SIXTEEN PAGES

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

VOLUME XXXIII — WICHITA, KANSAS: SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1900. — NUMBER 104

JUST COLD, HARD CASH

This Is Galveston's Paramount and Immediate Need.

TOWN MUST BE CLEANED

To Avoid Pestilence, and Cleaning Means Money.

CITY WATER TURNED ON

Plenty to Drink and to Flush Streets --Body-Burning Continues--City Not to be Abandoned.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 15.—Every hour brings Galveston nearer to normal condition and the improvement of each day shows a decided gain over that of the preceding. It will be weeks, and possibly months, before the city will be in good running shape, but matters are fast rounding into a condition which, compared with the chaos in the early part of the week, is comfort and happiness. The great need of the city at present is money—not subscriptions, but cold, hard cash. It is needed in every direction, and for a multitude of purposes. The most important of these is to pay the men who are cleaning up the streets.

Adjutant Scurry said today: "I have not a dollar to pay the men who are working in the streets all day long. I am not able to say to a single one of these men: 'You shall be paid for your work.' We must have this city cleaned up at any cost, and with the greatest speed possible. If it is not done with all haste and at the same time done well, there may be a pestilence, and if it once breaks out here it will not be Galveston alone that will suffer. Such things spread and it is not only for the sake of this city, but for others outside of this place, that I urge that, above all things, we want money. Of all the poor people here, not one has anything. A majority of them could not furnish a single room in which to commence housekeeping, even though they had the money to rebuild the room. These people have absolutely nothing except what is given them by the relief committee. They are in a condition of absolute want, they lack everything and save for the splendid generosity of the nation they would be utterly without hope."

The city water, which was turned on yesterday afternoon for a short time was on again this morning in full force and will remain on from now on. The waterworks, never badly damaged, have been put into a condition that affords an abundant supply of good water on every hand. The mains were thoroughly flushed this morning and for several hours the hydrants played into the gutters, the effect being one of great importance. Ever since the storm there has been a mass of dark, foul-smelling slime over parts of all the streets and its presence was a menace to public health as long as it was allowed to exist. This has now been almost entirely cleared away and the intense odor that filled the city during the early part of the week has in consequence been greatly abated.

The work of burning the bodies is still a big on, they being hurried to the fires as soon as possible after being taken from the water. All of last night and all of today there were numerous fires along the shore and in every one of them were from three to twenty bodies. There is no longer the slightest attempt at identification. No effort is made to ascertain whether the body is that of a white or colored person. All of them have been so long in the water under a blazing sun that it would be exceedingly difficult to determine the identity of anybody unless by the clothing and in most cases the bodies are destitute of garments.

"Pull them out of the water as soon as seen and throw them into the flames as soon as taken from the water," is the order and it is effectively carried out.

The residents of Galveston are of the opinion that there are more dead than the outsiders coming in are generally willing to admit. It is beyond all possibility that any actual count will ever be had, but the best evidence obtainable, and allowing for those bodies which have been cast up by the waters after being once thrown into the gulf and twice counted, and for the number that were carried out to sea and will never be heard of, a total list of the dead cannot be far from 2,000. The people of Galveston say that they know that will lamount to anywhere from 5,000 to 10,000 and the estimates are for the most part in the neighborhood of these larger figures.

All up and down the coast there has been loss of life that will not be learned for weeks and months, if ever. The total number of dead from the storm in this state cannot be far from 4,000.

Forage for horses is badly needed. There have been tons and carloads of supplies received from all parts of the country for the suffering residents of Galveston, but not a wisp of hay or a bushel of oats has come in for the animals.

During the late hours of the evening a decided improvement was made in the city's condition. Electric light wires had been strung for several days as rapidly as the linemen could work, and in the evening the current was turned on. The lights were small incandescent globes and they were high up on poles, but they relieved the city of the darkness that has hovered over the ruins for the past week.

The residents of Galveston are plucky in the extreme in their determination to rebuild and make Galveston a greater and better city than it has ever been before, but in one direction at least they have suffered a loss that is beyond repair, and that lies in the extent of the territory wrested from them by the storm. The waters of the gulf now cover about 5,000,000 square feet of ground that was formerly a part of Galveston. This loss has been suffered entirely on the south side of the city, where the finest residences were built, facing the gulf, and where land was held at a higher valuation than in any other part of the city, with the exception of the business district. For three miles along the shore of the gulf this choice residence property extended, but the shore line was so changed by the storm that at low tide water is 350 feet higher along the entire three miles. In the eastern part of the city there are places where 350 feet is less than the actual amount of ground taken from the city. It is a fair estimate, however, for the entire distance. The foundation pillars of the Beach hotel now stand in the water. Before the storm there was a beach in front of the hotel site nearly 400 feet wide. There is no possibility of this land being reclaimed.

WORST NEEDED AT GALVESTON

Is a Trainload of Lime--Menace of Pestilence Draws Nearer.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 15.—There is urgent call for fresh troops at Galveston. Those there are worn out with guard duty, burying the dead and cleaning up the wrecks, or are sick from the unsanitary conditions. Governor Sayres last night ordered the Craddock light infantry of Terrell to Galveston. The company reached Dallas today and departed south.

A special from Galveston says: "There is no concealment to be made of the fact that a pestilence is feared. Efforts of the local and military authorities are directed now to minimizing this new danger. They are sending the women and children to the interior as fas as possible. All the able-bodied men must remain, for a time at least. There is work for thousands of men, and work that must be done. The disposition of bodies continues to be one of the largest duties and besides that there are yet in the city and on the island thousands of carcasses which need attention. The stagnant water in the streets, filled with all manner of decomposing matter, is a threat against the living which makes man tremble. In saying that 10,000 barrels of lime can be used to good advantage, no exaggeration is made. The community that will donate a trainload of lime at once and get it there will render a greater service than by giving twice the value in money. Send an abundance of lime and other disinfectants and help remove a danger more imminent than starvation."

The coast country is beginning to be heard from. A bulletin from Hitchcock says: "Country districts are strewn with corpses. The prairies around Hitchcock are dotted with the bodies of the dead. Scores are unburied as the bodies are too badly decomposed to handle and the water too deep to admit of burial. A pestilence is feared from the decomposing animal matter lying everywhere. Disinfecting material is badly needed. The bodies of Ed. Jaldnick and one of his children have been found, but the bodies of his wife and one child are still missing. He was one of the leading insurance officials in Texas and was well known in insurance circles

NO DANGER OF PESTILENCE

Foul Odors Declared Merely Disagreeable, Not Pestilential.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 15.—Assistant Surgeon H. B. Parker, temporarily in command of the local United States marine hospital service while Dr. Baker is absent from the city at Galveston, under orders from Surgeon General Wyman to keep him thoroughly posted on all matters relative to sanitation and hispital needs, gives out an interview here today denying the many press reports emanating from Galveston stating that an epidemic is likely owing to the terrible stench existing there from dead human bodies. "Stench from putrid and rotting human flesh does not cause pestilence," he said. "Diseases of a specific character have a definite period for incubation and the time that has elapsed since the destruction of Galeston has not been sufficiently long to incubate any of these diseases, such as typhoid fever, requiring two weeks of incubation, or any of the other average fevers, requiring from seven to fourteen days."

DEAD OUTSIDE OF GALVESTON

Reports of Fatalities From Points Up and Down the Coast.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 15.—Following is a revised list of dead outside of Galveston:

At Arcadia—James Bodecker and son.

Alvin—Misses M. and S. M. Johnson, Misses Wilhelm, sister of the Misses Johnson; Mrs. Hawley, killed by being blown against a post.

Chocolate Creek—Mr. Gilaspey, Mrs. J. W. Collins, S. O. Lewis, Mrs. Proctor of Rosenberg.

Marvil—Mr. Bumpass, H. H. Richardson, Jr., Mrs. Jules A. Tix of Galveston county.

Mustang Creek—J. McClain, Arcadia; Mr. Wofford; eight more deaths, names unknown.

At Angleton—F. Williams; F. J. Duff, son and three unksown.

Brookside—W. B. Smith's daughter, aged 16; Alice Leonard, colored.

Columbia—Perry Campbell and three unknown negroes.

Dickinson—Thre ladies, a mother and two daughters, and seven unknown men.

At Hitchcock—William Johnson and wife; William and Robinson Linnie; Mrs. Pietee; Mary Monela; Mr. Palmero, wife and five children; unknown woman; unknown boy; George Young, wife and four children; T. W. O'Connor and wife, of Alvin, Miss.; Mrs. J. V. Collins; W. P. Hawley; son of Hon. Joe Rodecker; son of James Rodecker; Hiram Johnson and wife; William Robinson; Dominio, child; Mrs. oJe Meyer; several unknown found on the prairie; three unknown found on a fence. Total, 42.

League City—W. A. Williams, Miss Letitia Schultz; Mrs. Sophia Schultz. Jones.

Patton—B. Landrum, wife and five children; —— Aikins, wife and child; Mrs. Slatom and child; Traney Lenton, wife and five daughters; A. Vinson, wife and child of Liverpool, Texas; John Glupsey.

Quintana—Fifteen convicts; six bodies picked up on beach, unknown.

Rosenburg—J. L. Cantrlee; Rev. Watson; Coleman Norman of Needville; Mrs. Robert Dawson's infant, child of Mrs. Graggies; child of Mrs. Kirkpatrick; child of Mrs. Palmer; Charles Scott; Mary Hughes.

Richmond—Eighteen reported lost, names unknown.

Sandy Point—Eight negroes, names unknown.

Seabrooke—Mrs. Fred May; Mrs. Pfinger; Mrs. Vincent and three children; Mrs. S. K. Milhenny, Haven Milhenny; child of Rice Davids; Mrs. Dr. Nicholson; Mrs. Jane Woodlock; two unknown.

Virginia Point—Two children of Mrs. Wright; Mrs. Leon Cleary and three children; —— Sylvester; three negroes; two negro women; Louis Domengeaux.

Mossing Section—Foreman Kirkby with fourteen white men.

Velasco—Rev. F. R. Keene; L. W. Perry; Sam Bliss; Mrs. Parker and granddaughter.

PENETRATES COWBOYDOM

Roosevelt Tells of Actual Cinching of Corporations

UNDER REPUBLICAN RULE

While Bryan Destroys the Trusts--With His Mouth.

Bismarck, N. D., Sept. 15.—The Roosevelt special train arrived at Bismarck at 6 o'clock today and remained here during the night. This is a place familiar to Governor Roosevelt and he met many of his old cowboy friends at the station in the town. Among them were some who had been with him on his march. A street demonstration had been prepared in his honor, consisting of a parade and fireworks in the evening, together with a reception by the citizens. Governor Roosevelt spoke in the evening at the Antheneum to an overflowing crowd. After relating some reminiscences of his cowboy days here in this town, he spoke of the financial question, dwelling upon the general prosperity of the country under the McKinley administration and then discussed the Philippine question much as he has in other speeches during the present trip.

Speaking of the trust issue he said: "Of course when prosperity comes it comes to the unjust as well as to the just, and just exactly as hard times strikes a decent man, it strikes the man that is not decent. There has been much complaint against President McKinley and his administration because trusts have flourished. They did not flourish four years ago. Nothing flourished four years ago. We have had four years of going forward. Now abuses are sure to come. We want to devote our best energies to get rid of those abuses. We have had a little experiment of that kind in my own state. Now, two years ago I ran for governor in New York. Against me they had put up Judge Van Wyck, who was a special protege of Mr. Bryan and a bosom friend of Mr. Croker. (Laughter and applause). You seem to have heard of the gentlemen. Now, Mr. Croker and Mr. Van Wyck werer very severe upon corporations. They said they were down on corporations; that they were against them. I said I was no more against corporations than I was against red-headed men. I am going to do justice to the red-headed man. If he is a bad man I will cinch him. If he is a good man I will stand by him. If a corporation does its duty and acts squarely, it is all right and I will stand up for it. If it don't do so I will make it do its duty if I have the power. You see I have the advantage of talking the way I did, because I kept my promise. I made the kind of promises that could be kept. We got a law enacted. There are defects in it of course, but the result so far has been that we have put upon the assessment roll for taxation something like $200,000,000 of corporate property that had previously escaped taxation. That was something tangible. You never accomplish everything at once."

BRYAN TALKS OF THE TRUST

Before a St. Louis Audience -- Web Davis Calls His Accusers Liars.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 15.—A less experienced man than W. J. Bryan might very well have had his head turned by the reception accorded him in St. Louis tonight. He spoke here at the Coliseum Hall, under the auspices of the national Democratic committee of commercial travelers. The hall is said to seat 14,000 people. Not only was every seat occupied, but every available foot of standing room was also covered. There were no vacancies anywhere when the hour for calling the meeting to order arrived, but other persons continued to seek admission long afterward.

Mr. Bryan was late in arriving at the hall, having been detained by his attendance upon a meeting of the Knights and Ladies of Honor at Concordia Park, where he also made a brief address.

Mr. Bryan had arrived in the city about 5 o'clock, coming here from East St. Louis. He was escorted across the Mississippi by a committee of the Commercial Travelers who met him in the Illinois city. They brought him into this city in a carriage drawn by four cream white horses and followed by twenty other carriages, all drawn by white horses, and accompanied by a mounted guard and a large squad of police. From the time the cavalcade crossed the long bridge the reception began. The streets were crowded and many large flags floated from the buildings. There was occasional cheering, and altogether the street gathering was at least a faint index of what the real reception was to be. The carriages were all decorated in the national colors and they made an impressive appearance.

The time previous to Mr. Bryan's arrival at the Coliseum was filled by other speakers, among them Webster Davis. Mr. Davis took occasion to reply to the recent charge that he had received money from President Kruger for taking a position in favor of the Democratic ticket in the present campaign. He said that he had gone to South Africa to visit a personal friend of his who was consul there. He then referred to his career as assistant secretary of the interior under the present administration, saying that he had worked day and night for the government for three years. In addition he had fought the battles of the Republican party for four years, having given several weeks of his time to secure the election of Mr. Hanna to the senatorship from Ohio.

"When I reached Cape Town," he said, "I was warned by Sir Alfred Milner not to go among the Boers because of the danger of being murdered, because I spoke English. I did go, nevertheless, and I found only three Boers who were unable to speak the English language as well as I can speak it. I then make up my mind that the Boers were being lied about. They were being lied about," he continued, "just as I am being lied about today."

He then said: "I have been accused of an infamous crime by men I don not know and who, I have no doubt, are getting big pay for what they are doing. I challenge them to produce a letter that I have ever written or to bring forward any other legitimate proof to substantiate their charge. They can not do that and I say here tonight that any man or newspaper which says I received a single dollar from Kruger or anyone else is an infamous and damnable liar. I will be at the St. Nicholas hotel in this city until tomorrow afternoon and if any dirty cur takes issue with this characterization he can meet me there."

Mr. Davis then said that since he had taken his position his crippled brother, who had held the place of assistant postmaster at Kansas City, had been deprived of his office. There were alternate cheers and hisses while Mr. Davis was speaking and at times the scene was exciting.

Mr. Bryan arrived at 8:45, and the audience arose almost as one man to greet him as he strode across the stage. A majority of the vast multitude were equipped with small American flags, and they waved them with a will. The demonstration continued for five or six minutes and it was in some respects a repetion of the flag episode in the Kansas City convention.

Mr. Bryan read his speech from manuscript. The points of the argument were cheered when made and the entire document was well received. In the course of his speech Mr. Bryan said:

"This is an intimation that under the trust system the traveling salesman will not be needed. When every retail merchant must buy all goods of one class from a single company, the work can be done by samples, and no traveling men will be needed. There wil lbe no competition between different factories because all are under one management. The first man to feel this wil be the salesman, who wil lose his occupation. The next man to feel it will be the hotel man, who will miss the trade of the traveling salesman. The railroad will lose the mileage paid by the traveling man; the liveryemen will lose their best patrons, and the newspapers will lose the advertising, because it will not be necessary to advertise when there is no competition. All this might be tolerable if the saving thus made went to the consumer, but as a matter refr fact it goes to the monopoly.

"The lawyers are finding that with the growth of trusts the business is gravitating toward the offices of the big corporation attorneys, while less fortunate practitioners are becoming law clerks.

"The actors suffer from the theatrical trust.

"The small manufacturer is constantly menaced by the trusts.

"He does not know at what moment some large corporation will attempt to monopolize the business in which he is engaged, and give him his choice between bankruptcy and particulation in an industrial conspiracy against the rest of the country.

Of militarism Mr. Bryan asked: "Is your son safe when a large military establishment is being builtup to protect syndicates organized to develop distant lands? When Mr. McKinley was inaugurated there were only 25,000 soldiers in the regular army. In December, 1898, the president recommended that the standing army be increased to 100,000 men. A Republican house of representatives, prompt to do his bidding, passed a bill—and this was done after the treaty of peace was signed and before hostilities broke out in Manila. Why did we need such an army? Possibly the prospectus issued by the Philippine Lumber and Development company will explain. The company has an office in the Merchants Loan and Trust building, 135 Adams street, Chicago. The prospectus says: 'Negotiations are pending for timber rights, and some valuable timber rights have already been secured, and negotiations for others are rapidly approaching completion. No other company can compete with this one in getting a first foothold in the islands, and for several years at least this company will be ahead of all competitors.'

"In concluding, Mr. Bryan said: "This nation has been a liberator. It first secured the freedom of its own people, and from that day on has furnished the example which has led to the overthrow of monarchical rule in many nations. Let it not falter now. It is probable that the $20,000,000 paid to Spain can be secured from the Filipinos, but even if it cannot, it is better to consider that sum as a contribution to be spread on the doctrine of self-government than to regard it as part payment upon the purchase price of people or their lands. Citizens, countrymen, you stand by the side of the cage; you cannot avoid responsibility; will you open the door or shut it?"

When Mr. Bryan concluded the reading of his prepared speech he yielded to the generally expressed demand for an extemporaneous talk, devoting about fifteen minutes to an informal general review of the political situation. He was in his best form, the large audience was inspirin, and he spoke with great force. The applause was frequent and at times deafening. The demonstration was especially marked when Mr. Bryan referred to President Kruger's defeat and slow retreat before "an overwhelming foe," and said that it was humiliating to live under an administration which could find no word of regret over the destruction of two republics. The sentiment was cheered to the echo, many rising in their seats and waving flags.

WAR GOES ON, ALL THE SAME

Roberts Himself Says So -- Boers Reported in a Family Fight.

London, Sept. 15.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office under date of Machododorp, September 14, as follows:

"French occupied Barberton yesterday with the cavalry which he took across the mountains. He met slight opposition, the enemy being completely surprised. Twenty-three officers and 59 men who were prisoners were released, and 42 locomotives and other rolling stock were captured. The former will relieve us of great difficulty, as we had to put up with a few rickety engines. French reports that he has sufficient supplies for three weeks for his force and for a week for his horses. One hundred Boers, with many Mauser rifles and a quantity of ammunition, were captured. There are large quantities of cattle and sheep in the country, which is good news. French intercepted large convoys, showing that Barberton was used as a depot of supplies for the Boers in the south and southeast. The bulk of French's force is still thirty-five miles behind the cavalry owing to the difficulty of getting the wagons over the pass leading to Barberton."

Lorenzo Marquez, Sept. 15.—Boers who arrived here yesterday evening aver that the burghers are fighting among themselves at Helspruit and are looting and burning buildings.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 15.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross society, arrived in the city today accompanied by her staff. She will go out on the evening train to Houston.

SOME WANT PEKIN RAZED

It Being Untenable in Winter With No Railroad.

RUSSIANS DROPPING OUT

Chinese Destroy 200 Miles of Russian Railroad.

(Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.)

Pekin, Sept. 8 (via Shanghai, Sept. 15).—It is announced that, owing to the impossibility of getting the railroad through before winter sets in all the Russian forces will be withdrawn and will make Tien Tsin their headquarters. This is causing some speculation as to Russia's policy. The occupation of Pekin during the winter is practically impossible for a large body of troops unless railroad connection can be established. Some favor leveling Pekin with the ground before retiring to Tien Tsin.

A squadron of the Sixth cavalry will leave here tomorrow to relieve a native village which was attacked by Boxers, forty-six miles southeast of Pekin.

The Russians have received word of reverses in Manchuria, where 200 miles of railway have been destroyed and a number of stations have been burned. There has been much fighting and many Russians have been killed. Three regiments have left Pekin on their long overland march to Manchuria.

A gradual reduction of the Russian forces in Pekin has begun. Five regiments have already been withdrawn, leaving 8,000 Russians here. The total of the allies' forces is now about 70,000, of which number 22,000 are Japanese. Baron Nishi, the Japanese minister, favors the withdrawal of 15,000 troops, to be held in reserve in Japan.

NO CHANGE IN RUSSIA

Washington, Sept. 15.—M. De Wollant, the Russian charge d'affaires, was in Washington today for the first time since he delivered to the state department the Russian proposition for the evacuation of Pekin. The Russian officials in this country have received no communication bearing on the Chinese situation since that relating to the evacuation and so far as they are informed there is no change in Russia's attitude. The view prevails that the proposition itself made clear that Russia had ordered her minister and troops to withdraw and that no further orders in that respect are necessary, the only requirement being that the minister, M. De Giers, shall consult with his colleagues and adopt means by which the withdrawal will not be accompanied by any inconvenience to the other forces.

POWERS WON'T TREAT WITH CHINA

(Copyright, 1900, the Associated Press.)

Pekin, Sept. 7, via Taku, Sept. 13, and Shanghai, Sept. 15.—At a meeting of the foreign ministers here it has been decided that they had no power at present to treat with Prince Ching. The generals of the powersr also think they cannot treat with the prince. The Russian legation, it is understood, has been ordered to be withdrawn and this is believed to indicate that the future of China must be decided by an international commission in some foreign capital.

Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, has informed the foreign generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities, taht the Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Pekin and Tien Tsin, and that he though trouble might be looked for by November.

General Chaffee believes he has sufficient troops to hold out against any attack.

Minister Conger has received reliable news to the effect that all the Americans at Pao Ting Fu have been killed. It is believed there were eight missionaries there.

Prince Ching informed Mr. Conger that the emperor is anxious to return to Pekin and make all proper preparations. The prince says the emperor and the entire court are in small villages sixty miles away. He will not endeavor to negotiate until the arrival of Li Hung Chang, who is expected here shortly.

Lieutenant Benjamin B. Hyer, commanding sixty men of the Sixth cavalry, was recently attacked near here by 500 Boxers. He put them to rout, his force killing 25 and capturing some rifles and treasure. There were no American casualties.

DANGER OF FAMINE IN PEKIN

New York, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Pekin says: The empress dowager and the emperor, with 5,000 troops as a guard, are now staying with a Mongol prince, in Mongolia, 150 miles northwest of Pekin, watching events here. No pursuit of them is intended by the foreign troops.

All the respectable Chinese eagerly await Li Hung Chang. If Pekin is to be held, imediate steps must be taken to meet the problem of a food supply for half a million population, or else there will be certain starvation next winter. The yearly contribution of the southern provinces of 100,000 tons of rice for the Pekin Manchus is stopped by the military operations and part of it has been confiscated at Tien Tsin. The Russians are keenly pushing their interests. There are 5,000 of them here now. They occupied the summer palace, ten miles northwest of the city, after a race with the Japanese and took the leading part in the parade of the allies through the Pekin palace. In Manphuria they report fighting everywhere with Chinese troops, pointing to a permanent occupation down to the great wall at Shang-Hai-Kwan. The Japanese are watching for opportunities. They have 10,000 men. They occupy the whole north part of the city, the largest and richest share of all. They seized 2,000,000 taels of silver in the board of revenue.

The weather is cool and the troops are healthy. Cattle and vegetables are coming in gradually from the country. The railway to Tien Tsin in charge of the Russians, is now running nearly half way and will be completed in another month.

Judge Townsend Calls on McKinley.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 15.—Almost with the opening of the doors at the McKinley home today, callers began to arrive. Among the more prominent was Judge Townsend, accredited to Colorado, who is a United States district judge in the Indian Territory. Another caller was John Ruffin, United States consul to Paraguay, South America.

COAL STRIKE IS ON NOW

Very Few Collieries Expected to be in Operation Tomorrow.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15.—The much-talked-of strike of the anthracite miners in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the United Mine Workers of America, and which effects about 145,000 union and non-union workers, was practically begun today and reports received from the various sections indicate that on Monday morning, when the strike officially begins, according to the strike order issued by President Mitchell of the Mine Workers' union, very few of the collieries will be in operation. Just how many men will obey the strike order can only be conjectured. The union officials steadfastly assert that all the union men will remain away from work and will be further strengthened by a large majority of the non-union men. The operators, on the other hand, are confident that the proportion of striking miners has been greatly exaggerated. Monday morning alone can tell which is correct.

The situation tonight is practically one of strike. Reports from Luzerne, Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Carbon and Northumberland counties, where the most important coal workings are, presage a struggle between the operators and their men that many fear may lead a disturbance, and perhaps worse. The men in several collieries in Luzerne county today decided to continue at work for ten days longer, because of an agreement made several years ago to discuss all grievances with the company and allow ten days in which to effect a settlement on all points of differences.

Tonight all is quiet. Miners' meetings were held at a number of points and the speakers counselled quiet, orderly conduct on the part of the men. That some of the operators are preparing for work is indicated by their fencing in and stringing barbed wire about their breakers. The union officials today tendered 25,000 men to the sheriff of Luzerne county to guard the mining properties.

The only workers not included in the strike order are engineers, firemen, barn bosses and pump runners. These, respectively, take care of the machinery, and the mules, and keep the mines from flooding.

EXODUS UNDER FULL HEADWAY

Southern Pacific Will Stay by the City--Pestilence Danger Denied.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 15.—The exodus from Galveston grows in number as the facilities for getting away from the stricken city are increased. Boats left hre today more frequently than on any day since the storm, some proceeding directly to Houston via Buffalo bayou and others making direct connection at Texas City with the Internation and Great Northern railroad train.

The news which was printed here this morning in the shape of a personal telegram from Vice President Huntington of the Southern Pacific that that road is not to abandon Galveston, has created intense satisfaction and has materially accelerated the movement for the speedy reconstruction of the city.

Dr. W. H. Hunt, state health officer, today printed a statement showing that apprehensions that sickness will result from the overflow just experienced are unjustified. He shows that in 1867, in the midst of widespread epidemic of yellow fever, a serious storm occurred at Galveston in the early days of October, resulting in deposit over a great portion of the city of a slimy mud. Not only did no sickness result, but the cyclone disturbance cut short the yellow fever epidemic and but few cases of yellow fever occurred thereafter.

A New York relief train arrived last night with a number of physicians and nurses and a large supply of provisions, which were distributed today. Every effort is being made by the postal authorities to receive and distribute mail. No city delivery has yet been arranged for, and all who expect letters are requested to call at the postoffice. No mail is being collected from letter boxes.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 15.—This city has already subscribed $6,626 to the Texas relief fund and the canvass of the city has not been completed.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Sunday, September 16, 1900

Weather for Wichita Today: Fair; cooler; northerly winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY

Pages.

1. Cleaning-up Work at Galveston
   Roosevelt, Bryan and Corporations
   Proposition to Destroy Pekin
   Hanna's Second Warning
2. Treasurer Thompson Settles
   Leland Denounces J. R. Burrton
   Long at Populism's Birthplace
3. Wichita Livestock Markets
   Review of the Grain Markets
   Wall Street Stock Circular
4. Story of a Galveston Escape
   Big Damage Suit Filed
5. Business Block Sold Yesterday
   Populist Revolt Has Begun
6. Social Gossip of the Week
   Miss Getto Leads Queen Contest
7. Wichita Lyceum Course
8. Passion Play at Oberammergau
9. Weaner on the Wichita Mountains
   Neff's Committee Rides a Letter
   To Teach Indians to Vote
   Future of Oklahoma's Race Heats
10. Doings of Wichita's Colleges
11. Eagle's Sunday Editorial Page
12. Of a Wonderful Diamond
    Siege of Pekin Described
13. Fitzsimmons as an Actor
14. Latest Fashions From Paris
    How to Store Away Clothing

SECOND NOTE OF WARNING

Hanna Gives His Party Another Sharp Message.

LOSS OF THE ELECTION

Possible Only by Overconfidence, but Is Possible.

WESTERNERS MORE ALERT

Than the Men of the East--Appeals to Republicans to Get Out the Vote and Be at It.

Delphi, Ind., Sept. 15.—Senator Hanna addressed the Republicans of the Ninth congressional district tonight. A large crowd had assembled at the railroad station to meet him and a procession escorted the senator to the court house square, where he addressed an audience of about 5,000 people. He said:

"Only a few weeks ago I felt that there was lacking on the part of the people of this country a full appreciation of the importance of the issues of this campaign. I spent six long, hot weeks in New York laying the foundation of the campaign in the east, and whether under the influences of the torrid heat or from the fact that the people were over confident, there seemed to be a lack of interest, and it was discouraging to those of us who were charged with the responsibilities of the work. But coming west I stopped over a day or two in my native state of Ohio and in the opening of the campaign at Youngstown I met such an audience as this and looking into their faces I discovered that there was a response in the western Republicans; that this compaign must be alarted in the west, the heart o fRepublica interest, this center of population of the country, composed of the stalwart element of our people. Therefore I say that, looking into the faces of this audience, I am encouraged to go on and say a few words regarding the issues which confront us."

After speaking of the attitude of the opposing candidates as to financial matters and the Philippine question, Senator Hanna, referring to the remarks of a previous speaker, said:

"Colonel Posey has told you exactly the truth, that the position of the Democratic party upon the Philippines question was fixew upon in Washington by Mr. Bryan and his class advisers themselves. I know what was going on. I could see by the evidences when that question was being discussed in the senate, after seeing Mr. Bryan day after day in the corridors and ante-rooms of the senate, button-holing his men that were holding back and away from his influence that he had said that that treaty must be passed, and it was passed. While we of us, who had the pleasure and enjoyed the right of oting from principle and sustaining the strong arm of the army, working from the standpoint of duty, felt that we had taken a prominent part in that glorious act of ratifying the treaty and saing the honor and integrity of the American army and American navy and upholding the American people, still, for all that, we were not numerically strong enough to have accomplished that purpose had it not been for the cohorts of Mr. Bryan. Did he and his cohorts act from the same motives which inspirds the Republican members of the senate? No, I am ashamed to say; no. Because we know that the purposes he had in view were purely political and intended to be used, just as they have been used, to make an issue; possibly a paramount issue, but at least a collateral issue, in the coming campaign. And that has been the result. I will quote the words of one of the most eminent statesmen in the United States, a man against whose motives or patriotism not a word can be said; a man who from the convictions of his principles has been honestly opposed to the policy of the administration regarding the Philippines. I quote from Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. Standing in the presence of twenty or thirty prominent business men in Boston a month ago—I was present at that gathering. It was an informal meeting considering the practical questions of the campaign, and we asked Senator Hoar for his views. That grand old man arose and, laboring under the solemnity and, as he felt, the importance of that occasion, felt that he had been almost estranged from his party and his president, and yet strong under his own convictions that had rooted within him in a lifetime, he said: 'Gentlemen, you all know that I have not been in harmony with my party upon this Philippine question, but that is only one of the many important questions, and as long as my party stands upon the foundation, the principles of which was the beginning and bastion of its life, I shall stand by my party.

"'But,' he said, 'I propose to tear the mask from the face of that hypocrite, William Jennings Bryan (applause). I call him a hypocrite,' said Senator Hoar, 'because, like my friends, Senator Lodge and Senator Hanna, I know the motive which inspired the action on his part to ratify the treaty. You told me then, but I could hardly believe it was true, and I now see it was true and that he is acting the part of a consummate hypocrite in all his connection and advocacy of his opposition to the president on that question.'

"Those were the words of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts the greatest old man in the senate, a man whose whole life and energies have been devoted to the principles of the Republican party, and therfore no one would dare to doubt for one single moment the motives of that man. And I repeat it here, and I will repeat it from every rostrum where I have the opportunity, that the action of Mr. Bryan and those who are following him in his contest on this Philippine question has been one of hypocrisy and deceit from the beginning and will continue so to be. (Applause.)

The latter part of Senator Hanna's speech was devoted to industrial affairs, the senator setting forth figures showing

Continued on Second Page.