

eral Assembly of the Knights of Labor resumed its session this morning, the discussion of the report on Dewey's plan for the establishment of a labor journal as the organ of the order was resumed.

BEAUMONT, Texas, 16.—The train which went toward Sabine yesterday as far as the track allowed, returned here at 8 p.m. Fifteen bodies were recovered on the high land called the back ridge west of Sabine, and were buried. Six bodies of women were recovered on the west shore of the lake, two colored and four white.

DETROIT, 16.—Reports are slowly coming in of the damage by the storm. In most cases the damage is to fences, trees, roofs, etc. The sale up the river and the water in Lake St. Clair was raised to an unprecedented height, being seven feet six inches higher than ever before known. Heavy losses are reported all along the shore of the lake, particularly on the American side, between Fair Haven and New Baltimore. The water extended a mile and a half upon the land floated away much valuable timber and small houses. The sloop yacht *Turk*, of Detroit, was carried away by the water but finally lodged in an orchard 150 feet from shore. The fields were generally inundated.

Galveston, 16.—Late reports from Johnson's Bayou bring the terrible intelligence that 85 persons are now known to be lost in that place, and it is greatly feared that the list will be swelled to a hundred or more, thus making the total of the

VICTIMS OF THE HURRICAN
fully 200. Reliable information from Johnson's Bayou arrives slowly, all the roads being impassable, and only two boats are running to that point. The destruction, as described by the survivors, of whom there are over 1000, around Johnson's Bayou and Redford villages, is something awful. They lost everything and are without food, drink and clothes.

Farther particulars of the great disaster at Sabine Pass and Johnson's Bayou are constantly being received. The situation has not been exaggerated in the least.

A correspondent, who has just returned from Sabine Pass, telegraphs from Orange that turkey buzzards are soaring over Sabine for miles around on land and water, seeking the bodies of persons and animals. The town is swept out of existence. What was a prosperous village when last Tuesday dawned is now the

CENTRE OF DESOLATION.
There are 12 persons missing and supposed to be dead. Only about 25 bodies have thus far been recovered. Innumerable touching, heart-rending incidents of the storm are narrated by the survivors. One house, containing fourteen colored persons was seen to go down with a crash, and every one of them was lost. Instances are related of husbands lashing wives and children to the floating wreckage and then seeing them killed by heavy logs being driven against them. The heavy damage to property can only be estimated by the value of the town, for all is lost. The Sabine & Texas Railway is washed out for a distance of 10 miles. The ties have floated off and the rails are twisted like wires, the effect of the great hurricane.

Millions of dead fish are cast up by the waves and thousands of birds also strew the ground. A young woman in a perfectly nude state was found roaming around on the prairie five miles from Sabine. She was demented and could not tell her name.

When the Government tug *Penrose* reached Sabine yesterday, Columbus Martee was found rowing around the delta looking for the

BODIES OF HIS FAMILY.
He said, "Myself, wife and three children were clinging to a floating roof, which was gradually breaking to pieces. First one went and then another. I was holding the youngest, and soon my wife said: 'Good-bye, husband, I am going.' I could not reach her. A piece of the roof supporting her broke, and she sank before my eyes. I held on to the youngest child, named Pearl, some time longer. The child, addressing me, said: 'Papa, I am tired; won't you walk with me?' The piece of the roof that I was on was now crumbling to pieces. I told the little one to kiss me. She put both her little arms around my neck and gave me a big squeeze, and just then a wave passed us off, and I saw her no more. Great God! Why didn't I drown too?" He was pressed to go on board the *Penrose*, but refused, saying: "Here among these lagoons are the bodies of my wife and children, and here will I stop until I can find them."

No tongue can tell how people have suffered during the past few days.

RICHMOND, 16.—Powderly was not feeling well to-day, and was absent from the convention, remaining in his room the greater part of the day. In his absence General Secretary Lethman presided. At this afternoon's session the consideration of the report on the revision of the constitution as it came from the hands of the committee on law, was continued.

Section 1, relating to the name, jurisdiction and membership, was passed without action.

Section 2, treating of the meetings of the General Assembly and representation, was amended so as to change the basis of representation from one delegate for each one thousand members to one for every three thousand, and to make an

ALLOWANCE FOR MILRAGE, payable by the General Assembly. It was then adopted.

Section 3, treating of the General Assembly, was adopted after the two clauses had been amended so as to read: "Any general officer, whether a representative or not, is eligible to re-election, and any representative or past representative to this General Assembly, or past general officer, is eligible to any office in the General Assembly, except that of General Master Workman."

In clause 1 of Section 4, relating to the duties of officers, an amendment was made by which, in the case of death, resignation or removal of the General Master Workman, the General Worthy Foreman shall succeed to and perform all the duties and become the General Master Workman until the next session of the General Assembly, when there shall be an election to fill the position.

In Section 9, relating to State Assemblies, amendments were adopted by which the formation of State Assemblies is made optional instead of compulsory.

FURTHER AMENDMENTS
were adopted, by which the jurisdiction of the existing District Assemblies remains unchanged unless they themselves consent to a change.

The General Assembly also resolved not to interfere with the national trade districts, and an amendment in the sections relating to them was adopted providing that no local assembly shall be compelled to join the District Assembly, thus permitting the trade local assemblies to retain their independence.

Another amendment which was adopted provides for an interchange of working cards with trades unions, agreeing to reciprocate by receiving Knights' of Labor cards.

The General Assembly adjourned until Monday, when such portions of the revision of the constitution as it is determined to act upon at the present session will be disposed of. Business was transacted with such dispatch in the afternoon that some delegates expected an adjournment Monday evening. A number of delegates left here for their homes to-day, but the large majority will carry out their determination to remain until the work of the convention is concluded.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The President today made the following appointments:
Benjamin Folsom, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Sheffield, England. Folsom is a cousin of Mrs. Cleveland.

Charles H. Grover, of Leavenworth, Kansas, to be agent for the Indians of the Pottawattamie and Great Nemaha agency in Kansas.

Frank H. Goodyear, of Buffalo, to be commissioner to examine and report upon a section of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in Washington Territory.

The Presidential hunting and fishing party returned to Washington from Romney, West Virginia, at an early hour this morning. They had an enjoyable trip.

Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, telegraphed to President Diaz yesterday an inquiry as to the truth of the

RUMORED ASSASSINATION
of ex-President Gonzales and has received a reply that the rumor is untrue and that General Gonzales is well.

The following order has been issued to the commandants of all navy yards:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1898.

Dear Sir:—The custom has grown up in the navy yards of having a list of men (employees) suspended. There is no authority of law for this, and you will see that it is discontinued, and all such lists erased. Yours respectfully,
(Signed) H. C. WHITNEY,
Sec'y of the Navy.

The law provides that no new men shall be employed at the navy yards during the sixty days preceding an election, but this does not apply to the men already employed and carried along upon the "suspended" roll. The above order is understood to be intended to prevent an invasion of the law, by hiring new men three or four months before an election and carrying them without pay until election time.

First Assistant Postmaster General A. E. Stevenson has submitted to the Postmaster General his

ANNUAL REPORT

upon the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ending June 30. It shows the number of postoffices established during the year to be 3,482; the number discontinued, 1,120; net increase, 2,362; whole number of postoffices, 53,503; number filled by appointment of the President, 2,244; number filled by appointment of the Postmaster General, 51,259. The appointments made during the year are given as follows: On resignations and commissions expired, 9,412; increase compared with previous year, 2,903; on removals and suspensions, 9,366; increase compared with previous year, 8,756; on deaths of postmasters, 588; establishment of new postoffices, 348. Total, 22,747. General Stevenson renews his recommendation of last year that the Government pay the office rent for postoffices of the third class.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—James G. Blaine arrived here shortly before one 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 on Monday will start on a tour through the State, winding up Wednesday night at Pittsburg. Immense mass meetings were held

by the Republicans at the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall to-night in ratification of the Republican State ticket. Hon. James G. Blaine was the principal speaker at both halls, which were packed to their utmost capacity hours before the speakers arrived. The crowd grew larger and larger as the evening advanced, and before 8 o'clock the streets within three blocks of the two buildings which adjoined each other were almost impassable. The speaker was escorted from and to his hotel by the Republican clubs, and the

GREATEST ENTHUSIASM

prevailed along the line of the procession. In addition to the two speeches in the halls, Mr. Blaine addressed an immense throng from the balcony of the Union League building.

Montreal, 16.—It is now conceded that the Quebec elections have resulted in the defeat of the government. The Conservatives maintain that the vote is a tie, while the Liberals claim they have a working majority. The relative strength of the two parties cannot be positively announced until the House meets. It is predicted by some that a coalition will be necessary in order to carry on the government.

New York, 16.—Messrs. Hewitt and Roosevelt have written formal letters accepting, respectively, the Democratic and Republican nominations for Mayor of New York.

CHICAGO, 16.—At the National Council of the Presbyterian Church this morning, Rev. E. Benner, President of the Salt Lake Academy of Salt Lake City, reported that the condition of the church in Utah was good, but there was a great dearth of ministers and missionaries. Dr. Benner asked that a committee of five able ministers be appointed by the Council to investigate the state of the churches in Utah, and report the same at once. Such investigation, he said, would do much good, as John Taylor was an imbecile, and large numbers of the people were awaiting an opportunity to secede from the Mormon Church.

At Dr. Benner's suggestion, also, the Council adopted the

FOLLOWING RESOLUTION:

Resolved, That this council recognize with respect the loyal and intelligent Gentile residents of Utah, and that it protests in advance against the admission of Utah as a State without the consent of this loyal minority of Gentile faith.

Rev. C. R. Bliss, in his report of the New West Educational Commission, said the Association had now four academies, with 20 teachers and 700 pupils, its property being valued at \$160,000, and 30 common schools, with 30 teachers and 1,800 pupils, with property valued at \$30,000.

In the afternoon Dr. H. L. Cobb, Secretary of the American Union, read a report covering the last three years, which was adopted. During this time an average of seven buildings for church use had been constructed every three weeks out of aid from the Union. The report says there is urgent need of at least \$200,000 per year.

The committee on Dr. Cobb's report submitted a resolution that \$300,000 was needed annually by the Union for the next three years.

Dr. W. H. Ward read the report of the committee on Indian Affairs, which showed that since 1881 the Indians made greater progress than during any similar period.

Dr. S. H. Vergen reported on Temperance, and resolutions were adopted declaring cordial sympathy with all workers seeking by Christian methods to destroy the practice of using intoxicating liquors.

A resolution on the Mormon question was read by D. Moore, recommending the appointment of a committee to go to Utah and make a thorough examination of Mormonism and report upon a plan of action.

CHICAGO, 16.—The usual crowds of idle men remained in the vicinity of the packing houses to-day, and besought all the men who could be reached not to go to work. Many applicants for work, however, went out on regular and special passenger trains, and were landed at the doors of the packing houses, which were guarded by armed patrols. The strikers stopped a wagon containing clothing and bedding for Pinkerton's men just outside the city limits to-day and handled the driver roughly, throwing the clothing in the street. A wagon loaded with bread for the Pinkerton guards was stopped outside the city limits, and when the police arrived the wagon had disappeared.

Eastport, Maine, 16.—The loss by fire is now estimated at \$800,000. There are no means as yet of estimating the insurance. Several safes were opened to-day, with better results than was expected. The report that the insurance books and reports were destroyed was a mistake. All the savings banks, Frontier Bank, and the postoffice books were found to be safe, or nearly so, as were the insurance papers. The most serious part of the calamity is that a great number of families are homeless and destitute, and out of employment. One hundred families are without homes, many of whom formerly were quite comfortable and now living with friends. The suffering will increase as the weather gets colder. A relief committee has been organized, and some aid has been received.

New Orleans, 17.—The State Board of Health, having received information of the prevalence of fever at Biloxi, Miss., eighty miles distant, and

of the death there of a number of persons from this cause, held a special meeting to-day to consider the matter. Statements before the board showed that an itinerant mechanic named Sumpter, who came from Biloxi, died yesterday at Mississippi City. Physicians pronounced Sumpter's disease bilious fever, but one of the nurses said he vomited "black stuff." Dr. Walker made

THE ALARMING STATEMENT

as coming from people from Biloxi that nearly every family there had cases of fever. He was told that in all there existed up to last night 270 cases, that for the past two weeks people were being buried quietly at night, and that in the day time bodies were laid away surreptitiously. Mr. Charles Marshall, Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, stated that he was told that Dr. Lemon had pronounced the cause of his wife's death at Biloxi to be yellow fever. Marshall had received a telegram from the station agent which bore information that there were 30 or 40 cases at Biloxi, and that Drs. Lemon and Maybline had advised about the nature of the fever, Dr. Lemon adhering to the belief that it was unquestionably yellow fever. The board thereupon issued a notice to the officials of Biloxi, declaring strict quarantine against it.

CHICAGO, 17.—One hundred additional Pinkertons arrived at improvised barracks in the stock yards this evening. The force now numbers 450 men. The strike came before the Trades Assembly to-day and raised quite a commotion. T. J. Lyons introduced a resolution holding P. D. Armour responsible for the strike and at the bottom of the trouble. The resolution also called on the Assembly to use its influence to induce all persons not to trade at shops where Armour's meats are sold. The introduction of the resolution brought a number of delegates to their feet instantly. A. C. Cameron asserted there was not a scintilla of proof to show that Armour was more or less culpable than other packers and he was opposed to singling out one man and destroying his business when others were as deep in the mud as he in the mire. Another delegate said the stock yards employees had neither asked nor taken such action yet and when they did it would be time enough for the Assembly to act. At this point Chairman Crawford ruled that as the resolution virtually contemplated boycott, the Assembly could take no action on it, but to refer it to the boycott board, which was done.

Acting under instructions from General Master Workman Powderly, T. P. Barry will, contrary to announcement, not go to Richmond, but will remain here and continue his efforts to bring about an amicable settlement. To-night Barry said he hoped for the speedy adjustment of the trouble, on what basis he could not say, but he was of opinion that a compromise of some sort would be effected. He said he had been authorized by Powderly to settle the difficulty and was invested with full power to act. Fully a thousand Knights of Labor met this afternoon in Germania Turner Hall in

SECRET SESSION.

Barry made a report giving an outline of negotiations which have been conducted by the committee of which he is chairman. The meeting passed a vote of confidence in the committee and pledged itself to obey all orders which might be issued. The present status of the strike is given by Barry as follows: "I have explained to packers, especially Mr. Kent, that mere technicality is all that prevents a settlement. The men want simply a formal recognition of the eight-hour day, and do not object to working overtime at wages what shall be at the same rate as regular time. Packers refuse to concede this one point, as Armour says they have counted the cost and the shedding of a little blood will not stop or influence them in the least. I have all confidence in the strikers. If they remain quiet and peaceable and stick together, victory is sure and speedy."

MILWAUKEE, 17.—Four drunken railroad laborers entered Geo. Kiefer's saloon to-day and raised a row. They were ordered out and responded by smashing all the windows and furniture. The proprietor shot Wm. Dally and John Burns, and their companions fled. Both men are mortally wounded. Kiefer walked to the police station and gave himself up.

SALISBURY, Md., 17.—A fire which started in a small frame stable about 7 o'clock to-night swept over the entire business portion of this village. A brisk wind from the southwest spread the flames rapidly, while inhabitants stood by powerless to prevent the destruction, as the dry frame buildings burned too fiercely to be checked by the small fire apparatus. Assistance has been asked for from Sheffield and Wilmington, Del., but at a late hour to-night it looks as though the entire village would be destroyed. It is impossible to enumerate the property losses at this late hour, but a rough guess places it at over a million dollars. Stores with their contents were locked up by the flames and the streets to-night are full of people whose houses have been destroyed.

Midnight.—The fire is still burning fiercely, and there seems to be no hope of staying its progress. No lives have been lost.

ERIE, Pa., 17.—During the storm on Lake Erie, last night, a schooner with distress signals hoisted was sighted several miles out; the men were in the rigging, and the vessel appeared to be

going to pieces. The sea was running high and no attempt was made at a rescue until this morning, when no trace of the vessel could be seen. All day pieces of wreck have been coming in, but no bodies have been washed ashore. The name of the schooner is not known.

INDIANAPOLIS, 17.—Henry Zigler today shot his wife Maunie three times and then cut his own throat with a pocket knife and fired a bullet through his head, expiring almost instantly. The woman may recover.

New York, 17.—The ship *Macedon* from Antwerp, which arrived to-day, reports that on Sept. 27, she passed a vessel of about 1,800 tons apparently oil laden, on fire from stem to stern.

KEY WEST, 17.—Advices from Nassau report the total loss of the British steamer *Juliet* on Gingerbread Ground, Bahamas. She was bound from Cardiff for New Orleans with a cargo of rails, which are now being salvaged and taken to Nassau.

GALVESTON, 18.—The following special to the Associated Press from Orange, Texas, gives the latest particulars regarding the great disaster at Johnson's Bayou and Sabine Pass: The steamer *Emily* returned at three o'clock this afternoon, bringing 100 additional sufferers from Johnson's Bayou, who are

ENTIRELY DESTITUTE

of everything that is necessary to sustain life. They were received at the wharf by one relief committee, who are doing all in their power to make them comfortable. Most of them are women and children. The *Emily P.* will return to the bayou immediately to bring back 150 more persons who are waiting there and who are now homeless, penniless and without clothing. We now have to take care of 210 persons from that section.

AT BEAUMONT.

Beaumont, Texas, 18.—Refugees from the flooded district about Sabine Pass continue to arrive on every small craft that comes up the river. It is estimated by persons here who have been over the scenes of devastation at Sabine Pass, Johnson's Bayou and Taylor's Bayou, that the death list will exceed 250 souls. Eighty-five corpses have been recovered and buried around Johnson's Bayou, and 31 bodies have thus far been buried at Sabine, while 60 persons are still missing at Sabine and those are of course dead as it would be impossible for any human being to survive this long in the swamps and lagoons.

WITHOUT FOOD OR SHELTER.

An examination of the country back of Sabine and in the immediate vicinity of Beaumont shows that the salt water came back from the coast fully 40 miles through swamps, and hundreds of thousands of acres are still submerged by water that was forced back and has no outlet. This fact makes the search for bodies very difficult. The carcasses of thousands of drowned cattle, hogs, horses and fowl are strewn everywhere and clouds of seagulls and buzzards hover around the desolate country for an area of 30 square miles. It is known that the number of sufferers around Johnson's Bayou who

HAVE LOST EVERYTHING

will reach 1,200, while the Sabine sufferers number 300, one-half of whom are now in Beaumont. Parties who returned to-day from Johnson Bayou district say that sixty persons are still missing there and the searching parties have almost reached the conclusion that many of those missing were drowned and their bodies carried out to sea by the receding waters.

DENVER, Col., 18.—Prince Louis Napoleon arrived here to-night from Salt Lake. He remained in the city an hour. At 11 o'clock he took a special car on the Burlington road for Chicago.

NEW ORLEANS, 18.—Mike McCoolle, well-known in pugilistic circles, died this morning at a charity hospital here of kidney disease and complications resulting therefrom. He was 49 years old.

CLEVELAND, O., 18.—Colonel Charles Whitesey, the distinguished geologist and scholar, died this morning in his 79th year.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 16.—Abbe Sabourret, of Vianville, is being prosecuted in a Metz court for having had patriotic French hymns sung in his church. The German prosecutor asks that the Abbe be imprisoned six months. Judgment was deferred.

LONDON, 18.—The gale and floods which began Thursday night along the south and west of the English and Irish coast, continue, having extended far northward. Many reports of bridges and buildings being swept away are constantly coming in.

In Ulster, Ireland, the storm and floods seriously impede railway traffic and many small vessels have been wrecked. The loss of life ashore so far caused by the storm has not been great.

The British bark *Bellaport* has been wrecked off Skelling's Island on the southwest coast of Ireland. She was being towed by the tug *Gamecock*, when the hawser parted and the bark was thrown on the rocky shore and destroyed. All of her crew perished.

HONOLULU, 15.—The *Burnam Wood* from Hong Kong for Valparaiso, rescued the crew of the *Dunsmuir Castle* from Cure Island, August 18.