

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

DEMOCRATS HAVE THEIR INNINGS.

Convention of Salt Lake County Delegates, Over 500 Strong, Meet to Promulgate a Platform and Name Ticket.

The Republicans had their innings yesterday and last night. The Democrats have theirs today. Up to the hour of the closing of this report—4 o'clock—the business had been disposed of with the usual preliminaries attended upon such gatherings.

The question of fusion is one that has given the delegates a good deal of trouble during the day. For several hours last evening and this morning leaders of the Democracy and Populism were in conference with a view to bringing about an understanding as to the distribution of offices. There was a very strong feeling, however, on the part of many of the delegates to the effect that the Populists were asking altogether too many concessions. They argued that under no circumstance or condition could the Populists give more than two hundred votes in payment of the nominations asked for. Some Democrats favorable to fusion admitted this claim but contended that two hundred votes might bring victory to them in this county.

But the committee on fusion—for there was a special committee on that subject—was not the only one that encountered difficulty in the work before it. The committee on resolutions wrestled for several hours with the planks that are to be put into the platform and was still out at the hour of going to press. A message from it, however, at that time brought the pleasing information that it would soon be ready to make its report.

State Senator Riddett of Draper was temporary chairman of the convention, and the committee on permanent organization and order of business will recommend to the convention that Judge Powers of Salt Lake be the permanent presiding officer. The order of business begins with the nomination of the legislative ticket first. The prospects for the Democracy having an all night session are also very bright at this time. At this hour yesterday the Republicans had transacted considerably more business than had the Democrats today.

THE CONVENTION'S PURPOSE.

The convention consisted of 152 delegates from the county and 385 from the city, or a total of 537 as against 481 in the Republican convention. Like the latter gathering the prime purpose was to nominate three candidates for the State Senate, ten members for the House of Representatives, three members of the board of county commissioners, clerk, recorder, sheriff, attorney, treasurer, assessor, auditor, and surveyor, also to elect a new county committee, and to transact such other business as naturally comes before such a body. The appointment of delegates on the basis of one delegate for each vote cast in the election held in November, 1898.

NEARLY AN HOUR LATE.

At 11:55 Chairman Lloyd brought his guests down the table and called the convention to order. The delegates were shown in taking their seats, and in the meantime patriotic and popular airs were played by Held's band. The chamber was decorated in quite a pretentious manner. The stage was banked in front by a row of palms and potted plants. In front of the chairman's table stood a large portrait of William J. Bryan, and above the stage hung a large flag with the following words written upon it: "The Following Words Were Written Upon the Flag."

The boxes and the borders of the galleries were draped in flags and bunting, and at intervals were stretched across the aisles banners bearing the following devices:

"A Nation Cannot Live Half Slave and Half Free."

"The Flag of a Republic Forever, of an Empire Never."

"Bryan's words to the Kansas City Convention."

"An Explicit Declaration of the Free Game of Silver Must be in the Platform of the Convention Seeking Another Candidate."

"Governments Derive Their Just Powers From the Consent of the Governed."

"The Principles of Bimetallism Were True in 1896, They Remain True in 1900."

"Behold a Republic Whose Flag is Laid While Other Flags are Only Pinned."

CHAIRMAN LLOYD'S CALL TO ORDER.

Chairman Lloyd, in calling the convention to order, congratulated the Democratic party of Salt Lake county in meeting the county from the grasp of the Republicans. He said that it was only necessary to compare the Democratic administration in this county with those of the Republicans to know which party stood for the best conduct of the county affairs. He said that there was no question but that the Democratic party would win this fall as it had in the two last campaigns. The only thing for the party to do, he said, is to name good men, and their success is assured.

REDEUT TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

He then named States Senator D. O. Riddett as temporary chairman, and when that gentleman stepped to the front of the stage he was greeted with such applause that the delegates of this convention, said he, "have a great responsibility resting upon them. We are to name men who are to largely determine who shall be the United States senator from this State. We have the responsibility of naming good men. For if we do not name men who enjoy the confidence of the people, we will fail. But if they are good men, in whom the people have confidence, they will be elected." (Applause.)

"Many of our associates of 1896 have

rejected the offer that the convention turn them down. (Applause.)

A delegate moved as an amendment that the chair appoint a committee of five to confer with a like committee from the Populists. Johnson suggested that the authority of the committee be confined to the proposition stated by Mr. Lloyd; also that the committee be given power to act.

TIED UP FUSION.

Alfred Young said he was opposed to fusion on general principles. He objected to a mixed ticket. As a Democrat he wanted the privilege this fall of voting a straight Democratic ticket. (Loud applause and cries of "You bet.") The party had already experienced fusing with the Populists, and to him was anything but satisfactory. (Applause.) "Let's find out how many votes the Populists know they can give us before we talk any more fusion," said Mr. Young, as he resumed his seat.

Councilman F. S. Fernstrom favored fusion, and hoped the delegates would give the matter favorable consideration. He also urged the appointment of a committee.

WAS OUT OF ORDER.

Deputy County Attorney Ray Van Cott here rose to a point of order. Stating his point of order, Mr. Van Cott said the motion and discussion was premature for the reason that the convention was not yet organized. Chairman Riddett ruled the point of order well taken, and the matter was dropped.

DEBATE ON ADJOURNMENT.

Fisher S. Harris moved that when an adjournment was taken, it be until 3:30 o'clock.

Numerous objections were made by the members, who wanted the hour 2 o'clock. Speaking to the motion, the nominee for secretary of State said that there was a whole lot of labor before the committee, especially the platform committee, who had not a word prepared, and it was going to take time. He reminded the delegates that the Theater had been engaged for two days, and there was no necessity for "rushing" matters.

A delegate created a hearty laugh by rising and saying, "I second the nomination."

Judge Norrell coincided with Mr. Harris, as also did ex-Councilman M. E. Mulvey.

M. J. Johnson of Sandy said that fully ninety per cent of the delegation belonged to the working class, and could ill afford to spend two days of their time "working for the politicians."

With the Kansas City platform before them, he said, it was his duty to go through and make a report in a couple of hours. As an amendment to Mr. Harris' motion, Mr. Johnson moved that the hour be 2 o'clock, and to that hour the convention adjourned.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business is as follows:

First—Report of committee on credentials.

Second—Report of committee on permanent organization and order of business.

Third—Report of committee on platform and resolutions.

Fourth—Prayer by the chaplain.

Fifth—The selection of three County commissioners.

Sixth—The selection of a county treasurer.

Seventh—The selection of a county sheriff.

Eighth—The selection of the county clerk.

Ninth—The selection of auditor.

Tenth—The selection of a recorder.

Eleventh—The selection of an attorney.

Twelfth—The selection of a county surveyor.

Thirteenth—The selection of assessor.

Fourteenth—The selection of three State senators.

Fifteenth—The selection of ten representatives.

Sixteenth—Miscellaneous.

The permanent officers of the convention are: O. W. Powers, chairman; Bernard Strayhorn, secretary; first vice chairman; Senator Matt Hughes Cannon, of Salt Lake, second vice chairman; secretary; James C. Jensen, Farmers' assistant secretary; Mrs. Alice Merrell Horne, Thomas M. Vining, M. L. Perry, reading clerk; Matt Thomas, sergeants at arms; Adam Paul of Salt Lake, A. L. Heaton, Bingham; George Dreyberg, Granite; chaplain; Bishop Joseph S. Rawlins of South Cottonwood.

FUSION COMES UP AGAIN.

Judge Powers Made Permanent Chairman—Order of Business.

The gavel of Temporary Chairman Riddett calling the convention to order fell at fifteen minutes to three. He asked if the committee on credentials was ready to report, but there was no response.

Judge Powers moved that a committee of five be appointed to meet in conference with the Populists. On motion the chairman named the following as members of the committee: Judge Henderson, George G. Smith, Charles L. Root of Salt Lake, H. B. Johnson and W. B. Ennis. This committee was in session at 4 o'clock and the convention was still waiting its return as it was also that of the committee on resolutions.

Committee on Credentials.

The committee on credentials certified to the regular published list of delegates. In the thirteenth district it recommended that the following delegates be allowed one vote each in the county convention: E. H. Pickett, J. N. Eslinger, H. A. Smith, John McDuff, John H. Back, Alvin Beesley, Harold Slater, George Pugsley in place of A. D. Edwards as proxy, and half a vote each to Ben Johnson, Phillip Raleigh, A. E. Carr and John Christensen.

The committee further recommended that alternates take the place of absent delegates and proxies where no alternates have been elected; also that each district be allowed to vote the full strength of its delegation.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

It was stated about the convention that Judge Henry P. Henderson would be nominated by acclamation for the State Senate.

Rulon S. Wells, this afternoon consented to become a candidate for the House of Representatives.

Richard Howe, the well-known Murray merchant, will be a candidate for nomination to the House before the convention this evening.

ATTUNE BLOSSOMS.

Bishop Alva Butler, of Butterville, called at the "News" this afternoon with a unique specimen of the vernal zephyr in Utah in the form of a bunch of fruit and flowers which he had plucked in his garden before leaving home this morning. The bouquet consists of lilac, pear and fruit blossoms, in addition to a ripe pear upon a spray that also bore samples of the fruit in various forms of development.

COL. T. G. WEBBER BACK FROM EUROPE

Returns After Five Month's Absence from Utah.

TALKS IN REGARD TO TRIP.

Visits England After an Absence of Twenty-four Years—Meets Utah People Abroad.

Colonel T. G. Webber, accompanied by Mrs. Weber, returned home this afternoon after a visit to Europe extending over a period of five months. During their absence from this city they have visited the principal points of interest on the continent and upon their return today they expressed themselves as having spent a very enjoyable time, and return in splendid health and spirits.

When seen this afternoon Colonel Webber stated that he left Salt Lake on April 13, to take the steamer direct to Naples via the Aegean, over the route taken by Mark Twain as set forth in his famous "Innocents Abroad." Upon arriving at Naples a visit to the ruins at Pompeii was in order, and while in the vicinity the party managed to obtain a splendid view of Vesuvius in full eruption.

From Naples, Col. Webber went by easy stages to Rome, thence to Florence, Pisa, Milan, Venice, Genoa, Nice, Monte Carlo, Switzerland, down the Rhine and across to Brussels, Paris, London and a number of the prominent towns of England.

During his stay in London, Col. Webber stated that the humid air of the metropolis did not agree with him at all, and that he had to leave the city for the cooler climes of the north, and at Llandudno, in North Wales and Plymouth in Devonshire.

In speaking of the conditions in England today, Col. Webber said: "Business generally in England seemed to be going on as usual, but at the same time the people over there are very depressed with the war and there is hardly a family that has not lost a member in South Africa. Over in France one could not help noting the prevalence there, but when he left there was a better spirit in evidence, principally on account of the fact that Admiral Seymour had expressed himself as being very much taken with the bravery shown by the French marines in China. France and England seem to be resting under a war cloud and unrest is manifested on both sides of the channel. Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

Col. Webber expressed himself as being greatly disappointed with the Paris exhibition and, in his opinion, it was not to be compared to the World's Fair at Chicago in a great many respects. While at the art departments, he said, were splendid, there was much to be desired in other directions and the British exhibits were few and far between.

Both countries are spending vast sums of money in fortifying and at Calais and Cherbourg big works are under way while immediately across the channel Dover and Southampton are being fortified stronger than ever before."

THOUSANDS OF MEN ARE OUT.

By Tonight 55,000 Will be Idle in Pennsylvania.

DISCUSSING THE STRIKE.

An Employer Who Says His Men Did Not Complain—But the Con- flict is On.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 14.—John Mitchell, president, and W. B. Wilson, secretary and treasurer, of the United Mine Workers' of America, today say they are highly pleased with the manner in which the general anthracite coal strike order has been received by the public. Mitchell says he regrets deeply that politicians are undertaking to make capital out of the strike.

"I had hoped," said he, "that there would be no political significance attached to so serious a matter as this great strike, involving, as it does, the very living of 143,000 wage-earners, who have felt the merest touch of capital for two decades."

Mitchell is preparing to leave for Hazleton, Pa., tomorrow night, where he will establish headquarters. His policy, he says, as well as that of all other leaders in the strike, will be to persuade the workers to remain away from the mines.

REFUSES TO REPLY.

New York, Sept. 14.—R. M. Oliphant, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, said he would not reply to the telegram from John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' of America, demanding arbitration of the differences existing between the company and its men. He called attention to the fact that it was sent from Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon at 4:20 o'clock and was received by him at 4:42, and that the strike order was issued at 5:50. "It seems to me," said Mr. Oliphant, "that tells the whole tale. Mr. Mitchell has said that this telegram was one last effort to settle the grievances and to exist between the company and its employees. So far as I am aware, he is the first attempt he ever made to settle the matter."

NEVER HEARD OF TROUBLE.

"I have always been ready to treat my men and am ready to do so now, but we have yet to learn from our men themselves that they are dissatisfied with their treatment. We do decline to treat with Mr. Mitchell and the association he represents. The trouble has all been fomented by the bituminous unions."

"We shall shut down the colliers and wait for the men to return. We have no desire to foment disorder and shall encourage it by bringing in new men."

William V. St. Thome, of the Pennsylvania company, which employs 8,000 men, declared that he took a similar position.

MINERS GETTING IN FULL TIME.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 14.—Mining operations are in full blast, every minor operation is to work today and tomorrow, the last two days allowed by the United Mine Workers for preparation for the strike. Strike Leader Benjamin James says he has received reports from every mine to the effect that the men will go out on strike as ordered.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN SESSION.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 14.—The grievance committee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company employees continued their session in this city today. All proceedings are secret. A call has been issued for a meeting tonight of all brotherhood members residing in Wilkesbarre and vicinity. A member of the grievance committee was asked whether it was true, as reported, that the Lehigh Valley employees would quit work on Saturday, Sept. 15, and made to ship bituminous coal over the road. He replied that he had not heard of such a report and did not think there was anything in it.

FEDERATION WILL ASSIST.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 14.—A telegram was received by John Fahy, president of the Ninth district United Mine Workers of America, from Samuel Compers, president of the Federation of Labor, announcing that he would be here on Sunday to address a mass meeting in which the strike leaders expect will be attended by at least 10,000 mine workers. This is interpreted by the strikers to mean that the American Federation of Labor will assist them in their struggle.

THIS STRIKE IS ON.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 14.—Very few men were working today in the eighteen mines owned by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which employ 10,000 mine workers. The colliers of the Ontario and Western railroad, employing 5,000 men, were shut down, the men having decided to quit after they had assembled for work.

The Delaware and Hudson company mines are working with a small force. The local unions of this company's employees decided to abstain from a man to obey the order to strike.

The individual operations embracing more than thirty mines and breakers are likewise doing little and the condition existing throughout the region this afternoon is very near to a complete shut down, forty-eight hours in advance of the time set for the strike to begin.

55,000 MEN OUT.

Tonight will see the practical closing of every mine and breaker in the Lackawanna region, extending from Pittston on the South to Forest City on the North. These workings give employment to nearly 55,000 men and boys, more than one-third of the entire number of employees in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania.

TWO PRISONERS PARDONED.

Mayor Thompson has pardoned two city prisoners. Their names are James Sargent and Charles Lundquist. The former was sentenced on August 20th to ninety days in jail for vagrancy, and the latter got 100 days for assault and battery. Sargent's health was failing him, and as a brother in Portland sent him a ticket to go there the Mayor granted a pardon.

At the time of his trial Sargent's wife was accused of immorality, but he found not guilty. The couple did not get along very well as Sargent was cruel to his wife. Soon after Sargent's conviction his wife left for California with the determination not to see her husband again.

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

This evening in the Fifteenth Ward assembly hall a reception will be tendered Elder John Jones and James P. Griggs, two missionaries who recently returned from the Colorado mission. A fine program has been prepared and a host of friends will assemble this evening to give them a warm and cordial welcome. All friends are invited.

2,701 NAMES OF THE GALVESTON DEAD.

That is Exclusive of Hundreds Unidentified—Loss Fully 5,000—Carrying on Relief Work.

Houston, Sept. 14.—The Post today prints a list of 2,701 names of the Galveston dead, compiled from various sources, but believed to be authentic. There were hundreds of bodies burned and buried in the sea and in the sand where no identification was possible. Other hundreds were buried on the beach of the mainland, few of whom have been identified. Some bodies are still in the ruins of Galveston and scattered along the beach of the mainland and in the marshes, where they were thrown by the water. Some of these bodies have been sent twenty miles inland along small water courses by the rush of high waters.

Taking all things into consideration, there seems no longer any doubt that the number of dead will reach beyond the estimate of 5,000, which has been made by Mayor Jones and other reliable citizens of Galveston.

CARING FOR REFUGEES.

About 1,500 refugees arrived here from Galveston last night and are being cared for as well as possible. Four buildings have been set apart for the benefit of refugees, but of the 5,000 who have reached here so far, not more than 500 remain in public charge, the remainder having gone to the homes of relatives and friends.

The owner of the steamer Lawrence has ordered the boat turned over to Adjutant Scully, who is in charge at Galveston, and the transportation of people from Galveston to the interior will proceed more rapidly. There have been delays in the transportation of provisions because of a lack of boats. There are more boats now, and the work today will be more rapid and complete.

The wires of both telegraph companies at Houston are overburdened with messages. Agents of several insurance companies are passing through to Galveston. They say that there is a certain to be much confusion. They do not know what action will be taken by the companies concerning the payment of claims without proof of death, which, in many cases, will be impossible.

Contributions of money continue to come in, as do supplies of all sorts. \$1,500,000 FOR RELIEF.

Austin, Texas, Sept. 14.—The fund for the relief of the Galveston sufferers now aggregates nearly \$1,000,000, and it probably will reach \$1,500,000 by tomorrow night. Most of this account is in the hands of Gov. Sayers, who will direct the work of expending it.

WHAT IS WANTED.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the general committee yesterday Hon. Joseph Lee Jameson, State revenue agent, appeared as a special commissioner from Gov. Sayers. He stated the governor desired a committee of representative citizens of Galveston to come to Austin at once to confer with him in regard to the situation here. A committee was appointed to represent Galveston before Gov. Sayers. He advised for Austin this afternoon. After adjournment of the general committee the committee on correspondence sent the following telegram:

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 12.—To the Associated Press, Memphis, Tenn.: Our most urgent present needs are disinfectants, lime, cement, gasoline stoves, kerosene, charcoal, and other necessities. Nearby towns also may send bread. For the remainder of our wants money will be most available because we can make purchases from time to time with more discretion than miscellaneous contributors would exercise. We have to report that we are bringing order out of chaos, and again offer our profound gratitude for the assistance so far received.