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BOOM PAUL HAS FLED TO COAST

A Dispatch From Lorenzo Marquez Reports the Arrival There of President Kruger.

BOTHA OPPOSED TO GUERRILLA WARFARE

But He Was Over-Ruled by Members of the Council of War—Washington Officials Think Boer Resistance to Great Britain Is Over.

(Associated Press.)
Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 12.—President Kruger arrived here last night.
Leaving the Transvaal.
Washington, Sept. 12.—The following dispatch has been received by the war department from the United States army officer who accompanied the Boers in the campaign as military observer:
"Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 12.—Events have required the departure of attaches from the Transvaal. Request instructions. (Signed) Reichmann."
This message is interpreted at the department to mean the complete collapse of Boer resistance to England.
Capt. Reichmann has been cabled permission to start at once for the United States.
Guerrilla Warfare.
New York, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The Boers

have decided to make a formal declaration of guerrilla warfare. Gen. Botha is understood to have dissented from this, but according to information received by British officials he was overruled by the other members of the council of war."
"The Newscrip, in Belfast, learns, through a refugee from the Boers, that President Kruger was at Nelspruit on Saturday, and that President Steyn, Viljoen, Christian Botha, Fourmair and Delarey were with him. Lucas Meyer has been deposed from his command but remains Mr. Kruger's military adviser."
"President Kruger is said to be feeble and apparently takes little interest in the military movements. He remains in his railway carriage, constantly reading Pearnis. It is believed that his ultimate intention is to take flight towards Koomat Poort."

Death and Desolation

Further Details Regarding the Damage Done by Hurricane on Coast of Texas.

The Wind Travelled One Hundred Miles an Hour at Height of the Storm.

Shocking Story of Robbery and Mutilation From Galveston, Texas.

Negroes Out the Fingers From Corpes to Obtain Possession of Rings.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 10.—The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received last night. James C. Timmins, of Houston, general superintendent of the National Compress Company, arrived here at 8 o'clock from Galveston. After remaining through the hurricane on Saturday, he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgan's Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmins said, was the worst ever known. The estimates made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, had been destroyed. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

The city, Mr. Timmins avers, is a complete wreck, so far as he could see from the water front and from the Tremont hotel. Water was blown over the island by the hurricane, the wind blowing at the rate of 80 miles an hour, straight from the Gulf, and forcing the sea water before it in big waves. The gale was a steady one, the heart of it striking the city about 5 o'clock Saturday evening and continuing without intermission until midnight, when it abated somewhat, although it continued to blow all night.

Of his own knowledge, Mr. Timmins knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, although he heard of many residences being
Carried Away With Inmates.
The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant at 2100 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three-story building was blown down and nine men, prominent citizens, were killed.
Along the water front, the damage was very great. The roofs had been blown from all the elevators, and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides and were

the whole of Texas City had been blown away and a number of lives lost. Six women are known by Mr. England to have been drowned, and he said that many others lost their lives.
At Walter half the houses in the town were demolished. Not a house in the town of Chapel Hill escaped damage, and many were demolished. Business houses also suffered, and a fine gin is a complete wreck.
At Brenham the court house was nearly wrecked, and the city hall completely so. Every business house and residence suffered to a greater or less extent. The fire apparatus is
Under the Ruins
of the city hall, and a guard is maintained for fire duty.
At Guston stores were unroofed and residences destroyed. At the Baptist church was totally wrecked, and several residences unroofed. At Eagle Lake the damage amounts to \$250,000 to the river, and cotton crops and to residences. At Altair fruit trees were blown out of the ground and residences levelled. At Rosenberg, in addition to the damage to residences, the opera house and the Baptist church were wrecked. Several persons were injured, Mrs. Coats, an aged lady, probably fatally. Three persons were killed in the county near here, namely, Rev. Mr. Watson, Mrs. L. J. Cantrell and a man named Herman. Many houses were unroofed at Lexington and their contents ruined by the rain. Forty-two dwelling houses were wrecked at Wallace.

At Fulshear 50 houses were blown down. One person was killed near the town by a falling house. At Richmond three negroes were killed by the collapse of a church, and three persons were killed near there.
The town of Alvin is practically demolished. Hitchcock has suffered severely from the storm, while the town of Alta Loma is reported without a house standing. The town of Pearl has lost one-half of its buildings.
Mr. Joyce, another refugee from Galveston, makes the following statement: "I have no idea how many lives were lost, but think there will be several thousand deaths reported, besides many people whom we will know nothing about. I am going back to Galveston in 1875, but that one, had as it was, was nothing in comparison with Saturday's. The gulf and bay are full of wreckage of every description, and it seems as if every frame house in the town must have been blown down and knocked to pieces, judging from the amount of driftwood that is floating about. I am going back to Galveston just as soon as I can, to find my sister's body and that of her children."

The Wreck of Galveston.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man, and correspondent of the Associated Press, in that city, who reached Houston today, after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston.
"One of the most awful tragedies of modern times has visited Galveston. The city is in ruins and the dead will number probably 1,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens committee to get in touch with the outside world and help out for help. Previous to that the nearness of which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the Gulf of Mexico being wrecked."
"When I left Galveston, shortly before noon yesterday, the people were organizing for a general burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster."
"The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity, and by a flood which turned the city into a sea of water. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour, when the measuring instruments blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum."
"The storm began at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the Gulf and the tide was very high. While the storm in the Gulf piled the water up on the beach side of the city, the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city. Amounting to it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families
Fleeing to Dwellings
in higher portion of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black and white. The winds were rising constantly, and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast. Very few if any buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable or dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to see the work of the tempest and floods, they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In three blocks from avenue N to avenue P, on Tremont street, I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.
"The whole of the business front for three blocks on the Gulf front is stripped of all vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest."
"The first glance over the city showed that the largest structures suffered the greatest. The Orphans' Home fell. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained. Of the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved. The

Did Women's Home, on Rosenberg avenue, collapsed and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is
A Mass of Wreckage.
The Ball High school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.
"By three o'clock the waters of the Bay and Gulf met and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go out on the streets was to court death. The wind was then at a cyclone velocity, roofs, poles and walls were falling and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and water rose steadily from dark until 1:45 Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in a trap."
"The highest portion of the city was four or five feet under water, while the greater majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown, to remain was to court death in the wreckage. "Such a night of agony has seldom been equalled. At 1:45 a.m., within 20 minutes, the water had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. At the forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters, which gave them no protection against the tempest or the floods."
"No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan Asylum, down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile! The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the
Wreck of Great Warehouses.
The elevators lost all their super-works and their stocks are damaged by water.
"The life saving station at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay fourteen miles to Texas City. I saw Capt. Haines yesterday, and he told me his wife and one of his crew were drowned.
"The shores of Texas City contain enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and dead which the storm cast up, at Texas City, caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water yesterday."
"In the business portion of the city two large brick blocks—one occupied by Knapp Bros. and the other by the Cotton Exchange—were standing. There were about 15 persons. Most of them escaped. Up to the time I left Galveston three dead had been taken from the ruins. How many more corpses there are will not be known until the search is finished. The bodies of many of the cotton bales were found in the water. The cotton mills, the Bargin factory, the gas works, the electric works, and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are wrecked or crippled. The food left a slime about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals, there is danger of pestilence.
"Eight ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendall Castle was carried over the water to Texas City. The Norwegian steamer Gylde is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was swirled around through the west bay.
Crushed Through the Bay Bridges, and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridge. The steamer Taunton was carried across Pelican Point, and is stranded about ten miles up the east bay. The Maloy steamer Alamo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican flats and against the bow of the British steamer Red Cross, which had previously been hurled there. The stern of the Alamo is stove in, and the bow of the Red Cross is crushed.
"Down the channel to the jetties two other ocean steamers lie grounded. Some schooners, barges, and smaller craft are strewn bottom side up along the slips of the piers. The tug Louise, of the Houston Direct Navigation Company, is a wreck.
"It will take a week to tabulate the deaths and approximate the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty. For ten miles inland from the shore it is a common sight to see small craft, such as steam launches, schooners and oyster stions. The life boats of the life-saving station were carried half a mile inland, while a vessel that was anchored in Moses Bay lies high and dry five miles up Lamarque."
Swept Into the Sea.
Dallas, Texas, Sept. 10.—From Virginia Point north and south along the bay front, at such places as Texas City, Dickinson, Hitchcock, Seabrook, Alvin and a dozen small points, the number of dead bodies gathered up will reach 700. This is only a small scope of the country devastated, and it is feared that the death list from the storm will show not less than 5,000 victims. Hundreds have been swept out to sea.
Two mass meetings were held to-day, and many thousands of dollars were subscribed for the relief of the Texas Gulf coast storm sufferers.
Railroad and cotton men estimate the loss of all kinds of property, including the cotton crop, at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.
Galveston, Tex., by dispatch boat to Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The terrific cyclone that produced such a distressing disaster in Galveston and all through

Texas was predicted by the United States weather bureau to strike Galveston on Friday night and created much apprehension. The night passed without the prediction being verified, but the conditions were ominous.
By 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the wind was almost a gale, and at noon it had increased in velocity, and was driving the rain, whipping the pools and tearing foliage in a vicious manner. Residents near the beach were aroused to the danger that threatened their homes as stupendous waves began to send their waters far inland. The gulf force drove the waves with irresistible force high upon the beach and the gale from the northeast pitched the waters against and over the wharves, choking the sewers and flooding the city from that quarter. The streets rapidly began to fill with water, communication became difficult, and the helpless people were caught between two powerful elements, while the winds howled and rapidly increased in velocity.
Railroad communication was cut off shortly after by the track being washed out; wire facilities completely failed, and at 3 o'clock Galveston was isolated from the world.
The wind momentarily increased, the waters rapidly rose and the night drew on, with dreaded apprehension depicted in the face of everyone. Already hundreds and thousands were bravely struggling with their families against the mad waves and fierce wind for their safety. The public school buildings, court houses, hotels, in fact any place that offered apparently a safe refuge from the elements, became crowded to their utmost.
At 6:38 p.m., just before the anemometer blew away, the wind had reached a frightful velocity of 100 miles an hour, sturdy buildings swayed and trembled and crashed, carrying death and destruction to hundreds of people. Windows were driven in or shattered by flying slate; telegraph, telephone and electric light poles, with their masses of wires were snapped off like pipe stems, and through the air flew house-roofs like stringless kites before the hurricane.
About 10 p.m. the wind gradually subsided and by midnight the storm had passed. The water which had reached a depth of eight feet on the Strand at 10 p.m. began to ebb very rapidly, and by 5 a.m. the crown of the street was free of water.
To-night the city is wild with the destitute, the bereft and the homeless. A heavy mortality list is expected among the residents down the island and adjacent to the coast on the mainland. Both were deeply flooded, and the houses were to a great extent insecure.
The heaviest losers by the storm will be the Galveston Wharf Co., the Southern Pacific Railway Co., the Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., and the Texas-Lone Star Flouring Co.
Buried at Sea.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—G. L. Russ, a passenger conductor of the International & Great Northern railroad, was among a party of refugees who reached this city at midnight. Mr. Russ said to a reporter:
"I will not attempt to describe the horror of it all, that is impossible. When I left Galveston men armed with Winchester rifles were standing over buying squads and at the point of rifles compelling them to load the corpses on the drags to be hauled to barges on which they are towed into the gulf by tugs and tossed into the sea. As I left I saw a barge freighted with dead on its journey to the gulf. This manner of burying is imperative, as the living must be protected now."
Mr. Russ's story was confirmed.
Many Destitute.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The Santa Fe railroad ran its first train to Hitchcock this morning. The conditions along its line were the same that prevailed along the Galveston, Houston and Henderson. In many places homeless inhabitants of the section traversed were found housed in empty box cars or sitting on the wreck of their household effects piled together in promiscuous heaps.
Many sufferers are utterly destitute and have to be given free transportation to places where they are sure of obtaining shelter and sustenance.
Every building in Pearland was either damaged or destroyed, but no lives were lost there. At Alvin great damage was done to property and nine lives lost.
Houston and surrounding country suffered severely from the storm and assistance is much needed. The 12-year-old son of James Rodecher was killed at Arcadia. Two children lost their lives at Alto Toms.
The prairie is covered with drift, dead cattle, water craft of all sizes, buggies and wagons. Searching parties have found a dozen bodies and the work is not half completed. The railroad track from Hitchcock to Virginia Point has been entirely washed away.
Reports Not Exaggerated.
New York, Sept. 11.—The following dispatch was received to-day at the general office of the Postal Telegraph & Cable Co. in this city from General Superintendent English, of that company at Houston, Tex.:
"Three of our operators have just arrived at Houston from Galveston. The chief operator lost his whole family and his life itself badly. It is reported that one manager and his family are saved. There is not a pole standing on the island. The telegraph line of the Gulf & Interstate Railroad Co. was completely washed away for 35 miles. Bodies are rotting in the streets. They are being hauled out to sea, as there will not bury them. The telegraph lines are completely wrecked. The newspaper reports are not exaggerated."
Houston, Texas, Sept. 12.—Order has begun to take the place of chaos which has reigned in Galveston since Saturday's terrible storm, and the citizens are recovering from the stupefaction of the

sudden disaster. All conservative estimates have been shattered by the estimates of Mayor Jones of Galveston, and other prominent and conservative men who, in a statement to the Associated Press, declare that 5,000 deaths will result from the storm. Over one hundred lives were lost at other points in Texas. Ten millions of dollars, it is said, will cover Galveston's property loss, while half as much more is an estimate of that of the remainder of the state.
Late advices say 700 human bodies have been weighted and sunk at sea, some identified but more going to their graves unknown.
Martial law prevails now, and vandalism is being brought to a sudden check. Sickening details of the work of ghoulies in mutilating and robbing the dead have been received and half a hundred of these men have paid the penalty of their crimes by summary death.
The water supply is now reported as adequate and thereby one of the worst features of the situation is eliminated, for provisions are being poured into the stricken city by carloads.
Many deaths are resulting from unavoidable neglect and the sanitary condition, and superhuman efforts are being made to clear up the mass of debris which may breed pestilence.
At noon to-day the telegraph companies are said to be swamped with press and private telegrams. Enough business is piled in the offices to keep all the wires busy for 24 hours, and new matter is being refused.
Several tugs should arrive here from Galveston and they will add their thousands of words of press matter and hundreds of private messages to the already congested wires.
Looters Shot.
Houston, Tex., Sept. 12.—The ghoulies have been holding an orgie over the dead at Galveston. A majority of these men were negroes, but whites took part in the desecration of the dead. Some of them were natives and some had been allowed to go over from the mainland under the guise of "relief works."
Not only did they rob the dead but mutilated bodies in order to secure booty. A party of ten negroes were returning from a looting expedition. They had stripped the corpses of all valuables and the pockets of some of the looters were fairly bulging out with fingers of the dead, which had been cut off because they were so swollen that rings could not be removed and enclosed at this desecration of the dead. The ghoulies were shot down, and it has been determined that all found in the act of robbing the dead shall be summarily dealt with.
During the robbing of the dead not only were fingers cut off but ears were stripped from the head in order to secure jewels of value.
A few government troops who survived and private citizens have been endeavoring to prevent the robbing of the dead, and on several occasions have killed offenders. It is said that one time eight were killed and at another time four. Altogether the total of those executed exceed fifty.
Sufferers Going Insane.
Dallas, Sept. 12.—A bulletin from Galveston, via Virginia Point and Houston, received here at 11 a.m., says: "The situation grows worse every minute. Water and ice is needed. People are in frenzy from suffering from these causes. Scores have died since last night and a number of sufferers have gone insane."

Permission Granted

To the Fifth Regiment Band to Visit England in Uniform.

Will Meet the Canadian Contingents on Their Return From South Africa.

SUFFERING FROM CANCER.

CHIEF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

to believe in Cor-millions of French to the ambition of figures alone show indeed, days when than staggered buld.
PROBLEMS
of Prof. Villari have directed causes of the grow-potent manifest to selves, even from the Italian King-
is a senator of the neither a pessimist would any of his to style him a vis-e. In the language practical statesman-ple patriotism, and," or narrow pre-posed to his fellow more flagrant ex-angers that attend-able authority of a universally ac-on in historical and elude any thought
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IN CHINA.
ativated Which are Other Lands.
Chinese. If prizes ing were competed Mongolians would nance of willing suc- The Chinese do not to cultivation on dry o cultivate the bot- and in the beds of s and brooks produce other people. The fruit of which is en- rmed by its root, is noteworthy of these n up in large quan- wholesome and of a is gathered by wo- their wives tossers, their knees into the grope for the chest- ds. As soon as her ther repairs to the nge, which she per- water chestnuts, much appreciated sale. They are pre- moving the rind and
of trees, some of n out of China, are orchards. In addi- plect, custard apple, pear, plum, date, banana, persimmon, on, quince, guava, and vine—the last own in many varie- li-chi, the fruit of a strawberry, soft, succulent pulp flavor; the lungzang, he wampee, whose e of a pigeon's egg, and the carambolo, arambolo is, perhaps, abundance. In the fruit ripens the or- of perpetual clau- ge of songs by boys, and without whom some more than half
F EXPLORERS.
A telegram from reporting the return -with the Duke of tion on board, says ed a point in latitude strating further not record. The ex- led for 11 re store in her ad, ot and a quarter l- nery was also dam- he expedition suffered were compelled to eat Norwegian engineer mbers of the expedi-

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