

# APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE

## City of Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico, Almost Wiped Out of Existence on Saturday.

# THE DEAD NUMBER SEVERAL THOUSANDS

### Not a Single Dwelling or Business House Has Escaped Uninjured—Damage to Property Estimated at \$10,000,000.

# THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY A HURRICANE

### Heart-Rending Scenes During the Work of Rescue—Many of the Survivors Are Left Without Food and Clothing.

(Associated Press.)  
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 10.—From six hundred to one thousand persons killed; a city almost in ruins; the wharves entirely gone; every ocean steamer stranded; death and destruction on every hand; and a money loss that cannot yet be estimated, are the results of the appalling calamity that has befallen Galveston.

The great storm has left her helpless and her stricken people are compelled to appeal to the outside for aid.

An accurate account of the dead is impossible now, and the real number killed in the storm will probably never be known. No one attempts to estimate the damage to the business and residence property.

The fine steamer Alamo lies upon the top of the Mallory wharf and a big cotton-laden English steamer was driven ashore. Other vessels are aground in different parts of the bay, some hopelessly wrecked.

Yesterday morning a boat was chartered to run to Texas City, and on this the Houston Post correspondent had to leave hurriedly. But from what he saw and heard from some of the leading business men he can assure the public that the people of Galveston need immediate relief. The object in sending to Texas City is to get into touch with the outside world and let it know that a stricken city was in misfortune, and ask the people of the country to send food, clothing and water.

The waterworks are in ruins and the cisterns all blown away or filled with salt water, so that the lack of water is one of the most serious of the present troubles. Ruin is everywhere. Electric light and telegraph poles are nearly all prostrated, and the streets are littered with the timbers, slate, glass and every conceivable character of debris.

There is hardly a habitable house in the city, and nearly every business house has been badly damaged. The school buildings were unroofed and badly wrecked. Fine churches are in ruins. Elevators and warehouses are unfit for use, and the electric light plant and the cotton factory have collapsed.

From Tremont to Sixth street and thence to the beach not a vestige of a residence is to be seen. In the business section of the city the water was from three to ten feet deep in the street. Stocks of all kinds, including food stuffs, are total losses.

While the Post correspondent was in Galveston on Saturday night it was a common sight for him to see women and children emerging from their homes dazed and bleeding, the women sometimes wading neck deep with babies in their arms.

The city is cut off entirely from the world so far as a wire communication is concerned. In sailing from the city yesterday the Post correspondent used a strong glass, but could see nothing of any of the bridges which had connected the island with the mainland. Where one bridge should have been a big ocean vessel lay stranded.

At Texas City the wharves were destroyed and the water front for a mile was littered with ruins. Much of the debris had been blown from Galveston. At Texas City three lives were lost.

The storm commenced raging between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and by noon the waters from the Gulf had inundated the island, and as far inland as Twelfth street here in Galveston. From there the waters gradually encroached farther inland, rising about 15 inches an hour. At 6 p.m. there was 36 inches of water in the lobbies of Tremont hotel, the highest point in the city. At 9 o'clock the water on Market street was level with the seats of the street cars.

After that it gradually receded, but the wind was cyclonic in its force. It

reached a velocity of 84 miles an hour, and then the instruments in the government observatory were wrecked.

As soon as daylight came and fury of wind had abated, the work of rescue and searching for the dead commenced. In one room the reporter counted seven dead bodies. The Tremont hotel has been made a rendezvous for the living.

Later Particulars.  
Dallas, Texas, Sept. 10.—A special to the News from Houston, says: "Additional particulars of the storm at Galveston show that about 1,500 persons were drowned and \$10,000,000 worth of property destroyed."

"There is not a building in the city that was not damaged to some extent. All the bath houses on the beach were destroyed and their attendants drowned. The Sealy hospital was destroyed and most of the patients drowned. The main elevators were destroyed, one of them containing 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. The Ball High school and the Rosenberg school buildings were destroyed, and many persons who had taken refuge in them killed. Eight big steamships in port were all wrecked."

"All three railroad bridges and the county bridge across to the mainland at Virginia point were swept away and the bridge tenders and their families drowned.

"The loss of life and property is simply appalling.

"The entire island was submerged and the water was eight feet deep on Tremont avenue, probably the highest point in the city."

Death Roll Increasing.  
Dallas, Tex., Sept. 10.—Houston and the Texas Central Railroad officials at noon received bulletins from their general offices in Texas that the loss of life would reach 3,000 in Galveston.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas relief forces near Galveston and along the coast telegraphed at noon that the loss of life will not be less than 5,000, and might reach 10,000.

Work of Rescue.  
Galveston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The work of rescuing the wounded and dying from the ruins of their homes uncovered some terrible scenes. Screaming women, bruised and bleeding, some of them bearing the lifeless forms of children in their arms; men broken-hearted and sobbing, bewailing the loss of their wives and children; streets filled with floating rubbish mingling with the bodies of victims of the storm, were the sights witnessed.

While the rescuers reached the city hall there were congregated fully 700 people, most of whom were more or less injured. One man reported the loss of fifty lives in the building from which he had escaped. He himself was severely injured about the head.

Two Towns Escaped.  
Beaumont, Tex., Sept. 10.—The towns of Sabine Pass and Port Arthur, news from which has been anxiously awaited, passed through the terrific storm of Saturday virtually unscathed.

At Sabine Pass the water reached a depth of about three feet, but only small buildings near the water front were swept away.

The only dead are two white men who were on the jetties when the storm came up. The life-saving crew were unable to reach them.

There is considerable damage at Sabine Bay, water rising into the streets. It will be about ten days before trains can be run through.

**GALVESTON.**  
Mr. William Christie Gives a Description of the Ill-Fated City.  
Mr. Wm. Christie, manager of the C. P. R. telegraph, writes:  
I lived in Galveston in '83 and '84, and at that time it was a city of some 35,000 inhabitants. It was the most beautiful city in Texas, the streets being lined to a large extent with oleander and other flowering trees. It is a very wealthy place, an enormous shipping trade being done. It is built on a low, sandy island, and

is about three miles from the mainland, being connected by four bridges. The fate which has overtaken it has been caused by the hurricane banking the waters of the gulf up on the island. A rise of a few feet, probably four or five, will flood a great many of the streets. The Tremont hotel, on Tremont avenue, is in the heart of the business portion of the city, and from there to the beach a distance of fully two miles, a considerable extent of which is covered with business houses; a still greater portion thickly built up with handsome residences, and the balance with residences not so thickly planted. At the beach is a fine, large wooden hotel, the Beach hotel, a resort noted throughout the south. This must have been destroyed. Over the waters of the gulf, built on piles, are large bathing houses, restaurants, etc., which have all been destroyed. The beach is a noted surf bathing resort, exposed to the full fury of hundreds and hundreds of miles of open water, and even on calm days the surf rolls in six or eight feet high. During this hurricane it must have been terrific.

It does not seem possible that the loss of life can be limited to 1,500, as there was absolutely no high ground for the people to go to. It seems to me that a loss of 10,000 or 12,000 lives should be nearer the mark. The loss of the fresh water cisterns and destruction of the water works is an appalling calamity, the extent of which Victorians can hardly realize. Up to about 1890 all efforts to discover fresh water by artesian boring had proved abortive. Then, however, were sunk to a depth of 2,500 and 3,000 feet, with nothing but brackish water available. All the fresh water was caught during the rainy season from the roofs of the buildings and stored in large cisterns. During a drought it was consequently very precious. Around about 1890 a young engineer discovered an underground water flowing through the sand some distance out on the island. He dammed this underground stream and the city was able from it to get a very good supply of fresh water. Now, water will have to be brought in from the mainland, and a little thought will enable people to grasp some of the difficulties of this phase of the situation.

**HE MET MR. CHAMBERLAIN.**  
Dr. Parkin Tells of His Interview With Colonial Secretary.

(Associated Press.)  
Toronto, Sept. 10.—Dr. Parkin, principal of Upper Canada college, returned to the city on Saturday after three months' sojourn in England. He met Hon. Mr. Chamberlain and Hon. Jno. Morley, both of whom impressed him very much. He regards the colonial secretary as a man who has the courage of his convictions. In conversation with him, Dr. Parkin says Mr. Chamberlain strongly expressed the opinion that the colonies themselves should now decide upon whether further step should be taken in the direction of national consolidation. "Canada and Australia need not be least afraid of anything like dictation from England in this matter," said Dr. Parkin. Mr. Morley was much interested in Canada, and was advised to visit the Dominion by Dr. Parkin in order to become better acquainted with it.

**CANADIAN BRIEFS.**

(Associated Press.)  
Montreal, Sept. 10.—Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, headquarters in this city, has notified the cities of Ottawa, Quebec and Hull of an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. in insurance rates. The action is said to be due to non-fulfillment of certain obligations regarding property apparatus to protect property from fire.

Sir Charles Tupper, George E. Foster and Hugh J. Macdonald will address a meeting of English electors in Windsor this evening. Sir Charles and Mr. Foster are very hopeful of the results in the Maritime provinces. Hugh J. Macdonald says the Conservatives will carry every seat from the Great Lakes to the Pacific Coast.

Waterloo, Sept. 10.—Archdeacon Lindsay, formerly rector of Waterloo Anglican church, is dead, aged 90 years. He was a native of Ontario, and while ascending in an elevator at the Protestant hospital this morning, Maud Cornish, eighteen years old, an employee of the hospital, jumped off and was instantly killed, being crushed between the elevator and the floor.

**A COMMERCIAL COURSE.**  
Examinations in St. Ann's School Begin To-Day and Extend to October First.

Upon repeated requests for notice of class examination for admittance, those in charge of St. Ann's commercial course announce that such examination begins on this date and extends to October first. An English education is necessary for a stenographer, and it is considered unwise to take a course without the same. Those manifestly disqualified will not be admitted to begin with the arrangement that instruction in punctuation, spelling, grammar, etc., is to be received daily, all must pass in these subjects or no certificate is granted. Only graduates from a thorough English course before entering receive an "A" certificate.

While an entrance examination may, perhaps, frighten away some who would otherwise enter, such a requirement recommends itself to every student and the business community.

Weiler Bros. have just completed a useful department for the bookkeeping class of this course. The present well-fitted little bank, with its wickets for teller, etc., its cash or college currency and other furnishings are all sufficient to enable the dullest student to understand the use of drafts, cheques, etc., as regards practical bookkeeping, and assist in making young people careful and accurate in counting money. The best and latest voucher system is used in the course, and all modern styles are fully taught, viz., the twelve column journal, loose ledger method, general entry ledger, etc.

The school admits only young ladies, boys under 14 years are sometimes admitted and taught separately, but at present few are able to enter. Pupils are received at any time, but for convenience September, November, January and April are the regular entrance months.

No distinction is made on points of religion, and it speaks well for the well-balanced authority of the institution that fully one-half of the pupils are not adherents of the Catholic church.

# Will They Withdraw?

## Powers Are Striving to Reach a Settlement Regarding Troops in Peking.

## Germany Will Not Evacuate and Is Preparing for Operations Against Chinese.

London, Sept. 8.—With the exception of the statement already cabled, that the foreign office sides with the powers discommenancing the immediate evacuation of Peking, there is a lack of reliable information as to how the dilemma of Peking will be solved. Most statements are started merely with the object of eliciting facts.

The Associated Press learns from a well-informed quarter that as soon as the Chinese government appoints tolerable commissioners with serious instructions, they will find Great Britain ready to respond.

Washington, it is now conceded, is for the moment the centre of diplomatic activity, and it is now from there is eagerly scanned, and the latest Associated Press exposition of the policy of the United States in the matter is welcomed as likely to be acceptable as finally disposing of the unfounded suspicion that the Russian scheme was promulgated with the approval of the United States administration.

The Compromise.  
Paris, Sept. 8.—France is in a dilemma. Russia's proposition to withdraw from Peking has resolved into a problem for her which French statesmen are now tackling very gingerly. The complete withdrawal from Peking after careful consideration is now deemed to be altogether in line with France's interests, and her views as to the best and most effective method of dealing with the Empress Dowager and her clique of advisers.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns authoritatively that Germany, replying to the Russo-American advice to withdraw her troops from Peking, has sent Russia detailed reasons why this seems inappropriate and calculated to prolong instead of shorten the war. A member of the United States embassy here told the correspondent of the Associated Press that all the powers, with the exception of Germany, are willing to make peace with China, and they will recognize Li Hung Chang as China's representative.

Preparing to Withdraw.  
Washington, Sept. 8.—Orders have been cabled to Gen. Chaffee to prepare his force for withdrawal from Peking.

Further than that the war department has taken steps to have at Taku a sufficient number of United States transports to remove the troops to the Philippines as soon as they reach that port.

These orders are preparatory and do not necessarily indicate that the government has decided upon an immediate withdrawal from China. It is simply placing itself in a position to carry out the pledge conveyed in the reply to the Russian note.

It is felt that the time has arrived for compromise propositions as between the Russian and German designs in China, and such propositions now form the substance of nearly all the diplomatic exchanges which are in daily progress. The continuance of quiet at Peking tending to reassure the Chinese officials is believed to be rapidly hastening negotiations to a settlement. There is the best reason to believe that were the Chinese government once assured of the personal safety of its members, were relieved of a fear of dismemberment of China and the menace of a large force in the capital, the Imperial court, including the Emperor and Empress Dowager, would lose no time in returning to Peking and opening negotiations for a settlement. Hence the suggestion has been thrown out that the allied forces in Peking be reduced to a number sufficient to ensure the immediate safety of the legations while the remaining forces retire beyond the walled city, perhaps to Tien Tsin, and the progress of negotiations seem to warrant it.

Another Expedition.  
Tien Tsin, Aug. 30, via Shanghai, Sept. 7.—United States Minister Conger is said to insist that Earl Li Hung Chang shall be allowed to proceed to Peking for a conference. Orders have been received from Washington that 3,000 American troops shall be divided between Peking, Tien Tsin and Taku for the winter. Plentiful supplies are arriving and are rapidly forwarded to Peking. The Germans are taking the initiative for the organization of an allied force for active operations in the Chi Li province and the various commanders have been requested to co-operate and to designate their quota of troops before the arrival of Count von Waldersee. The diplomatic situation in Peking is becoming complicated and a majority of the commanders, including Gen. Chaffee, are to have referred the proposition to their governments. The purpose of the force is not clearly understood, but one object of its formation is believed to be an expedition against Pao Ting Fu, where the Chinese are reported to be massing.

London, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch from Berlin says Great Britain and Germany have agreed not to evacuate Peking until full satisfaction for the recent outrages has been obtained.

Received Credentials.  
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It is intimated that similar powers have been conferred on the Chinese ministers at other capitals, and their credentials are such as will satisfy the European governments.

Earl Li's Powers.  
Washington, Sept. 10.—The Chinese minister has received an Imperial edict conferring on Li Hung Chang extraordinary power for the complete settlement of Chinese trouble. It gives him authority to make any terms of peace to his own discretion without consulting them to the Emperor. This is unusual authority, and is said at the Chinese legation to meet all the objections heretofore raised as to his power to negotiate for peace. The edict is dated two weeks ago, but has just been forwarded from Li Hung Chang.

Will Produce the Emperor.  
Peking, Aug. 31, via Shanghai, Sept. 8.—It is unofficially but reliably stated that Prince Ching will produce the Emperor. The situation seems to hinge upon this.

Prince Ching can discover the Emperor, His Majesty's rule will probably be re-established, as there is no other likely candidate. Prince Ching comes under the Imperial edict, and two other leading Chiuans will be deputed to assist the negotiations for a settlement, one of whom will probably be Li Hung Chang.

The British, the Americans, the Japanese and the Russians are posting proclamations defining the jurisdiction of their respective districts for the preservation of order, promising protection to the inhabitants and inviting a resumption of business for the purpose of restoring confidence. The streets, however, are still deserted.

A scarcity of food seems inevitable owing to the fact that no produce is arriving. The various generals have accordingly informed their governments, and recommended a partial withdrawal of troops before winter should set in because of difficulty of provisioning them and because, in their opinion, a larger force is unnecessary.

Japanese Official Killed.  
Peking, Aug. 26, via Shanghai, Sept. 8.—A member of the Japanese legation, guided by the secretary of the Tami Li Yamen, yesterday found a body outside the southeast gate which was identified as that of Sugiyama Akira, the chamberlain of the Japanese legation, who was murdered by Chinese in June last. The body was cremated and the ashes prepared for shipment.

Yesterday a conference arranged the triumphant march to the palace in the following order: Russians and Japanese, 400 each; British, American and French, 400 each; German, 250, and the Austrians, the Italians and the marine detachments. They will enter the city at 8 o'clock in the morning and will be dismounted except the generals and their staff.

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On September 1st the Imperial grand secretary and member of the Tung Li Yamen, whose name is given as Koo, which is not intelligible, conversed with Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, with the result that Prince Ching was expected in Peking on September 3rd. This visit and that to the Spanish minister were believed to be preliminary to the opening of peace negotiations.

A week earlier the generals and ministers had been discussing the advisability of destroying the Forbidden City, because the Chinese had failed to make peace overtures. The Russians strongly favored its destruction, but the others delayed action in order to consult with their governments.

The British have seized Fenc Tai, an important railway station and strategic position south of Peking.

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The same reasons which existed in 1896 for the condemnation of the Conservative party exist to-day. In a more aggressive form there is the same deliberate attempt to debauch Quebec. Sir Charles is again appealing to the prejudices of the French-Canadian.

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**CASTORIA**  
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STRENGTHENS THE STOMACH PURIFIES THE BLOOD HEALS WEAK LUNGS.

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