

FACES TO THE FUTURE

People of Galveston Begin to Repair the Damage

WILL MAKE A NEW CITY

Merchants Resume Business While the Work of Clearing Up Proceeds Vigorously—Fire and Disinfectants Have Wrought Wonders in Three Days—Kodak Flends Among Those Who Were Summarily Shot by Soldiers.

Galveston, Sept. 15.—The city is reviving under the stimulating influence of lime and carbolic acid. Lime is everywhere, and more is wanted. It is spread in the streets, on sidewalks and in cellars. There are no distressing objects left in the business sections. Thousands of men are at work removing the debris and burning it. Streets are open for business and others are preparing to open by transferring their stock to the sidewalks to dry. Miles of street are lined with damaged goods drying under the fierce rays of a tropical sun. Every man—proprietor, clerk and porter—coatless and with trousers rolled up, is busy at cleaning up.

The spirit of the people at Galveston is one of hopefulness that the future city will rise greater and better than ever. Even the laborers and the workmen are imbued with this hope now, and the thousands employed in burning the wreckage do their work with a will.

They are burning incessantly along the beach for two miles west of Tremont street, containing wrecks of houses and the bodies of such victims as are still confined beneath. The poisoned air is becoming pure, except in the west end and along the beach and deep-water front. Fire and disinfectants have done wonders in three days. In thirty days you will not know it is the same city, and John Sealey, chairman of the cleanup committee, says: "We have sent over to the State for 1,000 carpenters, 1,000 additional masons, and artisans of all kinds. Galveston will rise greater and larger than ever. This is what we desire to impress upon our good friends of the North and East. We are more than thankful to them for the substantial manner in which they have come to our aid, but much depends upon ourselves. It requires great trials to test the character of a man. Never have I read or heard of a people responding with more pluck and more hopefulness than the people of Galveston."

There is a great work to be done, and they will do it. Losses are forgotten, though the majority have lost everything they possessed to them. They now face the future with full confidence in it. Equal confidence is shown by others among the men who control the finances and commerce of the city. The activity, energy and pluck displayed in the streets today will, to a certainty, make Galveston great.

"Clean up" is a sign met with on every block. Not only are stores open, but women are shopping. Tremont street is open from the bay to the beach. Myrtle street, the Strand, and Winchester and China streets are being rapidly cleaned.

It will be a month before the mass of wreckage extending for miles along the beach can be fully destroyed. The burning sounds are burning about two blocks a day. Where their work is finished there will be a strip of vacant ground half a mile wide by five miles long, extending the entire length of the beach. The houses and buildings north of this waste and across the bay are in condition to be repaired or rebuilt.

The injured are rapidly recovering. It was said today that not more than 511 were seriously injured as to be compelled to remain indoors. The disaster was of the kind that cannot be fought and left but few injured. There are not enough physicians on the scene to care for the wounded, but the demand for sanitary experts continues. Falling in this, every able-bodied man is to be put to work to clear the wreckage, burn the hundreds of bodies under it, and save, if possible, the lives of those who yet remain.

The bodies of those who have been shot down, as well as the shroud which enveloped the dead. Two were summarily shot yesterday by guards. They were detected in the act of photographing the nude bodies of dead women and children. Their cameras were smashed by the soldiers and the negatives destroyed.

The restrictions of martial law have been largely removed. Persons already in Galveston can accordingly move freely about the city. An illustration of the martial law under which the work has been done is General Order No. 3, issued by Brigadier-General Thomas Sully, commanding the city forces, as follows:

"Gang leaders, foremen of gangs and working parties or others acting under the authority of martial law have been detected in this case. It is necessary that the public peace and health of the people of this stricken city, and individual interests must give way to the general good. It is found feasible to secure volunteers, general impression will be maintained, but the medical fraternity being absent, it is the opinion that further delay in the execution of the work of the hurricane, the interests of no individual, firm or corporation will for one instant be spared to secure volunteers for work."

Organized for Systematic Work
Washington, Sept. 15.—Considerable attention is being given to the situation in Galveston as disclosed in several dispatches received at the War Department this morning from the officials and others.

General McKibbin, commanding the Department of Texas, who is in Galveston under special instructions from the Secretary of War, telegraphed the Adjutant General, under date of Galveston, September 13, as follows: "A complete organization for systematic work has been made; General Scurry, Governor Sayers' adjutant general, is at its head. All other bodies are working under his orders. The city needs money and disinfectants. The surgeon-general, through the medical assistants throughout the country, could render great assistance by shipping disinfectants. There are plenty of doctors here."

With a view to the restoration of the fortifications in the harbor of Galveston, if such a thing is possible, General Wilson, chief of engineers, this morning organized a board of engineer officers, consisting of Colonel Henry M. Robert, stationed at New York; Major Henry M. Adams, stationed at New Orleans; Capt. Chas. S. Riche, stationed at Galveston, and Capt. Edgar Jadwin, stationed at New York, to meet at Galveston at the call of the senior officer about October 20.

The board is instructed to make a careful and critical examination of the jetties and other fortifications of Galveston, and to report to the chief of engineers what action is necessary for the repair and restoration of the fortifications and harbor work.

Five Million Dollars Needed
Galveston, Sept. 15.—The committee of citizens appointed by the general committee to visit Governor Sayers and confer with him in regard to relief measures for this city, returned this morning. They report that the governor is well pleased with the present arrangements for carrying on the relief work.

All funds will pass through the hands of the cleanup committee, which is composed of prominent business men. A detailed account will be kept of all receipts and expenditures, so that it may be known how every cent of the money that is estimated at four millions of dollars will be needed to take care of the twenty-five thousand needy people of the city and to place the city in fit sanitary condition for habitation. All of this sum will be needed in Galveston. It is estimated that there are twenty thousand destitute and suffering people in the smaller towns and country districts of the storm-swept territory of the main land. A larger fund will be required to take care of them. Probably five millions of dollars would not be too much for the whole work. A plan is being matured for taking care of the widows and orphans and the destitute of the city, as was done at Johnstown, Pa., after the flood there in 1889.

The committee, which returned this morning from Austin, reports that contributions are coming from all classes of people throughout the United States and European countries. They estimate that fully two millions of dollars will have been raised by tonight, and it may greatly exceed that amount.

The Galveston government revenue cutter was still at anchor this morning, but it is thought she will soon be gotten off. The supplies which she has on board are badly needed here. Another line of boats will be put on today to ply between the city and a point just below Houston.

Trains loads of food and clothing are pouring into Houston from all parts of the State and country. They are being rushed forward to the mainland coast as fast as the railroads can handle them.

The Exodus Continues
Galveston, Sept. 15.—The exodus of women and children still continues. Almost 1,000 crossed the bay today and went to Austin, Tex. It is predicted that within a week the rush of the refugees will cease, as conditions are rapidly improving.

There are as yet no indications of more than malarial sickness. The breezes from the gulf are healthful, and the salt water is now depended upon to assist in the work of sanitation. There is no starvation in Galveston, food is plenty, fish, flour, coffee and canned goods are here, and vegetables, ham and bacon are coming in. Restaurants are open and are using gasolene stoves for the sidewalks. There is no rush for supplies except by the negroes. They are by far the most numerous applicants for relief. More than 1,500 laborers are well cared for, the government having provided most of the ration.

Six ocean steamships have anchored in the harbor since Tuesday. They are awaiting grain cargoes. Mr. Robertson, the grain inspector, said: "We will begin loading the steamers next week. All this wheat—2,500,000 bushels—will be saved if it rains. Colonel Polk, general manager of the Santa Fe, told me he will have trains in Galveston next week. We never say die here. Look up and down these streets and you will see an example of the greatest hustling ever known."

Does Not Tally with Other Reports
Galveston, Sept. 15.—This work of burning bodies continues. If nothing has yet been done toward improving the sanitary condition of the city. The line and other disinfectants which were ordered shipped here two days ago have not yet arrived, but are expected today.

The stench continues to be horrible, and the sickness is increasing. In St. Mary's hospital, 400 sick and injured men, women and children are being looked after by Catholic priests. There have been many deaths in this hospital.

Sickness is also breaking out among those who are living in their wrecked homes, which are often without floors and bad sanitary condition. Additional medical aid is arriving and the wants of the sick in this respect are well supplied.

The summary in which the guard of the city has suppressed lawlessness and pillaging has had the effect of making the city as quiet as death after midnight. The report of a gun is occasionally heard, and it marks the death of some prowler. All law-abiding people retire to their sleeping place at nightfall, and do not venture out again until day arrives. The saloons are still closed. The big business houses and the lanks that are open are doing a good business.

Two Negroes Drowned
Galveston, Sept. 15.—The work of relief and search for dead bodies here progresses, the fact is discovered that remarkably few colored people perished in the storm. Most of them lived in a colony in the lower part of the city in insecure houses. When the water from the gulf began to rise, they abandoned their homes and took refuge with the families of white people for whom they worked or were acquainted. One wealthy white family here took in over thirty negroes in the early part of the storm and all of them were saved. The

(Continued on page 2.)

ALL READY TO STRIKE

Shut Down in Coal Region Will Be Complete.

MEN WILL ALL GO OUT

'Not a Ton of Coal Will Be Mined in This District Monday,' Said a Prominent Union Official—Companies Say They Can Stand It as Long as the Miners Can—Many Thousands of Men Will Be Affected.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 15.—The colliers in this district were operated all day, although shorthanded. The Exeter, Austin and Sibley mines, where they struck yesterday, were idle, but all the other mines worked. The men with the Mount Lookout colliery of the Temple Iron and Coal Company and at the Connelly Camp collieries at Durpen, went out at noon, but all others up and down the valley worked steadily, the men obeying the orders of their chiefs to the letter. When they left the mines this afternoon they carried their tools and said they would not return Monday. Company men made all snug as soon as work stopped and will be busy tomorrow arranging at each colliery for the shut-down.

Tonight meetings of many of the local unions were held and new members took the oath. Mass meetings will be held tomorrow in the open and Monday morning and afternoon meetings of all the locals are called. Today the operators had but one thing to say, and that was: "We are quite prepared for a strike and when the mines shut down they will remain closed until the men say they are ready to resume work. We shall not recognize the United Mine Workers' Union now or any other time."

The meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen of the Lehigh Valley which has been in session four days adjourned today. The committeemen would give out nothing for publication. They will neither deny or affirm the assertion that they will refuse to handle bituminous coal. A meeting of Delaware & Hudson trainmen will be held at Parsons tomorrow to consider how they can aid the strike.

President Nichols, of this district, gave out the following statement today: "Public opinion is on our side and the more the situation is discussed the clearer becomes the fact that our wrongs should be righted. The men in my district will all go out and I do not expect a ton of coal will be mined in this valley Monday. The company will suffer from this strike as much as the men and I believe they cannot remain idle two months without serious financial loss. I look for a speedy settlement of the strike when the strength and determination of the miners is shown."

After a careful review of the entire anthracite region, one of the leading operators today gave his views on the number of men who will respond to the order to strike which goes into effect Monday morning. He said: "Monday morning all the mines in Lackawanna, Sullivan and Susquehanna and nearly all in Luzerne counties will be closed and the men idle. Not all of them will be on a strike, but the strikers will be in sufficient majority to force out the men who are willing to work. The operators will make no effort to run their collieries unless it chances that enough men will work to operate them or nearly full handed, but this is not expected. Most of the companies, as soon as the strike takes effect, will close down their mines and will make no effort to resume until the men are ready to return to work."

This region where the strike is on has about 80,000 men divided as follows: Luzerne county, 52,000 men; Lackawanna county, 30,000; Susquehanna, 1,500; and Sullivan, 400. The region where the United Mine Workers are weakest is in Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, Carbon and Dauphin counties, employing 57,000 men, 33,000 in Schuylkill, 15,000 in Northumberland, 5,000 in Carbon, 2,500 in Dauphin and 2,000 in Columbia. In these counties the men have the same grievances as in the upper part of the coal field where they are paid by a different system and are not so well organized. When the strike fails it will probably fail first in this region. Efforts of late to complete the organization there have failed.

Eighty-four Thousand Quit Work
Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 15.—It is estimated that when the miners in the strike affected coal region laid down their tools tonight 84,000 did so with no intention of going to work Monday. This is the minimum estimate, while officials of the miners' union say the number will be 120,000 or over.

Trying to Interest Soft Coal Miners
Altoona, Pa., Sept. 15.—It was learned today that an effort is being made to call out the bituminous men in a sympathetic strike with the operators of the hard-coal fields. Representatives of the eastern men are agitating the sympathy movement, committeemen having already reached every mining town of importance in this section.

Russians on the Chinese Border
St. Petersburg, Sept. 15.—An official announcement is made that the town of Omese, between Ninguta and Kirin, was captured September 7th. The Russians took four guns and ammunition. By capturing Enljarda, the Russians have obtained command of the Manchurian railway.

Susan B. in a Bad Way
Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Susan B. Anthony is ill at her home on Madison street, having suffered a collapse last Monday evening.

Abruzzi Will Try Again
Rome, Sept. 15.—The Duke of Abruzzi, the explorer, has sent a telegram to King Victor Emmanuel announcing that he intends organizing another Arctic expedition without delay.

PLUNDER AND BURNING

British Commander Sanctions Reprisals on the Chinese

GIVES AN OBJECT LESSON

Boxers Appear to Have Disbanded and the Country Resumed Normal Conditions—Tutor to the Heir Apparent Said to Have Committed Suicide—Li Hung Chang Starts on His Journey from Shanghai to Peking.

London, Sept. 15.—Reports from the disturbed districts in China are reassuring that trouble seems to be subsiding.

A dispatch from Tien Tsin says that the punitive expedition commanded by General Doward has occupied Tili and met with no opposition there. The three columns of troops, after two days' march, found that the city had already surrendered to an officer and eight men of the Bengal Lancers. Upon the arrival of his men, General Doward ordered that the town should be looted and burned as a lesson to the Boxer element among the Chinese at that place.

The allies were most gratified with the signs of submission while they were en route to Tili. Most of the villages through which the international forces passed made peace offerings to the foreigners and a majority of them were spared from the torch because of their attitude of humility and repentance. According to General Doward's observations en route, the Boxers have, as a rule, disbanded, and the country has resumed a moderately peaceful condition.

A dispatch from Shanghai, dated September 14, 2:15 p. m., says that Hsu Tung, tutor to the heir apparent, has committed suicide. He ended his life by hanging, September 13, in Fuyin Hall, where he was the chancellor. Li Hung Chang, who has been appointed by the Empress Dowager to negotiate for peace with the powers, left Shanghai yesterday afternoon, according to a dispatch from that place. Li took the steamer Auping for Takou from which point he will proceed direct to the Celestial capital.

Another dispatch sent from Shanghai at 10 o'clock last night says that France has promised to protect Earl Li during his journey northward. French warships and soldiers have been ordered to see that no harm befalls the Chinese statesman during the journey. According to the Shanghai dispatch, the Chinese Emperor, the Dowager Empress and all the members of the imperial court reached Tai-Yuen-Pu September 11 and are still at that point, where they will probably remain, awaiting the result of the negotiations between Li Hung Chang and the representatives of the powers. The imperial party is said to be strongly guarded by troops and volunteers.

OLD NEGRO MURDERED

Mysterious Tragedy Closely Resembling Two Others in Sixteen Months
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15.—Special A. D. Prestelle, an aged negro, was found dead about two miles from the city this morning. His head and arms were covered with cuts and bruises which showed that he was almost certainly murdered. He left home yesterday afternoon to go fishing. The hoe which he carried with him for the purpose of digging bait was found partly hidden in weeds twenty-five feet from where the body lay. It is supposed that he was murdered with this. He was about the oldest negro in the community, claiming to be 101 years old. He is the third old man mysteriously murdered here in the last sixteen months. Each of the three was beaten into insensibility with blows about the head and face. One of the men thus brutally murdered was an old Confederate soldier. The other two were colored. Officers tried faithfully to capture the murderer, but in vain.

Gravesend Races
New York, Sept. 15.—Results of Gravesend races today:
First Race—Three-quarter mile: Montague 6 to 5, Gold; Or 9 to 2, Carbuncle 6 to 1, Time, 1:10.

Second Race—Two and one-half miles, Steeple-Chase: Cock Robin 6 to 5, Captain Piersall 7 to 1, Count Navarero 15 to 1, Time, 4:33.

Third Race—Coney 7 to 1, Dublin 3 to 1, Bellarie 2 to 1, Time, 1:07.

Fourth Race—One and a half miles: Imp 9 to 2, Kinley Mack 3 to 1, Ethelred 4 to 3, Time, 3:34 1-5.

Fifth Race—Five-eighth mile: Scier Prince 2 to 1, Lady Padden 12 to 1, Gracious 7 to 1, Time, 1:02.

Sixth Race—One and one-sixteenth miles: Greenock 6 to 1, Olea 5 to 2, Rinaldo 25 to 1, Time, 1:49.

The Mikado Sets 'em Up
Tokyo, Sept. 15.—The Mikado has sent one of his aides-de-camp, Mr. Okazawa, to China to inquire as to the health of the Japanese troops. Mr. Okazawa will also convey to them on the steamer gifts from the Mikado of 100,000 bottles of mineral waters and wine and 750,000 cigars and cigarettes.

Roosevelt's Dakota Tour
Fargo, N. D., Sept. 15.—Governor Roosevelt's special train left here this morning on a long trip across the State to Bismarck, where he will end his trip through the Dakotas. The governor has been experiencing bad weather for the past twenty-four hours.

Wages to Be Increased
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Operators and miners in the Jellico district and Coal Creek district have agreed upon an advance of 7 1/4 per cent. Three thousand men are affected.

Bryan Goes Through Indiana
Indianapolis, Sept. 15.—Mr. Bryan passes across Indiana this morning, en

THE GOTTEN CRISIS

Results in England Are Now Plainly Visible.

MILLS WILL STOP WORK

Within a Week a Million and a Half of Operatives Will Be Out of Employment—The Shut Down Will Last Two Weeks or More—Egyptian Cotton Fails to Supply the Place of the American Staple.

London, Sept. 15.—The effects of the cotton crisis are now plainly visible. The Lancashire federation circular recommends that all users of American cotton abstain from working their mills for at least twelve days during October is likely to be generally supported. The mills are already closing down throughout the country. Within a week probably a million and a half of operatives will be unemployed. Some concerns are running part of their machinery, while others are working but two days a week. But in most cases the machines will not move again till late in October or early in November.

The fall in futures at Liverpool is attributed to speculators realizing. Meanwhile there is a fine spinning business, and business is brisk as regards the users of Egyptian cotton, the stock of which at Liverpool is 10,000 bales above the corresponding week in 1899. Some spinners who formerly used American cotton are now turning to the Egyptian, but no relief is expected till the new American crop arrives. The fears that it will not prove better than that of 1899 are the disturbing feature. Next comes the well-known cotton statistics estimate it at not more than nine and three-quarter millions bales. This, combined with the chances of speculators manipulating to keep up prices, may result in prolonging the crisis, and as a result in coal and general prices steadily rising all around, grave industrial troubles, in Lancashire may ensue. Otherwise six weeks of enforced idleness would not seriously affect the Lancashire operatives who are the most prosperous classes in England. Their union will grant to those out of work pay of 20 or 65 shillings weekly to each family. Oldham, where alone 30,000 persons were idle within the week, may be taken as an example of the prosperity of the cotton operatives.

Next August small clubs were generally organized by public housekeepers and similar persons, the subscribers paying sixpence per week per share throughout the year. These paid £170,000 to Oldham operatives who spent it on a holiday of a week or so.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York, Sept. 15.—Hickman won today's game in the ninth inning for New York by his home run in the ninth. The game was well played and one of the quietest of the season.

The score:
R. H. E.
New York 010000000—2 8 1
Pittsburgh 10000000—1 6 2
Batteries: Philippi and Zimmer; Carrick and Bowerman. Umpire, Snyder.

Brooklyn Wins a Double Header

Brooklyn, Sept. 15.—Though the weather was threatening, about 5,000 ball cranks turned out to see the double header between the Brooklyn and St. Louis teams today. The first game was a model exhibition of ball-playing, except for two prolonged kicks by the visitors against rulings by Gaffney. Gaffney absolutely refused to umpire either the first game. In the second game Jennings, of Brooklyn, and Donlin, of St. Louis, did the umpiring. The teams also agreed to play but five innings. The Brooklyn won by hard hitting.

The score:
R. H. E.
Brooklyn 11010002—5 10 3
St. Louis 10100000—4 8 0
Batteries: Young and Robinson; Kirtson and Ferral. Umpire, Gaffney.

Philadelphia 6, Cincinnati 5

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—Philadelphia defeated Cincinnati in a twelve-inning game, which was marked by brilliant fielding throughout. The visitors tied the score in the ninth, after two hands had been retired on singles by Barrett and Hanley and a double by Irwin. Phillips won in the twelfth inning on Layser's force hit and Flick's double. Attendance, 8,496.

The score:
R. H. E.
Phil 00104000000—6 1 0
Cin 310000001000—5 13 2
Batteries: Haba and Kahog; Donahue and Douglass. Umpire, Hunt.

Second game postponed on account of rain.

Boston 7, Chicago 4

Boston, Sept. 15.—Boston won the game with Chicago today rather easily by bunting their hits.

The score:
R. H. E.
Boston 00031008x—7 10 8
Chicago 011100010—4 11 4

Standing of the Clubs

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	71	45	.612
Pittsburg	67	51	.567
Philadelphia	60	55	.522
Boston	58	59	.487
Chicago	57	63	.475
St. Louis	53	63	.457
Cincinnati	53	64	.453
New York	50	67	.426

Boers Fighting Among Themselves
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 15.—Parties of Boers who have arrived here report that the burghers are fighting among themselves at Nelspruit, where they are looting and burning everything.

THE END DRAWS NEAR

Boers Can Offer Little Further Resistance

RECENT LOSSES HEAVY

Their Forces Disintegrated and Deheartened—The Burgher Army Deficient in Horses, Ammunition and Supplies—Kruger Plays Into the Hands of British by Voluntarily Remaining Himself from Scene of Action

London, Sept. 15.—The position of affairs in South Africa at present looks undoubtedly like an approaching end of anything like real warfare. Lord Roberts' dispatches and the Sun's recent Pretoria advices show that the Boers at present are thoroughly disintegrated and that their losses recently have been heavier than at any previous period. Lord Roberts' announcement that he holds not less than 15,000 of them as prisoners—a fact which was not realized here—is sufficient to account for the deheartened feeling which is reported to prevail in their ranks. Doubtless, a few irreconcilables, such as DeWet, will hold out to the bitter end, but with the diminution of horses, supplies, ammunition and men, not even such commanders as he will be able to remain long aggressive.

But perhaps more than anything else Kruger himself has played the British game by flying from the Transvaal. He had often declared that he would never abandon his country and his countrymen, and now his departure beyond a question will have a greatly dispiriting effect when it is generally known. It may be argued that the protection of the aged president was serious handicap to General Botha, but President Steyn, who is apparently a complete invalid, remains, while Botha himself is far from well. There can be no doubt that Kruger's last step has greatly helped the British.

Free and in the Transvaal he would be a governmental centre for exerting a powerful influence over all the burghers. Captured, he would have been a source of the greatest embarrassment to his captors, it having been one of the most distressed and vexed questions, they had done with him if taken. But now, under the protection of the Portuguese government of Lorenzo Marquez, it is felt that he is off the stage, powerless both for his friends and against his foes.

CHALLENGE DECLINED

Spencer Blackburn Does Not Care to Engage in a Joint Canvass.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sept. 15.—Special-Assistant District Attorney Spencer Blackburn, Republican candidate for Congress, today declined the challenge issued by his Democratic opponent, Hon. J. C. Buxton, for a joint canvass of the district. The main reason given for objecting to joint discussions is that Mr. Blackburn believes Buxton would throw the negro question at him and the Republican candidate does not believe this would be fair, as he considers this issue killed at the August election.

Mr. Blackburn, an Ashe county, will speak at Jefferson, Monday. Mr. Buxton will speak there Tuesday. This will be a formal opening of the congressional campaign.

Norfolk's Population

Washington, Sept. 15.—The census office gave out Norfolk's population today at 46,624, against 34,871 in 1890, an increase of 11,853, or 33.70 per cent.

Elections in Cuba Proceed Quietly

Havana, Sept. 15.—The elections are passing off very quietly. There have been no disturbances of any kind. Telegrams received from country districts tonight say that everything is quiet.