THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 91016 PART 2 TRUTH AND LIBERTY. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 293 FIFTY-FIRST YEAR. doubt under consideration. The friends of Sir William Walorond are accerting that he will have a seat in the cab-PRINCESS AUERSPERG A STILL VASTER

NAVAL PROGRAM

Contemplates Construction of at Least Forty Warships. IT INCLUDES SPECIAL TYPES

will be Urged Upon Congress at Coming Sersion if President Approves it-Expected He Will

New York, Oct. 27 .- A vaster program for increase of the navy than has ever before been contemplated on this side of the Atlantic is now under consideration by the board of construction. says a Washington dispatch to the Tribune and if approved by the President, as it is expected, it is to be urged upon Congress at the coming session. The project involves the construction of not less than forty warships, including various special types not hitherto built for naval purposes. The board of rear admirals, which has taken up the subject under especial directions from Secretary Long, is availing itself of the highest expert opinions in the service in order that its report will not be open to unfavorable criticistic among naval officers, it being the expressed intention of the physy department to discourage any opposition to a line of policy when

The program will include no less than six ships of the heaviest armor and most destructive ordnance, with the highest practical and the greatest attainable radius of action upon a dis-placement of about 15,000 tons combin-ing the most desirable features of line of battleships and cruisers. At least twenty gunblats are proposed of several types, all of light draught, with large rapid-fire batteries and accommodations to give comfort to officers and crews stationed in the tropics. All of these guntoats will be able to go out to Manifa and then if necessary to Chiinterior ports under their own

Provisions is made in the program for an increase in the torpedo flotilla by new vessels including a new type torpedo cruiser on the lines of exising toreedo boat destroyers which can accompany a fleet of battleships across the ocean. Several of the other new vessels in this category are to be submarine. If success attends the imsubmarine. If success attends the im-proved Holland boats now under con-tract. The program will also include three armed colliers, larger than any vessels of this flass ever built for a gov-ernment. They are to have enormous capacity, enabling each of them to de-liver 10,000 tons of coal to Manila, Guam or Pago-Pago. A large unarmed ship which is recommended is a Goating me. which is recommended is a floating ma-chine shop of about 6,000 tons displacein repairing naval yesment for sels at great distances from government yards, especially in the Philippines. Her design grows out of the experience with the Vulcan at Guantamo, when that vessel obviated the necessity lrawing half the fleet from the Santiago blockade.

.......

Lends Her Name and Beauty to Grand Bazar for Sufferers of Texas Hurricane.

Princess Auersperg is the brighest and handsomest of the many brainy and beautiful women who are employing their charms of feature, costume and manner to raise funds for the reconstruction of Galveston and the relief of the hurricane sufferers, at the grand bazar in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

of Des Moines, Ia., a brother, gets 100 shares of the preferred stock in the Des Moines Street Railroad company, or if hen secretary of the wholesale coal they are sold, \$10,000 in cash. The heirs of the late Gen. William T. Sherman get \$10,000, as do also the heirs of the late James Sherman, and a similar amount to the children of the sister, Susan to the children of the sister, Susan Bartley. The children of Mrs. Nancy Moulton get the same, and so do Lam-son Sherman and Elizabeth Reese. Mansefild gets \$5,000 for park purposes: Oberlin college and Kenyon each get \$5,000 \$5,000

A biography is provided for to be pub-Ished by some competent person with-in two years after Mr. Sherman's death and \$10,090 is appropriated for this, as he stated he felt it to be his duty to the public. Papers, speeches and vari-

\$100,000, half in real estate of her choice and the balance in bonds. After other bequests are paid, she with five others get the residue, making her share, it is estimated, \$500,000, and probably more. The heirs of Charles Sherman set \$10. 000 divided among them. How Sherman

born, secretary of the wholesale coal dealers protective asociation, in discussing the effects of the end of the coal strike, said:

"It will be impossible for the Reading company or any of the companies to start up all their mines for two reasons. In the first place many of the miners, who are mostly Weishmen, Italians and Hungarians have gone back to Europe; and in the next place the protracted drought in the anthracite region has caused a shortage of water

"If all the mines in the anthracite retion are started up will

EVACUATION OF CUBA'S ISLAND.

Will Not Take Place So Soon as Some Anticipate.

MAY NOT BE FOR A YEAR.

Constitutional Convention May by in Session Several Montils President May N.ed Authority.

New York, Oct. 27 .- The evacuation of Cuba by the United Status is not likely to take place quite so soon as has a Washington dispatch to the Journal of Commerce. The withdrawal of the American troops will not take place in any event until some form of domestic government has been established and is not likely to be ordered by the executive department of the government without the authority of Congress. The Cuban constitutional convention which meets in November, is likely to be in session for several months-probably much longer than after the adjourn-ment of the coming session of Congress on March 4, 1901. The new Congress, to be elected on November 6, next, will to be elected on November 6, next, will not meet in regular session until De-cember, 1901, and will hardly do any im-normal basis portant business until the spring of 1902. By that time representatives of the new Cuban republic may be ready to demonstrate to the appropriate com-mittees of Congress that they have a government completely organized and capable of maintaining treasy obliga-tions with other powers. Such a gov-ernment can hardly exercise its functions until authorized by Congress. Whether it shall be permitted to exer-Whether it shall be permitted to exer-cise them without the supervision of the United States will be for Congress to determine. The President is not likely to assume the responsibility of putting the new Cuban government in opera-tion even under the tuitelage of the United States, without the direct au-thority of Congress. It would appear, therefore, that the new Cuban repub-lic could not begin to exercise its funclie could not begin to exercise its func-tions until the summer of 1902. The mere machinery of putting the new government in operation, therefore, will require considerable time. The United

require considerable time. The United States assumed several serious re-sponsibilities in Cuba by the treaty with Spain, but these were more or less waived by the sixteenth article, which declared "it is understood that any ob-ligations assumed in this treaty by the Injurious assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termina-tion of such occupancy, advise any government established in the Island to assume the same obligation."

government established in the islate to assume the same obligation." The bearing of this pledge lies in the interpretation of it. Among the as-surances given by Spain, subject to this imitation was that "the rights of propSurgeon W. H. Rush Retired.

croft, a glant in stature who was one of the heroic figures of the campaign, notwithstanding Lord Roberts' censure in the Spion Kop affair. Thorneycroft on one occasion had a cigar shet out of his mouth while he was smoking it and the next minute had lighted an-other without changing color. This officer just from Natal also states that General Roberts' leniency is generally condemned in South Africa where there is a deep conviction that there will be continued trouble until the lawlessness continued trouble until the lawlessness is punished with rigorous severity.

MUST BOIL DRINKING WATER.

Gen. MacArthur Issues an Order to this Effect for Philippine Soldiers.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The war de-partment has made public an order is-sues by General MacArthur looking to the protection of the health of the soldiers in the Philippines. This recites that 50 per cent of the sickness of the army is avoidable by sanitary precau-tions, the most important of which is the bolling of all drinking water for not ss than twenty minutes and the adop-Proper regulations are

Fully and in Detail.

New York, Oct. 26 .- In order to make cortain alleged misstatements, President Hine of the First National bank today explained in detail the incidents leading up to the discov-ery of Alvord's crime. In the first place, Mr. Hine says, Alvord had worked steadily and without suspicion until afternoon of the 18th instant. merest act, a clerk saw him make clain crasures in the clearing-house ect, and, while he thought this unscual, said nothing about it to anybody intil shortly after 4 o'clock. By that ime Mr. Alvord had gone, but it was «Apocted that he would return, as he and some work to finish.

When Alvord fulled to return, the clerk who had seen him make the crasures made casual mention of the matter to Assistant Cashier Backus. The latter, without suspecting that anything was wrong, looked over Al-vord's balance sheet and soon found several discrepancies. He was on the point of leaving the matter for Alvord's adjustment when he decided to make a further examination, and soon saw that many flows had here defiberation that many items had been deliberately

By this time the suspicions of the as-By this time the suspicions of the as-sistant cashier had become very much aroused. All the high officials of the bank had gone for the day, but, meet-ing a number of clerks, Mr. Backus went burriedly over the note teller's books, and in a few moments had over-whelming proof of Alvord's guilt. Mr. Hine did not say how Alvord learned that he was under suspicion, but he confirmed the report that the note teller returned to the bank early on Tuesday evening, and seeing others at work on his books, realized that he had

irk on his books, realized that he had

een discovered. Alvord had not been under surveil-Arotu had not been under surveil-lance up to that time, although it has been said that he was suspected as early as the loth instant. The bank efficials are convinced that he did not go to his home the night of the 1sth, and they are also convinced that he has not ween there exists the morning of that been there since the morning of that Alvord's crime came to light exactly

three days after the national bank ex-ominers completed their examination. While the First National bank officers something. dmit that Alvord's wrong-doing is

HAY INSTRUCTS

MINISTER CONGER

sia's Plan to Submit Matter to the

Mague Court for Decision.

to the Herald says, has been taken by

Secretary Hay. He has called to

MinisterConger the suggestion made by

Russia that in case of a protracted fit-

ergnes of views the guestions of in-

buinty be referred to The Hague

ourt for decision and instructed him

consult with his colleagues as to the

dominute that their governments will

make upon thing in this respect

should be report that it is not pos-sible to reach an agreement, then Sec. retary Hay intends to advocate vigor-ously the adoption of the Russian sug-goation as the ensight method of ob-

taining a satisfactory solution. Secretary Hay and other officials of the administration believe in general arbitration, but they think it is in the interest of all the powers and China that direct regeliations should first be tried. Those who advocate arbitration, however, argue that swifter action could be secured by the reference of the entire dispute to arbitration at this time than by beginning pegotiations in

time than by beginning negotiations in Pekin, which may be indefinitely pro-longed and finally produce no result. The authorities are auxious to obtain

information relative to the replies of

Oscar S. Strauss, minister to Turkey, said in this city last night: "It is proper that the United States

At is proper that the United States should lead in the matter of arbitra-tion. We have never censed to urge that course upon the powers and it ap-pears to me that now is the proper time for us to put our words into deeds. The connect between Germany and Great Bettain which underland the states of the states

Britain, which undoubtedly has the ap-

taining a satisfactory solution.

Washington, Oct. 27.-Surgeon W. H. Rush, U. S. N., who was ordered be-fore a retiring board, has been found disqualified for further service and has been retired. Commander F. P. Gilmore who was covarianed by the same board was found to be not dis-multified and will remain in the ser-Is to Consult His Colleagues or ualified and will remain in the ser-Demands on China

Statement Regarding Savings Banks. Washington, Oct. 27 .- The following statement issued by the comptroller

of the currency shows the amount of deposits and number of denositors. In savings banks in the United States In 1896 and 1900: 1896-Number of banks, 988; aggre-gate deposits, \$1,935,466,468; number of depositors, 5,065,494; average deposits, \$275,50 IN CASE OF DISAGREEMENT

Secretary of State Will Advocats Rus-1900-Number of banks, 1,002; aggre-

gate deposits, \$2,059,719,054; number of depositors, 5,598,091; average deposits \$404.33.

\$404.25. Increase since 1896-Number of banks, 14: aggregate deposits, \$454.253.486; number of depositors, \$32,597; average deposit, \$27.83. New York, Out. 27.-A step in the di pection of the arbitration of the Chidifficulties, a Washington dispatch

INDEPENDENCE MINERS QUIET. The Cause is the Personal Search

Plan Recently Introduced.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 27 .- A News special from Victor, Colo., says:

All miners employed at the independence, about 300, have quit work. The cause for their action is the personal search pian that was begun at the mine. Thursday by the detectives, who are kept in the company's service to watch the miners and discover ore which they may have secreted on their person may have secreted on their person while at work on the ground.

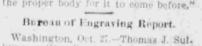
Match Factories Accused.

Chicago, Oct. 27 .-- Complaints that

match factories were putting less than the advertised matches in boxes has caused city scaler, James A Quinn, to begin an investigation. A dozen boxes of matches counted by Mr. Quinn, were found to contain only 2,-060 mateches instead of 2,400 as adver-tised. Corporation Counsel Walker says that he will prosecute every com-nany found selling less than the adverpany found selling less than the adverised number,

Bricks Thrown at Speakers. Chicago, Oct, 26.—Republican speeches were answered with bricks, paving blocks, tin cans. mallets. vegetables, chunks of bread and eggs today at Su-perior and Townsend streets. A "pros. perity wagon," sent out for a "heart-Ocear S. Strenges mission on the state of the state consent. the authorities say a great ob-stacke in the walow of a satisfactory so-lution of the whole Chinese question will be removed. chunks of bread and eggs today at Su-perior and Townsend streets. A "pros-perity wagon," sent out for a "heart-to-heart" talk to the efurnace factory employes, was the center of a riot in which 500 men participated. Two of the speakers on the wagon were pain-fully injured, a colored quartet sent out was put to flight and the wagon was given rough treatment. The injured: O, H. McConoughey, hit on head with wooden mallet

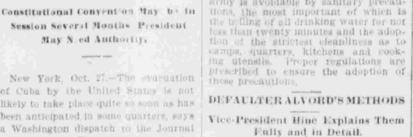
 O. H. McConoughey, hit on head with wooden mallet.
W. R. Frost, an attorney, bruised, el-bow dislocated.
About 1,000 men attended the meet-ing. Trouble began a few minutes af-ter the chairman had introduced the first speaker. Somebody threw a brick.
A moment later somebody also threw a paving block and then it seemed that everybody in the crowd was threwing noval of our government, leaves north-the to be settled except the amount of indemnity which China must pay to the several governments. In case a strious dispute should arise regarding indem-nity, the matter would have to be re-ferred to arbitration, and if it is to be arbitrated. The Hague commission is the proper body for it to come before," everybody in the crowd was throwing



van, acting director of the bureau of

30: postage stamps for Porto Rico, 16, 30: postage stamps for the Philippines.

The number of sheets printed does



JOHN SHERMAN'S LEGATEES.

One of Them is Mr. Hovt Sherman of Salt Lake City.

Mansfield, O., Oct. 26 .- The will of ex-John Sherman, who Was build here yesterday, was taken to probate court today by Congressman W. S. Kerr of this city, and Attorney M. M. Parker of Washington, D. C. Afer arranging with Probate Judge Brinkerhoff for the application to admit the will to probate, the document was taken away by the attorneys. gressman Kerr was not found and E. J. Babcock and other relatives have re-turned to Washington. The will is voluminous and entirely in Mr. Sher-man's handwriting. The estate is estimated at \$3,000,000

original will was made at Washington, December 22, 1900, and was wit. nessed by Judge Symser of Wooster, then member of Congress; Henry A. Valle, Anson G. Cook, then secretary of the United States Senate, and E. J. Babcock, private secretary to Mr. Sher-man

The cadicil was made January 22, at Washington, and the witnesses William A. McKinney, Ward are William A. McKinney, Ward Thoron, H. S. Reeside and Alfred B. Leet of Washington

GALVESTON A MONTH

ous documents are to be given into the biographer's hands. The residue of the estate is willed. oal go down to where it was before the strike' The residue of the estate is willed, share and share alike, to Mary Stewart Sherman, McCallum, daughter; Henry S. Sherman, son of brother Charles; Hoyt Sherman, son of brother James; Hilemon Tecumseh Sherman, son of W. T.; Charles H. Sherman, son of brother Lampson Sherman; Charles M. Sherman, son of brother Hoyt.

It had been thought that possibly Mr. Sherman might will his Mansfield home property for hospital purposes, though he had refused to do so several years

ago when solicited. The executors of the will are M. M. trade. Parker of Washington and W. S. Kerr of Mansfield,

of Mansheld. The names of those receiving the bulk of the estate are: Mrs. James McCal-lum of Washington: Henry S. Sherman of Cleveland, O., son of the late Judge Charles T. Sherman (Henry S. Sherman has died since the making of the will has died since the making of the will and the bequest goes to his heirs); P. Tecumseh Sherman of New York, son of William Tecumseh Sherman; Charles M. Sherman of Chicago, son of Hoyt Sherman of Iowa; Hoyt Sherman, of Iowa; Hoyt Sherman, Jr., of Sait Lake City; Charles H. Sherman of San Francisco, son of L. P. H. Sherman. All the brothers of the late secretary are dead with the exception of two.

are dead with the exception of two. Transvaal British Territory.

Pretoria, Oct. 26 .- The Transvaal was today proclaimed a part of the British empire, the proclamation be-ing attended with impressive cere-Mrs. Mary Sherman McKellum gets monles. The royal standard was

the strike?" "No," was the reply, "You can put that down as certain. How can it when the miners are paying ten per cent increase in wages? Coal will re-main all winter at least 50 to 75 cents a ton higher than before the strike, no matter how much is mined. matter how much is mined. The first coal taken from miners

on resumption of work will go to the line trade; next the West will be supplied, because higher prices are ob-tained in the West. Then the Boston market, and last of all the North river

The Thomas at Manila.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- General Mac-Arthur has informed the war department of the arrival of the transport Thomas at Manila. The headquarters, band and first battallon of the Fifth infantry; headquarters, band and sec-ond battalion of the Eighth infantry 383 recruits, 13 contract surgeons, six female nurses, and four employes of the Philippine commission were aboard.

Paymaster General Bates Reports.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- Paymaster Genwashington, Oct. 27.—Paymester Gen-eral Bates reports to the secretary of war that during the year ended June 30, 1900, he has paid to the army, regu-lar and volunteers, \$28,856,800; on the emergency fund "to disband the Cuban army," \$1,842,650. A comparison of the expenditures of the last fiscal year with those of the present fiscal year of 1890 shows a net decrease of \$32,332,147.

erty secured by copyrights and patents quired by Spaniards in the Island of uba and in Puerto Rico, the Philip pines and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty shall continue to be respected."

There is also the provision that the United States will "assume and dis-charge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property." President McKin-ley will undoubtedly prefer to leave to Congress the determination how for the advice of the United States, under their pledges to Spain, shall be made valid and Congress may not care to decide the question by snap judgment before the character of the new Cuban government has been tested by time.

South African Military Succession.

New York, Oct. 27.-The military succession in South Africa is still certain, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, and the war office authorities are non-commital respecting the relations of Lord Roberts and General Buller. General Buller's popularity mong the soldiers who fought un sim cannot be questioned. An officer bas barely arrived in London from Natal says that every man who served under Buller had absolute faith in him as a general and would have gone any where with him. Not one word of criticism was ever herd from the Natal emergency fund to distand the could army," \$1.642,650. A comparison of the expenditures of the last fiscal year with those of the present fiscal year of 1899 shows a net decrease of \$33,382,147.

no degree the result of any laxity part of the examiners, yet seem somewhat annoyed at what they regard as misrepresentations on the part of those attached to the office of the comptroller of the currency at Washington,

Stock of Gold in Treasury.

Washington, Oct. 26 .- The gold in the reasury today amounted to \$451,477,404, he highest point ever reached since the oundation of the government. This aid to be the largest gold fund in the world.

Kruger's People Disclaim Hostility.

Brussels, Oct. 26,-The Kruger reception committee has issued a formal disclaimer of hostility toward Great tritain in connection with the reception which the committee says will be exclusively a demonstration of sympathy, every means being taken to prevent political allusions,

Chamberlain Not Concerned.

New York, Oct. 27.-The departure of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with his son for the Mediterranean is good proof that he is not concerned in any cab-inet changes which are impending. thet changes which are impending, says the Tribine's London correspond-ent. He may have some official busi-ness in Maita, but the chief object of his journey is rest after the labors of the canvass. His rejention of the col-onial offices is now regarded as a fore-sone conclusion. No cabinet appoint-ments are expected for a week or ten-days, but several transfers are without

state department that the Guatema-leas government has issued a decree permitting the exportation of fresh fruits from the country free of all fis-cal duty. This revokes a govern-mental decree of recent date which placed a duty of ten cents on each bunch of bananas exported.

> die. They are right under that top layer of boards." "Could you tell me who they were?" "Could you tell me who they were?" I asked. "Lord, no," was the reply. "We have to get them onto a plank somehow, or in a sack if they fall to pieces, and tote 'em to the incitest fire, I tell you it's no agree-able job. One of these 'ere last ones a big black man-could tell by his wooly hair: they are all preticy black

walst." Peer, poor creatures! Since this hunt in the debris began, upwards of 2,400 bodies have been found, and every day still adds its ghastly quota of from 15 to 30. And mountains of wreekage are yet untouched. We find it hard enough to lay away our dead in consecrated ground, with all the care and tenderness that love can suggest, where we can water the sacred spot with our tears and lay upon it the flowers they loved in life, but never to know wheth-er their poor bodies were fed to the fishes of the guil, or left above-ground to become an abomination in the nos-trils of the living, or their ashes scat-tered to the winds after cremation, must be well nigh unbearable.

set aside for repairing the partially

though comparative strangers, grasped ering. The danger now is not so much little children. Many deaths will sure- heap, and they are only partially based of an epidemic, as was imminent ly result from the present mild "north- by now. Today we have been busy over , materials needed to erect enough of co - operation of

Cable Ship Burnside at Port Said.

Washington, Oct. 27 .- Word has been received at the war department that the cableship Burnside is at Fort Said on her way to Manila. This ves-sel left New York on September 26th engraving and printing, has submitted to Secretary Gage the annual report of the operations of the bureau for the fixed year ended June 20. A summary and carries a full equipment of cable of the work done during the year shows a total of 116,999,423 sheets as follows: paraphernalia to connect Manila with all the islands of the Philippine arch-Notes, certificates of deposits, honds, and national bank notes, 26,032,718; inipelago. erhal revenue stamps, 48,784,045; cus-om stamps, 225,006; postage stamps, 0.042,647; postage stamps for Cuba, 182,-

LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS Celebration of Their Return Post-

poned Until Monday Next.

2.010: postage stamps for Guam, 1,570; heoks, certificates, drafts, etc., 1,592,-London, Oct. 27 .- The celebration upon the occasion of the return to England of the City of London imperial volunteers has been postponed until not really give a fair conception of the amount of work done. There were, for Monday on account of the lateness of the steamship Aurania, which has the troops on board. The vessel cannot dock at Southampton until late this afternoon. By 19:20 o'clock this morn-

May Export Fruits Free of Duty.

who

ment.

instance, 40,042,150 sheets of postage stamps but the number of stamps in the sheets was 4.026.452.574. The numper of internal revenue stamps was 2,ing, however, the streets of London were swarming with expectant crowds, 409.747.312 It is estimated that for the fiscal year were ignorant of the postpon-

1902, the bureau will have to print 142,* 257,100 sheets of various classes of work.

Presidio Cemetery to be Enlarged.

Washington, Oct. 27.-Consul General McNally at Guatemala, writes to the stale department that the Guatema-San Francisco, Oct 27 - The National cemetery at the Presidio is to be en-larged. Nearly every available foot of ground within its present limits is now decupied and about 100 bodies of sol-diers from the orient remain unburied. Of the 2,444 soldiers who have met their death in the Phillppines since the beginning of the war nearly 200 are 1 burled here

these houses for \$,000 people. The val-ue of these materials will aproximate \$200,090, and the cost of labor, about \$50,000 more. Miss Barton believes she can secure, by direct contributions, the greater part of the materials, and with this end in view has issued a detailed appeal therefor. Her appeal—of which five thousand copies have been printed and scattered broadcast—sets forth the fact that this unfortunate sea port lost at least 12,000 persons out of its popu-lation of 40,000. In one night of storm Not one house in the area of the storm coscaped undamaged, while fully four thousand dwellings and all their con-tents were absolutely washed away, or lie in the pile of wreckage—a worse these houses for 8,000 people. The val- | committee the in the pile of wreckage-a worse from those States which produce such articles.

Therm those States which produce such articles. The sites the articles above ensumer-ated bed-steads, hed ling, chairs, ta-bles, staves, crockery, cuitery, etc. are required sufficient to furnish at least no houses in a molest and com-fortable manber. One of the best things that has yet been done by the relief committee was the settine aside of slave for the purchasing of tools, sewing machines, etc. for presents who can earn their own living, but are now unable to do so for lark of mecessary inplements. While wages were at first very excitation in Galesvien-the sime instances as much as siz a day being demanded for work which ordinarily brings a charter of that amount-they have now declined almost to the nor-mal scale. Everywhere the sound of the hammer and trowel is heard, but the hammer and trowel is heard, but the hammer and the last rotting corps at the botters of it. While writing these lives word comes that half an hour ago seven bodies were found a next these word comes that half an hour ago seven bodies were found in these lives word comes that half an hour ago seven bodies were found in these lives word comes that half an hour ago seven bodies were found in these lives word comes that half an hour ago seven bodies were found in these lives in a fallen building in the most penalous part of the next containing a hundred dollars. Or the boson of another was a small charmone hay urity the awful odor. Of course they were tightly consess in new band, containing a hindred dollars. On the bosoni of another wist a schall chample bag full of disminds, and in the prekets of a man were several thousand dollars in

left. Some substantial shelter must be had at once for these people. To se-cure this in the quickest possible way, the National Red Cross has, with the general | bonds and greenbacks.

the

AFTER THE STORM. Needs of the People Imperative as Winter Approaches - Miss Barton Issues an Appeal to the Merchants and Capitalists of the Country for Material to Rebuild Several Thousand Houses-Stoves and Blankets

Especially Needed-Sickness from Cold and Exposure.

the www.www.www.www.www.www.www.www.

Special Correspondence.

Galveston, Oct. 12, 1900 .- A month after the storm, the remnant of Galvestonians are really suffering more than in the first days of loss and bewilderment. It is always the same after any great calamity. At first the people are too stunned to realize the full measure of their distress-as a man with a broken leg, or a bullet in his flesh, feels litthe pain for a time, because of the over-whelming shock. Strange to say, even from the first, more smiles than tears have been seen in Galveston. Soon as the survivors were able to creep forth from such shelter as remained, they hurried into the streets to learn what had happened to others, being almost as ignorant of the extent of the catas-trophe as the outside world. In the blessed ignorance, heaven's mercy was biessed ignorance, heaven's mercy was shown. If those who were battling for their lives in the waves, or praying at home while the walls were crumbling around them, had known that thousands of their neighbors were perishing, frenzy would have taken the place of ourage and the number of dead would have been doubled. During those first days, citizens meeting on the streets,

dialogues, such as this, were common: "So glad to see you allve. Did you lose anything?" "Only my house, thank Everything I owned in the w is gone, but my family was saved. How is it with you?" "Everything gone-home, wife and children."

People reported the loss of father, mother, wife and children without a tear. There are cases in which from half a dozen to eleven members of one family are dead, and the sole survivor goes calmly about his business. At least misery has plenty of the company which she is said to love.

For several days chilly winds have been blowing across the gulf accom-panied by rain aid cold weather, which greatly increases the sufferings of the destitute. There is hardly a roof in Galveston that does not let the water -in, drenching anew the bedding that has just been laboriously dried, while thousands would be absolutely shelterless but for the bounty of others. They are crowded into the houses of their

more FORTUNATE FRIENDS,

or packed like herring in public halls, or living in tents along the beach; and all are suffering untold discomfort from insufficient clothing and bed cov-

upon unburied bonnes, as of deaths bonn pneumonia, typhoid and other fevers resulting from cold and exposure. The immediate crying need is for blankets, stoves and warm underclothing-of which too much cannot possibly besent. Trainloads of clothing still continue to pour in upon the Red Cross for dis-relations but most of the old clothes tribution, but most of it is old clothes, bedraggled finery than which nothing could be more inappropriate; and much is so worn and dirty that to offer it is an insult to these unfortunate ladies and gentlemen, who enjoyed all com-forts of life until deprived of them in last the whole city a year for fuel, but a night. Perhaps the sending of use-less trash gives to the donors something great care must of that satisfying feeling of hav-ing lent to the Lord, but it does no good at this end of the line, and piles up on the workers burdens too heavy to be borne in silence. Merchants of many citler have sent us concentrate consignments of have sent us generous consignments of goods-mostly unsalable articles, shop-worn or out of fashion, but new and useful: and in every instance they have been very thankfully received. If the and are

good people of the country would only this consider, and put themselves in imagination in the place of these, their dona-tions would be less in quantity but more of Galveston, despite the corpses putre to the purpose.

ong and from ten to forty feet high-

blanket to cover the whole of it. Such trials come hardest upon those at either extreme of life-the aged and little children. Many deaths will sure-

mal times, when people were in their comfortable homes with the convenupon unburied bodies, as of deaths from iences of life about them. There was adistribution of gasoline sto wes, as long as those useful articles held out; but there were not enough to count as more than a drop in the bucket. Wood stoves have arrived in considerable number, but of course not nearly enough to go around among the destitute. There are very few chimneys left in Galveston. and pipes are thrust through windows exercised in the burning of it, or a general conflagration will sweep what remains of the city. Some of the people living in the tents have been able to find remnants of their own furniture, and with these have made their canvas dwellings as home-like as possible. Others lost all, but found here and there among the debris a broken table, a chair, and other need ed articles, which they have patched up and are using in their temporary abodes. While the hot weather lasted

STRANGE SETTLEMENT

was perhaps the most healthful portion

fying under that nearby ridge wreckage and the ghastly crematic Galveston's new "White City" con-sists of several hundred tents, set up near the beach on the brond swath which the storm swept clean of so many beautiful dwellings. On one side of it is a ridge off debris, more than a mile them, got out to see what it contained them, got out to see what it contained. The man in charge told us that the hea may any day be renewed. In these tents laid on top, so that nothing else was more than a thousand people are endur-ing life as best they can. The wind now?" I enquired. "Wall, ma'am," remore than a thousand people are endus-ing life as best they can. The wind flaps open their canvas doors, rain beats in, and mothers and children huddle to-gether for warmihi and lucky is the family which has one thin cotton bed-blanket to cover the whole of it. Such tom. It takes several days, you know to burn a hody entirely up. Yesterday to burn a body entirely up we laid seven corpses on this particular heap, and they are only partially baked

announnonnonnonnonnonnonnonnon | while the sun poured his fiercest rays | er," which would hardly be felt in nor- | there (pointing to other fires a quarter of a mile distant), where we found a lot of bodies-eleven under one house. So far we have only put two here to-day. Found 'em just now in that pud-

a one once man-could tell by his wooly hair; they are all pretty black now. He had on nothing but one shoe. The other must have been a young wo-man. Tenny rate she was slim and had long brown halt. She had on a black slik undershirt, a blue turquoise ring and a new rope tied around her waist"

reinstating the impoverished survivors in homes where they can escape disease and enjoy a measure of the comforts of

Nearly 3900,000 in cash has already been received for the relief of Galveston -net by the Red Cross, but by Gov. Sayers, Mayor Jones and other in au-thority. Of this fund, 350,000 has been ed a third less than was given to Jonns-town. Winter is less than two months away. Although the climate of south-ern Texas is mild, "northers" prevail, and snow and ice are known. Tents

WRECKED HOUSES,

and snow and ice are known. Tents i would not protect for any length of time. The sea-said and the quicks and would not hold them down; the first gale of wind would leave their occu-pants as unsheltered as before, and hardships, cold, consumption and pneu-monia would finish what the storm has left. Some substantial shufter must be and \$100,000 for rebuilding those entireand stopped for recomming mose entire-ly destroyed. To the building com-mittee, composed of the governor, the mayor, Judge Taliaferro of Houston, and several of Galveston's wealthiest men. Miss Barton has submitted a plan for four room cottages, to accommodate twelve persons each, and has made a complete list of lumber and all other

lie in the pile of wreckage-a worse than worthless mass, a menace to the safety, of the remaining portion of the city. A large proportion of the families who occupied them are entirely without homes, or even shelter save such as persons nearly as destitute as them-selves, can offer temporarily, to their own great cost and inconventence. This homeless class numbers upwards of eight thousand. While the bountiful outpouring of the people's generosity has enabled the Red Cross to feed the hungry, clothe the naked and render the streets of Galveston partially pass-able, nothing has yet been done toward

which the storm deprived them. The HAVOC WROUGHT in Galveston was much larger in loss In Gaivesion was much larger in loss of life and property than at Johnstown by its flood; but donations in money for this place have thus far aggregat-ed a third loss than was given to Johns-