

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

**GALVESTON, Tex., 14.**—Our town is in a state of intense excitement at news just received from Sabine Pass. It is news of terrible loss of life and destruction of property in that place from high water. We have now no telegraphic communication from the Pass, the wires all being down, but an engine arrived here to-night over the East Texas Railway, that left there about 6 o'clock. Two citizens who rowed in a small boat across an expanse of tossing waters a distance of several miles from the town of Sabine to the railroad track, came in on an engine and gave a heart-rending account of affairs there. They say the waters began to invade the town from the gulf and lake together, about 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and rose with unprecedented rapidity. The citizens of the doomed place did not realize their imminent danger until it was too late to escape. When safety by flight was recognized as being out of the question, people who were situated so they could do so, betook themselves to houses and resorts adjudged to be the safest. The

## WATER KEPT RISING,

and between 3 and 4 o'clock the smaller houses began to yield to the resistless force of the waves, and not only moved from their foundations, but turned on their sides and tops. A little later large houses began to give way, and death by drowning seemed inevitable for every citizen of the place. With the yielding of the smaller houses, several persons who had remained in them were drowned, and when the residences and business places began to crumble, the fatality began to double.

The following incomplete list of the drowned was obtained from two gentlemen who came over on an engine: Miss Mahata, Jim Vondy and family of six; the wife of Otto Brown and two children; Homer King, wife and child; Mrs. Junker and son; Mrs. Pomeroy and family of five; Mrs. Stewart, daughter and son; a man by the name of Wilson; Mrs. Arthur McReynolds; Mrs. McDonald and daughter; Frank Mulligan and family; Colonel Martee and family, and about 25 people whose names could not be given. The above list comprises over

## FIFTY HUMAN BEINGS,

victims of the storm, among them some of the leading families of the place. There are others and many of them, doubtless, drowned without anyone now living knowing anything of it. It is feared whole families in different parts of the place have been swept away without leaving a personal vestige to indicate their horrible fate.

On receipt of the news the citizens of Beaumont immediately began preparations for relief. The Texas Railway placed an engine at their disposal, and a party of men have gone to Orange to carry the news there and procure boats and start for the scene.

The damage to property at Sabine has been very great. The wharf property of the town was owned by New York capitalists, who also own the adjoining land, and they were endeavoring to make Sabine Pass an important port on the Gulf coast.

New Orleans, 14.—A special from Orange, Texas, to the *Picayune* says: Details of the destruction by the storm at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou come in slowly and are yet indefinite, though they all agree that there has been

## A GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

and of property. Two brothers named Pomeroy were picked up by the schooner *Andrew Badou* in Sabine Lake. They had been in the water 36 hours, clinging to their capsized yawl. Their mother and sister and Mrs. Captain Junker, her son and little girl of the party were lost. The Pomeroy report that fifty lives were lost at the Porter House, where the people had collected as the best place of safety. It went to pieces at 9 o'clock. Many persons are missing. A still greater loss is reported from Johnson's Bayou. Whole families were swept away. Not a house was left within five miles of the lake. Parties were organized last night and left on the steamers *Amar* and *Emelia P.* with provisions and bedding. They are expected back to-night, when further particulars will be obtained.

The *Times-Democrat's* Lake Charles, Louisiana, special says: The loss to property along Cameron parish on the Gulf coast, and for some distance west of Sabine Pass, by the storm of Tuesday night, was fearful. A mail boat from Cameron parish reports that the water at Calcasieu Pass was eight feet deep at the lighthouse, and that the entire country, east and west, was submerged Tuesday night, drowning

## THOUSANDS OF CATTLE

and ruining the crops. No lives were lost at Leesburg or Calcasieu Pass, but the following are reported lost at Johnson's Bayou, Louisiana: The entire families of Albert Lambert, Marl on Lukes, George Strevir, Charles Blahelt, Radford Gray and two families by the name of Fratesware, besides many others whose names have not been ascertained.

A special to the *Picayune* from Beaumont says: Sabine Pass has been nearly destroyed. About 27 whites and 30 negroes were drowned. The wires are down. Searching parties have gone out and will return to-morrow, until which time nothing further can be learned.

**Galveston, Texas, 14.**—This city has been in a state of feverish excitement all day about the dreadful news from Sabine Pass. Many anxious persons have eagerly visited the telegraph offices seeking further particulars from

## THE STRICKEN TOWN.

Communication with Beaumont and Orange, the nearest points to the unfortunate town has been re-established, but the inhabitants of those places appear to be awaiting the return of relief parties that have gone to Sabine Pass. The village of Sabine Pass is located at the mouth of Sabine River, within half a mile of the extreme point jutting from the Texas side. The town lies only four feet above the mean tide mark, and is bounded by a great swamp on the west and Lake Sabine on the north. The entrance to Lake Sabine is a mile and a half above the town. The lake is 15 miles long by 10 miles in width, with an average depth of seven feet, which is always maintained by the huge volume of water pouring into the basin from the two navigable rivers—Neches and Sabine. It was this lake, according to the most experienced navigators on this coast, that destroyed the town. The hurricane of last Sunday in the West Indies blew the waters with great violence toward the Texas coast.

## THIS HURRICANE

was first noticed on this coast on Sunday morning attaining its maximum on Tuesday morning and was maintained at a high point by the impetus of the waters behind. The hurricane itself did not reach this coast at all, as scarcely a breath of wind was stirring when the tidal wave first touched the coast. When its maximum was reached on Tuesday, however, a fierce northwestern gale sprung up along the whole coast and at Sabine Pass the gale blew the waters out of Lake Sabine and drove them toward the Gulf, where the lake waters were met by the great swell caused by the hurricane. This resulted in driving the lake waters over into the little town and submerging the country for ten miles around without a moment's notice. This account of the disaster is confirmed by our experience here with the same gale, and all information from Sabine also confirms the above theory. As soon as the collector of customs was

## APPRISED OF THE DISASTER

he ordered the government tug *Penrose* to proceed to Sabine, and she started for that place at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with a representative of the *Galveston News* and several others on board. The distance to Sabine is sixty miles. The *Penrose* cannot get back until to-morrow, when the details of this awful disaster will be known.

Private telegrams from Beaumont this evening confirm the reports previously sent regarding the loss of life. At Beaumont and Orange the gale did serious damage. It played havoc among the lumber mills, but occasioned no loss of life.

The latest report places the number of lives lost at Sabine at over 60.

Chicago, 14.—A heavy wind and rain storm passed over the city this morning, wrecking numerous signs, demolishing two real estate buildings, and doing great damage in Douglass, Dufield and Humboldt Parks.

Cincinnati, 14.—A dispatch from Fort Wayne, Indiana, states that

## A TERRIFIC GALE

from the south passed over that city this afternoon and at 2 o'clock raged in full force. The Odd Fellows' Temple, Centerville's brewery, Luke's bottling works, Adams Express office, together with some of the principal business buildings, were unroofed.

Shortly before 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the outskirts of the city, and at the time the dispatch was sent—about 2 p.m.—five frame dwellings were in flames, with the gale spreading the fire.

Buffalo, 14.—A terrific gale, accompanied by rain, set in here this afternoon and continues with increased fury. At midnight the wind is blowing 65 miles an hour. The "Island," inhabited by squatters, is flooded and the waters pour in huge waves over it. Twenty-nine houses have been totally destroyed, and over 100 persons are homeless. The people are moving their household effects to mainland. Officers were sent to rescue the family of Charles Lambert. Lambert was saved, but his wife and daughter

## WERE DROWNED.

Several others are reported missing. The basements of houses on Canal Street are flooded, the inmates taking refuge in the upper floors. The roof of the Western Transportation House was blown off, causing a blockade on the Lackawanna track. Michigan and Main streets are flooded 700 feet from the dock. Ohio Street is completely flooded. All the lumberyards on the island are wrecked. The damage to shipping is very great. Barges are floating over Evans dock and a number are reported smashed. This evening the rear wall of the new Music Hall went down with a crash. No one was injured.

Chicago, 15.—At a meeting to-night of District Assembly No. 57, Knights of Labor, it was decided to order out to-morrow all the employees of Armour & Co.'s beef cannery. This move will add several thousand men to those already out and will make the strike general, at least so far as the Armour establishments are concerned. At midnight the members of District Assembly No. 57 were still in session. T. P. Barry, who was one of the two delegates sent here by the Richmond Convention with authority to settle the

strike, says he will probably leave for Richmond to-morrow night. He says that he has arrived at the conclusion that the packers are merely playing for time. He broadly intimates that his mission in Richmond will be to institute, if possible, a boycott against Armour, whom he is convinced is alone in the way of an amicable settlement of the stock yard troubles.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 14.**—The steamer *Wilmington*, which arrived to-night from Honolulu, brings additional particulars regarding the shipwrecked crew of the ship *Dumrotter Castle*, which became a total loss on the ocean off Oahu Island, July 15th. There also arrived on her as passengers the mate of the *Dumrotter Castle* and three of her crew, who made a 52 days' voyage in an open boat from Oahu Island to the Sandwich Islands in order to obtain aid for their companions, 22 in number, who remained on Oahu Island. It is learned that the steamer *Wairalea*, which was fluted out under the joint auspices of the Hawaiian Government and Major K. H. Woolhouse, British Commissioner, left Honolulu September 14th, and arrived at the scene of the wreck Sept. 20th.

A bottle was found on the island which contained a note dated August 15th. It stated the crew of the *Dumrotter Castle*, after being on the island 35 days, were taken off by the ship *Birman Wood* of St. Johns, N. B., from Hong Kong to Valparaiso, and that they expected to be landed at the latter place. The note was signed "H. A. Martin, master of the ship *Dumrotter Castle*."

Before the *Wairalea* started on her return Col. James H. Boyd, the Special Commissioner of the Hawaiian Government, took possession of the island in the name of his Government and planted the Hawaiian flag. The *Wairalea* arrived at Honolulu again on Sept. 29th.

**CLEVELAND, Ohio, 14.**—A report was received here this morning by M. A. Bradley & Co., owners of the propeller *Sarah Chamberlain*, stating that the vessel was sunk in a collision with a New York Central line boat, six miles east of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, last night, and four deck hands and the second engineer, names unknown, were lost.

Port Colborne, 14.—The tug *Rooth* has returned here and reports that the schooner *Geo. M. Chase*, Capt. Cook, grain-laden, bound from Chicago for Buffalo, foundered. When the *Rooth* reached the ill-fated vessel she found the tug *W. A. Moore* there. Together they saved four of the crew, whom they found clinging to the spars, which stuck up out of the water. Captain Cook and one man never came up after the vessel went down.

New York, 14.—Abram S. Hewitt has agreed to accept the Tammany nomination for mayor and has written a letter announcing the fact. Hewitt stipulates, however, that the balance of the ticket shall be satisfactory to him.

The Committee of One Hundred to-night nominated Theodore Roosevelt for mayor.

The County Democracy organization to-night held its county convention. Tammany's nomination of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt for mayor was endorsed.

**BUFFALO, 15.**—The gale which visited Buffalo last night did a vast amount of damage. For a time the wind reached a velocity of 70 miles an hour. On the lake front in the vicinity of what is known as the sea wall, 40 small houses were totally destroyed by wind and water, and the occupants had to fly for their lives. Several persons are known to have perished, among them a sailor named Charles Mitchell and an old man named John Edmonds. The bodies of two children were recovered this morning and also two bodies which are unknown at present, on the Hamburg turnpike near the city. Twenty or thirty families have been rendered destitute.

## APPEALS FOR AID

have been issued. Throughout the city many buildings were damaged; the most serious damage was sustained by the new Music Hall in course of construction. A large section of the rear wall, which was nearly ready for the roof, was blown down with a terrific crash, shaking the houses in the vicinity like an earthquake. The damage to the building is estimated at \$12,000. Mrs. Roberts' saloon and boarding house on the turnpike road was carried about 500 feet and the family were rescued from the building by the police. The officers also found a family named Quinn up in a tree. Their house had been demolished, and their three children, named John Edmonds, who could not climb,

## WAS DROWNED.

Another house in the turnpike was carried away and the family is missing. The scenes on the beach this morning from the foot of Ganson Street to the lake or more to the east, baffles description. The people were passing in crowds over heaps of wrecked houses, and along the beach, near the sea wall, where houses had stood on piles. Of the forty or more houses that stood on that part of the island yesterday, but three or four remain intact.

## FROM BEAUMONT, TEXAS:

The first reports of the great disaster at Sabine Pass were not in the least exaggerated, in fact they understated the number of deaths caused by the storm. The death roll now reaches ninety, with a number missing. It is thought that fully 100 persons met their death on the night of the gale. The relief party that went down a

near Sabine as possible, on the Sabine & East Texas railway, are still there. Trains could not get within twelve miles of the ruined town.

**Beaumont, Texas, 15.**—The train could not get within 12 miles of the town, but over a dozen tow boats have been sent there and all are at work saving life and property. There is considerable backwater at Sabine, hemmed in and held there by the railroad embankment. The most

## INTENSE EXCITEMENT

has prevailed here since the first news of the fearful catastrophe. People have surrounded the wharves and depot waiting for the return of the train or a boat from the devastated town. The steamer *L. Q. C. Lamar* left Orange Wednesday night with a relief committee on board. At midnight last night the whistle of the *Lamar* was heard and the people hurried to hear the news and to receive the sick and destitute. The relief committee aboard of the *Lamar* consisted of 20 citizens from Beaumont and about 40 from Orange. They traveled up the Neches River between 4 p. m. and midnight, which was an extraordinary trip, fraught with fearful danger. Twenty-five of the committee were sent to Sabine Pass to recover some of the bodies, many of which are reported to have been washed

## DOZENS OF MILES

over into the State of Louisiana. The members of the relief committee who returned were so tired and worn out, and so overcome by the horrible devastation they had witnessed, that it was next to impossible to get a coherent story from them.

**CHARLESTON, 15.** There was a slight but distinct shock of earthquake shortly after four this morning, which made windows rattle, but did no other harm. The same shock was felt at Tummersville.

**RICHMOND, Va., 15.**—The General Assembly elected the remaining members of the general co-operative board at the session to-day.

Powderly, addressing the General Assembly, expressed full confidence in the men elected, and pledged himself to the faithful performance of the duties entrusted to him. He urged upon the Assembly the importance of temperance, and asked them to endeavor to impress the importance of this subject on the various local assemblies. He called attention to the fact that not one of the general officers elected at the General Assembly

## USED INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Each of the general officers then formally pledged himself to total abstinence from intoxicating liquors during his two years' term of office.

The General Master Workman installed all the officers elected. The following resolution was presented by Delegate Barrett, of Pennsylvania:

Whereas, Reports have been circulated and impressions been created by the press of the country regarding the position of the Knights of Labor upon the question of social equality; and

Whereas, We believe the welfare of the order in the South requires that this General Assembly take such action as will dispel these wrong impressions; therefore,

Resolved, That the organization of Knights of Labor premises the

## CIVIL AND PRACTICAL EQUALITY

of all men, and in the broad field of labor it recognizes no distinction on account of color, but it has no purpose to interfere with or disrupt the social relations which may exist in various portions of the country.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

When the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor went into session, the first business to be completed was the election of the remaining general officers, and two members of the general co-operative board. It was expected that this would take but a short time, and that the consideration of the report on revision of the constitution, presented by the Committee on Law, would be resumed. This in turn was to be followed by reports from other committees, nearly all of whom are

## READY TO REPORT.

Among the first to be presented is the report of the Committee on State of the Order, of which Ralph Beaumont is chairman. This report endorses the report of the Committee on Legislation, of which Beaumont is also chairman, and recommends that the supplementary report of the same committee, in which a plan for a congress composed of representatives of Knights of Labor be established at Washington, be sent out to all the local assemblies for their approval. Mr. Beaumont is daily in receipt of letters both from Knights of Labor and others commending his idea.

The Committee on the State of Order also endorses the General Master Workman's address to the General Assembly, and recommends an endorsement of the report of Charles H. Lechman, special agent appointed by the General Master Workman to represent the order before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the cause and effect of the

## SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD STRIKES.

In this report, Mr. Lechman recites that hearings were held at various places in Texas and Arkansas, and says: "The testimony in behalf of the railroad was mainly to show what great damage had been caused by the

strike to the railway's property and commerce; that it had been begun on frivolous pretext without real cause, and that the Order of the Knights of Labor was directly responsible for all damage done, and all acts of violence committed. With the unlimited resources at their command, it was comparatively easy for the railway officers to carefully drill their witnesses in the line of statements which should fit each other, and their preliminary drilling was painfully apparent in the testimony given. Like a lot of parrots, they all echoed the statement that the only cause they had even heard assigned for the strike was the discharge of a man named Hall, at Marshall, Texas."

**ELIZABETH, N. J., 15.**—The Windsor Hotel at Roselle burned this morning. Johanna Sullivan was burned to death. The hotel was valued at \$24,000.

**Eastport, Me., 15.**—The fire which broke out at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon raged furiously for ten hours, defying all efforts to control or arrest it. It started in Capen & Mearly's sardine factory, and swept in a northerly direction along the water front and through Water Street, burning ten sardine factories, two hotels, about 30 dwelling houses, the custom house and post office, and every place of business where goods of any description were kept for sale, except two small grocery stores, which were out of the path of the fire.

It is impossible at this time to make a detailed report of the losses sustained or to ascertain the amount of insurance, but the total loss will probably amount to at least \$5,000,000. It is fairly covered by insurance. The latter gave employment to at least 2,000 persons. Much suffering must ensue unless immediate aid is rendered.

Contributions can be forwarded to Hon. N. B. Nutt, Collector of Customs. Telegraphic communication was cut off at 4 p. m. yesterday and has just been reopened.

It is raining heavily now and the fires are extinguished. All the insurance agents' records were burned. Nearly all the safes were destroyed with their contents and many insurance policies. Probably not three safes protected their contents from the fire. The aggregate loss is estimated by the chief engineer of the fire department and the insurance agents at \$5,000,000. The Passamaquoddy Hotel, Island House, Frontier House and American House were burned. The Savings Bank, the Frontier National Bank, and the Custom House, all brick buildings, were totally destroyed. The Frontier Bank was supposed to be fire-proof. The Custom House, postoffice and United States Signal Service records and books were burned.

**LAKE MOHONK, New York, 16.**—The first topic at yesterday morning's session of the Lake Mohonk conference was the mission to the Indians of California. Mrs. Hitz, of Milwaukee, who has taken up the work interrupted by the death of Ellen Hunt Jackson, gave a thrilling narrative of the pitiful condition of affairs in Southern California, as witnessed by her. She thought the case almost hopeless, unless a first-class and incorruptible attorney is obtained to conduct the fight to regain possession of the lands from which these Indians have been driven.

Senator Downs thought the passage of the bill in the House in reference to their case would right their wrongs without hiring an attorney. Several persons expressed the opinion that it was useless to await the Government's action. The question of hiring counsel was finally referred to a special committee. The remainder of the session, which closed the conference, was devoted to discussing the various phases of the question of Indian citizenship and civilization and to a report of the work done by auxiliary societies. Judge Campbell of Philadelphia read a telegraphic correspondence between Secretary Lamar and the principal of Lincoln Institute, arranging for the placing of a large number of Apache children there.

**PHILADELPHIA, 16.**—Jas. G. Blaine arrived here shortly before 1 o'clock and was quietly taken to the Continental Hotel. To-night he will make an address in behalf of the Republican State ticket, and Monday will start on a tour through the State, winding up on Tuesday night at Pittsburgh.

**NEW ORLEANS, 16.**—It is now learned that over 85 of the inhabitants of Johnson's Bayou lost their lives in the storm. Forty of their bodies have been recovered and consigned to graves in Shell Reef, while the decomposing corpses of the remaining 45 lie festering in the marshes. Radford was very thickly settled, and when the storm began Tuesday evening, took to their homes and waited with bated breath the fate which they foresaw. The waters began rising, the wind swept through the lower stories of buildings, driving frightened people into attics and upon roofs, and by 10 o'clock the first ridge, which was 12 feet above a level, was 10 feet under water. House after house fell in or was swept away, either burying the doomed people in the debris or hurling them into the hissing waters. The villages of Radford and Johnson Bayou were destroyed as completely as if an invading army had done the work. For twelve hours the storm raged. Of eight thousand head of stock which once the Bayou boasted, six thousand are drowned, while the remainder will die of thirst, as all the water is salt. There is no way of ascertaining valuations, hence it will suffice to say that the towns are destroyed and abandoned.

**RICHMOND, Va., 16.**—When the Gen-