

Galveston Overwhelmed by Wind and Wave.

Three Thousand Lives Lost, 34,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Great Damage Done in Other Cities and Many Lives Lost.

New York, Sept. 9.—The World tomorrow will print the following: Austin, Tex., Sept. 9.—Information has just reached me that about 3,000 lives have been lost at Galveston, with enormous destruction of property.

No information from other points Joseph D. Sayers, Governor

Chicago, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from San Antonio, Tex., says: The startling news has flashed over the wires informing J. D. Sayers that a messenger at great risk of his life has just reached Virginia Point from Galveston with the report that 3,500 are probably dead as a result of the fearful storm. An urgent appeal to all Texas is made for help. The messenger said that the gain elevators at the water front are wrecked and hundreds of buildings have collapsed or were carried out to sea. The greatest distress is said to prevail.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 9, 10 p. m.—The West Indian storm which reached the Gulf coast yesterday morning wrought awful havoc in Texas. Reports are conflicting, but it is known that an appalling disaster has befallen the city of Galveston, where it is reported, a thousand or more lives have been blotted out and the tremendous property damage incurred. Meagre reports from Sabine Pass and Port Arthur also indicate a heavy loss of life, but these reports cannot be confirmed at this hour.

The first news to reach this city from the stricken city of Galveston was received tonight James C. Timmons, who resides in Houston, and who is the general superintendent of the National Compress company, arrived in the city at 8 o'clock tonight from Galveston. He was one of the first to reach here with tidings of the great disaster which has befallen that city and the magnitude of that disaster remains to be told because of his endeavors to reach home. After remaining through the hurricane of Saturday, he departed from Galveston on a schooner and came across the bay to Morgan's Point, where he caught a train for Houston. The hurricane, Mr. Timmons said, was the worst ever known.

The estimates made by citizens of Galveston was that 4,000 houses, most of them residences, have been destroyed and that at least 1,000 people have been drowned, killed or are missing. Some business houses were also destroyed, but most of them stood, though badly damaged.

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

Of his knowledge, Mr. Timmons knew of only one house succumbing with fatal results, though he heard of many residences being carried away with inmates. The house that he saw destroyed was Ritter's saloon and restaurant, at 2109 Brand street, a principal business street of the city. This three story building was blown down and nine men, prominent citizens, were killed.

Secretary Bailey of the Wharf company and several waiters and customers saved themselves by jumping from the upper story just before the crash came.

It is reported that the orphan asylum and both hospitals were destroyed, and if this proves true the loss of life will be great, as these institutions were generally crowded, and as they were substantial buildings the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

The water extended across the island. Mr. Timmons said it was three feet deep in the rotunda of the Tremont hotel and was six feet deep in Market street.

Along the water front the damage was very great. The roofs had been blown from all the elevators, and the sheds along the wharves were either wrecked or had lost their sides and were of no protection to the contents. Most of the small sailing craft were wrecked and were either piled up on the wharves or floating side up in the bay. There is a small steamship ashore three miles north of Pelican island, but Mr. Timmons could not distinguish her name. She was flying a British flag. Another big vessel has been driven ashore at Virginia Point and still another is aground at Texas City. At the south point of Houston island an unknown ship lies in a helpless condition.

The lighthouse that marks Galveston bar is hard and fast aground at Billievar Point.

Mr. Timmons and the men with him on the schooner rescued two sailors from the middle bay who had been many hours in the water. These men were foreigners and he could gain no information from them.

A wreck of a vessel which looked like a large steam tug was observed just before the party landed. In the bay the carcasses of nearly 200 horses and mules were seen, but no human body was visible. The scenes during the storm, Mr. Timmons said, could not be described. Women and children were crowded into the Tremont hotel, where he was seeking shelter, and all night these unfortunates were bemoaning their losses of kindred and fortune. They were grouped about the stairways and the galleries and rooms of the hotels. What was occurring in the other parts of the city he could only conjecture.

The city of Galveston, he says, is now entirely submerged and out of communication. The boats are gone; the railroads cannot be operated and the water is so high people cannot walk out by way of the bridge across the bay even should that bridge be standing.

Provisions will be badly needed as a great majority of the people lost all they had. The waterworks power house was wrecked and a water famine is threatened, as the cisterns were all ruined by the overflow of salt water. This, Mr. Timmons regards as the most serious problem to be faced now. The city is in darkness, the electric plant having been ruined. There is no way of estimating the property damage at present. So far as he could see or hear, Mr. Timmons says the east end portion of the city, which is the residential district, has been practically wiped out of existence. On the west end, which faces the Gulf on another portion of the island, much havoc was done. The beach has been swept clean, the bath houses are destroyed and many of the residences are total wrecks.

Sabine Pass and Port Arthur

Complete Destruction Has Befallen Them.

Atlanta, Sept. 9.—A special to The Constitution from Beaumont, Texas, says it is reported there that the city of Sabine Pass was completely destroyed by the storm. The hurricane was the worst ever known.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 9.—A special from New Orleans states that a message was received this evening fixing the loss of life at Galveston at 2,600. The message came by cable from Vera Cruz.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 9.—A special to The Commercial Appeal from New Orleans says: Advice regarding the awful effects of the storm which has been raging along the Gulf coast of Texas are just beginning to arrive, and the story they tell is fraught with horror.

First in importance is the news that Galveston was struck with a tidal wave and that the loss of life there was between 2,500 and 3,000.

The water is 15 feet deep over Virginia Point. Every effort is being made out of New Orleans to get telegraphic or cable communication with the wrecked city but to no avail. One message was received this evening fixing the loss of life at 2,600. It came by cable from Vera Cruz and was later confirmed in a general way.

Great damage and considerable loss of life is reported along the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad. There is much anxiety about Sabine Pass and Port Arthur. The last news received from Sabine Pass was yesterday at noon and at that hour the town was entirely surrounded by water. The storm had not then reached its height nor had the tidal wave come which is reported to have swept Galveston.

However, at the time the last report was sent out the people were fleeing to the highlands for safety and it is hoped that they may have found refuge in time.

Port Arthur is not so exposed to the waves as Sabine, but the damage there is believed to have been great.

Telegraph wires are down at Port Lavaca, Rockport, Aransas Pass, Corpus Christi and Brownsville, on the lower coast and grave fears are entertained regarding the safety of the inhabitants of these towns.

Greenville, Sept. 8.—Friday night, about 8 o'clock, Frank Chandler, the eighteen-year-old son of one of our most prosperous farmers, accidentally shot himself, dying almost instantly. Mr. Chandler's family lives near Lenderman, 11 miles below this city. They were sitting in the front piazza singing, when their dog ran down about 100 yards to a grove, barking fiercely. Frank Chandler got his gun and with two brothers went to see what the dog had treed. The dog was in a ditch, which was filled with brush. Chandler took his gun by the barrel and pushed in the brush with the stock of his gun. It is supposed that a limb caught the hammer of the gun, causing it to discharge, the lead entering his heart, causing death.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Ex President Cleveland has declined the President's appointment as a member of the international board of arbitration under The Hague treaty. Ex President Harrison has accepted the appointment.

Galveston in Ruins.

The First Reports of the Awful Tragedy Not Exaggerated.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL AID.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10.—The first reports from the appalling disaster, which has stricken the city of Galveston, do not seem to have been magnified. Communication was had with the island city by boats today, and reports received here tonight indicate that the death list will exceed 1,500, while the property loss cannot be estimated, although it will reach several million dollars.

The burial of the dead has already begun. The names of all who perished in Saturday's great storm will never be known. At the army barracks near San Antonio, a report is current that more than 100 United States soldiers lost their lives in Galveston. This report, however, lacks confirmation.

The stricken city is in imminent danger of a water famine, and strenuous efforts are making here to supply the sufferers. Relief trains are being organized and will leave here at an early hour tomorrow.

Reports from the interior confirm the loss of life and destruction of property reported in these dispatches last night.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The following telegrams passed between the White House and Texas today:

Houston, Tex., Sept. 10, 1900.

William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I have been deputized by the mayor and citizens' committee of Galveston to inform you that the city of Galveston is in ruins and certainly many hundreds if not a thousand are dead. The tragedy is one of the most frightful in recent times. Help must be given by the State and nation or the suffering will be appalling. Food, clothing and money will be needed at once. The whole south side of the city for three blocks in from the gulf is swept clear of every building; the whole wharf front is a wreck and but few houses in the city are really habitable. The water supply is out and the food stock damaged by salt water. All bridges are washed away and stranded steamers litter the bay. When I left this morning the search for bodies had begun, corpses were everywhere; tempest blew 84 miles an hour and then carried government instruments away, at same time waters of gulf were over whole city, having risen 12 feet. Water has now subsided and the survivors are left helpless among the wreckage, cut off from the world except by boat.

Richard Spillano.

Washington, Sept. 10, 1900. Hon. J. D. Sayers, Governor of Texas, Austin, Texas:

The reports of the great calamity which has befallen Galveston and other points on the coast of Texas excite my profound sympathy for the sufferers, as they will stir the hearts of the whole country. Whatever help it is possible to give shall be gladly extended. Have directed the secretary of war to supply rations and tents upon your request.

William McKinley.

The above message was repeated to the mayor of Galveston.

Austin, Tex., Sept. 10, 1900. The President, Washington:

Very many thanks for your telegram. Your notice will be greatly appreciated and gratefully remembered by the people of Texas. I have this day requested the secretary of war to forward rations and tents to Galveston.

Joseph L. Sayers, Governor of Texas.

Washington, Sept. 10.—Gov. Sayers of Texas has applied to the war department for 10,000 tents and 50,000 rations for immediate use for the sufferers from Saturday's storm. Acting Secretary Meikeljohn issued an order granting the request. The tents will be sent from San Antonio and Jefferson Barracks, Mo. It is expected that a large portion of the rations can be procured at San Antonio. If not they will be sent from Kansas City.

The Philadelphia Record remarks as follows: "What will become of Mr. Bryan's broad interpretation of the declaration that 'Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' when he shall be asked what he thinks of the constitutional disqualification of the negro voters in the Southern States?" It will be dead easy for him to answer that by replying that there is no absolute constitutional disqualification of negro voters in the Southern States any more than there is in some of the Northern States. Every negro can vote who qualifies himself to vote. Wilmington Star.

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The Horror Grows Worse.

Mayor Jones, of Galveston, Says 3,000 Dead; 10,000 Destitute.

Food and Clothing Needed From All Who Will Give.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Authentic information from the storm swept city of Galveston reached the Memphis office of the Associated Press shortly after 9 o'clock tonight. The intelligence came in the shape of a telegram addressed to the Associated Press from Mayor Jones and five of the most prominent citizens of Galveston. The telegram bears date of Sept. 11 and states that a conservative estimate of the loss of life in Galveston is that it is not over 3,000. Five thousand families are reported destitute and the destruction to property is great. Following is the telegram in full:

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 11.

To the Associated Press, Memphis:

A conservative estimate of the loss of life is that it will reach 3,000; at least 5,000 families are shelterless and wholly destitute. The entire remainder of the population is suffering in great or less degree. Not a single church, school or charitable institution, of which Galveston had so many, is left intact. Not a building escaped damage and half the whole number were entirely obliterated. There is immediate need for food, clothing and household goods of all kinds. If nearby cities will open asylums for women and children the situation will be greatly relieved. Coast cities should send us water as well as provisions, including kerosene oil, gasoline and candles.

(Signed) W. C. Jones, Mayor

M. Lasker,

President Island City Savings Bank,

J. D. Skinner,

President Cotton Exchange.

C. H. McMaster,

For Chamber of Commerce.

R. G. Lowe,

Manager Galveston News.

Clarence Owsley,

Manager Galveston Tribune.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 11.—The Post correspondent was instructed to forward the following address to the people of the United States:

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 11.

It is my opinion, based on personal information, that 3,000 people have lost their lives here. Approximately one third of the residence portion of the city has been swept away. There are several thousand people who are homeless and destitute. How many, there is no way of finding out. Arrangements are now being made to have the women and children sent to Houston and other places, but the means of transportation are limited. Thousands to be cared for here. We appeal to you for immediate aid. Walter C. Jones.

Mr. Jones is mayor of Galveston.

HILL VERSUS CROKER

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The name of Bird S. Coler will be presented to the Democratic Convention and will be kept on the roll until a nomination is made. This statement was made on the authority of David B. Hill, Elliott Danforth and Charles S. Bacon. Richard Croker will control the organization of the Convention and probably the selection of a ticket. This statement is agreed to by all the delegates and leaders present. To defeat Mr. Coler he may use Senator Mackey or Edward M. Shephard.

The situation, therefore, is that the adherents of Senator Hill will compel Mr. Croker to openly defeat Mr. Coler in the Convention, and if he succeeds in that he will be compelled to select the candidate to beat Mr. Coler. It is asserted that it will not be Mr. Danforth, or Mr. Stanfield, or Judge Earl, or in fact any man connected with that section of the party favorable to Mr. Hill, for that leader has obtained their promise not to allow their names to be considered while Mr. Coler's name is before the Convention. Elliott Danforth allows himself to be quoted tonight as follows:

"Mr. Coler's name will be presented to the Convention and will not be withdrawn until a result is announced. I am not a candidate as long as that is a fact."

COTTON IS KING.

Wildest Day Ever Known on the New York Exchange.

New York, Sept. 10.—The intensity of excitement and activity of speculation on the cotton exchange today were without a parallel. Fluctuations far exceeded anything recorded, the extreme being 100 points with relapses frequent and violent. The market opened irregular and excited with prices 43 to 61 points higher on an irresistible rush of buying in which every branch of the trade took part. Sellers were few and far between and without exception parties having heavy profits within reach. Many of these immediately took the bull side again and were still long at the close tonight. Following the call the market seceded at a breath taking rate with the movement in the main gradually swinging toward higher prices. As the morning progressed speculation broadened until the market was beyond the control of even the bulls. Sensational set backs followed nerve-trying bulges which kept operators of no matter what belief on the jump to keep pace. The English market showed corresponding gyrations and private cables denoted complete chaos in Liverpool with the bulls, however, being carried along by the advance. On the local exchange September sold up to 10.50 as against 9.50 Saturday night. The best level of the later months was 50 to 71 points above Saturday's final figures. The foundation of bull ideas and the chief cause of the terrific bull speculation was the news that the best section of the crop country had been swept by a tropical storm, the equal of which was not known. Reports from central Texas were vague and totally unsatisfactory, which fact tended to increase the fears of short and the big crop theories.

Liverpool was similarly influenced, as well as the New Orleans market. Estimates pointing to a loss of 750,000 to 1,000,000 and the announcement that spot cotton was in enormous demand south at 1/4 higher prices intensified the convictions of the bulls. The government report for September, usually the most important of the season, cutting comparatively little figure as an influence. The general condition was given at 68.2 as against 76 last month, 68.5 in September last year 79.8 in 1898 and 78.3 in 1897. This average included 77 for Texas, as contrasted with 83 on Aug. 10 and 61 on Sept. 10 of last year. At 11.45 a. m., the failures of L. G. Schiffer and Gay L. Schiffer were announced, these brokers being caught by the opening rise. The announcement of their suspension did not seriously disturb the market as they were known to have unimportant obligations outstanding. The bull fever reached its height in the last hour, and under a slight flurry of profit taking near the close prices settled back a few points. The close was irregular and excited with prices net 46 to 90 points higher. Estimates placed the total transactions at 1,250,000 bales; or 150,000 more than ever before recorded.

Some Bryan Epigrams.

The ability of Bryan in argument and his charm as a public speaker are recognized of all men. He is logical, earnest, argumentative and convincing. But he is also attracting attention now by the way he embodies great truths or political principles in a short sentence. Here are some samples from his recent speeches that may be classed in the mutuum in parvo category:

The extremes of society are really not as far apart as they appear.

As misery is lessened the security of property is increased; human life is protected in proportion as happiness is promoted.

The labor organization has been foremost in advocating the reforms which have already been secured.

We cannot afford to bring into this country those who cannot amalgamate with our people.

The attempt to use the injunction of a court to deprive the laboring of trial by jury should alarm all our people.

It is inconsistent to invest any judge with the three fold power—first, to make the laws; second, to bring accusation against those charged with the violation of the laws, and third, to sit in judgement upon the case.

The fact that the United States senators are elected by legislatures, rather than by the people directly, lessens the laboring man's influence in securing favorable federal legislation.

The only domestic use for a large standing army is to suppress by force that discontent which should be cured by legislation.

To support a permanent army of 100,000 men requires approximately one half as much money as is annually expended for education in the United States.

Imperialism involves a departure from principles which were universally accepted in this country until within two years.

Delaware is a small State, which usually doesn't attract much attention, but the conditions are now such, with Republican divisions and the change in popular sentiment, that the Democrats feel hopeful of carrying that State for Bryan and securing two United States Senators besides.

Massacre of Missionaries.

Shanghai, Sept. 7.—Ten American missionaries and three American children, two Danish missionaries, and one British missionary, stationed in Shan Si province, were murdered late in July, according to accurate reports received today. They were stationed at Fen Chow Fu: The Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Price, the Rev. and Mrs. E. R. Atwater, all of the American board, one child of Mr. and Mrs. Price, and Mr. and Mrs. Atwater's two children; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Lundgren, Daues, and Miss Eldridge, British.

Stationed at Tai Ku: The Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Clapp, the Rev. G. L. Williams, the Rev. F. W. Davis, Miss Rowena Bird and Miss Mary L. Partidge, all of the American board.

The Fen Chow Chu party left the station under a Chinese escort for the coast and were murdered en route. The Tai Ku party were killed at that station.

Mr. Joe Chandler Harris has resigned the position of chief editorial writer on the staff of the Atlanta Constitution which he held for many years and filled with distinguished ability. Mr. Harris was compelled to give up journalism by the desire to devote his entire time to purely literary work.

Powers, the Kentuckian convicted of complicity in the murder of Goebel, may be excused if he put some faith in the idea that 13 is an unlucky number. He was nominated for office June 13, 1899; arraigned July 13, 1900, as one of 13 conspirators named; was defended by 13 lawyers; his sweetheart was the 13th witness; the evidence showed that 1,300 soldiers were ready to defend him; he gave Coulton \$1,300 to pay the expenses of the mountaineers; he took \$1,300 with him when he fled; the evidence closed Aug. 13.

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