

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900.

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## TORNADO SWEEPS SOUTHERN TEXAS

### Terrible Havoc Wrought Along the Gulf Coast by the West Indian Storm.

## WHOLE TOWNS ARE WIPED OUT

### Many Lives Are Lost—Trains Are Wrecked, Telegraph Lines Destroyed and Valuable Property and Crops Are in Ruins—Over 2,600 Are Drowned and 4,000 Houses Are Destroyed at Galveston—A Santa Fe Train Literally Lifted from the Track Near Houston—Seven Persons Are Killed at Alvin—Not a Building Left Standing at Alta.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 9.—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 a tremendous property damage incurred. Major 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. Timmins, 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 on 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. Timmins said, was the worst ever known.

### Galveston a Wreck.

The city, Mr. Timmins 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 ninety 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 to blow all night.

Of his own knowledge, Mr. Timmins 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 239 Strand street, a principal business street of the city. This three-story building was blown down and nine men, prominent citizens, were killed.

Among the dead are: Charles Kellmer, sr., a cotton buyer for an English firm; Stanley C. Spencer, general manager of the Elder-Dempster steamship line; and Richard Lord, manager for McFadden's Cotton Company, whose body is still in the ruins. 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 was reported that the orphan asylum and both the 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 substantially buildings, the chances are that many had taken refuge in them.

### Ships Driven Ashore.

The water extended across the island, Mr. Timmins said it was three feet deep in the rotunda of the Tremont hotel and was six feet in Market street. Along the water front his 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 bottom side up in the bay. There is a small steamer ashore three miles north of Pelican island, but Mr. Timmins could not distinguish her name. She was flying a British flag. Another big vessel had 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 lights that mark Galveston bar is heard and fast aground at Bellville Point.

Mr. Timmins and the men with him

ings at Galveston had been washed into the bay.

All the railroads southward from Dallas at noon issued a bulletin instructing their agents to discontinue the sale of tickets or accepting freight for the south until further orders. All the efforts to reach Sabine Pass and Port Arthur have failed. Without attempting to rectify any of the various disastrous rumors, the conservative opinion is that the situation at Galveston is extremely grave, with no possible hope of news from that section for many hours to come.

### Towns Demolished.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 9.—Meagre reports are arriving here from the country between Houston and Galveston along the line of the Santa Fe railroad. The tornado was the most destructive in the history of the state.

The town of Alvin is reported to be practically demolished. Hitchcock has suffered severely from the storm, while the little town of Alta is reported without a house standing. The town of Pearl has lost one-half of its buildings.

### Lackawanna's Men at Binghamton

#### Five Brotherhoods Hold a Federation Meeting—Main Object Is to Protest Against Mr. Russell's Circulars.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The five brotherhoods of the Lackawanna employees held a federation meeting in this city today. One of the principal features of the meeting was the federating of the locomotive engineers of the system with the other brotherhoods, something they have never done before. This movement will materially strengthen the federation of the Lackawanna employees.

Although secrecy is maintained by the delegates as to the business transacted, it is understood that the grievances of the employees against certain circular orders issued by Superintendent Russell were the main subjects of discussion. Probably the road will be asked to rescind them. Some of the orders pertain to stopping trains on curves and the riding of brakemen on the top of cars. The date of the next meeting was not definitely decided.

### Roosevelt at Chicago.

#### The Governor Attends Church with Mr. Kohlhaas.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—The day was spent quietly by Governor Roosevelt at the Auditorium Annex. In the morning he attended the Dutch Reformed church with H. H. Kohlhaas, and in the afternoon went to dinner with Henry C. Wills, where the governor is billed to spend tomorrow afternoon. The remainder of the day he spent in his room. Between 10 and 11 o'clock he proceeded to the station of the Milwaukee road, where he boarded the special car Minnesota, in which he has journeyed from New York, and went to bed.

This coach will be attached to the fast mail which leaves over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road at 3 o'clock in the morning for La Crosse, Wis., where the governor is billed to spend tomorrow afternoon. The party will immediately proceed to "the land of the Dakotas" from there.

### Anthracite Coal Trade.

#### Without Substantial Change, According to Ledger Coal Article.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—The Ledger in its article tomorrow will say: "The anthracite coal trade is without substantial change. Nothing has been done relative to an advance in coal prices for September, and it is now said that interesting event is postponed until about the 15th of the month, and may not come unless a strike should require higher prices. The largest amount ever mined in that period, and 1,785,728 tons greater than in the eight months of 1899. The August output was 4,319,000 tons, against 4,319,022 in August in 1899."

### Best Ocean Record.

New York, Sept. 9.—The steamer Deutschland passed the Scilly islands at 10:40 o'clock tonight, bound from New York to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg. The Scilly islands are ninety-six miles from the mainland and the steamer covered the distance on an average in about four hours. Allowing four hours for the time of the Deutschland, she will make passage to Plymouth in about five days, eight hours and ten minutes. This time will beat the best previous record by about three hours and thirty-five minutes.

### Bryan's Quiet Sunday.

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Wm. J. Bryan spent a quiet Sunday here today. After attending a church in the morning he returned to the Auditorium, where he took dinner with General Joseph Wheeler, commander of the department of the lakes. Mr. Bryan will rest here a few days and then commence a tour of the country.

### Whitey Trausser Has Surrendered.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 9.—Frank, alias "Whitey" Trausser, who was with Thomas Folan, the burglar, when the latter was shot to death by Dauphin county farmers early last week, while the pair were escaping from that place after committing a number of burglaries, came here last night after eluding his pursuers in the Lykens and Treventon valleys and surrendered to the authorities. He was taken to jail today.

### Kid Vindicates Corbett.

New York, Sept. 9.—"Kid" McCoy, the pugilist, is out in a signed statement in which he denies the assertion of Mrs. Emma E. Corbett that McCoy and Corbett had made an agreement to "fake" the last fight between the two men. McCoy says he was defeated fairly and squarely.

### Deadlock Continues at Peking

#### No Solution Until the Arrival of Count Walderssee.

London, Sept. 10, 4:15 a. m.—The deadlock in Peking apparently continues. It begins to look as if no solution would be attained at any rate before the arrival of Count Von Walderssee at Tien Tsin. Germany seems to have introduced a new complication by endeavoring to organize some kind of offensive movement in the province of Chi Li.

From the plentiful crop of conflicting rumors, both as regards the actual position of affairs in China and the diplomatic aspects in Europe, it is next to impossible to extract any definite fact. A Washington special talks of a movement among the powers to appoint Sir Robert Hart as the European representative in negotiations with China.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, Li Hung Chang is awaiting the imperial edict appointing additional negotiators. Related dispatches to the Times from Peking say that the court fled on the morning of August 14 by the west gate while the Japanese were shelling the east gate. The intention of the court was not to proceed to Sian Fu in the province of Shen Si, but to turn north to Jehol and to remain there awaiting events. No high officials accompanied the court except Prince Ching.

In the appointment of the city to the control of the different nations, the Americans, in ignorance of what was being done, permitted a rectification of the French interior adjoining the American, which transferred from American to French possession Prince Li's palace, the richest in Peking, stocked with treasures worth millions of dollars.

### Germany's Fine Hand

#### Representatives of the Kaiser Appear to Be Anxious to Stir Up Discussion—Li Hung Chang Awaits the Imperial Edict Appointing Additional Negotiators—The French Get Possession of Treasure.

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### Collision at Sea.

#### The May Flint Meets the Bark Vidette, and After Drifting Against the Iowa, Sinks.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—The American ship May Flint collided with bark Vidette last night in the bay off the main dock and sank. After the collision she drifted down onto the bows of the battleship Iowa anchored off the main dock. After bumping the battleship she split open, filled and sank. As far as known, no lives were lost. The cause of the collision is unknown. The May Flint arrived from Seattle earlier in the night with 5,000 tons of coal.

### Socialists at Luzerne.

#### They Meet at Wilkes-Barre and Nominate a Ticket.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 9.—The Socialists of Luzerne held their county convention at Exeter this afternoon. J. Matthew Barnes, of Philadelphia, addressed the delegates at length. He said Socialism was making progress everywhere. This was the first Socialist convention held in Luzerne county and it was a sure indication that the dogmas of the organization were being accepted by the working classes.

The following ticket was nominated: Congress, John H. Harris; state senator, Frank Pearson; prothonotary, Thomas Hartzell. There was no legal material for judge and district attorney, and these nominations were left open. Resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the miners, but questioning the advisability of a strike at this time.

### Fireman Killed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 9.—James Sower, a fireman, aged forty-five years, while fighting a fire in the dock street market building, Spruce street wharf, Delaware river, today fell from an arch, connecting two sections of the building, a height of fifty feet, and was killed. Another fireman also fell, but was caught in the fire nets by comrades.

### Black Jack Captured.

Clayton, N. M., Sept. 9.—Tom Ketchum, better known as "Black Jack," the leader of a gang of outlaws that terrorized the southwest for several years, was yesterday convicted of train robbery, the penalty for which in New Mexico is death.

### The Steamships.

Quezon, Sept. 9.—Sailed: Lucania (from Liverpool), New York, Southampton—Arrived: New York for Bremen (via Providence), Lizard Point—Passed: Deutschland, New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

### Tannery Burned.

Altamont, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Fire this afternoon at the tannery of the Hague Cummings company, of Bolton, located here, destroyed two large buildings and two hundred cords of bark, loss, \$50,000.

### Deaths of a Day.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Mr. Francois Xavier Gouthier, archbishop of . . . is dead, aged 69 years.

### Hazleton Still Expects a Strike

#### Feeling of Relief Over the Postponement—Meetings Held Yesterday.

Hazleton, Sept. 9.—The news from Indianapolis last night had the effect of creating a feeling of relief among the business interests which have been considerably disturbed and partially paralyzed during the last week on account of the fear of a strike. There still exists, however, a suspense which will not be removed until decisive action has been taken either one way or the other.

The posting of notices at the various collieries on Saturday afternoon to the effect that all hands should report Monday for work, strike or no strike, was regarded as a determination on the part of the operators to test the strength of the United Mine Workers in the event of the declaration of one, was not necessary in the light of developments. All the collieries are scheduled to work on full time during September, and as President Mitchell has notified the miners not to quit until ordered to do so every colliery in the region will be in full operation tomorrow. Coal dealers who made a great rush all day Saturday to supply their trade, but who found it utterly impossible to fill their orders, feel probably more relieved because of the unexpected turn of events than any other class and until a strike is declared they will be supplied with all the coal they can handle. The Mine Workers' organizers state that here were busy today addressing meetings where locals have been established, and in organizing new ones so as to be fully prepared for carrying out a strike order providing word to that effect is received within the next few days from Indianapolis. Meetings were held at Harleigh, Sandy Run, Highland, Beaver Brook, Beaver Meadow and Colerain. Father Phillips speaking this afternoon of the action of the national board yesterday at Indianapolis, said:

"The result is exceedingly pleasing to me. I believe that the greatest victory that workers could have achieved at this time lies in the postponement of a strike. Originally contemplated, it was only during the past week that anything definite had been accomplished in the way of exciting universal attention to the cause of the miners. No masses were held, their honor and dignity were to an extent placed in question owing to the delay in bringing about the conditions. I was myself at first of the impression that there was a missing factor essential to the proper presentation of the case in all its phases. My association with the labor leaders and my relations with the various operators have shown me that all has been acting in good faith. It required, in my judgment, the exhibition of a neutral influence to bring about a proper understanding of the sides. While the situation is still uncertain it has reached the stage where adjustment can be facilitated by arbitration. I am pleased beyond measure with the result."

As soon as he arrived at his office this morning, President Mitchell sent word to the telegraph office that if any messages be received for him during the night they be delivered at his office. After waiting a reasonable time for a response, the board was called to order. No messages came, and this is taken as an indication that negotiations are still pending.

Up to the time the members of the board left the office of the president, there had been no communication with the leaders in the anthracite districts. Sumner up, the situation according to the admissions of President Mitchell, is this:

Negotiations are undoubtedly on for a settlement of the differences without a strike. So long as they are pending the miners will not strike, for care among the men that they would be left a foothold of escape from the position they now occupy by saying the men had gone out at a time when there was a chance that an amicable settlement might have been brought about.

### Public Sympathy Necessary.

Public sympathy is an absolute necessity in so far as the miners are concerned. A delay until it is seen that their wages will not be raised by the operators without a fight; that their grievances upon the powder question, wherein they complain that they are paying \$1 more per keg at "phuck me" stores than is asked in the open market, and that they are not allowed a check-weighman on the tipple and must accept the weights of the companies that exact from them more than 2600 pounds for a ton, which is sold on a basis of 2240 pounds to the ton, is bound to result in a sympathetic movement that will reach over the entire length and breadth of the country.

Approximately one hundred thousand men are expected to go out at the bidding of the executive board. There are among the men those who will provide themselves through a sharp, short decisive fight, but men who are working at wages ranging from 90 cents to \$1.35 per day cannot provide for a period of idleness, hence the organization is met with the burden of taking care of not less than half a million of people during the struggle.

Under these circumstances, the members of the board admit that they must wait until these last vestiges of hope for a settlement without inviting a condition that may result in the loss of life, the destruction of property and the temporary paralysis of innumerable industries is exhausted.

It has been evident from the first session of the executive board that unless there was a change in the attitude of the operators, and an inclination to at least recognize the officers of the Mine Workers and agree to a wage scale conference a strike would be endorsed. This same position was maintained throughout the deliberations of the board and existed at the time of adjournment, and still exists, but the men who have been in session are needed in the various parts of the country for the business of the organization is met with the burden of the declaration of a strike is left in the hands of President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson.

### Weather Indications Today.

FAIR AND WARM.

- General—Officers of Mine Workers Adjourn Without Endorsing Application for Permission to Strike by a Tornado.
- Texas—Devastated by a Tornado.
- The Powers Are Deadlocked at Peking.
- General—President McKinley's Letter of Acquiescence.
- Local—Sermon by Rev. Dr. McLeod. Grand Jury Will Meet Today.
- Money Given to Constitution.
- Editorial.
- Local—Threatened Strike Delayed. Sheriff's Affairs at Old Forge.
- Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
- Round About the County.
- Local—The Tannery Strike Delayed (Continued).
- Financial and Commercial.

### Mine Workers Have Adjourned

#### No Endorsement of Miners' Application for Permission to Strike.

Indianapolis, Sept. 9.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America adjourned sine die today, without pronouncing a formal endorsement of the application of the miners of the anthracite districts for permission to strike. At the close of the session, President John Mitchell said:

"There is practically no change in the situation since last night. If the operators do not meet our demands within a given time the strike will be ordered upon the endorsement of Secretary Wilson and myself. Whether the time allowed is five days or longer, I decline to say. As set out in our statement of yesterday, influences are at work to bring about a settlement without permitting the men to lay down their tools. I must again decline to say what these influences are, for the reason that to make this information public would at once destroy their effectiveness.

"If there are any political influences at work, I know nothing of them, and I do not think it has come to the knowledge of the board members. It would be very bad policy for the national officers of the Mine Workers to ask the intervention of any political party, and this most certainly has not been done. We are simply trying to get for the miners of our organization and those not affiliated with us honest wages."

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### Mitchell's Statement

He Says That if Operators Do Not Make Concessions Within a Given Time a Strike Will Be Ordered—He Declines to State What Influences Are Being Brought to Bear to Effect a Settlement—The Sentiment of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers Is Unchanged.

### Weather Forecast.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Forecast for western Pennsylvania: Fair; continued; warm Monday and probably Tuesday; light north to east winds.