The Sun.

Showers to-day; probably showers and cooler to-morrow; high winds.

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GAGGED BY THE ICE TRUST.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION NOT ALLOWED TO DENOUNCE IT.

Prof. Lee Offers an Anti-Monster Resolution at Saratoga and It Is Not Even Permitted to Be Read—Kings County Delegates Trying to Prevent Otto Kempner From Nominating Coler—John B. Stanchfield the Leading Candidate for Governor—Senator Mackey Consents to Take Second Place.

SARATOGA, Sept. 11.—When the Hon. Chauncey Mitchell Depew, the junior Republican Senator, arrived from Europe the other day he was greeted at Quarantine by a delegation from the Republican Club of New York city. One of the delegation gave Senator Depew a rough outline of what had occurred in politics, local, State and national while he was on board ship, and wound up by telling of the fierce factional quarrel in the Democratic party of the State between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill.

"Well," replied Senator Depew, "Hill is a fine player at the game, but then Croker has the patronage."

Mr. Hill carried out to-day Senator Depew's estimate of him and played an exceedingly distasteful card to Mr. Croker and his friends. Mr. Hill was in ambush. He did not attend the first day's session of the Democratic State Convention. With the dexterity of the painted Apache he shot a shaft at Mr. Croker which was intended to strike Tammany's chieftain full between the eyes and was also intended to carom on Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shevlin and double them up in less time than it takes to say Jack Robinson.

Prof. Duncan Campbell Lee, who fills the chair of oratory and English literature at Cornell University, is a personal friend of Mr. Hill. He is one of the delegates from Tompkins county and he is considered rather a sturdy citizen. As the convention was about to adjourn to-day Prof. Lee rose and sent an innocent-looking slip of paper to the rostrum. It was handed up to Temporary Chairman McCarren, who, in turn, handed it to Clerk Charles R. DeFreest. Mr. DeFreest has been clerk of Democratic State conventions for fifteen years. In that time he has had plenty of experiences with innocent-looking slips of paper handed up to the chairmen of conventions. Many of them have been bombshells. So he invariably makes it a rule quickly to glance them over before proceeding to read, and this he did to-day. In a second he saw the word "Ice." The letters looked as tall as poplars to him. He is a friend of Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy and all the members of the anti-Hill combination. He was formerly a Troy boy. He hesitated until Mr. McCarren spoke sharply to him, saying, "Read the resolution." Mr. DeFreest whispered words which Mr. McCarren did not apparently understand, but which were afterward learned to be, "It's an attack on the Ice Trust."

In obedience to Mr. McCarren's order Mr. De Freest began to read Prof. Lee's innocent looking slip of paper. Mr. De Freest read:

"*Resolved*, That we especially condemn and denounce the illegal corporate combination known as the Ice Trust——"

Mr. De Freest got no further. Instantly *there was an uproar. Mr. De Freest stopped and handed the paper back to Mr. McCarren* who, between the howls, was heard to say:

"The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate."

This brought yelling and shrieking demands of "Read that resolution!" "We want to hear it!" "Give it to us all!" But Temporary Chairman McCarren was as hard as flint. He banged his gavel for order and there was no order.

Prof. Lee demanded in stentorian tones that his resolution be read, and he was supported in his demand by a chorus of approval. Mr. McCarren wouldn't have it, and Prof. Lee was greatly disappointed. The full text of the resolution is as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we especially condemn and denounce the illegal corporate combination known as the Ice Trust, which particularly oppresses the poor and arbitrarily raises the price of one of the necessaries of life, and we demand that the Republican Attorney-General of this State proceed with diligence for the legal destruction of the said trust."

It was the spiciest incident of the day and angered certain members of the anti-Hill combination. They said it was only another Hill trick, and would not avail him.

The Brooklyn delegation started right in to do business this morning. THE SUN announced this morning that Otto Kempner, a delegate from the Twentieth district of Kings, was to make the nomination speech in the convention for Comptroller Bird S. Coler. That announcement smoked out the man the Brooklynites had been looking for. The Kings county men met to adopt a resolution declaring that the sixty-three delegates from Kings county should vote on all questions coming before the convention as unit. Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea was made chairman of the delegation. Otto Kempner was the only delegate absent. He once wrote a book severely attacking Mr. Croker and in the joint caucus of Democratic legislators at Albany in January, 1893, called to select a Democratic candidate for United States Senator, Kempner voted against Edward Murphy, Jr.

E. L. Kaufman, a delegate from the Seventeenth district, the bailiwick of Mr. Coler presented at the caucus the resolutions adopted in the district last week, favoring the nomination of Mr. Coler for Governor. Police Commissioner Bernard J. York objected to the resolutions and declared that they were not germane to the purpose for which the delegation was called together, that is, to adopt the unit rule. James Shevlin asked that the resolutions of the Seventeenth district favoring Mr. Coler's nomination be read and they were read. The unit rule was then adopted by a vote of 60 to 2.

Mr. Kempner was absent from the meeting for the reason that he has declared all along that he would not be bound by the unit rule. He was also absent from his seat in the convention and by direction of the delegation Charles Rowe was substituted in his place. The Kings county men declare with great emphasis to-night that Mr. Kempner will not be allowed to take his seat in the convention to-morrow. They say that Mr. Kempner was absent from the caucus of his delegation and from the convention, although in town and not excused, and they add that Mr. Kempner can take his case to the courts if he believes he has been unjustly ruled out of the convention. The Kings county delegation is to have another caucus tomorrow morning.

Mr. Hill said to-night that the Kings county delegation could not deprive Mr. Kempner of his seat in the convention, as he had been legally elected a delegate to the convention by his constituents of the Twentieth district. Mr. Hill has been in consultation with Mr. Kempner several times to-day. Mr. Kempner is stopping at the United States Hotel, away from the Grand Union, where the strife is in full blast. Mr. Kempner showed Mr. Hill to-day the speech he is to make for Coler to-morrow, if he is allowed to take his seat. Mr. Hill went over it very carefully. It was full of praise for Mr. Coler, and had a vicious attack upon Mr. Croker for visiting England every now and then. Mr. Hill suggested that the paragraph be stricken out and Mr. Kempner consented. Mr. Kempner said at the United States Hotel to-night:

"I shall take my seat in the convention. You may rest assured of that. I shall make the speech putting Mr. Coler in nomination for Governor. My district favors his nomination. The people of Brooklyn desire his nomination. I am getting along well in my district and we propose to have in New York city next year a strong anti-Tammany organization. I didn't get along very well at times in New York city and so I moved to Brooklyn, and I am going right ahead on the lines I have laid down."

Immediately after the convention adjourned to-day, Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy sent for Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The three gentlemen have had many consultations since their arrival, but this one was supposed to have a bearing on candidates and Mr. Campbell was supposed to act as spokesman for Mr. Hill. Mr. Campbell said that he only represented himself and Mr. Hill said later: "No man is empowered to speak for me. I represent myself." It turned out that Mr. Croker, Mr. Murphy and Mr. Campbell only chatted about indifferent details on convention work.

Late to-night Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy invited Senator Mackey to meet them at a conference which took place in Mr. Croker's cottage. There were present also Mr. Shevlin and Mr. McCarren, representing Hugh McLaughlin, J. J. Kennedy and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo and Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

Mr. Shevlin frankly informed Senator Mackey that the Kings county delegation on instructions from McLaughlin could not vote for him for Governor. Senator Mackey protested that he was as strong in this convention as John B. Stanchfield and he appealed to Mr. Croker. Mr. Croker replied:

"Mr. Murphy is the Democratic State leader and whoever he favors as the candidate for Governor, I will favor."

Mr. Murphy turning to Mr. Mackey said: "You are a strong man in many directions, but we must have the Kings county delegation. That delegation favors John B. Stanchfield and so do you. Now, Mr. Mackey, will you take second place on the ticket?"

Senator Mackey protested again and again against this disposition of him, but finally said that he would give a definite answer to-morrow morning. At midnight he decided to accept second place on the ticket, so that the ticket looks more than ever like Stanchfield and Mackey.

For the last twenty-four hours there have been whispers to the effect that at the last moment the anti-Hill combine was to spring a surprise and that the combination had "a card up its sleeve." When traced, these rumors were found to emanate from the Hill camp. Mr Hill has believed that Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy and Mr. Shevlin have only advanced Mr. Stanchfield to the front for the purpose of embarrassing him, as it is well known that Mr. Stanchfield was once Mr. Hill's law partner. Mr. Hill has declared all along for Coler and it is his programme that the anti-Hill combine shall shoulder the responsibility of defeating Coler in the convention. It may be said in passing that Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy and their allies are quite willing and even eager to accept this responsibility.

Mr. Hill is to second the speech of Mr. Kempner, provided the latter is admitted to the convention, putting Coler in nomination, and he is to be followed by John N. Carlisle of Watertown, Charles N. Bulger of Oswego and Elliot Danforth of Bainbridge. It should be said right here that John W. Webster, East River Bridge Commissioner and a colleague of Mr. Kempner's from the Twentieth district of Kings county, has been with Kempner most of the day begging him not to make that speech for Coler. Kempner remained obdurate.

Nothing definite has been done as to other places on the ticket. The Hill people have continued their embargo and none of Mr. Hill's followers is to take a place on the ticket until he calls off the embargo. Some of the Hill men say this is becoming rather embarrassing. Mr. Hill doesn't believe Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy are serious in their support of Stanchfield and he is moreover convinced that Stanchfield is to be thrown over for a dark horse at the proper moment. Replying to this Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy say that "these are Hill tactics, not ours." If Stanchfield is to be nominated, ex-County Judge S. S. Taylor of Chemung will present his name to the convention.

The Hill folks are around sneering to-night that "this convention is a white elephant on the hands of Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy." Well, if such is the case Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy and their friends seem to take the situation pretty easily and all that they have to say is that they "are not to be fooled by Hill any longer."

Mayor McGuire said to-night that any thought of him as a candidate for Governor was absurd as he was for Coler, heart and soul. Perry Belmont said that he was a candidate for Senator in the First district, which is made up of the counties of Suffolk and Richmond. An old-time Democrat said of the convention to-day:

"I remember the days when men like these were powers in the party: Samuel J. Tilden, Lucius Robinson, Daniel Manning, Edgar K. Apgar, Daniel S. Lamont, Abram S. Hewitt, William C. Whitney, Edward Cooper, Denis O'Brien, Roswell P. Flower, Smith M. Weed, William R. Grace, and Homer Nelson." Then the old-timer stopped his chatter.

CAR STRUCK MOTHER AND CHILD.

Mrs. Curtin Saved the Baby by Tossing It Aside, but Her Little Girl Was Killed.

Mrs. Mary Curtin, leading her three-year-old daughter Josephine and carrying her baby, attempted to cross Second avenue at 103d street yesterday at noon. She was going east on her way to her home at 303. She crossed the southbound track in the wake of a car and failed to see car 1,009 coming until it was almost upon her. When she saw it she screamed to Michael Harrison, the motorman, to stop the car, at the same time throwing the baby out of her arms. The baby fell on the cobblestones clear of the track. Mrs. Curtin tried to get off the track with Josephine, but the fender struck them both.

Josephine was rolled under the fender and the wheels of the car passed over her. Mrs. Curtin was knocked clear of the tracks. When Harrison finally stopped the car Josephine's body was wedged tightly under the forward truck of the car. Men lifted the car bodily from the tracks and the little body was taken out and carried to Mrs. Curtin's home. The child had died instantly. The baby had escaped with a few bruises.

A crowd gathered around the motorman and were making ugly threats when Policeman Gutgell arrived. He had to rap for assistance and Harrison was escorted to the East 104th street police station in safety. He was paroled in the custody of an inspector of the road to appear in the Coroner's office to-day.

Mrs. Curtin said last night that she had not heard any gong. Harrison said that he had been ringing the gong for nearly half a block.

Killed by a Trolley in His Mother's Sight.

Leo Russell, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Lee Russel of Jamaica, L. I., was killed by an east-bound trolley car of the Long Island Electric Railway on the Hempstead turnpike, a short distance east of Jamaica, yesterday morning while his mother looked on. Mrs Russell and the child were about to cross the street. He saw something that attracted his curiosity and he ran a short distance ahead of his mother to get it. A car came around a bend in the road and struck the boy. Motorman Newman and Conductor James Vanderveer were arrested and held for examination.

1:00 P. M., 5:30 and 9:20 P. M.

At each of these hours a splendid fast train leaves Grand Central Station by the New York Central, Lake Shore and Big Four for St. Louis. There is no better service or more comfortable route.—*Adv.*

Nothing Else Just Like It.

The scenery grand and beautiful, the track smooth, the cars clean and comfortable, the time fast, the trains frequent, make the New York Central *the* passenger line to the West.—*Adv.*

MAINE 37,000, MANLEY SAYS.

SENDS PRESIDENT M'KINLEY A CONGRATULATORY DESPATCH

On the Most Complete Victory Ever Won There—Democratic Vote Smallest Since 1848—Sun's Despatches Estimate Plurality at 33,500—Wild Democratic Ciphering.

SOMERSET, Pa., Sept. 11.—President William McKinley who is in Somerset to attend the marriage of his niece, Miss Mabel McKinley to Dr. Hermanus L. Baer to-morrow evening, received last night the following telegram from National Committeeman Joseph H. Manley, Chairman of the Maine Republican State Committee on the Maine election:

"AUGUSTA, ME., SEPT. 11.

"*To the President of the United States:*

"Our majority will reach 37,000. This under all the circumstances is the most complete victory the Republicans of Maine ever won. It was obtained against a united Democracy. The Democratic vote is the smallest ever cast in Maine since 1848, with the single exception of 18896. The Republicans of Maine send you their congratulations upon the splendid endorsement given your administration by the voters of this State. J. H. MANLEY,

"Chairman Republican State Committee."

The President's acknowledgement was:

"SOMERSET, Pa., Sept. 11.

"*Hon. J. H. Manley, Chairman Republican State Committee, Augusta, Me.*

"The President receives your message with great satisfaction and reciprocates congratulations upon this significant victory.

"GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
Secretary to the President."

President McKinley in talking to the newspaper correspondents, as well as Secretary Cortelyou, expressed satisfaction over the result but further would make no comment:

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Returns from nearly 400 towns indicate very little change in the earlier estimates of the Republican plurality, which is about 33,500. It will be several days before the remaining towns are heard from. The Republicans will have 155 votes on joint ballot in the State Legislature, which will insure the reelection of United States Senator William P. Frye of Lewiston, who has served continuously in the upper branch of the national body since 1881. Knox county was the only one of the sixteen counties in the State to be carried by the Democrats, who made the lime trust the issue. This had some effect against Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Rockland, but his majority was so great in the other parts of his district that his plurality will exceed that of Congressman Nelson Dingley two years ago. Knox county elects the only representative to the State Senate. Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh of Augusta will receive the largest plurality that has ever been given him. Congressman Amos L. Allen's plurality in the Portland district will slightly exceed that given Speaker Thomas B. Reed two years ago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Republican victory in Maine brings no dismay to the Democratic managers at national headquarters. On the contrary, they profess to believe the vote means a great triumph for Bryan in November. The way they figure out this result is interesting, if not convincing. The Democrats put the Republican plurality at 32,000, and say it signifies a Republican loss of 12 per cent. and a Democratic gain of 23 per cent. compared with the vote of 1896. If this ratio of gains and losses prevails all over the country in November, the Democratic calculator says, Bryan will carry the following States by these pluralities: Maryland, 9,000; Indiana, 80,000; Michigan, 35,000; Minnesota, 2,000; Kentucky, 75,000; West Virginia, 20,000; California, 45,000; Delaware, 2,000; North Dakota, 2,000; Illinois, 37,000.

"How about New York?" was asked.

"Well, the Democrats would have to gain more than 23 per cent. and the Republicans would have to lose more than 12 per cent. to give us New York," was the answer. "According to our figures these gains and losses would still leave New York Republican by 153,000."

At the Republican National Headquarters complete satisfaction was expressed over the outcome of the election in the Pine Tree State. Senator Hanna and Henry C. Payne did not expect a Republican plurality of more than 30,000.

Mr. Manley sent to National Headquarters here a despatch like that sent to the President, and everybody about headquarters was rejoicing.

"If Maine can turn out 37,000 Republican majority," said Senator Scott, "under all the present conditions of Republican lukewarmness and the renewed energy and solidity on the part of the Democrats, it has been indeed a great victory. We should not be surprised now to see Maine duplicate its vote of 1896 next November. The effect of this brilliant victory will be most valuable in other States."

BIG SEND-OFF FOR ODELL.

The Brooklyn Union League Gives Him a Heart-Warming Reception.

The Republican campaign in Brooklyn was opened last night at the Union League Club in Grant Square with a reception to Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. and his associates on the State ticket and to Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Preceding the reception there was a dinner to the special guests, at which about forty were present. Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff was present at the dinner but had to leave before the reception to deliver an address of welcome to the members of the Medal of Honor Legion at the Academy of Music. The reception, which took place in the big banquetting hall on the main floor, was one of the most successful in the history of the club. On the platform were seated Col. Charles H. Masters, President of the club; Senator Depew, Mr. Odell, Secretary of State John T. McDonough, Attorney-General John C. Davies, State Treasurer John P. Jaeckel and State Engineer Edward A. Bond. The room and the halls adjoining were packed and the gallery was filled with women. The clubhouse was handsomely decorated and an orchestra was on hand. After Mr. Odell and the other State candidates and Senator Depew had spoken Jacob Worth and Messrs. Ketcham, Bristow and Reiss, who were nominated for Congress on Friday night, were escorted to the platform. Mr. Worth, whose nomination afforded remarkable proof of the entire restoration of harmony in the Republican ranks in Brooklyn, got a great reception.

Col. Masters, in opening the proceedings, referred to the fact that only a few weeks ago the club had indorsed the nominations of McKinley and Roosevelt and Odell and Woodruff, and had put itself on record as standing squarely upon the platform of the Republican party adopted at Philadelphia.

"With the wisdom of McKinley and the energy of Roosevelt" said Col. Masters, "this country is indeed fortunate, and from the very outset is assured of success. The signal service rendered by Mr. Odell to the Republican party and the magnificent work done by him in the past, with the promise of future achievements, all mark him as the right man in the right place, and so far as the efforts of this club can be exerted, we propose to place him in the highest office and to confer upon him the greatest honor within the power of the people of this Empire State."

In conclusion Col. Masters said that the renomination of the other gentlemen on the ticket was a reward for good and faithful service well rendered to the people of the State.

Mr. Odell was then introduced. He was received with great applause and a cheer for "Our next Governor" was given with a heartiness which Senator Depew said meant business. Mr Odell said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Union League Club: It was my privilege to visit with you two years ago at which time the nomination of our present efficient Governor was indorsed by your club. I have many pleasant recollections of that evening. The action there taken, with the resultant enthusiasm, led to the energetic work which followed and did much toward bringing about the election of that magnificant specimen of American manhood, Theodore Roosevelt. I may be pardoned, therefore, if I look upon this assemblage and my cordial reception as a happy beginning of the campaign, as an evidence that the Republicans of Brooklyn are again aroused and that it is your determination to win a splendid victory in November, a victory for labor and equal rights and for the maintenance of the national honor and integrity.

"The action already taken by our opponents gives no evidence that the great prosperity which we have archived will be continued in the event of their success. The Republican party stands for good government. It also stands for an honest dollar. It believes in the protection of the workingmen and in the enforcement of the wise laws already enacted that have done so much to guard all interests alike. Its record in the past entitles it to be intrusted with the perfection and administration of existing laws.

"I stand upon the platform of my party, national and State, determined, so far as in me lies, to carry out to the minutest details the pledges there made. If intrusted by the people with the great office of Governor it will be my constant aim and endeavor so to administer it that you will all feel that the confidence so generously and graciously extended to me at Saratoga has not been misplaced.

"You, the residents of this city of homes, have a vital interest in the coming election. It behooves you to exert your influence and awaken your neighbors to the important interests involved and the necessity for the triumphant election of McKinley and Roosevelt. Upon this result depends the honor of the country and the glory of our flag.

"Gentlemen, I tender you my sincere thanks for your hospitality and for your kind words of cheer."

When Mr. Odell had concluded another cheer was given him and then Col. Masters read a telegram from Mr. Odell's father expressing his regret at not being able to attend. A telegram from Gov. Roosevelt was read and received with great cheering. It said: "Very sorry. Will be in South Dakota on Tuesday."

"Yes, and he'll make it hot for Bryan then," yelled one of the spectators.

Secretary of State John T. McDonough spoke of the "paramount" issues. He said that every paramount issue of the Democratic party since 1860 had met with defeat, including the expansion of slavery, the Reconstruction act, the Greenback craze, the "anything-to-beat-Grant" issue and the silver fallacy. Attorney-General John C. Davies spoke on State issues and said the canals had never been managed so well and economically as during the last two years under the superintendency of Col. John F. Partridge of Brooklyn. Democrats, he said, professed to abhor trusts, but the revelations concerning the Ice Trust showed the hollowness of their pretensions. "Prof. Hill," continued Mr. Davies, "presented a resolution at the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga to-day, calling upon the Republican Attorney-General to proceed strenuously against the Ice Trust, and it upset the entire convention. The resolution was not allowed to be presented, and the convention adjourned in order that the leaders could get their wits together."

When Mr. Davies sat down Col. Masters read a letter from Senator Platt in which he said:

"It would naturally be very pleasing to me to witness the heartiness with which I feel confident Kings county, as represented by the Union League Club, will greet our candidate for the Governorship, to say nothing of the pleasure which would come from accepting the club's hospitality, of which I have pleasant recollections from former experiences. But in order to husband my strength for the labors of the approaching campaign I am obliged to forego some of these more pleasant incidents of campaign activity.

"You are proposing to honor a tried and sterling Republican who has been selected by his party associates for the highest office in the gift of the people of the State. In honoring him the club honors itself, for the only criticism that can be justly levelled at him is that he has throughout his political life been a stanch and uncompromising advocate and defender of Republican principles, and the Union League Club, in showing him honor, gives public evidence of its approval and support of those principles which, actualized through successive Republican national and State administrations have contributed so greatly to the progress and glory of our country. Mr. Odell is one of the Republicans to whom the welfare of the party and consequently the State can be safely entrusted. He will administer the affairs of the State in a manner to reflect credit upon his party and himself. He will be found courageous and will give us an honest and efficient State Government. The unanimity with which his nomination was accomplished is a harbinger of success at the polls. I congratulate the Union League Club in its sturdy showing of interest in the party's success, and it advance upon the triumphant election of Odel and Woodruff."

Senator Depew made one of his characteristic addresses. He began by saying that the Republicans had nominated the best looking State ticket ever presented to the public. If any one doubted his word all he had to do was to look at the candidates.

"It's hot in the old town to-night," he said, "but it's a great deal hotter in Saratoga. It must be a sight to melt a heart of stone, much less an ice house, to wander around the parlors, corridors and barrooms of Saratoga and listen to the remarks of the 1,500 warriors that went up to help Tammany Hall, on the action of the literary fellow who offered a resolution at the convention on the Ice Trust. The temperature here to-night, I think is caused by the heat and intensity of the remarks at Saratoga. But speaking of ice, we'll need some after election for the proper care of the other ticket."

Dr. Depew said the news from Vermont and Maine was gratifying, as neither State had ever given a majority of 30,000 or over but what the country went overwhelmingly Republican. He said Republicans were never in better condition than now to fight shoulder to shoulder for the good of the country, while the Democratic party had their knives out, and the knives would never be sheathed until they had been plunged in Democrats. He spoke at length on the issues of the campaign and explained what a full dinner pail meant to the laboring man.

Mr. Worth was next introduced, and received a very hearty reception. He said he had been nominated for Congress and was going to win.

"I predict now," he said, "that the county of Kings will give a majority for McKinley and Roosevelt, and the State of New York will not give less than 135,000 majority for the national ticket. If Benjamin Odell is elected Governor, he will be the best Governor the State has ever had."

Addresses were also made by Henry B. Ketcham, Magistrate Henry Bristow and Bert Heiss, the other Congress candidate.

"AMERICANISM" IN FRANCE.

Beginning of a Congress of Priests Who Believe in It.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A congress of French priests who are in sympathy with what is known in the Catholic Church as "Americanism" was opened to-day at Bourges. Deputy Abbé Lemaire is the organizer of the movement. Four hundred priests were present and 200 more are expected. The programme for the congress comprises studies suitable for priests in works they should perform and methods they should employ.

The first congress of this kind was held at Rheims in 1896, but Archbishop Langenieux of that diocese was not favorably disposed to it. Better results are expected from the present meeting at Bourges, whose Archbishop countenances "Americanism."

SHE DIED DEFENDING DR. WHARTON.

Miss Huston Had a Rifle in Her Hands When the Boxers Killed Her.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 11.—Among the victims of the Boxer uprising in China was Miss Mary Huston of Indiana, a former well-known society belle of the town. Miss Huston was killed at Pao Ting Fu, where she had gone as a Presbyterian missionary. Letters received at Indiana say that the girl died with a rifle in her hands, defending Dr. Wharton, head of the Presbyterian mission, who was shot to death while repulsing the attack of the Boxers.

Seven Killed by an Engine Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 11.—A steam engine at the cotton gin of Mr. S. D. Barrow, three miles from St. Francisville, La., exploded yesterday, killing F. B. Barrow, E. Refusard, William Serlieu, Charles Leslie, George Smith, Joseph H. West and George Heller, and seriously wounding E. L. Newsham, Rufus Williams and Samuel Smith.

RUIN IN GALVESTON.

Loss of Life and of Property Simply Stupendous.

1,500 TO 3,000 ARE DEAD.

Hundreds of Bodies Sent to Sea for Burial There.

The Loss of Property Too Great Even to Be Estimated—Terrible Scenes at Every Hand—Disorder Prevented by a Patrol of United States Troops—Martial Law Not Yet Declared—The Survivors in Danger of Pestilence—Scenes of the Most Harrowing Description—Entire Families Wiped Out—The Entire Country Responding to Appeals.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 11, by way of Houston.—The latest estimate of the number of lives lost at Galveston here to-day is from 1,500 to 3,000. Up to 10 o'clock this morning over 500 bodies had been recovered, and since then more have been found and are awaiting identification. The rescuing and searching parties are so widely scattered that it is impossible to obtain anything like a correct estimate of the number of dead that have been found up to this time. Many more have been found in the city of Galveston than was expected. Many met death in falling buildings and lie buried under the ruins. Others were carried out to sea and are being washed ashore miles from the scene of destruction.

The nation's response to the needs of Galveston and the Gulf sufferers is magnificent. They are proud spirited people, those of the Island City. Time has been when Galveston boasted of its per capita wealth. The city's charities have been upon a scale hardly known in any similar centre of population. Any ordinary calamity would have been met by local resources. When other parts of the country have been stricken, Galveston has been one of the quickest to come to the rescue.

Six miles of bay make this a complete island, and it is an island with all of the usual means of communication cut off. There is no light, for the gas plant is a partial ruin. The water supply, brought in pipes sixteen miles from the mainland, has been interrupted. Houses, such as remain, are soaked with salt water to the height of the first stories. Wreckage is everywhere. One person in every forty of the population is dead. Perhaps one in every ten is still suffering from cuts or bruises or shock received in the battle for life. The dead must be buried, the wounded and sick must be nursed, survivors must be housed, many of them in tents, until houses can be habitable. They must be fed.

That twelve feet rise of seawater and that downpour of rain upon unroofed houses destroyed food in vast quantities. Let the reader take some city of his own acquaintance, approximating Galveston's population, and apply these conditions. Put Quincy or Little Rock or Springfield or St. Joseph or Topeka in the position where Galveston is to-day. It will help to realize what has happened. The nation's response is splendid; it cannot be overdone.

REGULAR SOLDIERS ON PATROL.

Galveston citizens have rallied heroically to the emergency. They have organized into a great camp practically under martial law. Uncle Sam's Regulars, those that survived the destruction of barracks, the police force and the city's military patrol the streets. Committees have been formed to take up every branch of the work of relief and restoration. None of the help which comes from the outside will be wasted or will go amiss.

But Galveston is facing some problems which even a nation's charity cannot reach. The dead must be disposed of and that quickly, in this hot climate. When on the morning after the storm subsided the work of collecting the bodies began it was found that duty to the living demanded immediate action. Many corpses were without clothing sufficient to permit identification. Others had been disfigured and bruised by the wreckage washed about. When the attempt was made to dig graves in some places it was discovered that the water-soaked condition of the ground made burial in mother earth impossible, and so the sea which had wrought havoc received many of its victims.

NO HELP COULD COME FROM THE MAINLAND.

Johnstown was horrible when the first shock was over and the population of the charmed houses began, but to Johnstown flocked volunteers by hundreds and men accustomed by vocation to handle the dead. Galveston, with every bridge gone, with only an occasional tug or sloop to give communication with the mainland, was forced to meet alone this first emergency of caring for the dead, and to protect the living. It was work that called for stout hearts. Many shrank from it.

FIREMEN BECOME UNDERTAKERS.

The firemen of the city became the undertakers. Bodies were gathered in two-wheeled carts and hauled to a barge, which was turned into a morgue. So far as possible a list has been kept, and it is growing to appalling proportions. As was the case at Johnstown, the number of the dead at Galveston will never be known accurately. When the waters came they reached a height of twelve feet above the ordinary tide. That meant three to five feet depth on the more elevated parts of the island. Sweeping and whirling through the streets the waves carried the weak and the panic-stricken with them and when the waters receded rapidly in the early hours of Sunday morning they bore the dead out into the Gulf on one side and into the bay on the other. Many of these thus taken away will never be found. Some will be picked up along the mainland and will be given hasty interment.

What happened in the vicinity of a half submerged train near Virginia Point, on the north side of Galveston Bay, serves to show how the victims were scattered. A freight train reached there on the way to Galveston Saturday, but got no further. The water overflowed not only the land, but the track. It finally rose so high that it lifted the caboose from the trucks as the trainmen clung to the cars unable to get out of the waste waters. During the storm they caught and fastened to the cars the bodies of a dozen women and children, drowned in Galveston and carried six miles across the bay to the point. How many were taken by wind and currents in other directions can only be estimated when the reports of the missing are slowly made up.

For miles before one reaches the shore line of the Bay going southward toward Galveston, the way is over dead level plain, only slightly above the high tide. During the storm the waves dashed over the low strip of sand and spread island a considerable distance, submerging the salt marsh grasses. They carried on their crest bodies washed all of the distance from Galveston. For the past two days volunteer parties have been going over the plain and collecting the dead thus scattered broadcast.

STORIES OF HEROISM.

Stories of heroism as make one proud to be an American are told. Take for example the devotion to duty shown through that Saturday night by Byrd, Johnson and Rowan, three of the remnants of Galveston's police force. When the waters swept up the streets and panic began to spread, these officers found their way to the City Hall and reported to their chief, Capt. Ketchnim, for duty. Hour after hour they made life-saving trips in various directions, as the chief gave the orders. Houses were falling. The wind carried through the air bits of boards, of slate and glass. The officers piloted women and children through the water to the City Hall. They rescued from wreckage many who must have perished from fright and exposure before morning. Without one word of fatigue or of languor, their chief says, these men continued their life-saving all night.

THE SCENES OF DESTRUCTION.

So far as describing the scene of wreckage is concerned, it is out of the question. There is no way to draw a pen picture of it, for words are not expressive enough to convey the true story. The East End, all residences and small stores, is no more. It looks like a lumber yard. There are a number of bodies in there yet, for the work of rescue is necessarily slow. In the West End, where most of the poor people live and where houses were not so substantial, the damaged amounts almost to a totality. There are undoubtedly a large number of dead there also. In the central portion of the town, that is of the resident district, where the wealthy people and those of means live, there is probably one house out of five gone completely, or so badly wrenched that it is not habitable. All the houses that are left standing are filled with the severely injured, the rich and poor occupying the same rooms in many instances. Along the bay shore the devastation is complete.

Toward morning there was marked subsidence of the water and a lull in the storm. Then after 400 people had been brought to the City Hall and aftermany others had been quieted and assured of safety the three officers came to the Chief for permission to go and see how their own families had fared. It was then daylight. Byrd and Rowan came back in a little while. They told the Chief that their houses had been swept away and that their families were lost.

Galveston's visitation is so terrible that it monopolizes attention. There have been devastation and destruction in the neighboring Gulf county, which is not yet appreciated and much of which has hardly been reported. This region has been settling very rapidly in the last five years. It has been developing vegetable and fruit and rice growing on a great scale. Thousands of acres have been put under cultivation and many thrifty towns have come into existence. The storm-swept coast both sides of Galveston Island and its fury wrought havoc for miles inland. Houston sustained damage which would have made an impressive chapter but for the overshadowing horror at Galveston. Fifteen or twenty small towns have been almost annihilated and reports of losses of lives have come from a score of localities. Every day is adding to this list.

A GREAT RUN FOR LIFE.

A graphic description of one man's experiences is given by a commercial traveller, Mr. Van Eaton. He reached Galveston on Saturday morning. His narrative is especially interesting, because it shows with what suddenness the storm assumed dangerous character. There was high wind and rain. So light was thought of it, however, that Mr. Van Eaton and some acquaintances started down to the beach. The water came up so rapidly that the party turned and hurried toward the hotel. Before they reached it they had to wade in water waist deep.

"Within a few minutes," said Van Eaton, "women and children began to flock to the hotel for refuge. All were panic stricken. I saw two women, one with a child, trying to get to the hotel. They were drowned not 300 yards from us."

Mr. Van Eaton was one of the first to cross from Galveston to the mainland after the storm subsided. He paid $15 to a boatman to make the crossing. When he reached land he found an engine and a caboose chained together with the water several feet deep around them. While he waited in the caboose for the water to go down, the bodies of two men and a boy floated against it, and the trainmen tied them to one end of the car. Mr. Van Eaton counted fourteen bodies that had drifted in from the bay, all showing that they had been dashed against wreckage.

Earlier estimates of the magnitude of the Galveston calamity were not exaggerated. It is growing apparent that they did not fully state the measure of this horror. The first count of 1,000 dead was not a count at all; it was a guess. When the survivors looked about on Sunday morning they saw throngs at the Tremont Hotel, at the City Hall and at centres where the people had flocked when the waves rolled in. They saw in streets and in yards and under ruins of buildings many bodies. They thought at least a thousand must have perished. That was the number stated on Sunday. For two days now the burying parties have been at work.

The Citizens' Committee has taken charge of the preparation of the lists of the dead and missing and are getting evidence on which to base the first real estimate. Fear has dawned that one thousand will not cover the dead. Some are saying that it may be nearer two thousand, and here and there a citizen says that when the lists are verified it will be found that more than one-twentieth of the population perished on that awful night.

It is plain that wounds and exposure and shock will claim a list supplemental to those who perished outright. It was a slaughter of innocents. Many men stand about the debris-strewn streets, dazed and helpless. Few women and children are to be seen. Men saved themselves by struggling throughthe rushing water to places of safety. Women and children gave up after being buffeted in the waves and were drowned.

A railroad man who went over a few miles of track on the Mainland saw one after another of the bodies of nine girls and women. He covered them with bunches of sedge grass and clods to keep od the vultures until a burial party could be notified.

There never will be a complete, or nearly complete list of the dead. Even the citizens committee does not yet know how many have been buried. Some bodies collected from the city proper, taken from the yards and from the wrecks of the buildings have been committed to the sea. There was not time or means for burial on lands. Persons acting independently have been going along the Gulf and the bay beach and for miles collecting the dead and burying them where found. On the mainland still other parties, some of them volunteers from Houston, have been performing the last sad offices for those who were swept out of their homes and across the bay. Until reports from all of these can be had, anything like the total number of bodies found will not be obtainable.

DAMAGE IN TEXAS TOWNS.

Many Persons Left Almost Without Shelter by the Storm.

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 11.—The first relief train over the Santa Fé Railroad was run to Hitchcock to-day. The people on board report back to this city that the damage was very great all along the line. Houses had been blown away, and the persons who had lived in them were found either huddled in empty box cars, that by some strange caprice of the storm had not been touched, or else had improvised shelters out in the open by piling their wrecked household goods about them.

At Alvin Mrs. W. P. Hawley and Mrs. J. W. Collins were killed by falling timbers. W. C. Mehan and his wife were injured in the same way. This makes ten deaths reported from Alvin since the storm. The property damage there is also very great.

At Arcadia, the death of the twelve-year-old son of James Rodecher was reported. At Alto Loma two children lost their lives, but their names cannot be learned. Nearly every building in Pearland was demolished and what few structures are standing are seriously damaged; yet, strange to say, not a single death has been reported from there and but few were injured. Algoa suffered almost as severely from the storm as far as property loss is concerned and got off as lightly in injuries to its citizens.

The railroad officials found that the tracks from Hitchcock to Virginia Point had been entirely washed away by the flood. The storm must have been exceptionally severe here, for 100 cartridge boxes from Camp Hawley were found near Hitchcock. A big pile driver that had been at the Huntington wharf was carried inland by the flood until it was only a few hundred yards away from the town.

SENDING HELP TO GALVESTON.

**Departure of