

RAIN INTERFERES WITH MCKINLEY'S RECEPTIONS.

Three Delegations Postpone Visits on Account of Inclement Weather.

Others Are Addressed in One of the Town Halls.

Five Hundred Veterans From Sandusky, Ohio, Brave the Elements, and Meet With a Cordial Reception at the Hands of the Republican Nominee for President.

CANTON (O.), Sept. 29.—Three of the five delegations scheduled to arrive to-day postponed their coming, and the other two did not go to Major McKinley's house, on account of rain, but were addressed in the Tabernacle. A delegation of 500 veterans from the State Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, with a hundred citizens of that town, came at noon on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. Sergeant Hopkins introduced L. W. Hull, the spokesman, who addressed Major McKinley at some length. Major McKinley's greeting from the old soldiers was ardent. After the applause subsided he spoke as follows:

"My comrades and ladies and gentlemen: I wish I might be able to make fitting and suitable response to the gracious words of congratulation and good will which have been spoken in your behalf by Sergeant Hopkins and Mr. Hull. It is indeed a kind and generous act of comradeship that brings, on this unpleasant day, the members of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Sandusky to this city to pay me a visit. My comrades, I fully and heartily appreciate it. No body of men who have visited me in the last few months have given me more pleasure or touched me more deeply than my old comrades of the Sandusky Home. (Applause.) When you entered the service you were younger than you are now. Thirty-five years ago most of you enlisted, and thirty-one years ago most of you were mustered out of the service. You were then young and fresh, with the red wine of early manhood mantling your cheeks. You are older now, but your heart warms to the country and to the old flag just as it did in 1861. (Great applause.)

"When you entered the service you entered not for fame; you entered not for the pittance that was paid you; you entered not for glory or for personal applause, but you entered the service from the purest and highest motives—that no harm should come to our country. (Applause.) That was the motive of the old soldiers. Think what the great army of which you were a part was willing to do. They were willing to give life and health and strength. They were willing to die that the American Union might be saved. (Applause.)

"So rich to grandeur is our dust, So near to God, when we are dead, When duty whispered, 'Go, thou must.' The youth replied, 'I can.' And so nearly 2,000,000 of men when duty called, no matter what exactions demanded, were ready to answer to the call of their country and defend their country's free institutions. (Applause.) There are more on the pension roll of the Government more men than were enlisted in the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, and the war with Mexico. I have always been in favor of pensioning the deserving and disabled soldiers of the republic and favoring their pensions, and I am now in favor of having their pensions paid in a money whose value does not rest upon mere fiat, and which cannot be depreciated by fire. (Great applause.) I am opposed to cutting down pensions in that way. I want the pensioners, who are among the largest creditors of the Government to-day, as I want all the creditors of the Government, great or small, to be paid in the best money of the world; dollars worth 100 cents every day and everywhere. (Applause.)

"I am glad to have you here to-day. I am glad to have this large body of veteran soldiers declare, as your spokesman has declared, that they are still in favor of the country and are still in the country's honor. (Applause.) A color-bearer during the war while in front of the enemy in his anxiety to accomplish something, with two or three hundred men, marched in front of the line and toward the enemy's works. When the General commanding the rear called out, 'Bring those colors back to the line,' the Sergeant answered promptly, with the voice of command that went back to the General quicker than a minnie ball. 'Bring the line up to the colors.' (Laughter and applause.) We are carrying the same old colors to-day that we carried thirty-five years ago. Boys, bring the line up to the colors. (Great applause.)

"My comrades, I thank you. I appreciate this call. Other delegations are coming. I beg that you convey to those dear old comrades who could not come with you on this inclement day my best wishes and warmest regards, and my sincere prayers for their health and contentment, and I also beg that you convey to that dear old commander, General Force, my sincere respect and best wishes, and I hope that you will take back with you pleasant memories of your visit to Canton." (Great applause.)

The second and last delegation of the day arrived an hour later. It was composed in the main of employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Northern Indiana. With the delegation were 200 farmers and about sixty ladies. In response to an address by Judge Penfield, Major McKinley said:

"I am glad to welcome the farmers and employees of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the citizens generally who have favored me with this call. (Applause.) The farmers of this country must appreciate, if they do not already, that we cannot increase their market nor decrease their competition either at home or abroad by destroying the confidence of the country. (Applause and cries of 'Right, right.') That we cannot cut down the

competition which they have in India and Russia and the Argentine Republic, nor increase consumption at home of their products by cutting down the value of the currency of the United States.

"The only way the farmers can be benefited is through a larger consuming class. The mints will not furnish the farmer with more consumers. He has the most profitable market for what he produces at home and not abroad, and what he wants to know is how to make that market the best. He cannot do it by closing the mints; he cannot do it by putting out the fires of our furnaces (cheers); he cannot do it by taking business away from the great railroad lines of the country; he can only improve the American market by favoring a policy that will put every man to work who lives beneath our flag (great applause), and keeping them at work at living wages (renewed applause), not the wage scale of some other nation of the world, but the American scale—the best in the world (great applause), and he cannot improve that market by destroying confidence.

"The credit of the country lies at the foundation of prosperity. The farmer can no more increase the value of his wheat by diminishing the value of the American dollar than he can increase the quantity of his hay by diminishing the size of the wagon on which he hauls it. (Tremendous cheering and cries of 'Good, good.') The railroads of the country make business. They burn thousands of tons of coal every year. What does that do? It gives employment to the engineers who are burning it; it gives to the miners employment while they are digging it. That is the kind of a policy we advocate. Let everybody help everybody else. (Great applause.)

"I see that the railway train service has four distinct services—probably more—that of the engineers, firemen, trainmen and the Order of Railroad Conductors, with other organizations auxiliary thereto among the switchmen and telegraphers. I am informed that each of these organizations has a department of insurance, mutual in its character, and conducted and administered by men of their respective organizations. Am I right about this? (Yes.) The highest tribute found in the fact that no one doing has been lost or squandered. The trainmen have paid out nearly \$3,500,000. The firemen have paid out nearly \$4,000,000. The conductors have paid out nearly \$2,500,000, while the engineers, which I believe is the oldest organization, have paid out nearly \$6,000,000. (The railroad men, too, are investors and stockholders in loan associations, and have savings in savings banks or old have. (Great laughter and applause.) What a deep interest, therefore, the railroad men have in the right settlement of the money question. Not only are they interested in preserving their integrity of their savings for their old age or disqualification, and their insurance to their families in case of accident or death, but they are interested in their present and future wages. I do not believe that the railroad men of this country will ever consent to having their wages cut in two or their insurance money paid at the rate of 75 cents on the dollar. (Cries of 'No, no.') Nor will they be satisfied to receive their wages in anything but a currency which shall be worth a full 100 cents. While they are talking about the creditors of this country they are animadverting against them.

"Who are the creditors of this country? They are the men who labor in this country. (Tremendous cheering.) The greatest creditors of this country to-day are the workmen. Aside from what is due them upon investments and savings, their current wages make them the largest creditor class in the United States. The employers of this country owe their employees every thirty days in good times (Cries of 'Not now, though,' followed by great laughter) more than the bonded indebtedness of the United States. Nearly 500,000,000 of dollars are paid out annually to the railroad employees alone. Does the railroad employ propose to add any party to enact legislation that will cut his wages nearly 50 per cent in the name of a cheap dollar? (Cries of 'No, no.') I have seen it stated somewhere that of the 750,000 railroad employees of the United States, about 75 per cent of them are voters. I cannot but be taken when I express the belief that these men will not cast their votes in favor of a debased currency and the repudiation of public and private obligations.

"Now, my fellow-countrymen, much as I would be pleased to speak to you tonight, I must not. Other delegations are coming. I thank you for the assurances you have given me of your support to the great principles which I stand for at this moment. (Great applause.) I am glad to know that the great State of Indiana, the State of Harrison (great applause) and Morton (renewed applause) will stand this year as it has stood in all the years of the past, for the country and the country's honor, and for a policy that will give to the American people the largest prosperity in their homes, the greatest development of their resources and the highest credit of the Government." (Applause.)

The story that Major McKinley is to speak at Youngstown the night before election is without foundation.

RAILROAD LANDS. Grants Approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved lists of lands to railroad as follows: The Southern Pacific Railroad, 28,500 acres in Independence Land District, California, 16,884 acres in the Los Angeles District, 48,584 acres in the same district, 401 acres in the San Francisco District, and 140 acres in the Los Angeles District for a branch line.

To the Northern Pacific Railroad, 82,669 acres in the Helena and Bozeman Districts, 10,640 acres in the Couer d'Alene District, Idaho, and 887 acres in the State of Washington.

The Oregon and California Railroad, successor to the Oregon Central Railroad, 1,133 acres in the Oregon City (Or.) District.

Sharkey Calls Corbett a Coward.

DENER, Sept. 29.—Sharkey and his manager, Lynch, are in Denver, leaving tomorrow for San Francisco. Sharkey will with rare at the refusal of Corbett to fight him, and calls him a coward and a sneaking cur. The telegram from Corbett to Lynch is a curt notice that Corbett can waste no more time on Sharkey. Sharkey says Corbett is afraid to meet him.

WIND CAUSES HAVOC AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

A Destructive Cyclone Passes Over the Southern City Yesterday.

Seven Lives Lost, and Millions of Property in Ruins.

Hardly a House in the City Escapes Without Damage in a Storm Which Lasted But a Few Moments—The Streets Filled With Wreckage—The Wind Reached a Velocity of Sixty-Six Miles an Hour.

ATLANTA (Ga.), Sept. 29.—The equinoctial storm which was reported moving northward over Cuba two days ago, reached the southern coast of the United States this morning and spread northward with redoubled fury. Reports received by the United-Associated Presses to-night indicate a loss of eleven lives and tremendous loss to property. The storm is believed to have exceeded in fury that of 1883. It will be several days before the full extent of the damage is known.

No information has been received from any point south of Brunswick, and it is feared that the damage in Southern Florida has been severe. The storm struck Brunswick shortly before noon, but it was midnight before any report was had from that place and then it was very meager. Several lives were lost there, but no names were known at the time the information was given. The Plant Railway system is among the heaviest sufferers there. Communication is had only at intervals.

The wind reached a velocity of 62 miles an hour at Charleston, and but for the big seawall the damage to the city would have been immense. Fears are entertained for the safety of vessels in the harbor.

From Savannah comes the worst news of the night. The storm seems to have reached its fullest intensity there, and the loss of life is larger than at any other place thus far heard from. As far as known seven lives were lost, and this is but an estimate.

The information obtained from the country round about Jacksonville, Fla., and possibly to that city itself, is tremendous.

HAVOC PLAYED AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH (Ga.), Sept. 29.—Seven lives lost and millions of dollars of property destroyed is the record of a cyclone which passed over the city at noon to-day. The storm, which had been lurking in the Eastern Gulf for the last few days, swept rapidly across Florida at 11 o'clock this morning, and without warning burst upon Savannah. In half an hour it had done its work. The streets were filled with wreckage. Hardly a house in the city escaped without more or less damage, though there are a few comparatively total wrecks.

The storm was at its height the Weather Observer said it would have over forty miles an hour. It began to rise at 11 o'clock. Half an hour later it was blowing sixty miles an hour, and the air was filled with flying debris. When the wind reached a velocity of sixty-six miles an hour the instruments of the weather station were blown away.

The storm was terrific in its intensity, exceeding the great cyclone of 1893, which devastated the South Carolina coast. The shortness of its duration was all that saved an annihilation of everything within its range. The storm came from the southeast, and swept directly over the city. Hardly a public building escaped its fury. The forests outside the city were laid in swaths. The parks are in ruins, and many buildings were razed to the ground.

The immense Plant System passenger depot was the first building in the path of the storm, and was a complete wreck. The magnificent prize train of the Plant System exhibited at the Cotton States Exposition, and stored in the shed, was wrecked, and the cars are almost a total loss.

The Central Railroad of Georgia and Alabama Railroad freight warehouses, on the opposite side of the city, were unroofed and the walls demolished. The public market was blown in. The theater was partially unroofed, and the Second Baptist Church is almost a total wreck.

The Savannah Hospital and the Georgia Infirmary were unroofed. The city and suburban street railway car sheds, in which were stored twenty cars, were blown down. The Georgia Hussars' armory was badly damaged. Nearly every store in the retail part of the city was more or less damaged.

The damage to the shipping was less than in 1893. The Norwegian bark Rosendus anchored in the harbor was capsized. The German bark Cuba, loaded with naval stores for Hamburg, went aground below the city. The bark Miza, loaded with naval stores and ready for sea, was blown against the training wall five miles below the city and is lying on her side. The tug Robert Turner went to pieces against the Government jetty. Three of her crew and the Captain, J. H. Murray, are supposed to have been lost. The others were rescued by a tug.

wick, in tow of the tug Cynthia, and no news has been received of her.

One hundred thousand to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the lowest estimate of the loss to shipping. Telegraphic communication was cut off at the beginning of the storm, and no wire has been working since noon, this report being sent to Milton, Ga., by transmission. The Western Union Company has its force of linemen out in all directions. The only train to arrive since the beginning of the storm is the Plant northbound mail, which is still here waiting for information as to the condition of the track north of here. A special train was sent out late this evening over the Plant system, but has not yet returned. The Central Railroad will run out a special train to-night. No trains have passed over the Florida Central and Peninsula road.

One of the most complete wrecks is Forsythe Park, which has been the pride of the city. Three-fourths of the trees are blown down, and are lying in every direction. The city is a tangle of wires. The street car lines stopped running soon after the blow began, and the cars are standing on the tracks in every part of the city. The warehouses on the river front were heavily damaged.

The Savannah Guano Company's mills, Gomer, Hull & Co.'s works and the Southern Cotton Oil Company's mill and storage warehouse were badly wrecked. The heaviest damage was sustained by Gomer, Hull & Co., their mill being almost a total wreck. At Gordon wharf a flying timber from a building 100 feet away struck Wallace Johnson, a clerk, killing him instantly. W. B. Thompson was killed at the wreck of Bacon & Co.'s mill. Several people were injured in the destruction of Gordon's warehouse.

Four negroes were caught under a falling roof in the southern part of the city and killed. There is as yet no communication with the adjacent surrounding country. Forces of men were sent out to nearby resorts, but have as yet been unable to reach them, and every road has been impassable owing to the fallen trees. No news has been received from Tybee Island, which suffered severely during the cyclone of August, 1893. The reports indicate that the damage and loss of life will be greater than before.

THE BLOW AT MACON. MACON (Ga.), Sept. 29.—News received from Brunswick, Ga., by passengers on incoming trains is that a severe gale swept over that section. The Ogilvie Hotel, the largest in the city, was unroofed and windows blown out. Storehouses and warehouses were more or less damaged, and some entirely demolished. Residences were blown down, and it is certain that lives were lost, but no connection can be had by wire. Telegraph poles are down for miles around.

CHARLESTON ALSO SUFFERS. CHARLESTON (S. C.), Sept. 29.—Blowing at the rate of sixty-two miles an hour, a gale of cyclonic fury swept Charleston to-day from end to end. At 11 o'clock this morning the sky filled rapidly with ominous looking clouds, and soon the wind began to swirl and tear through trees and around buildings. From noon until about 8 o'clock the wind raged rapidly and the streets record showed that sixty-two miles per hour signs came down. Almost before the storm had reached a serious point here it was understood that the city was partially shut off from telegraphic communication with the world. At 5 o'clock it is afternoon inquiries at the offices of the telegraph companies developed the fact that Charleston was entirely cut off. Not a wire was working in any direction. During the height of the storm hundreds of people went down on the south and east battery. Over the city on both fronts the waves dashed in cataracts. The walls and grass plots on the south side were submerged about 1 o'clock, and the water extended to the asphalt driveway.

HEAVY WIND AND RAIN. CHARLOTTE (N. C.), Sept. 29.—A heavy wind and rainstorm struck Charlotte this afternoon. It was the severest ever known. The kingdom mill was partially blown down, and the roofs were lifted from several of the operatives' houses. No one was injured.

TERRIFIC STORM. MILLEN (Ga.), Sept. 29.—A terrific storm, accompanied by rain, struck this section of the country this morning. The city of Savannah suffered severely and it is believed that several persons were killed there. The United-Associated Press reporter who made his way out of the city on foot arrived here to-night and reports great destruction. A number of churches were leveled to the ground, and all the shipping in the harbor suffered severely. The storm is believed to have exceeded in severity that of 1893.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY. Married Yesterday Afternoon to Mrs. Edith S. Randolph.

BAR HARBOR (Me.), Sept. 29.—A fairer day for a wedding never came than that which greeted Hon. William Collins Whitney and Mrs. Edith S. Randolph, who were married this afternoon in the little stone church at St. Saviours by Rev. C. S. Leffingwell, the pastor.

The church and grounds were thronged long before noon by the townspeople. The entrance to the church was a mass of roses, flowers and potted plants. Promptly at 12:30 o'clock the bridal party entered. The bride was accompanied by her brother, Frederick May, and with Mr. Whitney walked M. Bruhn, Danish Minister to the United States.

After the service Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were driven to the Anchorage, the home of the bride, where a wedding breakfast was served to a few intimate friends.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS. Encouraging Reports as to Republican Success in Iowa.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Congressman Dohler of Iowa called at Republican headquarters to-day. He speaks most enthusiastically of the prospects of the Republican party in Iowa, predicting a large majority for McKinley and sound money.

TAMMANY GREETES THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

William J. Bryan Receives a Warm Welcome in New York City.

The Wigwam Packed as It Has Not Been in Many Years.

The Building Besieged by a Clamoring Throng to Hear the Democratic Nominee for President Speak—The Hall Not Half Big Enough to Hold the Concourse of People Who Gathered There.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—It has been many a decade since the historical Tammany Wigwam has held such a compact mass of humanity as that assembled there to-night to hear William Jennings Bryan and others speak. Although 8 o'clock was the hour set for the proceedings to begin, three hours earlier the doors of the meeting place were besieged by a clamorous throng. It kept growing in numbers until 6 o'clock, when the doors were thrown open.

There were then enough people assembled in the vicinity of Tammany to fill the wigwam twice over. A liberal supply of small American flags had been passed around, and these were kept continuously waving by the enthusiastic shouters.

The meeting was called to order by John W. Keller, the presiding officer of the evening, at 7:45 p. m. At that hour there were over 6,000 persons congregated in the hall.

Resolutions were read and adopted endorsing the platform adopted at the Chicago Convention and the State Democratic Convention at Buffalo, and the candidates nominated on those occasions.

Immediately after the adoption of the resolutions Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Mr. Sewall, Senator Thomas F. Grady and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, appeared on the platform. A great outburst of applause and cheering greeted Mr. Bryan's appearance.

"The moment the audience caught sight of him, hats, handkerchiefs and American flags went up in all parts of the hall. Cheer after cheer rent the air. The cheering and applause continued for eight minutes, and at the conclusion Mr. Bryan was introduced by the Chairman. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Ladies: I thank the Tammany Society for the privilege which it has afforded me of speaking to the people assembled here. I am sure the Tammany Society is in dead earnest in its efforts to give its support not only to the Chicago ticket, but to the platform upon which the ticket stands. (Applause.) Before addressing myself on the paramount issue of the campaign, I desire first to raise the language used here in this city by the ex-President of the United States, Hon. Benjamin Harrison. (Hisses.) I quote his words, because words coming from so high a Republican source ought to be considered even if you cannot agree with them. Let me read you what he said: 'In my opinion there is no issue presented by the Chicago platform more important and vital than the question which they have raised of protecting the power and duty of the national courts and national executive. The defense of the Constitution and of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the President's power to send troops of the United States into any State without the call or consent of the Governor, is an important and leading issue in this campaign.'

"My friends, I call your attention to the fact that ex-President Harrison asserts that our platform raises a question which puts our Government in danger. If that were true we might well turn from a discussion of any other question to consider anything which menaces the continuation of constitutional government. There is nothing in the Chicago platform that menaces constitutional government. There is nothing in the Executive feeble in enforcing the laws of the nation, and there is nothing in the platform that assails the integrity or questions the honesty of the Supreme Court of the United States. I challenge you to read that platform and find in that platform a single sentence that justifies the language used by the ex-President. Our criticism of the Supreme Court is not one bit stronger than that used in the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860.

"And nothing that I have said has been stronger than the language used by Abraham Lincoln, both before his election and after.

"My friends, in so far as the Republicans and former Democrats have criticized my action as against law and order, I want to say that their fear is not that I as an executive might be lax in the enforcement of law. Their fear is that, as an executive, I would not respect persons. (Applause.) Who is it that is afraid the law will not be enforced? Those who are most fearful that there will be a lax enforcement of the law are the very persons who would suffer most if law was enforced. (Applause.)

"My friends, there is a great contest in this country which must be settled, and that is whether a few people banded together are more powerful than the people themselves. (Cheers.) They have said that I array class against class. I am willing to array all the people who suffer from the operation of those trusts against those people who operate the trusts for their own benefit. I understand that a citizen of this State, the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew (groans and hisses) really thinks my election would be dangerous to the country. (Laughter.) There is some consolation in having Mr. Depew against me, and that is if elected he will not come down and tell me that he helped elect me. He wants me to get off that plank that has caused in favor of arbitration of differences between railroads and employees. (Cheers.)

"My friends, there is one great consolation that I find in our opponents having arrayed themselves against me, that not having their support in the campaign I do not have their domination after the campaign is over. (Applause.)

"My friends, our platform has declared that the paramount issue of this campaign is the money question, and I believe it is true because upon the result of this election will hinge the financial policy of this nation. The Republican party has declared that we shall retain the gold standard until foreign nations assist us in getting rid of it. The Democrats have declared for an independent American policy. I am simply doing in this country what every foreigner does in his own country; I am asserting the right of this people to attend to their own business. (Yells and applause.)

"My friends, no foreign nation has ever adopted such a policy as the Republican party asks us to adopt. No great political party has ever gone before the country with such a financial policy as the Republican party now presents. It has been left to free America to set the example of a national party proposing to surrender the right of self government and bind its people to the will of foreign powers. (Applause.)

"I want to show you not only that no national party has ever advocated the gold standard in a platform. I want to show you that the leading Republicans of the Republican party have expressly denounced the gold standard and the results that follow it. I want to call your attention to the language used by the present Republican candidate for the Presidency, made in a speech at Toledo. Let me read his words: 'During all of Grover Cleveland's years at the head of the Government as executive he was dishonoring one of our precious metals—one of our great products—discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He endeavors even before his inauguration to office to stop the coinage of silver dollars, and afterward, and to the end of his administration persistently used his power to that end. He was delegated to contract the circulating medium and demoralize one of the coins of commerce; limit the volume of money among the people; make money scarce, therefore dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminish the value of everything else. Money the master, everything else the servant.'

"My friends, I quote you what the Republican candidate said only five years ago about the President of the United States policy. My friends, the Republican candidate in that speech showed that he understood the fundamental principle that underlies the money question, viz., that the value of a dollar depends upon the number of dollars. He recognized then that you could make dollars dear by lessening their number. He recognized that you could raise the purchasing power of a dollar by law, and by law reduce the value of all kinds of property. We have a right to conclude that he has adopted that policy; that money should be master and all things else be the servant." (Applause.)

The remainder of the address covered much the same ground as his previous speeches. Mr. Bryan had spoken fifty minutes when he closed.

FOREST FIRES IN WISCONSIN. Raging Furiously in the Vicinity of West Superior.

WEST SUPERIOR (Wis.), Sept. 29.—A dense cloud of smoke hangs over the city and hundreds of men are out fighting the fires in the forest, which rage furiously in many localities in the county. The Superior fire department, reinforced by hundreds of citizens, fought the flames that crept into the outskirts of the city yesterday, and now the force is concentrated at a point four miles east, where the poor farm is situated. The buildings on this place were safe from destruction all day, and the occupants of many small houses in that vicinity have moved with their effects.

No rain has fallen for so long a time that the pools and creeks are all dried up and the underbrush is as dry as tinder, so that the least stir of wind fans the flames into surging mountains of flames, leaving the residents of the wooded districts helpless, save for what little can be accomplished in the way of protection by burning over patches around the homesteads and hauling water in buckets from far away streams to extinguish the creeping fires.

The situation is growing serious, and unless a heavy rain falls soon it is likely that the loss of property and perhaps life will be greater than that of two years ago.

GOLD RESERVE.

Now Stands at One Hundred and Thirty-Five Millions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Director of the Mint has received a telegram from the San Francisco Mint stating that about \$4,000,000 was expected to arrive there from Australia a week from next Friday. Information also comes from London that the Bank of England expects to lose \$5,000,000 before the end of the week. Both shipments are expected ultimately to reach the treasury, together with the amount already in sight, which would bring the gold reserve approximately to \$125,000,000.

Klamath Reservation Boundary.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The President to-day completed the commission authorized by Congress to determine the correct location of the boundary lines of the Klamath reservation by the appointment of Richard P. Hammond of San Francisco.