



BRINGING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS IN GALVESTON.

Stupendous Task Undertaken by the Authorities Assisted by the State and Federal Governments Partially Accomplished.

Prompt and Drastic Measures Teach the Lawless Elements to Respect the Living and the Dead.

FOR GOD'S SAKE, HELP! Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 12.—The following telegram was received at the Cotton Exchange this forenoon with reference to the money to be raised at the citizens' meeting here this afternoon: "Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—Wise money collected at the meeting. Send disinfectants and food for man and beast. Situation horrible. Can't describe it. For God's sake, help us!" "J. H. STEELE, Chairman. "RABBI COHEN. "W. J. McMAHON. "H. B. MURRAY."

THE DEAD. Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—Following are additional names of the dead: Mrs. Maria Lewis, colored. Mrs. Anderson. Miss Mattie Anderson. Reader family. Hoffman family. Mr. and Mrs. George Falkenhagen. Mrs. H. Clem Kuhn and two children. Willie Day. Mrs. James Holland. Mr. and Mrs. H. Lockman. Sam Williams, colored. Mrs. Nathan Moore. Julius Perget. D. B. Ross. Chas. Ross. Mrs. Fritz Freither. — Englehart. Mrs. W. J. Johnston and two children. Mrs. John Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lawson and child. Mr. Henry Seldensricker. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Boehm and two children. Charles Schultze. Charles Bodecker. Mrs. Howard C. Dunning and three children. Alfred Ludwig, mother and sister-in-law. Richard Dunning. Mrs. Higgins. A. E. Goth and wife. Joe Manley, mother and two nieces. Mr. Manley, Sr. Ravey family. A. Albertsen and wife. Mrs. Oscar Lindquist and three children. Mrs. Lackey's father and mother. Mrs. Park and two daughters. J. Levine and family. Mrs. Jack Arden and nine children. Mrs. Holmes, colored school teacher. Henry Dicks and family. Adelalde Urdige, colored. Five of Feigel family.

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Mayor Jones Creates a Sensation by Depositing the Militia Commander.

The Sea Gives Up Its Dead and Causes a Change in the Mode of Burials.

Estimates of the Loss of Life Now Run as High as Ten Thousand.

Relief Pouring in and Its Distribution is Being Systematized—Plenty of Fresh Water on the Island.

(Staff Correspondence of the Picayune.) Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—(By Dispatch Boat to Houston.)—Galveston is dead, and its grave clothes are fashioned of horror unrepeatable. The living are fleeing from its confines, and as they take flight the dead, garnered in the charnel house of Saturday's storm, and consigned to the seas by the barge load, are being swept back to the ill-fated shores, where the black harvest was gleaned, by waves which are surfed with festering bodies. This morning, for the first time, it was possible to get away from Galveston. Notice was given that a train would leave Texas City, nine miles across the bay from Galveston, at noon for Houston. All manner of craft was pressed into service by refugees, escaping from disorder, famine and thirst. The boatmen charged what they pleased. A thousand men, women and children were carried to the starting point of the train. The men were haggard and unkempt. The women were bare-headed and clad in the most nondescript costumes. Some of them were barefooted. Over every face there was the spathy of absolute despair. There were not a dozen pieces of baggage among the entire lot. The train pulled out at noon and should have reached Galveston about 8 o'clock. The exodus is natural. Day by day and hour by hour the indescribable significance of the

NEGROES SHOT FOR LOOTING. Houston, Tex., Sept. 12.—It is learned that twenty-five negroes were shot by order of a court-martial. Their pockets were found to be full of human fingers and jewelry of which the dead were stripped. were heaped, ten deep. When they had been fully loaded the Clarke stood out to sea and their gruesome cargoes were cast into the waves. Those who had lost friends or relatives were in the beginning opposed to such a step, but its sanitary necessity was so strongly urged that they acquiesced. The Clarke made two trips, carrying about 800 bodies on each occasion. Despite these two trips thousands of bodies still littered the shores of the bay and the streets of the city, and the big ocean vessel Pensacola towed out several barges weighted down with dead. It is said that ABOUT 2500 BODIES were taken out to sea and thrown off far from land. While the work was going on, and laborers were gathered for the loading of the barges at the point of the bayonet by the improvised military forces, the accumulation of rotting bodies continued. The air was stifling and the stench which rose spurred the authorities on to an even more radical step than had been taken in the trips to the sea. Barges were built along the beach and throughout the city and on these barge bodies were cast for cremation. The odor of roasting flesh was all-pervading. In one barge alone 103 bodies were consumed, and of this number 58 were women. There were several fires in which a score were burned. Babies of several months were thrown into the flames with the dead of mature years. The first fires were lit yesterday morning and they were fed with bodies and piled with driftwood until far into the night. By this morning the charred BONES OF 1000 VICTIMS of the storm were littered in their ashes. In the afternoon it became manifest that the plan of dumping the corpses into the sea would have to be abandoned, for the side caught those which had been cast

into the waves several miles from land and brought them back to the island, the shores of which were soon thickly strewn. To-day the method of cremation has been the only one in favor, and it will be at least a week before it can be dispensed with, for there are two square miles where no attempt has been made to rescue the bodies. Sunday night the streets were patrolled with reasonable safety by a force of citizen soldiery, under command of Major Fayling, whose services in the Cuban army won him fame. When the major took hold and stationed his men he soon found that there were hundreds of desperate characters, both black and white, engaged in robbing the dead. He gave his men definite instructions to kill any one caught in the act of robbing, without warning, and during the night a score of men, in most instances negroes, were shot down. There was no compunction among the men in carrying out the orders of the major, for they had found the bodies of WOMEN WITH MISSING FINGERS and mutilated ears, the wounds bearing witness of the jewelry which had been secured by the ghoulia. The vigilance of the soldiers had some effect in checking the spoliation, but could not suppress it. The robberies continued throughout the day and other summary executions took place as a result. One soldier killed five negroes with five shots from his rifle, and when night fell the list was large. The bodies of the robbers were left where they fell. Last night it became circulated that there was a movement by the municipal authorities, who had commissioned Major Fayling, to displace him. Various reasons were advanced. The reports could hardly be credited, until about 7:30 o'clock the commanding officer was instructed by Mayor Jones to assemble his men for inspection and to march them to the Tremont House. This order meant the withdrawal of all guardians of the peace from the streets. It came just when the city was wrapped in impenetrable darkness, for the streets were unlit, as a matter of course, and the moon had not yet risen. The major at once called his men in. Some few of them were already aware of the move about to be made, and they soon acquainted their fellows of it. Major Fayling had performed wonders in licking the men into shape, with only a skeleton of men used to the carrying of arms, and had instilled a great deal of respect and admiration for himself into their hearts. They caucused in the

THE COMMITTEE'S THANKS. Galveston, Tex., Sept. 12.—To the Associated Press: We are receiving numerous telegrams of condolence and offers of assistance. As the telegraph wires are burdened, we beg the Associated Press to communicate this response to all: Nearby cities are supplying, and will supply, sufficient food, clothing, etc., for immediate needs. Cities further away can serve us best by sending money. Checks should be made payable to John Sealey, chairman finance committee. All supplies should come to W. A. McVittie, chairman relief committee. We have 25,000 people to clothe and feed for many weeks, and to furnish with household goods. Most of these are homeless, and the others will require money to make their wrecked residences habitable. From this the world will understand how much money we will need. This committee will from time to time report our needs with more particularity. We refer to dispatches of this date by Major R. G. Lowe, which the committee fully indorses. All communicants will please accept this answer in lieu of direct response, and be assured of the heartfelt gratitude of the entire population. W. C. JONES, Mayor. M. LASKER. J. D. SKINNER. C. H. McMASTER. R. G. LOWE. CLARENCE OUSLEY. Committee.

armory and swore flat-footedly that they would not allow their chief to be put out. They said he had worked forty-eight hours without sleep and had succeeded in forming a well organized force, and that it would be unjust for him to be deprived of the fruits of his success. Major Fayling heard something of the feeling among the men and lined them up in the armory, where he addressed them. He said that he wanted them to remember that THEY WERE SOLDIERS and to obey any orders which came from the superior officers. Then he marched them to the Tremont in double rank. When Major Fayling learned of this high-handed step he was much surprised, but he obeyed orders. He had his men drawn up in a hollow square and Lieutenant Brackenridge sent to the mayor to notify him that it was ready for inspection. Then ensued one of the MOST DRAMATIC SCENES ever enacted. The major saluted. The

D. MERCIER'S SONS, DAUPHINE STREET, Two Blocks Below Canal. For Cheapness. The Renowned Clothiers and Hatters For Fair Dealing. 2nd '00-25th July 1st BUSINESS MEN'S REPUBLICAN MEETING, THURSDAY, 8 P. M., AT TULANE HALL. A meeting is hereby called for the members of the several exchanges and other lending citizens of New Orleans, who have signified their purpose or may desire to co-operate with the organization of a Union League for the First and Second Congressional Districts of Louisiana. Mr. Girault Farrar, Mr. J. N. Luce, Hon. W. E. Howell, Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, and other prominent speakers will present the issues of the hour. Ladies Are Especially Invited to Attend. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NATCHITOCHE, LA. The State Training School for Teachers. Fall term opens Monday, Oct. 1, 1900. Examinations for admission and promotion Oct. 1 and 2. Four years academic course of study; two years professional training in teaching; one year of practice teaching in model school. Special courses in singing, drawing, physical culture, expression, instrumental music teaching; French; school economy and supervision; experimental psychology, sociology and child study. Six well-equipped buildings, one hundred acres of beautiful grounds. New model school of ten rooms, illustrating entire public school course of Louisiana. Diploma entries graduates to teach in any Louisiana school without examination. Necessary expenses \$102 per session of eight months. For catalogue, write to B. C. CALDWELL, President.