GALVESTON IS REVIVING.

STORES ARE OPEN AND SOME BUSINESS IS BEING CONDUCTED.

No Starvation in the Town. Although There Are 10,000 Homeless Persons—Mayor Jones Telegraphs to Gov. Sayers a Summary of the Situation—The Town Being Cleaned Thoroughly—A Big Bare Strip Through the City Where All the Debris Is Burned—The Arrival of Supplies—Caring for the Orphans—Destitute on the Mainland.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 15.—The situation in this hurricane-stricken town is best summed up in this despatch, which Mayor Jones, Congressman Hawley and Gen. McKibben sent in union last night to Gov. Sayers at Austin:

"GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 14.

"Hon. J. D. Sayers, Governor:

"After the fullest possible investigation here, we feel justified in saying to you and through you to the American people that no such disaster has overtaken any community or section in the history of our country.

"The loss of life is appalling and can never be accurately determined. It is estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 people.

"There is not a home in Galveston that has not been injured, while thousands have been destroyed. The property loss represents accumulations of sixty years and more millions than can be safely stated. Under these conditions, with 10,000 people homeless and destitute, with the entire population under a stress and strain difficult to realize, we appeal directly in the hour of our great emergency to the sympathy and aid of mankind.

"WALTER JONES, Mayor,
"R. B. HAWLEY,
"Member of Congress, Galveston district,
"McKIBBEN,
"Commander Department of Texas."

Notwithstanding the sick and homeless, the city is becoming cheerful again. It is reviving under the stimulating influences of fire, lime and carbolic acid. Lime is everywhere and more is wanted. It is spread on the streets, poured in gutters on sidewalks and in cellars. There are no distressing objects left in the business sections. Thousands of men are at work removing the débris and burning it.

Stores are open for business and others are preparing to open by transferring their stock to the sidewalk to dry. Miles of street are lined with damaged goods drying under the fierce rays of a tropic sun. Every man—proprietor, clerk and porter—coatless and with trousers rolled up, is busy at cleaning up.

EVERY ONE HOPEFUL.

The spirit of the people of Galveston is one of hopefulness that the future Galveston will rise greater and better than ever. Even the laborers and the workmen are imbued with this spirit now, and the thousands employed in burning the wreckage do their work with a will.

Fires are burning incessantly along the beach for two miles west of Tremont street, consuming wrecks of houses and the bodies of such victims as are still confined beneath. The poisoned air is becoming pure except in the West End and along the beach and deep-water front. Fire and disinfectants have done wonders in three days.

"In thirty days, you will not know it is the same city," said John Sealey, chairman of the Finance Committee. "We have sent over the State for 1,000 carpenters, 1,000 additional masons and artisans of all kinds. Galveston will rise greater and better than ever. This is what we desire to impress upon our good friends of the North and East.

"We are more than thankful to them for the substantial manner in which they have come to our aid, but much depends upon ourselves. It requires great trials to test the character of men. Never have I read or heard of a people responding with more pluck and more hopefulness than the people of Galveston.

"There is a great work to be done and they will do it. Losses are forgotten, though the majority have lost everything that is dear to them. They now face the future with full confidence in it."

Equal confidence is shown by others among the men who control the finances and commerce of the city. The activity, energy and pluck displayed in the streets to-day will, to a certainty, make Galveston over.

"Clean up" is a sign met with in every block. Not only are stores open, but women are shopping. Tremont street is open from the bay to the beach. Mechanic street, the Strand, and Winnie and Church streets are being rapidly cleared.

The people have recovered from the paralysis that held their senses for three days. They were on the streets in large numbers to-day. Carriages, express wagons and drays were doing business, and grocery stores were all open and busy. Dangerous walls have been pulled down by the fire department. Persons whose homes are habitable have returned. The Relief Committee is caring for the others.

The exodus of women and children still continues. Almost 1,000 crossed the bay to-day and went to Houston. It is predicted that next week the rush of the refugees will cease, as conditions are so rapidly improving.

There are as yet no indications of more than normal sickness. The breezes from the Gulf are healthful and the salt water is now depended upon to assist in the work of sanitation.

It will be a month before the windrow of wreckage extending for miles along the beach can be fully destroyed. The burying squads are burning about two blocks a day. When their work is finished there will be a strip of vacant territory a half-mile wide and five miles long, extending the entire length of the city along the beach. The houses and buildings north of this waste and across to the bay are in condition to be repaired or rebuilt.

The injured are rapidly recovering. It was said to-day that not more than 500 were so seriously injured as to be compelled to remain indoors. The disaster was of the kind that claimed life and left but few injured. There are now enough physicians on the scene to care for the wounded, but the demand for sanitary experts continues.

It is believed that the loss of life in Galveston will not fall below 6,000. Every little town within a radius of seventy-five miles of Galveston was wrecked and torn and had people killed and wounded, so that the storm's final death list will be considerably in excess of 5,000.

NO STARVATION IN TOWN.

There is no starvation in Galveston. Plenty of flour, fish, coffee and canned goods is here and vegetables, ham and bacon are coming in. Restaurants are open and are using gasolene stoves on the sidewalk. There is no wild rush for supplies, except by the negroes. They are by far the most numerous applicants for relief. More than 1,500 laborers are well cared for, the Government having provided most of the rations.

There are many people here who want to repair and rebuild their destroyed homes as quickly as possible. All local carpenters are busy. There is work for several hundred, or even thousand, carpenters and contractors, who can count on regular wages from private parties. They must come with their tools.

While the military cordon around the city continues, a large number of people who desired to visit their own business got in yesterday and this morning by means of passes. They do not stay long, however.

In St. Mary's Convent to-day over 400 sick and injured men, women and children were reported. They are looked after by the Catholic priests. There have been many deaths in this hospital. Sickness is also reported among those who are living in their wrecked homes, which are often without floors and in bad sanitary condition.

The summary manner in which the guards of soldiers have suppressed lawlessness and pillaging has had the effect of making the city as quiet as death after nightfall. The report of a gun is occasionally heard, and it marks the death of some prowler. All law-abiding people retire to their sleeping places at nightfall, and do not venture out until dawn arrives. The saloons are still closed. The big business houses and the banks that are open are doing a good business.

It is found that "camera fiends" have been shot down, as well as the ghouls who despoiled the dead. Two were summarily shot yesterday by guards. They were detected in the act of photographing the nude bodies of dead women and girls. Their cameras were smashed by the soldiers and the negatives destroyed.

The committee of citizens appointed by the general committee to visit Gov. Sayers and confer with him in regard to the relief measures for the city returned this morning. They report that the Governor is well pleased with the present arrangement for carrying on the relief work. All funds will pass through the hands of the local finance committee, which is composed of leading business men. A detailed account will be kept of all receipts and expenditures, so that it may be known how every cent of the money that is received was distributed.

It is estimated that $4,000,000 will be needed to take care of the 25,000 needy persons in the city and to place the city in fit sanitary condition for habitation.

A plan is being matured for taking care of the widows and orphans, just as was done at Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood there. A special fund for the widows and orphans at Johnstown was raised and a similar proposal is now being considered here.

There are many children who have been left both motherless and fatherless, and many women lost their husbands and only support. The State is taking care of as many orphans as can be accommodated in State institutions of that character, but there are many others among the refugees already sent to Houston and among those remaining in Galveston.

The difficulty of transporting the food supply and clothing to this city from the end of the railroad on the mainland has not yet been removed. It is found that the larger draught vessels cannot get through the channel to this city, and the supplies will have to be brought over in smaller boats.

The cars and train-loads of food and clothing are pouring into Houston from all parts of the State and country. They are being rushed forward to the mainland coast as fast as the railroads can handle them.

FEW NEGROES PERISHED.

As the work of relief and search for dead bodies here progresses the fact is discovered that remarkably few negroes perished in the storm. Most of them lived in a colony in the lower part of the city in insecure houses. When the water from the Gulf began to rise they abandoned their homes and took refuge with the families of white people for whom they worked. One wealthy white family here took in over thirty negroes in the early part of the storm, and all of them were saved. The negroes are still being fed and housed by whites. It seems as if the negroes had a natural sense of the danger and got to places of safety much quicker than the white people.

Six ocean steamships have anchored in the harbor since Tuesday. They are awaiting grain cargoes.

Mr. Robertson, the grain inspector, said:

"We will begin loading the steamers next week. All this wheat, 2,500,000 bushels, will be saved, if we have no rain. Col. Polk, general manager of the Santa Fe, tells me he will have trains in Galveston next week. We never say die here. Look up and down these streets and you will see an example of the greatest hustling ever known."

SIGNS OF BUSINESS MEN.

As an indication of the resumption of activity here, these are some of the placards posted:

"Adow & Lobit announce that their clerical force is intact, all damage to bank building repaired and that they are ready to receive deposits and pay out money the same as before the storm."

"Hutchings, Sealey & Co. report no damage to their banking house and no interruption in their business."

"The Rosenberg Bank reports no damage and no interruption to business."

"The Galveston Brewery announces itself ready for business in all departments and will deliver at the brewery free ice on doctors' prescription for sick people. Will sell to anybody any quantity, fifty pounds or more, at the rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds."

"The Texas Ice and Cold Storage Company announces that it is ready to deliver ice in any quantity, 100 pounds or less, at the factory, free on doctors' prescription for sick persons, and will sell to anybody 100 pounds for 30 cents, 50 pounds 25 cents, 25 pounds 10 cents, 10 pounds 5 cents. These are the lowest prices for which ice has ever been sold in Galveston. The company will probably be ready to-morrow to accept on storage in the refrigeration rooms all perishable goods."

"Mistrot Bros. & Co., wholesale, announce themselves ready for business in all departments."

MILITARY ORDER IMPRESSING MEN TO WORK.

An illustration of the military rule under which the work has been done is General Order No. 9, issued by Brig.-Gen. Thomas Scurry, commanding the city forces, as follows:

"Guards, foremen of gangs and working parties or others acting under the authority of this department will use due diligence toward preventing any hardships on private individuals or impressing for service. The conditions, however, are so terrible and it is so necessary that sanitary precautions be taken to preserve the lives and health of the people of this stricken city that individual interests must give way to the general good. If it is found feasible to secure volunteers, general impressment will be avoided, but the medical fraternity being a unit in the opinion that further delay or procrastination will bring pestilence to finish the dire work of the hurricane, the interests of no individual firm or corporation will for one instant be spared to secure volunteers for work.

"Failing in this, every able-bodied man is to be put to work to clear the wreckage, burn the hundreds of bodies under it, and save, if possible, the lives of those who yet remain. I trust this position may be thoroughly appreciated and understood, and that all persons will govern themselves accordingly."

FRAME HOUSES WITHSTOOD THE STORM WELL.

The frame houses stood the storm much better than the stone and brick houses. Most of the houses that are still standing were built many years ago, some of them before the Civil War, and while the newer houses around them quickly collapsed, they remained standing. The heaviest possible timbers and most secure foundations are to be used in the construction of new homes. They will be put up to stand the fury of the elements. Major Frank M. Spencer's home, which weathered the storm and saved over fifty people who sought refuge therein, was built in the '50s.

It is a frame structure, and was not damaged by the wind, although the outbuildings are gone.

When it was seen that the stable was about to go, Major Spencer and his sons waded through the water to the place and got the horses and mules out of it, and brought them into the lower rooms of the house, where they remained in perfect security throughout the storm. A strange cow also sought refuge in the house and was taken in.

Americans in Berlin to Aid Galveston Sufferers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—There was a largely attended meeting at the American Embassy here to-day in behalf of the Galveston sufferers. Mr. Jackson, the Charge d' Affaires, expressed the sympathy of the American colony in Berlin with the survivors of the hurricane. A subscription list was opened for the relief of the distressed and an appeal for funds was issued to American residents and visitors.

Mexico Expresses Her Sympathy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Mexico, through her Ambassador to-day communicated to the State Department an expression of the deep regret of President Diaz over the Galveston disaster.

CUTTER GALVESTON IN THE STORM.

A Boat's Crew Rescued Thirty-four Men, Women and Children.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The report of the safety of the revenue cutter Galveston and her crew was confirmed to-day by letters received at the Treasury Department from an officer of that vessel. In a letter written on the 9th inst. he says:

"All the sheds on the wharves have been levelled to the ground or nearly so. I don't think there is a house that has not been more or less damaged or blown to the ground. While the wind was blowing over sixty miles an hour we sent out a boat with a rescuing party to row up one of the streets. The first trip they succeeded in saving thirteen women and children and brought them back to the vessel in safety. It was useless to attempt to row the boat against the terrific wind, and as the water was at the time not over a man's head in the streets a rope would be sent out to the nearest telegraph pole, and by that means the boat could be hauled along from pole to pole. This was accomplished only by the most herculean efforts on the part of the men who led out the rope, but between swimming, walking and floundering along in the teeth of the gale the rope would finally be made fast. Then it was all that the crew of one officer and seven men could do to pull the boat against the fierce blasts of the cyclone. By working all Saturday afternoon and evening, and up to 1 A. M. Sunday, the brave boys succeeded in rescuing thirty-four men, women and children, whom they put in a place of safety and provided with sufficient provisions for their immediate wants. Finally, on account of the darkness, the increasing violence of the storm and the vast amount of wreckage in the streets the rescuing party was reluctantly compelled to return to the vessel.

"On board the ship it was a period of intense anxiety for all hands. No one slept, and it was only by the almost superhuman efforts of the officers and crew that we rode out the hurricane in safety. With the exceptions of the carrying away of the port forward rigging and the smashing of all the windows and skylights the vessel sustained no serious injury. Not a single person on board was injured in any way."

Under date of the 11th inst. the same officer writes:

"We think there have been 5,000 lives lost. I cannot begin to tell of the number of houses blown down or damage done. Our new distiller, which came down on the New York steamer, has been set up on deck and we are thus enabled to relieve much suffering by supplying drinking water to the many who call on us for relief. We have also furnished as much food to the needy as we can possibly spare. All that can be thought of now is the disposing of the dead. Already one steamer load and four barge loads have been sent out to sea. During the height of the hurricane the tide rose seven or eight feet above the usual high water and three feet over the wharves. There are 500 men working to repair the city waterworks and, in the meantime, we are furnishing all the water we can possibly distil to the sufferers and aiding them in such other ways as lie in our power."

GALVESTON'S GRATITUDE.

The Disaster So Great That the City Was Compelled to Ask Sympathy and Aid.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received from Representative Hawley of Texas a reply to a telegram sent offering assistance. Mr. Hawley answered:

"Your telegram of the 12th arrived to-night. Assurance of your complete sympathy and your prompt and substantial aid is received by the citizens of Galveston with profound gratitude.

"The number of dead can only be estimated. Not less than 5,000 lives have been sacrificed. It is the event of a century. Two storms of tremendous velocity met directly here. The frightful results have been largely discussed by the press.

"Gen. McKibben is here and of great aid and comfort in the work of relief. The tents and rations will be of great service, as you are already informed.

"The disaster is so great we have been compelled to make our condition known and ask for sympathy and aid of mankind. If you deem it expedient, no greater service could be done than to use such agencies as you may for universal information concerning our unhappy state. R. B. HAWLEY."

Secretary Meiklejohn has also received the following from Mayor Jones, of Galveston:

"The people of the city of Galveston desire to return to you their heartfelt thanks for your assistance in their hour of trouble and affliction."

Gen. McKibben last night telegraphed the War Department as follows from Galveston:

"A complete organization for systematic work has been made. Gen. Scurry, Gov. Sayers's Adjutant-General, is its head. All other bodies are working under his orders.

"The city needs money and disinfectants. The Surgeon-General, through the medical associations throughout the country, could render great assistance by shipping disinfectants. There are plenty of doctors here."

SOLDIERS LOST AT GALVESTON.

Names of Those Whom Artillerymen Saw Killed or Washed Away.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A despatch from Col. Roberts gives a partial list of the dead and missing soldiers of Battery O, First Artillery, at Galveston:

"Following list of dead and missing, so far as could be ascertained up to time of my departure from Galveston: Battery O, First Artillery: Dead: First Sergeant George, Cook Cantner, Mechanic Link, Musician McArthur; Privates Andrews, two brothers Hunt, Brandner, Claffrey, Mitchell, Wright, Vantilburg, Seffers, Meyers, Hess, Willhite. Missing: Privates Lewis, Selaney and Peterson. Hospital Corps: Missing: Privates Forest, Gassage and McElven. The list of dead is made up from members of the battery who saw them either killed or washed away. So far as known, none of these men has been identified among the bodies of dead recovered."

Memorial Services for Galveston Victims.

The Salvation Army will hold a memorial service for the dead in the Galveston disaster at Carnegie Music Hall this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Justice Charles McLean of the Supreme Court will preside. Among the speakers will be Edmund W. Booth, associate secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Dr. Wilbur S. Chapman of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Dr. S. P. Cadman of the Metropolitan Temple, the Rev. Father Ducey, Dr. Louis Klopsch and Commander Booth Tucker.

An Exchange Tip—One of our fine sack suits to order for your $20.00. Made of fancy plaid or striped English Cheviots. Prince Albert coat and vest of Vicuna, silk lined and faced throughout, with fancy striped trousering to order, $33.00. Special sale of English trouserings, $6.00. Fall overcoat of Venetian and Coverts, silk lined throughout, $22.00. Special line of fancy vestings, $8.00.

Clothes to suit or money back is the protection we give.

Samples, Fashion Booklet, measuring guide mailed on request.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th Street.

THE DEAD ON THE MAINLAND.

Several Days Before Any Accurate Information Can Be Tabulated.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 15.—The earlier estimate of the 300 deaths in the storm-swept district of the mainland is being rapidly confirmed as the reports from the smaller towns and remote country districts come in. Already more than 125 bodies have been identified and possibly 100 others have been recovered and buried without identification. In addition to these it is known that whole families of negroes were drowned and killed on the plantations along the Brazos River and in the more distant parts of Brazoria and adjoining counties. It will be several days before the reports from the devastated district are complete and a full list of the dead made up.

Reports were received to-day from Rockport and other places on the Gulf coast west of Galveston that the wreckage from Galveston and other destroyed places is piling up along the coast. Few bodies are found among this wreckage. It consists of household effects, and of houses. Several boats left Rockport to-day for Galveston to aid in the relief work. Boats have also left Vera Cruz, Tampico and Tuxpan, Mexico, for the scene to tender their services of those sailing to the suffering people. It is understood that use will be found for all these craft in carrying supplies, building material, &c., from the mainland to Galveston pending the restoration of the railroad bridges and re-establishment of more direct communication with the island.

Refugees from Galveston, Alvin, Angleton and other places are fast scattering throughout the State. More than fifty have arrived here since yesterday and have found temporary homes with friends and relatives, many have gone to places in other States, and a local relief committee has been organized here to look after the wants of all destitute people. As fast as they arrive they are clothed and fed at the expense of the local people. Similar committees are being formed in all the chief cities and towns of the State. It is expected that this action will greatly relieve the Relief Committee at Houston and Galveston, and will also reduce the amount of money required to be expended out of the general fund that is accumulating for the benefit of the sufferers.

STAATS ZEITUNG FALLING INTO LINE.

Finds There's No Avoiding the Free Silver Issue and Sees Signs of Bryan's Defeat.

Light is beginning to dawn on the *Staats Zeitung* as the strength of German feeling in the campaign forces itself to notice. In an editorial yesterday it has this to say about the situation:

"A few weeks ago it looked as though a strong current toward Bryan had set in, but since then a visible turn the other way has come. The nearer election day approaches the more intense becomes the feeling which led to the crushing defeat of the Democratic candidate four years ago, the feeling, namely, of insecurity of fear of serious business disturbances and of lack of confidence in William J. Bryan's character.

"It would not be the first time that in the course of a campaign the chances of one candidate seemed to be good and then became slimmer and slimmer without its being possible to point to any definite fact as the cause for the right-about in public opinion. The change of sentiment takes place almost imperceptibly in the people itself. Campaign speeches and red fire have little to do with it. Cool reflection follows the early enthusiasm; the bitterness of feeling perhaps at first present becomes mitigated by careful weighing of the advantages and disadvantages, which prospectively depend on the choice of the one or the other candidate. Such a process is taking place now."

The *Staats Zeitung* turns aside to repeat its attacks on the Republican party on the "imperialism" issue, and regrets that the campaign does not turn on that, but on free silver.

"When the convention declared that the fight against imperialism was the most serious question of the day, we pointed out that it depended on the people and not on the convention whether it would be made so. * * * It does not seem as though the silver spectre could be driven away. The feeling of anxiety is present. People see everywhere in the background the incorrigible silver man, who, good as his intentions undoubtedly are, yet has only muddled and confused ideas about the conditions, the wrong settlement of which may hurl the people into a bottomless abyss.

"The Democratic party had an excellent opportunity to get into power this year. If it has lost its chance and is again defeated it has to thank, in the first place, its candidate, whose personality, to put it plainly, does not offer to the people the guarantees it wishes for, but, in the second place, the man who in order to wreak a personal revenge made the acceptance of the silver plank possible, Richard Croker."

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Second Lieut. Charles McG. Sweitzer, Forty-fifth Infantry, honorably discharged on account of physical disability.

Capt. Frank E. Green, Eleventh Cavalry, from New York to the Philippine Islands and join his regiment.

Capt. Joseph L. Donovan, Twenty-second Infantry, to Columbus Barracks.

Capt. James Stewart, at his own request, relieved from further duty at the Ohio Military Institute.

Capt. William W. Wren, Seventeenth Infantry, to Columbus Barracks.

These assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Lieut.-Col. William Auman, from the Thirteenth Infantry to the Twenty-first Infantry; Major John G. Ballance, from the Twenty-second Infantry to the Thirteenth Infantry and join his regiment; Capt. Robert L. Hamilton, from the Fifth Infantry to the Twenty-second Infantry, Company I; First Lieut. Halsey E. Yates, to the Fifth Infantry, Company K.

Lieut.-Col. James Jackson, relieved from further duty at Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Ore.

These naval orders have been issued:

Commander S. W. Very, to the Boston Navy Yard.

Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gilmore, to inspection duty under Bureau of Construction and Repair as relief of Naval Constructor Zahm.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, detached from staff of Governor of Guam and ordered to United States.

First Lieut. J. W. Broatch, United States Marine Corps, from Guam to United States for treatment.

Changes of officers in the Asiatic station: Ensign J. A. Schofield, from the New Orleans to the Samar; Capt. R. E. Walker, United States Marine Corps, from the Yokohama hospital to Mare Island hospital for treatment; First Lieut. W. L. Jolly, United States Marine Corps, from the Yokohama hospital to Cavite station; Cadet W. V. Tomb, from the Newark to the Leyte; Cadet S. B. Thomas, from the Leyte to the Newark; Surgeon C. T. Hibbett, from the Cavite station to the Newark; Surgeon O. D. Norton, from the Marine Regiment to the Monadnock; Lieut. H. H. Hough, from the Manila and Bonine; Lieut. J. H. Lohmonde, to the Monadnock; Ensign T. T. Craven, to the Manila; Assistant Surgeon F. L. Benton, from the Cavite hospital to the Brooklyn.

The United States steamship Solace arrived at Mare Island Sept. 14 with the following officers on board: Commander Hutchinson Poindexter, Lieut.-Commanders F. W. Coffin and G. S. Willits, Lieuts. J. E. Craven, F. Bourbier, W. V. Pratt and H. C. Kuenzli; Ensign E. Z. Johnston, Assistant Surgeon Jacob Stepp, Paymaster J. S. Phillips, Col. R. E. Meade and First Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, United States Marine Corps.

The Weather.

There was a storm of considerable force central yesterday over eastern Minnesota and moving eastward; attended by high winds and heavy rains in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin and northern Michigan, and lighter rains in Illinois, Indiana and a part of the western Lakes. A second disturbance was central with slight energy over Georgia, with heavy rain in Alabama, Georgia and northern Florida, light rain northward over Virginia and cloudy, threatening conditions over New Jersey and New York. It is likely that the two disturbances will draw together and advance eastward, with heavy rains in the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic States.

Fair weather prevailed yesterday west of the Mississippi and south of Nebraska. It was cooler in the New England States and New York and much cooler in the Northwest; temperatures slightly above freezing were recorded in Montana. In this city the morning was fair, the afternoon cloudy and the night rainy; average humidity, 66 per cent.; wind, fresh to brisk northeast; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.18; 3 P. M., 30.10.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN's thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	—Official—		Sun's.		—Official—		Sun's.
	1900.	1899.	1900.		1900.	1899.	1900.
9 A. M.	67°	54°	68°	6 P. M.	67°	66°	71°
12 M.	73°	64°	69°	9 P. M.	66°	64°	69°
3 P. M.	69°	63°	73°	12 Mid.	63°	61°	67°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and New Jersey, rain; fair and cooler to-morrow; fresh, possibly brisk easterly winds, shifting to westerly and northwesterly by to-night.

New England, rain to-day; fair to-morrow, except rain in east Maine; cooler in the interior; fresh, possibly brisk east to south winds becoming west to-night.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, rain to-day followed by clearing; fair and cooler to-morrow; fresh east winds shifting to south and west.

For eastern Pennsylvania, rain to-day; fair and cooler to-morrow; fresh east winds shifting to west and northwest by to-night.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York, showers or thunderstorm to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to southwest.

"77"
"Breaks up"
COLDS
Grip-Influenza.

The use of "Seventy-seven" during September, October and November, secures immunity from Grip and Colds all Winter long.

Dr. Humphreys' famous Specific, "77" restores the checked circulation, indicated by a chill or shiver, the first sign of taking Cold, starts the blood coursing through the veins, and "breaks up" the Cold.

"77" consists of a small vial of pleasant pellets; fits the vest pocket.

Doctor book mailed free.

At druggists, or sent for 25c.
Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

CROKER, WITH A BARREL:

HIS FIRST CALL AT STATE HEADQUARTERS SETS IT A-SMILE.

He Doesn't Deny That Tammany Will Chip In a Million—$50,000 Expected From Stanchfield—Hoffman House Headquarters Abandoned—Croker Proposes to Present Coler as Chairman of the Big Bryan Meeting.

Richard Croker, Tammany's chieftain, who, with the aid of ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, nominated John B. Stanchfield for Governor at the Democratic State Convention made his first visit to Democratic State Headquarters in the St. James Building yesterday morning. He was accompanied by Senator Patrick Henry McCarren, who was temporary chairman of the convention which nominated Mr. Stanchfield and all the other Democratic candidates for State offices without the aid and consent of ex-Senator David B. Hill of Albany. Mr. Croker had a very pleasant little chat with Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, who is known as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee, and one of the first assurances that Mr. Croker gave to Mr. McGuire was that the Croker-Murphy-Shevlin headquarters in the Hoffman House had been closed. This was delightful news to Mayor McGuire and John A. Mason and all the other Democrats in the St. James Building, who now tell their friends in quiet nooks and corners that they really believe that Bryan and Stanchfield are to be elected.

Just after the assembling of the Democratic State Committee at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, about a month ago, Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy and their friends opened spacious rooms at the Hoffman House. They wanted to know what was going on, and so they sent for a lot of Democrats up the State. Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy were well aware that Mr. Hill desired the nomination of Comptroller Coler for Governor. They didn't want Coler and they wouldn't have him and they didn't want McGuire for temporary chairman of the convention because McGuire was for Coler. All of the schemes to defeat Coler's nomination were put up in the Hoffman House headquarters. Now that Mr. Coler has been defeated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, the headquarters are closed in the Hoffman House, and there is only one simon pure Democratic State Headquarters, and that is in the St. James Building.

Mr. Croker and Mr. McGuire shook hands and later on it was told how Mr. Hill summoned Mr. Stanchfield from Elmira two weeks ago to Albany. On that visit of Mr. Stanchfield to his old law partner, Mr. Hill, Mr. Hill, it was asserted, told Mr. Stanchfield that he ought not to accept the nomination for Governor, on the ground that it would be a personal humiliation to Mr. Hill. Mr. Hill, it was added, assured Mr. Stanchfield on that visit that the Croker-Murphy-Shevlin outfit were not sincere in their desire to nominate him for Governor. Mr. Stanchfield told Mr. Hill that he would accept the nomination for Governor if it came to him in the right way.

At the meeting between Mr. Croker and Mr. McGuire yesterday the talk turned to the great Democratic meeting to be arranged for Mr. Bryan when the Democratic candidate for President arrives in New York city on Oct. 16. Mr. Bryan spends his vacations in Texas. He has a great many friends in the Lone Star State, and he likes to hunt and fish in those diggings. In 1896 Mr. Bryan, just before he started for New York, spoke of the Empire State and the Democratic country east of the Alleghany Mountains as the "enemy's country." It may be said in passing that New York city, the head centre and great metropolis of the "enemy's country" has contributed within the last week over $200,000 toward the relief of the distressed in Galveston, Texas.

It is proposed to have this Bryan meeting in the enemy's country in the Madison Square Garden. Every detail is to be arranged for by Mr. Croker and his friends. It is hoped that Comptroller Coler will preside at the meeting and introduce Mr. Bryan, and as a starter Mr. Croker is to be temporary chairman and introduce Mr. Coler to the audience. At the proper time Mr. Coler is to introduce Mr. Bryan.

Somebody started the story yesterday that Mr. Croker is to raise a campaign fund of $1,000,000 for use in New York State. Mr. Croker is aware that his political prestige is at stake. He and Mr. Murphy nominated the Democratic State ticket at Saratoga. Mr. Hill was not invited to have anything to do with the naming of the candidates and neither was Mr. Hill requested to take any part in the deliberations which brought forth the platform. Mr. Hill for his part notified all of his friends in the up-country districts that they should not accept places on the Democratic State ticket. Mr. Croker smiled last night when the statement was repeated to him that he was to raise a campaign fund of $1,000,000 for Bryan and Stanchfield. He didn't deny the statement, however.

The Democratic State campaigners, now that Mr. Croker has called upon them, seem to be very jubilant. They are expecting a visit from Mr. Stanchfield. The Democratic candidate for Governor is a very wealthy young man. His people are all wealthy. Mr. Stanchfield himself is reputed to be worth nearly $1,000,000. He is a very generous contributor to Democratic campaign funds. He is not a believer, it was said, in the use of money in political campaigns other than for legitimate purposes. But once these legitimate purposes are pointed out to him he is generosity itself. The Democrats in the St. James Building said yesterday they had no doubt that Mr. Stanchfield would show up with his check for $50,000. At least they expected this donation from Mr. Stanchfield.

ANNIVERSARY OF ANTIETAM.

Celebrated in Prospect Park, Brooklyn—Cannon Discharge Injures One.

The annual celebration in commemoration of the battle of Antietam was held yesterday afternoon in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The Brooklyn War Veterans' and Sons' Association had charge of the exercises. Park Commissioner George V. Brower delivered the address. The Twenty-third Regiment Band played patriotic music.

A detail from the Third Battery, N. G. S. N. Y., was on hand to fire a salute. While Frank Swentzel, 22 years old, of 521 Clinton avenue, the son of the Rev. Dr. H. C. Swentzel, pastor of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, was swabbing out one of the cannon there was a premature discharge. Swentzel's right hand was mutilated and he received a number of contused wounds on the body. He was taken to Seney Hospital and will be confined there for some time.

B. Altman & Co.

Millinery for the Fall Season.

SIMPLY TRIMMED WALKING and SAILOR HATS, UNTRIMMED FELT and VELVET HATS

In a large variety of new shapes.

Fancy and Ostrich Feathers, Flowers and Foliage, Ornaments, Buckles and Novelties in Trimmings.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HATS.

Smart and pretty effects for Dress and General wear.

FIRST FLOOR.

Trimmed Hats and Toques.

French Models, Copies and Adaptations forming an attractive collection of the new styles for Autumn.

A number of designs embodying the latest features have been especially prepared of materials and in colors suited for present wear and will be offered to-morrow at reasonable prices.

THIRD FLOOR.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

GOT A POST OFFICE ROBBER

MARTIN, WHO BROKE JAIL IN ROCHESTER, CAUGHT HERE.

Implicated With Topeka Joe, Who Has Just Broken Jail in Richmond, Va., in the Robbery of the Peninsula Bank at Williamsburg, Va.—Will Go Back to Monroe County.

Charles Martin, alias "Michigan Red," one of the most notorious bank and Post Office robbers in the East, was arrested here at midnight on Friday by Post Office Inspectors Jacobs and James and Pinkerton Detectives Dougherty and Rogers. The inspectors and detectives have been on his track for some time but it was not until Friday evening that they were successful in finding him. The Post Office authorities want Martin for complicity in the robbery of the Post Office at Nunda, Monroe county, on Dec. 23, 1899. The Pinkerton men were in the employ of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of this city which was anxious to apprehend Martin for his part in the robbery of a number of banks in Maryland and Virginia whose safes and bank vaults were insured or protected by the company. The bank robbery for which Martin is particularly wanted and in connection with which he has already been practically identified was that of the Peninsula Bank at Williamsburg, Va., on May 24 last.

In the robbery of the Post Office at Nunda last December Martin and a companion blew open the safe with nitroglycerine, in the use of which Martin is an expert, and carried away $640. They were pursued by a posse and after an exciting chase Martin was captured. He was taken to the Monroe county jail in Rochester, from which he escaped after a week. After his escape from Rochester he went South and engaged, it is pretty well assured, in safe-blowing in Virginia and other Southern States.

The robbery of the Williamsburg bank was an especially bold undertaking. The bank was entered by a band of armed men on the night of May 24, 1900, and $5,500 cash was secured. The nitro-glycerine explosions awakened persons living near the bank and when the robbers finished their work and attempted to escape they found the building surrounded by armed men. They fought their way out, however, and escaped from the town, but were so clearly seen that the identity of several of them was established beyond a doubt. One of those identified was Martin and Pinkerton detectives have been tracking him ever since. One of the other men implicated, Joseph Rapley, alias "Topeka Joe," was arrested by Pinkerton men at Portland, Ore., on July 23. He was extradicted and taken to Richmond, where, while awaiting trial, he made a sensational escape from jail on Sept. 3.

Martin has served terms in the jails at Plainfield and New Brunswick, N. J., and a two-and-a-half-year sentence at the Western Penitentiary for robbery and early in 1899 he served a six months' sentence in the Onondaga County Jail.

Sheriff Ford of Monroe county will take Martin back to Rochester to-night. The prisoner acknowledges that he is the man wanted for the Nunda robbery, and says he wants to plead guilty and begin serving his term as soon as possible. The Virginia authorities will lodge a warrant with the warden of the prison to which he is sentenced, so that after finishing his term—unless he escapes—he may be taken to Williamsburg to be tried for participation in the Peninsula Bank burglary. He is at present locked up in the Church street station.

OBITUARY.

Patrick H. O'Connor, President of the association that bears that name, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, 37 Oliver street. He was born in the Second Assembly district in 1853, and when 17 years old entered the shipping business. At the time of his death he was a member of the firm of John Williams & Co. O'Connor was prominent in the politics of the district, although he never held office himself. He supported Tammany Hall except one year, when his partner, the late William H. Kilboy, got the Republican nomination for Alderman. O'Connor is survived by a wife, two sons and two daughters.

Eliza Sloan Bennett, 75 years old, widow of Benson Bennett, a wealthy Canadian lumber merchant, died yesterday at her home in Quebec, after a long illness. Mrs. Bennett was a daughter of the late William Sloan and a sister of Samuel and Mary Sloan of this city. For years she was a member of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Quebec and she was prominent in the charities of the city. She leaves two sons and two daughters, all residents of Quebec.

Augustus Frederick Dohrman, a general merchandise broker at 106 Wall street, died yesterday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J. He was born in this city in 1843, and was educated at the College of the City of New York. Upon graduation he entered the business in which he was engaged till the time of his death. He was a member of the Calvary Episcopal Church of Summit, N. J. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive him.

DIED.

For other Death Notices see Page Seven.

ALLEN.—On Friday, Sept. 14, 1900, at 126 East 60th st., Grace Lawrence, wife of Dr. Charles Warrenne Allen and daughter of