

## Russia and Germany

Both Appear to Be Working Hard For Portions of Chinese Territory.

The Czar's Troops in Manchuria Are Preparing For War—The Negotiations.

London, Sept. 14.—Nothing is known this morning of Li Hung Chang's intended movements. The Times has an interesting dispatch from Peking, dated September 4, which says:

"Russia has decided to withdraw her troops from Peking, leaving a military command. The other powers will also withdraw their legations, leaving Peking under the military control of the allies during the winter at least."

"At a meeting of the generals, the Russian commander announced that Russia would maintain 15,000 troops during the winter. The German commander announced that Germany would maintain 22,000. The British general was not in a position to make an announcement. There is every indication that our subordinate position in Peking must become still humbler."

"In the best-informed quarters the opinion is expressed that Russia and Germany are acting in accord, Russia seeking the definite alienation of all territory north of the Great Wall, and Germany the annexation of Shan Tung, Kaifeng Su, and the Yang Tse provinces."

"Russia seeks to restore the power of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor, in order to be able to wield her influence through them over the remaining provinces. The dismemberment of China seems almost inevitable. The Empress Dowager has retained Prince Ching's son as a hostage."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing Wednesday, confirms the report of the uneasy feeling there concerning Germany's intentions toward the Yang Tse provinces, and especially Kiang Nin forts."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the same paper says he is in a position to assert positively that the Russian troops in Manchuria are preparing for war."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Associated Press, writing Wednesday, and confirming the report as to three of the four conditions proposed by a certain power as the basis of negotiations, says he has it from a Peking source that Prince Ching has already begun to negotiate, but the second condition is the treatment of the Manchurian provinces, including the Liao Tung peninsula, as a buffer state."

According to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, who claims to be able to indicate the exact diplomatic situation, "the Russian attitude is so indefinite that there is no certainty whether Washington will accept or reject the Russian proposition."

Germany, according to the same authority, was the first to reply. She based her refusal on the ground that the withdrawal would lead to further trouble and to the massacre of thousands of other converts. Russia and France, says the correspondent, are finding their position awkward, and are not likely to hurry to quit Peking en masse."

The Japanese general, Yamaguchi, telegraphed his government from Peking, September 6th, that the Emperor's chamberlain had just arrived. This means some negotiations are on foot for the return of the Emperor."

Leave for North To-day.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, has just received a dispatch from Li Hung Chang, announcing that he expects to leave Shanghai to-morrow for the North. Earl Li should reach Tien Tsin in about three and a half days. After a short rest at Tien Tsin, he will proceed to Peking, where it is expected he will promptly open negotiations with the representatives of the powers for settlement of peace terms."

The crisis that was near at hand yesterday over the evacuation proposal of the Russian government has been averted for a time at least, and the diplomatic side of the matter has become again the object of attention."

The order to Gen. Chaffee to leave at once, which was expected in some quarters, did not issue to-day. Instead earnest efforts are making to arrange the preliminaries for negotiations, which are expected to settle the Chinese trouble."

Li Hung Chang's message to-day removed perhaps the latest obstacle to the speedy beginning of negotiations, and the only doubt that now exists is as to his ability to redeem his pledge and protect American interests and stop outrages upon missionaries and native converts."

The notice that Russian troops will not evacuate Peking until some arrangements have been made for the installation of a government to take charge of affairs, is directly in line with the policy the state department has been pursuing in the exchanges with Li Hung Chang, and it certainly will facilitate the ultimate withdrawal of all of the foreign forces."

In the opinion of the officials here, an inference from the Russian statement is that Li's coming to Peking will be followed by Russia in the hope of making the desired arrangement for the establishment of a Chinese government there."

As Li cannot reach the capital from Shanghai, starting to-morrow, inside of a week, it may be that there will be no developments in the international situation within that period of time."

Russia's Policy.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 13.—The Russian government adheres to its proposal to evacuate Peking, and continues to cherish the hope that Germany will end by

agreeing to it, and thus induce Great Britain to follow. It is explained, however, that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Peking unless the Chinese government immediately enters, so that there should not be an interval without a government. Russia cannot, therefore, more before the termination of the negotiations now begun before guaranteeing order in Peking by the installation of a government immediately after the evacuation."

The Novoe Vremya says quarters have already been secured at Tien Tsin for the Russian troops leaving Peking. The paper adds that some detachments will march to Taku and remain there, but that the majority will return to Port Arthur or Ta Li Fan for the winter."

A dispatch from Saratov says that the dispatch of batteries of artillery and the purchase of horses for the use of the Russian army in the Far East have been countermanded."

Peking, Sept. 5, via Shanghai, Sept. 14.—Prince Ching arrived here yesterday accompanied by an escort of British and Japanese cavalry. Definite negotiations will not take place until Li Hung Chang has arrived and the question of his authority shall have been disposed of. The Japanese minister to China, Baron Nothel, stated to a representative of the Associated Press that he wishes an investigation to be made of Li Hung Chang's credentials, as he believed that Prince Ching was the only man with authority in the premises."

The Associated Press representative saw Prince Ching to-day. The Prince said the truth was that the Russian attitude everything would be settled satisfactorily. He had come to Peking, he said, with full authority from the Emperor to obtain peace by any necessary sacrifice, but he felt sure the generosity of the powers would not exact anything demanding the downfall of the dynasty of China or encroachment upon Chinese territory."

Starts To-day.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.—Li Hung Chang starts for Peking to-day.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Minister Wu notified the State Department this morning that he had received a cablegram from Li Hung Chang stating that he would leave Shanghai to-day for Peking, also that Yang Lu is to be associated with Earl Li and Prince Ching as peace negotiators."

WOUNDED WELL TREATED.

Dr. Ryerson, Red Cross Commissioner, Tells of His Experiences in South Africa.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—At the annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association yesterday afternoon the report of the general secretary was submitted by Dr. F. N. G. Starr, Toronto, it contained a most gratifying state of affairs."

Dr. Ryerson, Red Cross commissioner to South Africa, read a lengthy paper on his experiences, from a surgical standpoint, in that country. He again reiterated his statement that the wounded were well treated in the hospitals. Regarding the alleged use of poisoned bullets, Dr. Ryerson said he had seen many of these so-called poisoned bullets, but he stated that they were simply green with verdigris, which in all probability is in the rifle while the bullet is in transit through the barrel. He had heard of no case when poisoning by bullet could fairly be said to have occurred. He also denied the charge that explosive bullets had been used."

SPEECH BY MR. TARTE.

Montreal, Sept. 13.—Speaking before the East End Liberal Club last evening, Hon. J. I. Tarte referred to the predictions of Sir Charles Tupper that there would be very few Liberals elected in the Maritime provinces. He would say nothing against Sir Charles, who was a veteran political fighter—that was not the policy of the Liberal party. He said that while the government had not been able to satisfy all, they should be judged on the main lines of their policy. The country was prosperous."

"I remain in the cabinet," said Mr. Tarte. "Those who have asked for my retreat will not have it. I entered the Liberal party loyally, at a time when it was not strong. I am going to fight, be prepared to lose, but I will not be guilty of the vulgarity of saying that the elections will come like the angel of death; but the elections will come soon, because we are ready."

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Hamilton, Sept. 13.—Tuesday night's storm was severely felt at Windsor, Grimsby, and other fruit centers in this vicinity, doing immense damage to peaches, pears and other fruit."

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 13.—Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson and Premier Murray addressed a meeting here last evening, contrasting the Liberal policy with that of the Conservatives respecting the steel industry here and other questions."

Alexandria, Ont., Sept. 13.—Sir Chas. Tupper opened the Conservative campaign in Ontario here yesterday. He was accompanied by G. E. Foster, Hugh John Macdonald, J. G. H. Ferguson and J. P. Whitney and Donald MacMaster."

St. Catharines, Sept. 13.—Tuesday night's storm did immense damage to fruit in this district, many orchards being ruined. Tons of fruit are rotting on the ground."

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The People's Party recently organized by labor, temperance and social reform delegates, at a meeting last evening adopted the New Zealand referendum prohibition law as a plank in its platform. This law requires a vote of the electorate every three years on the question of the sale and manufacture of liquor."

The West Elgin election petition against the return of McDiarmid, Liberal, was dismissed with costs."

Kingston, Sept. 13.—Capt. Hewett, R. A., is expected to accept the professorship of artillery at the Royal Military College, in which event Capt. Straubhorst will take the staff adjutancy heretofore filled by Lieut. Col. McGill. Capt. Hewett was the first commandant of the Royal Military College."

Emmale, Sept. 13.—At the Liberal convention for Manitoba, held here, R. J. Watson was selected as a candidate for the riding."

London, Sept. 13.—The East Middlesex protest against the election of Thos. Robson, Conservative, came before Judges Robertson and MacMahon this morning and was dismissed with costs."

## Botha Has Resigned

The Chief Command of the Transvaal Forces to Commandant Viljoen.

Mrs. Kruger Cannot Join Her Husband Owing to Ill-health.

Lorenzo, Marquet, Sept. 13.—Kruger telegraphed his wife to join him before sailing, but she replied that her health will not permit. It is reported that Commandant General Botha has resigned the chief command of the Transvaal forces to Commandant Viljoen."

German Comment.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The German papers, discussing Mr. Kruger's arrival at Lorenzo Marquet, interpret it as tantamount to the end of the war."

The National Zeitung says this remains true if Mr. Kruger is only absent to make efforts for the intervention of Europe."

The Vische Zeitung observes: "The friends of the Boers must reconcile themselves to the fact that the Boer power of resistance is definitely broken."

Canadians in London.

London, Sept. 13.—The arrival of 60 Canadian soldiers at Charing Cross this morning was the most unexpected, but wherever on the route to Euston station the boys were recognized, their appearance called for cheers. At Euston the crowd was small, but they gave the Canadians an enthusiastic send-off. They sailed on the Dominion for Canada to-day. The age, Sergt. W. McLeod, formerly of "B" Squadron, C. D., enlisted with "B" Squadron, Canadian Rifles; Sergt. J. Johnston; Corp. J. W. McFadden; "E" Co., Quebec; Corp. G. Downey, "E" Co., Montreal; Corp. J. Pringle; 71st York Batt., "G" Co., N.B., and F. E. L. Lane Corp. Gen. Ward, "G" Co., N.B., and P. E. L. Corp. H. S. Moody, may be private H. D. Moody, 218 McCaul street; Corp. F. Moody, "E" Co., R. C. L.; Pte. W. H. Moodie, "E" Co., R. C. L.; Pte. G. H. Moodie, Ottawa; Lance Corp. J. Stevenson, formerly of 1st Lancashire, enlisted with "C" Co., Nova Scotia; Lance Corp. M. M. Stewart, C. O. R., "C" Co., Toronto, wounded at Paardeberg."

HOW THEY DIED.

Lieutenants Borden and Burch Fell Gallantly Fighting.

Something was told at the time of the sad death of Dr. Borden's young son, fighting gallantly at the front, but up to the present no details of the regrettable occurrence had been made public. It remained for Hospital Sergeant A. E. Ross, C.M.R., writing from Rutelle, Transvaal, to tell the story of the death of Lieut. Borden and that of Lieut. Burch, on July 16th last."

"The part of the kopje which Lieut. Borden went over was about twelve feet high, with front almost perpendicular. Before reaching the steepest part of the hill, Trooper Brown fell, shot through the head. Lieut. Borden called to the leader of his troop climbed the steep hill, and found themselves face to face with the Boers. Lieut. Burch and his men were advancing along the side and near the foot of the kopje. The Boers and the Canadians now held peculiar positions. Some of the Boers managed to get behind part of the Liberator, and the latter named in a critical position. Soon after mounting the kopje poor Borden fell, a Mauser bullet piercing his heart. Lieut. Burch and four troopers followed themselves in advance of the other Canadians, with the Boers in front and behind them. The Boers called to them to surrender, but the five plucky Canadians refused to surrender, and kept the 40 Boers at bay. Two rifles choked, yet the remaining three continued to keep the Boers off. Then Lieut. Burch received a wound in the left knee. He continued to fire, and was in the act of raising his rifle when a Mauser bullet hit him in the side, causing a fatal wound. But the Boer who committed the deed also fired his last shot, as he was knocked over at the same time."

"One of the remaining four men—Mulloy, of Ottawa—raised his head, and immediately a bullet carried away one eye and part of his nose. Poor fellow, he may lose the sight of both eyes. Corporal Price was just an instant too late in firing at the Boer who caused Mulloy's wound, but he prevented him firing another—in fact, or ever again. We buried him and his chum side by side, monuments to Canadian valor and pluck with that of the Liberator's crew. The death of these two young officers, Lieut. Borden had returned to camp only the night before. Lieut. Burch had been on outpost duty for days and was on the point of returning to camp, but at the sight of preparations for the fight he joined his troops to see the fray. A slight turn in the current of events would have prevented them going to the fight."

"Next day we brought the two bodies into camp, and at 8:45 p.m. the burial took place. It was a very impressive ceremony. The night was intensely dark, and about a dozen candle lanterns carried by the attending officers, lighted up the gloom. The weird scene was the perfect embodiment of a dream, or a scene one would read of and consider it imaginary. The officers stood about the grave, with lanterns, and the men silently pushed each other into a hollow square around the grave. It seemed as though so many spectres and not men of flesh and blood were moving about and brushing past each other. The voice of the chaplain broke the enchantment, as he read aloud the burial service, and as he closed the Great Book a star shot from the sky and illuminated the dark surroundings. After all present had joined in singing 'Rock of Ages,' the fatigue party covered from view all that was mortal of two brave, bright young Canadian fighters."

REAR-ADMIRAL SICARD DEAD.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy at 9 a.m. to-day at his summer home at Westernville."

## Salisbury's Return

Speculation as to His Probable Decision Regarding the Chinese Question.

It Is Generally Believed That He Will Support the German Emperor.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "Lord Salisbury's return is awaited by politicians and leader writers as the signal for the dissolution of parliament and the revival of activity in diplomacy. The prime minister may have the holiday journey, but he can never risk the responsibility of office. Lord Salisbury has been in daily communication with the foreign office while in the Vosges. If he had been too ill to conduct foreign relations, Mr. Balfour would have been in Downing street instead of playing golf at Northwick."

"Lord Salisbury has been brooding over China and South Africa in his retirement just as he does when he is at his home in Hatfield, and if he has seemed sluggish in dealing with either question it has probably been because he has not believed that the time for effective action has come. His return will not alter the situation unless he is prepared either to dissolve parliament or to take a more active interest in the China question than he has displayed hitherto. In case he will not share his secrets with either his colleagues or the daily press, current belief points to British support of the German Emperor in China, but there is no direct evidence that he has committed himself to any policy much less to the four conditions of peace which Li Hung Chang has been informed Germany has imposed."

"The more probable explanation of his course is that he has preferred to remain in the background, allow Russia and Germany to make the first moves in the most difficult problem to play and that he will now take a more active part and attempt to bring those powers together and prevent the occupation of Manchuria by the Czar's troops."

"The excitement over the approach of the election is increasing daily. Liberals in touch with Mr. H. Gladstone are expecting a dissolution within a fortnight. Unionists are more reticent, but the lists of candidates on their side are nearly complete, and the party is fully prepared for an immediate appeal to the country. President Kruger's flight has facilitated this policy. It is still an open question whether he will sail for Europe or remain at Lorenzo Marquet. But in either event he will leave his followers free to give up their hopeless struggle and disband."

RESUMING BUSINESS.

Rough Element at Galveston Is Kept in Check and Merchants Are Preparing to Reopen.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 13.—Although this city appears to be desolate, the authorities and the commercial and industrial interests are getting their forces to work, and a state of order has been made toward the resumption of business on a moderate scale."

The presence of troops has had a beneficial effect upon the criminal classes, and apprehension of a brief but desperate reign of anarchy now no longer exists. The saloons have at least been closed, and the streets are free from the drunken and disorderly element."

The further ruins are dug into the greater becomes the increase in the list of those who perished as their houses tumbled about their heads. On the lower beach yesterday a searching party found a score of corpses within a small area, going to show that the bulwark of debris which lies straight across the island corner, and which has been the cause of so many deaths, is being buried under a mass of rubble. It will be many days yet before all the floating bodies have been found. All along the beach they are being constantly washed up. Whether these are those which were swept out into the gulf and drowned, or are simply the remains of those who were cast into the sea to guard against pestilence, there is no means of knowing. In any event the Associated Press correspondent, in a trip across the bay yesterday, counted his seven bodies in the waves, among horses and cattle, the stench from which was unbearable."

A SMART PASSAGE.

(Associated Press.)

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—Almost a record trip from the eastern coast was made by the large steamer Bosnia, which has arrived, 47 days and 10 hours from Philadelphia. She belongs to the Hamburg-American line, and has been chartered by the German government."

WILL VISIT EUROPE.

Kruger Has Obtained Leave of Absence for Six Months.

Lorenzo Marquet, Sept. 12.—Former President Kruger arrived here last evening. He obtained formal leave of absence for six months, ostensibly to go to Europe to work for intervention. Mr. Scheikberger was appointed acting president to serve during Mr. Kruger's absence. Gen. French has occupied Barberton."

COAL FAMINE IN NEW YORK.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 14.—The Herald says: "New York city is face to face with a coal famine, which may result to the old inhabitants the coal strike of 1873, when the anthracite cost the consumer \$12 and \$14 a ton. This city, of all others, will bear the brunt of any coal famine which the labor trouble may develop. The amount of coal now in the hands of the New York dealers, on the way to the city and in the hands of the coal companies above ground is estimated at only 45 days' supply, which means about 1,125,000 tons."

## EXPEDITION A FIASCO.

Party Formed to Go to Siberia Pass Through Thrilling Experiences.

"The syndicate expedition which came north this spring in the steamship Samoa with a concession from the Russian government to prospect a thousand miles of the Siberian coast is a thrilling fiasco," says a Cape Nome correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"The Samoa recently came into port with thirty or more Russians aboard practically the prisoners of seven Americans. Arriving here the vessel was placed in charge of American soldiers and later the sensational situation was investigated here by Col. Evans and Lieut. Jarvis, of the United States treasury department."

"As a result the Cosacks will be sent back to Russia, while the Americans will return to San Francisco in the Samoa. The whole affair will be reported to the authorities at Washington City and correspondence will probably be opened at once with the Russian government to ascertain what Russia's future position will be in regard to American concessions."

"Last winter George D. Roberts, a San Francisco mining man, visited the large European cities and succeeded in interesting French and English capital in a project to thoroughly prospect the coast of Siberia. Fooling issues with a Russian syndicate represented by Col. Woularsky, a concession was secured from the Russian government of 1,000 miles of coast."

"The steamer Samoa was purchased and the expedition was outfitted in San Francisco, among those actively composing it being Mr. Roberts, the organizer; Mr. Dufoureaux, civil engineer, representing Woularsky; John A. White, a London capitalist, and a corps of mining experts. The Americans aboard numbered eight."

"The Samoa, Capt. Johnson, left San Francisco June 8th, and after stopping at Plover bay long enough to land a party of prospectors, came on to Nome, arriving July 6th. After a few days here, during which time the nature of the Samoa's business was kept very quiet, the vessel sailed for the Siberian coast. About two weeks later she again showed up in the roadstead and there were rumors current that all was not serene. While no member of the expedition is known to have said anything there was talk of dissensions between Mr. Roberts and Dufoureaux."

It was even said that a party of Cosacks, who had been taken along ostensibly as laborers, had fired upon the American flag."

"None of these rumors, however, could be authenticated, and the Samoa put to sea once more, still surrounded by a haze of mystery. It was stated that the Samoa would be gone until September 1st. When, therefore, she returned to Nome for the third time on August 21st it was pretty generally surmised that more trouble had broken out. It developed that when the Samoa was off the coast of Siberia the Russian transport Yakout was sighted and hailed about thirty Russians were transferred from the transport to the Samoa. Dufoureaux said the Russians were laborers, but as soon as they were aboard he volunteered the information that he had now thirty armed Cosacks at his back and proposed to depose Mr. Roberts as head of the expedition. He also disclosed the fact that not only was he the representative of the Russian syndicate of which Col. Woularsky was the head, but was also an agent of the Russian government, and that the Cosacks aboard were soldiers, some of whom were clothed with administrative powers."

"The Americans armed themselves that night and while a majority of the Russians were asleep below posted themselves in positions of advantage. Two armed men were placed on the bridge, one at the bow, another at the stern and others took their stand at such places as offered good opportunity for effective shooting. The Samoa was then headed for American waters. When Dufoureaux learned that he had been outwitted he was furious, but by that time the vessel was beyond Russian jurisdiction and Captain Johnson, backed by the resolute Americans, asserted his full authority as commander of the steamer. On board the steamer San Pedro, which bears this letter to the Post-Intelligencer, is Mr. White, of London, who will go on to Washington to make a report of the affair. It is believed here that some international complications may arise as a result of the trouble."

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI

Leaves Christiana for Italy—Serenaded by Students.

Christiana, Sept. 12.—The Duke of Abruzzi, head of the Arctic exploration expedition on the Stella Polare, was the recipient of a splendid popular tribute in Christiana. Last evening the students organized a grand torchlight procession. The streets were thronged with singing thousands."

At the official reception earlier in the day Dr. Nansen spoke, saying that the Duke of Abruzzi had not only renewed the noble tradition of Italy, but had given the youth of all nations a noble example."

At 11 p.m. the Duke started for Italy, intending to return in about a fortnight. He was accompanied to the railway station by Dr. Nansen."

The New York Evening Post says: "Definite negotiations towards placing a German government loan in this city were conducted to-day by a London banking house with important consequences. Pending investigation, the firm having the matter in charge decline to go into particulars. The loan will be in the form of treasury notes or bonds of the German Empire. The issue will probably reach \$25,000,000, the amount quoted in London as representing the probable cost of fitting out the German expedition and carrying on the invasion of China."

It is possible to diagnose pulmonary consumption and some other diseases of the chest more satisfactorily, and at an earlier stage of the disease, by means of the X-rays than it is possible with the stethoscope."

## Bodies Under Wreckage

Remains of Several Hundred Persons Still Buried in Ruins at Galveston.

There Is a Scarcity of Material With Which to Build Houses.

(Associated Press.)

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the general committee yesterday Hon. Joseph Lee Jameson, state revenue agent, appeared as a special commission from Governor Sayers. He stated that 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 meet the governor. This committee will leave here for Austin this afternoon."

After the adjournment of the general committee the committee on correspondence sent the following telegram:

"Galveston, Texas, Sept. 14.—To the Associated Press, Memphis, Tenn.—Our most urgent present needs are disinfectants, lime, cement, gasoline stoves, gas line, charcoal furnaces and charcoal. Nearby towns also may send bread. The remainder of our wants, money, will be most available because we can make purchases from time to time with more discretion than miscellaneous contributions would afford. We have to hope that we are bringing order out of chaos and again offer our profound gratitude for the assistance so far received."

(Signed) W. G. Jones, Mayor; M. Lasker, J. D. Skinner, C. H. McMaster, K. G. Lowe, Clarence Owsley, committee."

Mr. Lasker said that there was a great scarcity of material in the city to make the buildings habitable, and that prices had been greatly advanced on the small stocks remaining. He said a barrel of cement, which ordinarily sold for \$2, has been advanced to \$8."

The Mexican Cable Company has got both ends of its cable and expects to establish communication via the City of Mexico this evening. The Western Union has succeeded in getting up a temporary wire but last night the wire was cut down in several places by persons who, it is supposed, thought it was a stray wire. The Postal Company hopes to get its wire working this afternoon."

The first message was sent out of Galveston yesterday afternoon 4:15 o'clock over a wire of the Western Union Co. The company has laid a cable across the channel and through it they transmitted the message."

Last night a special train of tentage and supplies arrived from St. Louis at Houston, and the contents will be forwarded by water to-day. The work of disposing of the dead continues. Several hundred bodies are still buried beneath the wreckage. Thirty-two sand mounds marked with small boards on the beach near 26th street, tell where about 75 bodies have been laid to rest. In the extreme western part of the city about sixty bodies were deposited with the wreckage of the homes of the victims."

Relief for Sufferers.

San Francisco, Sept. 14.—The total amount subscribed in this city to the Galveston relief fund is now about \$11,500. Los Angeles has raised over \$4,000, and other cities and towns are contributing liberally. The work of providing food and clothing has already been dispatched and four others will be added to the Santa Fe train before it leaves the State."

CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Conservative Protest Against Administration of Law by Nationalists.

(Associated Press.)

Havana, Sept. 14.—There has been considerable talk among the Conservative Fusionists' leagues about not going to the polls on the election for delegates to the forthcoming constitutional convention. To-day, however, they say they have decided to vote."

The reason originally given against such a course was the threats of violence alleged to have been made by the revolutionary element in several towns of Havana province. Threats likely to frighten their constituents into remaining at home on election day. The Conservatives now claim that the National Party has secured an unfair advantage from the fact that the principal members of the government belong to its ranks, and from the further fact that the election law, though excellent in itself, is unfairly administered by the Nationalists."

WILL EXAMINE ALL VESSELS.

New Regulations Respecting Steamers From Alaskan Waters.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, Sept. 14.—Hereafter all vessels returning from Alaska, no matter from what port, must call for health inspection either at the Port Townsend quarantine station or upon the United States health office at Seattle. Orders to this effect were received yesterday from the United States Surgeon-General at Washington."

Heretofore the quarantine regulations required that Nome vessels should call at the Port Townsend quarantine, but now, in view of the recent discovery of a case of smallpox on one of the regular south-western Alaska liners, the Surgeon-General has decided to make the regulations applicable to all vessels returning from Alaskan waters."

Automobiles on Ormond Beach, Fla., have become very popular with the winter residents of the "Land of Flowers." The beach is 40 miles long and presents a broad stretch of adamantine sand, on which a speed of 20 miles an hour is easily attained."

A cloud of bugs was recently responsible for the calling out of the French department. The bugs were gathered around the steeple of the Fourth Presbyterian church in such numbers and at such a distance from the ground that a passer-by took them for smoke and sent in an alarm."