VOL. XIX.-NO. 37.

Bride as principals.

ment that the election of Mitchell cannot under any circumstances occur. He

is always a dangerous factor. If the oc

and boldness in political manipulation will

do Mitchell any good, he will arise to it.

Mitchell simply has a better chance than McBride, who has no chance at all.

Some people say that Mitchell will seize the present campaign as his opportunity

to abandon his silver views, and square

himself on the gold standard. This is

the best time, and perhaps the only time,

he will have to do it, they think. He

could manage it with more or less ease by saying that the events of four years

have settled the financial question, the

PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HERMANN AFTER IT

The Land Commissioner Out for Senatorship.

HOW MITCHELL IS FOR McBRIDE

The Ex-Senator Compiring to Compass His Own Election-What Will Democrats Do?

Binger Hermann opened the Presidential campaign, or a part of it, at Corvallis yesterday. Mr. Hermann will make several speeches in Oregon. He very much desires the re-election of President McKinley, for the good it will do the Nation and incidentally for the obvious benefits to Hermann. This is not to say that the Commissioner of the General Land Office expects a renomination to his present great position; for it is not at all likely that he has the Presidential promise of four years more in clover. The Republican electoral ticket is certain to carry in Oregon, and the Administration knows it. Four years ago it was different. Nobody knew how the state was oing, and when it did declare for Mo-Kinley the gratitude of the powers-thatcame-to-be was unbounded. So Hermann, who was just then out of one fat job, fell into a fatter one. The exact measure of Mr. Hermann's services for the gold standard was never fully understood or appreciated here; but Oregon went Republican and Oregon is Hermann's state. It appeared to follow as a cessary corollary that Hermann, whom McKinley personally knew, must have done it. Now the Commissioner, who in four years has got on very familiar terms with the gold standard, is again campaigning for McKinley in the face of the strong likelihood that some other will reap where he has sown. What is there in it for Hermann? Mr. Hermann is a candidate for United States Senator.

Mr. Hermann spent two busy days in Portland during the past week. He saw many people, and he created a flutter of interest in the languishing Senatorial question. He had several conferences with Senator McBride, who has taken up headquarters at the Imperial Hotel, and he had several other conferences with Senator Simon, who has some considerable concern about the identity of his new colleague. Senator Simon is openly for Mr. Corbett, and his views therefore do not libe either with Mr. Hermann's or Senator McBride's; nor do Senator McBride's agree with Mr. Hermann's or Senator Simon's. McBride is, as he ever has been, a thoroughly consistent McBride man, and just now he is anxious for the election of McBride, and no other, to the Senate. So that the interviews of the two present Senators with the present Commissioner are significant of nothing except that all are taking a very live interest in the one great question that concerns them all, and of which each hopes for a different solution

These are not the only events of the speek. Mr. Corbett has returned from a long stay at the coast, and his candidacy is once more being actively discussed. John H. Mitchell has gone East on busimess it is said. Gossip has it that his real errand is to see Mark Hanns. He may come back in time to take part in the Presidential campaign, and he may not. He may remain in the East, and build oratorical railroads to Mars in some of the doubtful states. A canvass of Oregon presents some embarrassments for the ex-Senator, though they are not so serious nor so obtrusive as they were four years ago.

That Mr. Mitchell is a candidate for United States Senator is generally believed. He protests that he is not, and says he wants to see his friend, McBride, seeed himself. Mr. Mitchell manages to throw a great deal of extentatious ferwor into his commendation of McBride to the consideration of his own particular admirers; but some way he has not been able to remove the deep-rooted suspicion that at the proper time it will be found that his real choice is Mitchell. The ex-Senator is aware of this opinion being general among both his friends and his enemies; and it pains him very much. He is sincerely for McBride, he assures everybody, and he is in no sense, and will under no circumstances become, a candidate. It might easily be that the ex-Senator could do earnest work in behalf of his former colleague, and at the same time subserve his own ends. He knows, and pretty much everybody else knows, that McBride cannot be elected, no matter how diligently and faithfully the entire Mitchell push strives to bring about that result. He knows, too, that for him to become a candidate now would ruin both him and McBride. The Mitchell game is therefore a walting game. When McBride steps out, or is forced out, he can step in.

The disadvantages under which both

Mitchell and McBride labor in this campaign are numerous. To begin with, their combined forces are a great minority of the Legislature-a condition that in itself is difficult enough to overcome. McBride's aptitude is not for an open fight; but he has a certain shrewdness in subterranean strategy. He played with deftness and delicacy a remarkable hand in the great Senatorial game of 1895. To have allowed his name to be sprung a day, or, perhaps even an hour, sooner than it was, would have been fatal. He managed through a long and wearisome struggle to keep the good will of the Dolph forces, and at the same time to have the anti-Dolph people ready at any time to accept him. When the time was ripe, all sides concentrated on McBride Which goes to show that the glad hand to everybody, with unruffled urbanity under all circumstances, some times has its reward. The trouble now is that everybody is watching McBride and he can make no mystery of his candidney or his plans. So it is with Mitchell, When he undertakes the grand coup for himself, the essential elements of surprise and spontanelty will be wanting. Its effect will be discounted. The only way Mitchell can take the Legislature by storm is to withdraw McBride and spring a real dark horse-another "chance colt" like McBride. The same tactics as were used in 1886 are possible, but they are come will be favorable to him.

not possible with either Mitchell or Mc-MEN SPIRITED AWAY It is not to be understood by this state-

casion ever comes when experience, skill Genista's Crew Didn't Sail From San Francisco.

BALFOUR FIRM IS INDIGNANT

Local Representatives Cable the Shipowners' Association, Counsel-

ing That Two Ships Be Held.

have settled the financial question, the gold standard is an established fact in our national policy, and "imperialism" is now the paramount issue. But there is another opinion on the subject to the effect that Mitchell has his own reasons for doing and saying nothing at all about

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY OPENED



HON, BINGER HERMANN.

OORVALLIS, Sept. 15 -The campaign was opened here tonight with an address at the Courthouse by Hon, Bunger Hermann, Commissioner of Public Lands. A train from Albany at S o'clock brought a large delegation and a brack bend from that city. The audience thoroughly filled the Circuit Court room, and frequently punctured the utterances of the speaker with hearty appliance. At the close of the meeting a McKinley dub was organized, with a large membership. Mr. Hermann contrasted the prosperity of the McKinley Administration with conditions that existed during the Clevel and Administration, and warned voters against declaring for a change. He declared that expansion was an accomplished fact, and that it was no longer an issue. In acquiring the Philippines and Porto Rico the Administration had policy of the possible, and that it so happened that these additions of territory in the past had always been under Democratic leadership.

silver in Oregon, and he has gone East to avoid taking part in the state campaign. Four years ago the Senator took the stump for McKinley. He was just a trific ambiguous in his expressions about sliver, but the fact remained that he was supporting McKinley, who was not then, nor since; doubtful in his attitude on the money question. The Senator aimed to please everybody, and succeeded in pleasing nobody. The Republicans were offended by his half-hearted and equivocal indorsement of Republican principles; and Populists and Demograts felt outraged that a silver man should turn his back on Bryan and take up with a gold-bug. It might not have been especially important what Populists and Democrats said and did, except that some of them were members of the Legislature and had pledged themselves to vote for Mitchell for Senator. In the end the Senator got no silver votes at all. They were just as determined as anybody in bringing about his defeat. How they helped do it is now history.

Suppose Bryan were to be elected Pres. ident? All the activities of the new Administration would be directed toward repeal of the gold standard, and enactment of a law for the unlimited coinage of silver. Naturally, a sliver Senator from Oregon would be very desirable. Here would be a powerful lever for inducing the Democrats and Populists to vote for Mitchell, or for any other Republican whose views happen to be colored by theirs. If McKinley is elected, there may not be the same incentive for Demo cratic support of Mitchell; but if they can be pursuaded to vote for any Re-publican, Mitchell would undoubtedly be preferred. The very strong feeling of fusionist indignation stirred up against the Senator in 1896 has subsided, and the old-time entente cordiale has, to some extent, at least, been restored. Whether this will materialize in votes re-

mains to be seen. Multnomah County elected 15 "citizens" candidates to the Legislature, of whom 11 are Populists and Democrats and five are Republicans. All are pledged by their platform to "vote for such person as individually in our opinion is best able to represent the interests of the State of Oregon in the Senate of the United States." Local issues were declared para-mount to the Senatorship. One interpre-tation of this platform is that any "ditizen" Legislator may, without violating his promises to his constituents, vote for

any person he pieases, no matter what his party. This is the view that the Mitchell-McBride element is already urging upon the Multnomah delegation.

Mr. Corbett continues to be the leading candidate for Senator. It is conceded his supporters that the loss of the greater part of it-was a severe blow. He has very strong support throughout the state, however, and his friends and managers feel quite positive that a majority of Republicans are for him. There will be 55 Republican members of the Legislature, not including any Republicans who may have been elected as "citizens." These, or a majority of them, it may be expected, will not seek to enter a Repub-lican caucus. In that event a majority would be 28 Mr. Corbett has had enough assurances of support to make it appear probable that he will have the necessary number, and he enters the contest with a great deal of confidence that its out-

ors. The terms demanded by Grant were so high that it was deemed better to get a crew in San Francisco. Arrangements were accordingly made for men to come from San Francisco. Pete Grant and Dan McCarron, of the sailor boarding-house firm, left for San Francisco Wednesday night, and when it came time for the sailors for the Genista to sign articles for the Columbia River the sailors would not come. Upon this state of facts the following cablegram was sen night to the Liverpool Association, which will notify the Shipowners' Associations of the Clyde and

Orcalla Genista loaded. Require 23 men Crimps demand \$30 advance and \$35 blood money; wages, £6. Rates San Francisco. \$30 and \$25, wages, £4. Tried get men there, but Portland crimps blocked. Rec-ommend holding ships. BALFOUR, GUTHRIE & CO.

Balfour, Guthrie & Co. are the agents of the owners of the two ships, Orealla and Genista, which are waiting for sailors in order to go to sea. The San Francisco rates quoted are for the corre sponding items in the preceding sentence-\$20) advance, \$25 "blood money" and wages £4 per month. The cablegram will inform the shipowners of the conditions at

In speaking of his experiences to an Oregonian reporter yesterday, Captair Hearn said he left England with a crew signed for the round trip, or three years. He wont to Calcutta, thence to the West Indies, and had no trouble about sailors At New York some of his men left, but he got new men without a cent of cost to the owners of the ship. The wage exacted was \$17.50 per month, and an advance of 85 days' pay for each man, or \$50, went to the boarding-house master This was charged up to the men. Even that allowance has since been cut down, and now only the customary 30 days' advance pay goes to the New York sailor

coarding-house keepers. "When I went to see Grant," said Cap man. I was surprised and repeated the sum after him to make sure I under

stood it.
"'Yes,' he explained, 'the month's advance of \$30 to be charged to each man and \$75 for each man to be paid by the owner of your ship. And this offer will

be good only till 4 o'clock this afternoon After that the figures will go up. "Of course this was not satisfactory we talked the matter over a little and the legal phase of the matter was

touched upon, when Grant said:
"'If we can't get these Judges to do as we want, we will have Judges that "It cannot be that this community real-

izes what a drag these illegal demands are on its shipping business. I am in favor of holding my ship until a crew can be brought out from England." The contention of the exporters in this

controversy is that largely as a result of the operations of the sailor boardinghouse masters in Portland this port is one of the most expensive in the . To say nothing of the boardinghouse charges, the wage of sailors is said to be 50 per cent higher in Portland than in San Francisco or at Fuget Sound. By this expedient the customary allowance of 30 days' pay, which goes to the boarding master the world over as a commis sion for getting the man a job, materially swells the receipts of the boarding-house

people.

"This abuse is getting to be a heavy burden on the business of this port,"

burden or the business of this port," said Walter J. Burns, resident partner of Balfour, Guthie & Co., "and some-thing should be done to arouse public sentiment. We can transfer our business to some other port, and escape the extortion practiced on the Columbia River; or we can pay the money demanded and take it out of the price paid for grain. So it is not a matter of personal interest with us. But it is an outrage on the community that must tell severely on its business, and I believe public sentiment is strong enough to put a stop to it.

"No new laws are needed. Present statutes, Federal and state, amply cover the case. The difficulty is to get the laws enforced. If present laws were enforced in Portland there would be an end to the evil."

to the evil."
The high prices of the Portland sallor

The high prices of the Portland sallor boarding-house masters might be guarded against by vessel masters keeping crews as signed, for the round trip. But it is part of the business of the boarding masters to induce men to desert ship. Various considerations are held out to get the sallor to abandon his vessel and his pay. The offer of larger wages to reship is an important part of the system, and the fact that sallors' pay at Portland is \$10 a month higher than in any other Pacific port aids materially in bringing Pacific port aids materially in bringing about the extortion. The sailor who shipped in England at \$15 per month can make money by abandoning several months' pay, deserting in Portland and reshipping at the \$30 rate prevailing here. A part of the business, also, is to seques-ter the deserting sallor in some con-ventent hopyard or other out-of-the-way place, where he can not be found by officers of his ship and can be found readily by the boarding-house keeper when he wants to use him.

In support of the exporters' position, is

recounted the treatment of the Robert Rickmers, that was in Portland the latter part of August. The ship lost 10 men here, but needed only eight to complete the crew. The captain said he not only had to pay \$170 per man, \$130 of which was entirely illegal, but was obliged to pay for all 10 men, though he needed but eight, and took only that number. He had attempted to regain some of the men enticed away by arresting them, and this was obnoxious to the sailor boarding-house keepers.

John Latta, of Balfour, Guthrle & Co., says that he remonstrated with Jack Grant about the practice of inducing men to leave the ship-stealing the sallors-and that Grant replied:

and that Grant replied:
"As long as there is money in it, we will continue to do it."

Representatives of the Balfour firm declare that Columbia River shipping is being injured by the unreasonable expense put upon it, and that this is shown by the fact that charters are now being made at a less rate to Puget Sound. The Ben Dearg was chartered last Wednesdry with option of loading at Puget Sound or Portland, with a difference of 6 pence a ton in favor of the northern port. The Westgate is another recent charter with a similar difference in rate The state law on the matter, to which reference has been made, is found in the session laws of 1889, page 81, and reads as follows:

as follows:

Sec. 4. If any person or persons shall demand or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any owner or master, or agent, of owner or master of a sea-going vessel any remuneration whatever, other than a fee of 50 per man, for supplying any seaman or apprentice to be sniered on board any such sea-going vessel, he shall, for every offense, on conviction thereof before any tustice of the Peace or Circuit Court, in Junished by intyleonment in a county fall for a period not less than 16 nor more than 100 days, or by a fine not less than 50 nor more than 500.

Sec. 7. It is hereby made the duty of

Sec. 7. It is hereby made the duty of the Mayor and Common Council of the cities of Portland and Astoria, in this state, severally to appoint or designate a person or officer whose duty it shall be to see that this act is not violated and that the provisions thereof are enforced, such person or officer so appointed or ignated shall have all the authority powers of a peace officer, etc.

PRESIDENT IS NOT ILL. But Requires a Few Days of Rest and Quiet.

CANTON, O., Sept. 15 .- President Mc-Kinley passed today in a state of rest. He received few callers, although the usual number presented themselves on the front porch. The President was not ill, but he was tired from his long siege of hard work. There is no apprehension that the President is on the verse of illness, but it was deemed expedient that he should be kent quiet for a day or two and secure as much sleep as possible. It is thought that by Monday he will be able to resume his old habits and give the cordial greetings to his callers just as he has been doing during his vacation in

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS Political.

Senator Hanna exposes Bryan's motive in urg-ing ratification of the Paris treaty. Page I. Roosevelt spoke in Bismarck last night. Page

Bryan spoke to two audiences in St. Louis. China.

Part of the Sixth Cavalry goes to punish ma rauding Boxers. Page 3. Germany will insist on severe punishment of the leading offenders, Page 11. Russia has changed her plan of withdrawing from Pekin. Page 11.

Texas Storm. The exodus from Galveston is on the increas Page 1. Other towns than Galveston are in need help. Page 2. Foreign.

Dissolution of the British Parliament is pected September 25. Page 11. Berlin papers condemn the placing of the Ger-man loan in the United States. Page 11.

Pacific Coast. The Oregon State Fair, which opens Monday will be a great meeting. Page 4. Nanaimo coal trains collided and four men

were killed. Page 4. Salem cannot collect the tax levied upon steamship companies. Page 4. Great activity in Eastern Oregon mines and new strikes. Page 4.

Pacific Coast postmasters are ordered to inspect mail from the islands as a safeguard against dangerous pests. Page 4. Local.

John Wilson, ploneer merchant, died at the

age of 74 years. Page 11. Circuit Court Judges appoint a Park Commis sion. Page 16. Portland Mining Stock Exchange opens for business tomorrow. Page 20. Ejection suit against the stockyards ordered withdrawn. Page 8.

Special Features. Lawrence-Crossley wedding; other society mat ters. Pages 12 and 13. Book review; Nature's colors caught. Page 14. Music and drama. Page 15. Vacation time is over. Page 21. In the sporting world. Page 22.

Funny things in prose; poems worth reading. Page 23. Roused a big cinnamon; stupendous welf-drive; other matters of interest to boys and girls. Page 24. Ellen Osborn's fashion letter; fancy work di-

versions. Page 25. Carpenter's letter on Philippine schools and colleges; anarchists of London. Page 26. "The Unspeakable Turk"-Continued, Page 27. Difficulty of lighting trains; an uncanny experience; splenders of the midnight sun. Page

BRYAN'S HYPOCRISY

His Motive in Urging Annexation of the Philippines.

PREPARING CAMPAIGN MATERIAL

Senator Hanna Quotes Senator Hoar in Exposing the Lack of Patriotism of the Nebraskan.

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 15.—Senator Hanna today addressed the Republicans of the Ninth Congressional District. A large crowd had assembled at the railroad station to meet him, and a processional procession of the State of the Stat

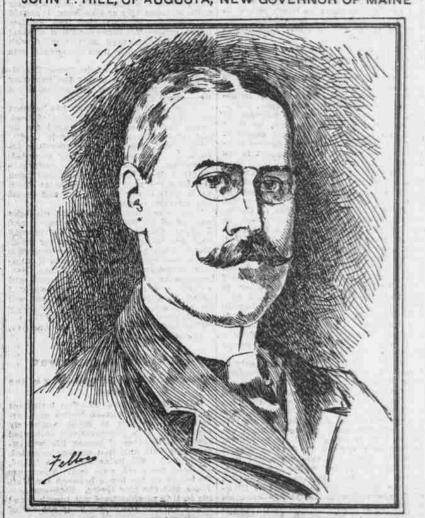
own convictions, that had rooted within him in a lifetime, he said:

"Gentlemen, you all know that I have not been in harmony with my party upon this Philippine question, but that is only one of the many important questions, and as long as my party stands upon the foundation, the principles of which were the beginning and baptism of its life, I shall stand by my party. But I propose to tear the mask from the face of that hypocrite, William J. Bryan. I call him a hypocrite because, like my friends, Senator Lodge and Sen-ator Hanna, I know the motive which inspired the action on his part to ratify the treaty. You told me then, but I could hardly believe it was true, and I now see that it was true, and that he is acting the part of a consummate hypocrite in all his advocacy in opposition to the President on that question."

"Those were the words of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, the grandest old man in the Senate, a man whose whole life

sion escorted the Senator to the Court- and energies have been devoted to the

JOHN F. HILL, OF AUGUSTA, NEW GOVERNOR OF MAINE



John F. Hill, who will be the next Governor of Mains, is one of the few physicians of the country who have entered of who have been successful in the political field. He abandoned practice many years ago to become a publisher. He was born only 40 years ago at Ellot, Me., and was educated at the South Berwick Academy. He afterward studied medicine, and took his degree of M. D. from Bowdoin Medical Society. After he made a success of his publishing business Dr. Hill invested his profits in industrial enterprises in his own state. He is interested in several electric rall way plants, and is a director in a number of them. He is one of the developers of Augusta's big shoe factory, and is the builder an owner of numerous valuable business blocks in the same town. His career in the Legisla-ture has extended over eight years, and because of his activities in that body he became well known throughout the state. He now resides in the old mansion of James G. Binine.

house Square, where he addressed an au- principles of the Republican party, and dience of about 5000 people. He said "Only a few weeks ago I felt that there was lacking on the part of the people of this country a full appreciation of the importance of the issues of the campaign. spent six long hours in New York laving the foundation of the campaign in the East; and whether under the influences of the torrid heat or from the fact that the people were overconfident, there seemed to be a lack of interest and it was discouraging to those of us who were charged with the responsibilities the work. But coming West, I stopped over a day or two in my native State of Ohio, and in the opening of the campaign at Youngstown I met such an audience as this, and, looking into their faces, 1 discovered that there was a response in the Western Republicans that meant that this campaign must be started in the West, this heart of Republican interest, this center of the population of the councomposed of the stalwart element of Therefore, I say that, looking into the faces of this audience. I am

encouraged to go on and say a few words regarding the issues which confront us. After speaking of the attitude of the opposing candidates as to financial mat-ters and the Philippine question, Senator Hanna, referring to the remarks of a pre-

ous speaker, said:
"Colonel Posey has told you exactly the truth, that the position of the Demo-

cratic party upon the Philippine question was made and fixed up in the City of Washington by Mr. Bryan, and his close advisers themselves. I was there about that time. I knew what was going on. I could see by the evidences when that question was discussed in the Senate, after seeing Mr. Bryan day after day in the corridors and antercoms of the Sen-ate, button-holing his men, that were holding back and away from his influthat he had said that the treaty must be passed, and it was passed. we of us who had the pleasure and enjoyed the right of voting from principle and sustaining the strong arm of the Administration, working from the standpoint of duty, felt that we had taken a promi-nent part in that glorious act of ratifying the treaty, and saving the honor and in-tegrity of the American Army and American Navy, and upholding the American people, still, for all that, we were not numerically strong enough to have accomplished that purpose if it had not been for the cohorts of Mr. Bryan. Did he and his cohorts act from the motives which inspired the Republican members of that Senate? No; I am ashamed to say no; because we knew that the purposes he had in view were purely political and intended to be used just as they have been used to make an ssue; possibly a paramount issue, but at collateral issue in the campaign. And that has been the re-

"I will quote the words of one of the most eminent statesmen in the United States, a man against whose motives or patriotism nothing can be said, and a man who, from the convictions of his principles, has been honestly opposed to the policy of the Administration regarding the Philippines. I quote from tor Hoar, from Massachusetts. Stand-ing in the presence of 20 or 30 prominent business men in Boston a month ago-I was present at that gathering-it was an informal meeting, considering the politi-cal questions of the campaign, and we asked Senator Hoar for his views—that grand old man arose, and, laboring under the solemnity as he felt the importance of that occasion, felt that he had been almost estranged from his party and from his President, and yet strong under his

therefore, no one would dare to doubt for one single moment the motives of that man. And I repeat it here, and I will repeat it from every rostrum where I have the opportunity, that the action of Mr. Bryan and those who are following him in his contest on this Philippine question has been one of hypocrisy and deccit from the beginning, and will continue so to be." (Applause.)
The latter part of Senator Hanna's

speech was devoted to industrial affairs. the Senator setting forth figures showing present conditions as compared with conditions of trade previous to the inaugu-ration of President McKinley. In conclusion he said: "I feel that if anything could induce me

to appear before audiences of my fellow-citizens, it would be not to sound the keynote, but to sound a note of warning the United States should feel comfortable under the present condition of things, but I don't want them to be surprised if they find that their overconfi-dence results in the defeat of our ticket. I tell you, my friends, that I do want to sound a note of warning. There is evidence on all sides in our country that the Republican party feels that it has a sure thing; that William McKinley will be re-elected, and, therefore, they do not feel called upon to exert any extraordinary effort to contribute their share toward preventing it. That is a duty toward preventing it. as sacred to every man as the duty that he owes to his family and his God. a duty that he cannot shift. He cannot shift the responsibility of it upon the shoulders of his neighbor. He cannot excuse himself for not performing that duty by attempting to console himself with the idea that somebody else will do

At the conclusion of his address Sena tor Hanna was cheered to the echo

BOERS' LAST APPEAL.

Dutch Envoys Call Upon the Power to Intervene.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15 .- The Boer delegates, Messrs, Fischer, Wolmarans and Wessels, have addressed an appeal to all nations for intervention in South Africa. After expressing the conviction that the annexation of the Transvaal was only proclaimed with the object of enabling Great Britain to prosecute the war in an inhuman manner contrary to internation al law and mercilesaly pursue as rebels exhausted combatants hitherto recognized as belligerents, the appellants declared be attained. They assert that the South African Republics have shown themselve to be worthy of liberty, and that they will continue to struggle to the last breath against Great Britain's attempt to annihilate their existence as a free peo

ple. The appeal concludes as follows:
"In the name of justice and humanity, we appeal to all peoples to come to our ald in this supreme moment and save our country. We commit ourselves to God. trusting that our prayers will be heard."

DES MOINES, Sept. 15.-The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen today adopt ed resolutions denouncing the Governor of Idaho for maintaining martial law in the Coeur d'Alene district, the Goverfor using Government troops, and Congress for making public the testimony taken at the investigation by the House tigation by the Ho committee last Winter.

Exodus From Galveston Increasing Rapidly.

TRANSPORTATION LINES ARE OPEN

The Work of Clearing Away the Dobris and Cremating the Dead Continues.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 15.-The exodus from Galveston grows in number as the facilities for getting away from the stricken city are increased. Boats left here yesterday more frequently than any day since the storm, some proceeding directly to Houston, via Buffalo Bayou and others making connection at Texas City

with the Great Northern train. Among those who departed today were Jeneral McKibben and Lieutenants Ferguson and Perry, who were sent hither by the United States Government when the news of the horror was given to the world. General McKibbin will commu-nicate with the War Department on his arrival at Houston, and thence proceed to San Antonio to transact official bustness, which requires his attention. Before leaving he was solicited by the au-thorities to return, and expects to do so-

within the next four or five days.

The news which was printed here this morning in the shape of a telegram from Vice-President Huntington, of the South-ern Pacific, that that road is not to aban-don Galveston, has created intense satisfaction, and has materially accelerated the movement for the reconstruction of

the city. Dr. Blount, State Health Officer, today printed a statement, showing that appreensions that sickness will result from the overflow just experienced are unjusti-fled. He shows that in 1867, in the midst of the widespread epidemic of yellow fever, a severe storm occurred at Galves-ton in the early days of October, resulting in a deposit over a greater portion of the city of silmy mud. Not only did no sickness result, but the eyelonic disturbance cut short the yellow fever epidemic, and but few cases of fever occurred

thereafter. Several thousand men are at work clearing away the debris on the beach. One hundred and fifty bodies were disone numered and first bodies were dis-covered in the wreckage and burned yes-terday. No attempt is now being made to identify recovered bodies. Indeed, most of them are found naked and muti-

lated beyond recognition. Every effort is being made by the pes-tal authorities to receive and distribute mail. No city delivery has yet been arranged for, and all who expect letters are requested to call at the postoffice. No mail is being collected from letter-boxes, In some quarters of the city today, the water works company was serving cus-tomers on the second stories. This is taken as indicating the rapid headway being made in putting the plant again in

The British steamer Norma, and the American steamer Alamo have been float-The British steamer Roma is in a bad way on Deer Island. The British steamer Kendall Castle is hard aground in shallow water at Texas City, and the British steamer Hilarious is still ashors the east of Bolivar, but it she can be gotten off with comparative ease. The British steamer Taunton is hard ashore at Cedar Point, but it is believed she, too, can be floated without dif-

The street line company suffered a loss of \$250,000, and the entire system is torn to pieces. An effort will be made temorarly to operate the cars with horses. The great immediate need of the city at present is money-not subscript cold hard cash. It is needed in every direction, and for a multitude of purposes. The most important of these is to pay the men who are cleaning up the streets. Adjutant Scurry said today: "I have not a dollar to pay the men who are working in the streets all day long. I am not able to say to a single one of these men: You shall be paid for your work. We must have this city cleaned up at any cost, and with the greatest speed possible. If it is not done with all haste and at the same time done well, there may be a pestilence, and if it once breaks out here, it will not be Gal-veston alone that will suffer. Such things sprend, and it is not only for the sake of this city, but for others outside of this place that I urge that above all things we want money. Of all the poor people here not one has anything. A ma-

to rebuild the room. Those people have absolutely nothing except what is given them by the relief committee. They are in a condition of absolute want; they lack everything, and save for the spiendid generosity of the Nation they would be utterly without hope."

Ever since the storm there has been mass of dark, foul-smelling slime over parts of all the streets, and its presen was a menace to public health as long as it was allowed to exist. This has now

jority of them could not furnish a sin-gle room in which to commence house-keeping, even though they had the money

been almost entirely cleared away, and the intense odor that filled the city during the early part of the week has, in ing the early part of the week has, in consequence, been greatly abated. The work of burning bodies is still go-ing on, they being hurried to the fires as soon as possible after being taken

from the water. All of last night and all of today there were numerous fires along the shore, and in every one of them were from three to 20 bodies.

The residents of Galveston are of the

spinion that there are more dead than the outsiders coming in are generally willing to admit. It is beyond all possibility that any actual count will ever be had, but from the best evidence obtain-able and allowing for those bodies which have been cast up by the waters after being once thrown into the Guif and twice counted and for the number that were carried out to sea and will never be heard of, a total list of the dead cannot be far from 3000. The people of Gal veston say that they know that it will amount to anything between 5000 and 10,000. All up and down the coast there has been loss of life that will not be learned of for weeks and months if ever. The total number of dead from the storm in this state cannot be far from 600.

Forage for horses is badly needed. Carloads of supplies have been received from all parts of the country for the suffering residents of Galveston, but not a wisp of hay or a bushel of oats has come in for the animals.

Provisions continue to come in from all parts of the East, but there is need for it all. Supplies are being handled in the most excellent manner, and there is no wait. Stringent orders have been given that all people who attempt to procure more than their rightful proportion of the supplies shall be punished, and there already have been several arrests for the offense. Several cars of supplies came in this morning from all points in Texas, and two barges laden with Government stores came in this afternoon.