Forty-fifth Infantry, Alva W. Petro. Tuberculosis-September 15, Third Infantry, George White.

Abscess of liver—September 10, Tenth
Infantry, Corporal Gartner.

Darapegia — September 15, Thirty-third Infantry, John G. Burns.

Our Soldier Dead. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.-D. H. Rhodes, Inspector of National Cemeteries, and 15 assistants, have arrived here from Washington. They will take passage on the transport Hancock on October 1 for the Philippines, where they will attend to the transportation to the United States

marines who lost their lives and were buried in the island possessions of the United States and in China. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A detachment of United States Marines left the head-quarters barracks in this city today for San Francisco, whence they will go to the Philippines.

of the remains of soldiers, sallors and

Battery O Ordered Back. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.-Battery Seventh Artillery, Captain J. R. Williams, has been ordered from Benecia Barracks, Cal., to Fort Riley, Kan. This

Easy to Take Easy to Operate Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—

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is the siege battery which was ordered to China at a time when it seemed there would be a long war in China in which the United States would participate.

CHANGE OF FEELING.

British Conservatives Not Quite So Confident.

LONDON, Sept. 25.-Joseph Chamberlondon, Sept. 25.—Joseph Chamber-lain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has arranged to deliver II speeches in 15 days in the Parliamentary election campaign. The leaders on both sides are under similar heavy engagements. At present there is a slight slackening of confidence on the Coorneans alide. confidence on the Government side, and a revival of hope on the Liberal and Radical side that the result at any rate will not be quite a walk-over for the Connot be qui servatives.

Lord Salisbury's manifesto is considered rather weak and Mr. Chamberlain's characterization of the opponents of the war as traitors seems tactless. Moreover, many Conservatives fear that there will be an inclination to retain in the Cabinet the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, and other Ministers in whom the public has lost confidence. These are among the chief reasons that have produced a change of feeling.

Secretary Root's Condition SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 25,-Secretary of War Root is able to be out of doors and his condition is not at all alarming.

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Sub-

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarfanism and many other fads along the same line.

Restaurants may be found in the larger cities where no ment, pastry or coffee is served, and the food crank is in his glory, served, and the food crank is in his story, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors, who lived four-score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton, must have been grossly ignorant of the hums of health.

Our forefathers had other shiners to do

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ata. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns. A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best. As compared with grains and vegetables

meat furnishes the most nutriment in a highly concentrated form and is digested and is assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains, Dr. Julius Remmson, on this subject, says: "Nervous persons, people run down in health and of low vitality, should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at first, it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after din-ner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs, or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made

necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use. That large class of people who come under the head of nervous dyspeptics should est plenty of ment and insure its proper digestion by the daily use of a safe, harmless digestive medicine like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, composed of the natural digestive principles, pegain, diastase, fruit acids and salts, which actually perform the work of digestion. Cheap ca-thartic medicines, masquerading under the name of dyspensia cures, are useless for indigestion, as they have absolutely no effect upon the actual digestion of

of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, be-cause they supply the pepsin and diastuse

food. Dyspepsia in all its many forms is sim-ply a failure of the stomach to digest food, and the sensible way to solve the riddle and cure the dyspepsia is to make daily use at meal time of a preparation like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which

A little booklet on cause and cure of stomach trouble mailed free by address-ing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

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the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

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