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THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts. I
G. M. QUICK.

For Register and Recorder.
C. B. ENT.

For County Treasurer.
J. H. FOWLER.

For County Commissioners.
G. M. IKELER.
J. G. SWANK.

For District Attorney.
THOS. B. HANLY.

For County Auditors.
W. A. DREIBACH.
J. F. HARRIS.

For County Surveyor.
C. B. MOORE.

The Republican State convention on Wednesday nominated Judge Fell of Philadelphia for Supreme Judge, and Samuel R. Jackson of Armstrong county for State Treasurer.

Now that the truth is known concerning President Cleveland's illness, and the reason why he remained on Mr. Benedict's yacht four days without landing, early in the summer, those papers which accused him of being on a debauch at that time ought to feel very much ashamed of themselves. The whole country will unite in a sincere desire for his entire recovery, as any misfortune happening to him now, would indeed be a public calamity.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1893.

No surprise was felt by anybody when the House passed the bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. So nearly all of the members had announced in advance how they would vote that the result was a foregone conclusion days ago. The man who accepts this action of the House as an indication that a majority of its members oppose silver as money makes a mistake. It indicates nothing of the kind. On the contrary, an overwhelming majority of the House favors bimetalism, as will be shown by future legislation. Those who voted for repeal did so because they agreed with President Cleveland in believing that the purchase of silver bullion by the government was the main cause of the country's financial troubles and that it ought to be stopped, if for no other reason, because the business sentiment of the country is so strongly opposed to it.

Although the Wilson repeal bill will now go to the Senate it is not probable that it will be acted upon, because the Vorhees repeal bill, with the clause declaring Bimetallism to be the policy of the United States, is already before the Senate, and is more preferable to the democratic leaders in the Senate. Although the opponents of unconditional repeal still maintain a bold front in the Senate, since the great silver speeches of Senators Vorhees and Hill, last week, both of whom took strong ground in favor of repeal, the sentiment in favor of repeal has been steadily growing, and it is now the general opinion that a majority of the Senate will vote for repeal when the bill can be voted upon, but when that will be no man can safely predict, certainly not until after there shall have been one of the most memorable struggles in the annals of the Senate, as the Senators from the silver producing States will make use of every known parliamentary weapon to prevent a vote.

The new rules for the House are a decided improvement upon those of the last session, although the changes have been few. Although few in number the changes are important and were all made with one object in view—the lessening of the power of filibusters to do mischief. One of the most far reaching of the changes is that which makes one hundred a quorum when the House is sitting as a committee of the whole and gives this committee authority to limit debate, an authority which under the rules of the last Congress had to be obtained from the House, which could not act without the presence of a constitutional quorum.

The Senate has been, in accordance with its usual practice of taking things easy adjourning from Friday to Monday each week, but Senators Vorhees and McPherson, of the Finance committee, have given notice of the intention of that committee to oppose the loss of another working day until two bills reported from the committee

shall have been disposed of. The two bills are those for the increase of national bank currency, and the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law. The first now has the right of way, but Senator Vorhees has said that he would move to side-track it and take up the repeal bill if any disposition is shown to use it to postpone action on the repeal bill.

Secretary Herbert can see no good reason why an agent of Carnegie Steel Company, even though that agent be a naval officer "on leave," shall be furnished free of charge with a desk in the Ordinance bureau of the Navy department, where he has access to all the plans of the department. So he has notified Lieutenant Charles A. Stone, the Carnegie agent, that he can no longer use the Navy department building for his private office.

President Cleveland returns to Washington this week to remain until the close of the extra session, and when that will be depends on the Senate.

It has not yet been definitely decided whether the House shall go right ahead with general legislation, or wait for the Senate to act upon the silver question, but it will be this week.

The House Ways and Means committee will, at its meeting this week, map out a tariff programme and decide whether the tariff shall be revised upon the information now at hand or hearings be granted to those interested in proposed changes.

The committee on Banking and Currency will this week decide whether a bill for the repeal of the tax on State bank currency shall be favorably reported to the House. It is stated that a majority of the committee is opposed to repeal at this time, largely because of the disturbed financial condition of the country.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few remedies which are recommended by every school of medicine. Its strength, purity, and efficacy are too well established to admit of doubt as to its superiority over all other blood-purifiers whatever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads all.

CARLISLE TALKS.

NO ACTUAL SCARCITY OF MONEY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—All the members of the administration took the greatest interest in the votes on the Wilson bill—Secretary Carlisle especially so. He received in his office in the treasury department the official announcement of the several votes as soon as they were flashed across the wires. When the first vote was received, which showed that free coinage at the rate of sixteen to one was beaten by 102 majority, he said the majority was greater than he had anticipated and that he would have been satisfied with sixty majority.

At the conclusion of all the votes Secretary Carlisle stated to a United Press reporter that he was very much gratified at the result and felt that it would do much to restore public confidence. He expressed the hope that the senate would take speedy action on the silver question.

In the course of a conversation Secretary Carlisle was asked if the present stringency was due to lack of money. He refuted the idea and among other things said: "No greater mistake could be committed than to assume that the present financial embarrassment is caused by an actual scarcity of money in the country."

The fact is that the amount of currency of all kinds in the country outside of the United States treasury on the 25th day of the present month was \$58,452,350 greater than the amount outstanding on the first day of the month and \$70,294,783 more than the amount outstanding on the first day of September, 1892, when business was active and prosperous. There is money enough to transact all the legitimate business of the people, but the difficulty is that it has been withdrawn from circulation and hoarded. The true remedy is to restore confidence and credit, and thus put the money now in the country in circulation again."

The Democratic judiciary conference of the Fayette-Greene district has failed to agree. The Greene county conferees supported Judge Ingraham, while those from Fayette stood by L. S. Mestrezat. The last named candidate proposed to submit the matter to a vote of the Democrats of the two counties, the expense of such election to be paid by the candidates. This was rejected by Judge Ingraham and his friends on the ground that the conference was merely the creature of the primaries in the two counties and had no power to call new primaries. The conference adjourned finally without result, and both candidates will continue in the field. This means the election of the Republican candidate.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. A. Klein.

HORRORS OF THE STORM

Sad Havoc Along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to Maine.

New York, Aug. 29.—Meagre details are received this morning of a terrible cyclone at Savannah, Ga., which is reported to have killed forty people and destroyed property to the extent of \$10,000,000.

The cyclone is described as unparalleled in severity and rapidly extending Northward.

The Weather Bureau reports that the hurricane centre has passed over or very near Savannah, Augusta, Charlotte and Lynchburg, cutting off telegraphic communication with the South and West.

The gravest fears are entertained along the coast of a repetition of the horrors of last week's hurricane.

The Government Weather Bureau has sent out bulletins warning people that a terrific storm is approaching.

Telegraph wires are down and communication cut off with the South and West.

The outlook is very bad.

New York, Aug. 30.—Not for years has one storm so destructive followed another as the two just passed. Shipping men do not recollect any such tales of wreck and disaster at sea as have been brought into port during the past week, and now, before the tale of disaster wrought by one storm is ended, there comes a second storm more widespread in its fury and much more disastrous in its effect.

Hardly was the sea calmed and shipping men once more beginning to regain confidence in the weather when the hurricane of yesterday came roaring along from the southeast and struck New York shortly after midnight. At first there was only a high wind, but soon it began to rain and then the gale increased to a tornado of West Indian proportions.

The hurricane lasted with all its fury until about 1 o'clock, when the wind shifted again to the westward and the high seas gradually grew calm. Then traffic in the harbor began to resume and accounts of disasters began to come in from all quarters.

HAVOC AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—The list of fatalities is gradually growing, and it is impossible to tell to what extent it will reach. Several bodies of drowned persons have been picked up and search is now being made for others who are missing. Every hour seems to bring some new story of a death as a result of the storm.

The drowning of Mr. A. G. Ulmer, assistant cashier of the Central Railroad Bank, was one of the most unfortunate disasters of the storm. Mr. Ulmer owns a farm on Hutchinson Island, opposite the city, and had gone over to pay off his hands and attend to other duties. There were bruises on his face and it is supposed that he struck against an outcrop when he jumped from his barn as it was about to blow down. Miller, his dairyman, has not been found and it is supposed that he was also drowned.

Other fatalities so far reported include 16 colored men. Two unknown sailors were drowned at Tybee Island. Forty to fifty other persons are reported missing, and it is supposed, as nothing has been heard from them, that their bodies will be found later. Twelve barks and barkentines, which were anchored at Quarantine Station were blown high and dry upon the marsh and some of them were carried by the storm across the marshes on an island two miles distant from the station.

The tug Paulsen brought about 60 passengers from Tybee. Mr. Revers, one of them, stated that four negroes, engaged in clearing the railroad tracks were drowned. A sailor and the cabin boy on the schooner Harold, which is on her side on North Beach, are drowned.

It is reported that eight of the crew of a terrapin sloop which went ashore on the south end were drowned. The water swept with tremendous force over part of the island, railroad tracks being carried from 300 to 500 feet. The Chatham club house is badly damaged. The trains on all roads are coming irregularly and some have entirely stopped to repair washouts. The church steeples are demolished and at least 500 large trees were blown down.

More than 30 wrecks have been reported so far. Fifteen vessels in the Tybee were wrecked or badly damaged.

DEVASTATION AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30.—The battle of wind and rain commenced with terrific force at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon and continued without cessation until Monday morning at 7 o'clock. There was not 50 yards space in the streets that did not contain debris, such as roofs of houses, signs, awnings, telegraph poles, etc., which were scattered in all directions. It is reported that eight people have been killed in the city. It is also rumored that there has been great loss of life on Sullivan's Island, but inasmuch as all communication is cut off there is no means of verifying the report.

DELAWARE COAST.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 30.—Since 6 o'clock Monday night a terrible wind from southeast to south has prevailed in the vicinity of the Cape, and much damage to shipping off the coast is feared. The tug International, which was placed on the station of the Southern Five Fathom Bank in place of a sunken ship, parted her chains and lost an anchor during the night. She was compelled from the force of wind and seas to seek shelter at the Breakwater.

Fishing schooner Ida Potter, of New York, dragged on the stone pier and sank. The crew got out on the rocks and were saved. The little schooner Harry, which has been trading between Lewes and Cape May, sank at the Breakwater. No lives are reported lost. Much damage has been done to fruit trees and large quantities of fruit are ruined. The International has returned to her station.

TRACKS UNDER WATER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Railroad connections are cut off between the New Jersey coast and Philadelphia. The railroad tracks of the Jersey Division of the Pennsylvania railroad are under four feet of water between Layfield and Berkey. An attempt was made this morning to run a train from Bayhead to New York, but the water on the tracks was so deep that it put out the fire in the engine. The railroad company has sent out a big gang of men and efforts will be made to raise the inundated tracks. Trouble is also reported on the same division below Gradwick.

OYSTER BEDS.

NEW HAVEN, Aug. 29.—Heavy damage to property was done here by the storm. It is estimated that a hundred or more shade trees went down in the gale and chimneys and roofs were blown off in profusion.

The side walls of Proctor's Opera House were toppled over, and the steeple of St. Paul's Church was badly damaged.

The oyster beds are thought to be almost entirely ruined, though nothing authentic can be learned about them for several days. The harbor is unusually well filled with ships, which put in for safety and have remained all day.

NEW ENGLAND COAST.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The storm of yesterday was the worst known off City Point for twenty years. The water was terrible in its fury and the yacht club rafts and hundreds of boats anchored out in the bay were tossed about like cockle shells. The damage to yachts and small boats in this section is estimated at \$10,000.

A number of wrecks are reported off Portsmouth, but the sea is so rough that tug boats and Isle of Shoals steamers have been unable to move out of the river.

From Portland and Augusta, Me., come reports of heavy damage to fruit trees and crops by the terrific winds that swept through the State.

SCHUYLKILL REGION.

PERTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 30.—The storm here blew at a rate of 60 miles an hour. Rain fell in sheets during the entire time and streams are much swollen. Considerable damage has been done throughout the whole Schuylkill region, some houses having been unroofed and many small frame structures razed to the ground. Fruit trees were uprooted in the farming districts and the corn crop has suffered badly. Much damage was done to breakers and colliery buildings, and in the Shenandoah region several collieries are reported as drowned out.

LAST WEEK'S STORM.

Many Lives Lost on Land and Sea and Property Destroyed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The fishing schooners Empire State, with a crew of ten men, and Ella M. Johnson, with a crew of eight men, went down Wednesday night off Manasquan on the Jersey coast, and all on board were lost.

These two vessels were in company with the Chocorua at midnight when the storm struck them, and after beating around all night in some of the worst weather ever known off the coast, and with a loss of her captain and first mate, the Chocorua tied up, the only survivor of the three.

The storm struck the three vessels about midnight, and at 1 o'clock the Johnson disappeared. About half-past one, as near as can be calculated, Captain Perry and First Mate Joseph Francis, of the Chocorua, were swept overboard by a gigantic wave. The lights of the Empire State disappeared almost immediately afterwards, and at daybreak her masts were seen projecting out of the water about three feet.

The crew of the Chocorua say that no small boat could possibly live in the sea that was running at the time and the bodies on board could have been of no possible use to the crews of the two vessels.

The captain of the Johnson was John Connor, and of the Empire State, Captain Ericson. All of the boats were from New London and were owned by their respective captains.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 25.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning two vessels, a coal barge and a towing vessel were wrecked off the coast at this point, following in the wake of the severe storm. Up to the present writing six men from the wrecked vessels have been washed ashore out of total crew of 21 men on both vessels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The storm of Wednesday night and yesterday morning was the severest known in years and did great damage for hundreds of miles around New York, especially along the New Jersey coast and on Long and Staten Islands.

Reports by incoming steamboats, from the surrounding localities and resorts, show that the storm has played havoc with the small sailing craft, and that the shores are strewn with wrecks of schooners, yachts and tugs.

At Rockaway Beach the storm raised havoc with the frame hotels and cottages. Many of them were partially or wholly wrecked, but no loss of life has been reported. Over 300 feet of the iron pier was swept away and many roofs and chimneys blown off. The loss is estimated at between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

The marine railroad running to Manhattan Beach is totally washed out, shutting off this section of the island from communications with the West End, the Brighton Beach hotel grounds are wrecked and the lawn and walk completely gone. An idea of the height of the tide can be gained when it is shown that it swept up to the Electric railway tracks on Sea Breeze avenue, nearly an eighth of a mile from low water mark.

New Jersey.

The storm did thousands of dollars damage to farm crops in Central New Jersey. All the peach trees in the Hon. Wm. H. Grant's orchard at Middletown were blown down. Mr. Grant expected to pick over 5,000 baskets of peaches. The roads in some townships are impassable on account of the trees that lie across them and people are compelled to drive across the fields. A number of planted fields are badly damaged by washouts.

At Long Branch the famous old ocean iron pier is a thing of the past. The storm carried away fully four-fifths of it, and all that now remains is about 25 feet from the shore out. A large portion of the pier was cast upon the beach just south of North Broadway and directly into Coroner Van Dyke's fish pond.

The two-masted fishing schooner Mary F.

Kelly, of New York, Captain Chris Gratton, of Brooklyn, was wrecked at Asbury Park. Four of the crew of eleven men were drowned. The others were rescued by Captain Edwards, of the United States Life Saving station at Deal Beach, and a volunteer crew of hotel guests.

At Asbury Park the greatest destruction is recorded. There Founder Bradley's famous board walk is almost a complete wreck. Every one of the large and small pavilions is more or less damaged, some of them being so completely demolished as to require entire rebuilding.

At Perth Amboy, N. J., the streets were literally filled with limbs of shudd trees. The bulkheads along the water front were undermined and much of front street was washed away. One hundred oyster skiffs and small boats were wrecked by the heavy sea. The sloop yacht Ida was driven ashore and will prove a total loss.

James Wallace, who started across the bay just before the storm, has not been heard from and it is believed that he has been lost.

At Cape May, N. J., the tower of the ocean pier was washed away and much damage was done to the fishing fleet at Sewell's Point. Many trees were blown down and great damage was done to growing corn and fruit in the outlying country.

A Wilmington, Del., telegram says the loss to Delaware fruit growers was enormous. Thousands of baskets of peaches and bushels of pears and apples were blown down. The money loss to the farmers will be heavy.

New England. New Haven's stately elms seemed to be a special mark for the storm. More than 300 were wrested from their places and toppled over and broken. The streets of the city in general resembled a forest. Street cars failed to run until 9:30, when the efforts of a large gang of street cleaners proved effectual. Two horses were killed by stepping on a live wire which the storm had torn down. The damage to the harbor is the greatest known in years. The oyster beds have especially suffered. They are thought to be completely banked in mud by the action of wind and wave and may prove a total loss. If the beds are a total loss the money damage will be many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

At Hartford, Conn., the wind blew over fifty miles an hour. The various drills at camp were given up and the men flocked down to the shore. All the small boats in the bay dragged anchors and came ashore. The Morton House pier was destroyed by the battering of a sloop against it. One large schooner was seen drifting and looked as if she had been deserted.

SHORT WORK OF SILVER

The House Declares for Unconditional Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The House made short work of the silver question yesterday. Voting began on the Bland free coinage substitute at 12:12, and the 16 to 1 free coinage proposition was defeated—yeas, 123; nays, 225. The announcement of the vote was received with applause and some surprise at the majority against free coinage, it being nearly double the largest estimate made by the anti-silver committee.

Mr. Bland asked a yeas and nays vote on the question of free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1, and secured it. The result was yeas, 100; nays, 240.

The 15 to 1 free coinage amendment was rejected. Yeas, 102; nays, 239.

The vote on the 19 to 1 amendment was 247 to 105 against.

The slight gain made on the higher ratios as shown by the last two votes was not unexpected by some of the leaders, and it was the published impression of these that the ratio of 20 to 1, the next amendment offered by Mr. Bland, would poll the largest vote record in favor of free coinage. The result of the roll call was: Yeas, 119; nays, 222.

The amendment to re-enact the Bland-Allison act was defeated. Yeas, 136; nays, 213.

Then when all these propositions had been rejected a vote was taken on the adoption of the Wilson bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act requiring the monthly purchase by the United States of \$4,500,000 ounces of fine silver. This bill was passed by a vote of 240 to 110.

In one sense the voting in the House was uninteresting. When it was seen that the anti-silver men were in a strong majority upon the first vote taken, the galleries relapsed into their usual buzz of conversation and on the floor the victors and vanquished alike retired to the cloak rooms to fight the great battle over again in a genial mood.

The silver men felt chagrined at their overwhelming defeat but they took their overthrow philosophically and found in their late opponents men who were too generous to say ought of ungraciousness. After Mr. Catchings had given notice that he would call up the House rules to-day, the House at 3:30 adjourned.

COLLISION ON THE HARLEM.

Five Killed and Several Injured, Four of Them Seriously.

BREWSTERS, N. Y., Aug. 28.—By the collision which occurred Saturday afternoon on the Harlem Road between trains No. 13 and No. 20, passenger trains between Pond and Dykeman's, the following were killed:

WM. ELLIOTT, engineer train 13.
W. BEST, fireman, train 13.
D. FOSTER, engineer train 20.
SAMUEL GIBNEY, fireman train 20.
Miss E. REED, daughter of John A. Reed, of Brewsters. Mr. Reed is in the insurance business, and is a well known resident of Brewsters.

The injured are: John Finnegan, baggage man train 20.
J. A. Banks, brakeman train 20.
Mrs. Nemo Maher, Brewsters.
D. Hernandez, Poughkeepsie.

Several others were slightly injured and many badly shaken up. Both engines are complete wrecks, and the accident blocked the main line for five hours.

The Cherokee Strip.

CALDWELL, Kan., Aug. 28.—This gateway to the Cherokee strip continues to be the objective point of a large number of people who intend to make the run for claims on the opening day. To the thousands and odd people now on the ground in this city and vicinity 400 were added yesterday, being brought by the Rock Island Railway. About 75 prairie schooners arrived yesterday and joined the little white city on the border.

Republican State League.

New York, Aug. The executive committee of the Republican State League will meet at Saratoga, Sept. 4.

SCHOOL BOARD.

Regular monthly meeting of the School Board was held Friday evening of last week. Nearly all the teachers were present to sign their agreements and hear words of instruction concerning the duties for the coming year. The object of the new monthly report books, as prepared by the text book committee for use of teachers in keeping account with the pupils using text-books and supplies belonging to the district, was fully explained, and teachers directed to follow closely the rules as prepared.

Mr. C. W. Allen representing E. K. Hum & Co., manufacturers of lighting rods, were present and after fully explaining their system of locating rods, and the advantages gained by having buildings protected by electrical currents, made a very liberal proposition to the Board. The subject was referred to the committee on Buildings and Grounds.

The Text Book committee reported having received the greater part of the books for the districts but that the Arithmetics and a few other supplies from the American Book Company had not yet arrived.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds reported having had the grounds about all the buildings graded and attended to all needed repairs. The spire to the tower and other work about the roof having been completed, except replacing of slate which would be completed as early as possible.

Bills for coal and other general supplies were presented and Secretary directed to draw orders for their payment.

The next regular meeting of the Board will be held Friday, September 29th.

A law passed by the last legislature provides for the issuing of professional certificates by the State Superintendent to college graduates the same as to Normal School graduates. Dr. Waller was much interested in this bill while Superintendent, and did much to secure its passage. As a compliment the first certificate issued under the law will be issued to Dr. Waller.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office and will be sent to the dead letter office September 12, 1893.

Miss Lily Fox, S. H. Kellar, Daniel M. Kline, W. W. Miller.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised August 29, 1893. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

Hood's Cures



Mrs. John Fenton

Dyspepsia, Intense Misery
"No pen can describe the suffering I endured ten years from Dyspepsia. I had almost given up hope of ever being any better when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am entirely cured and advise anyone suffering from dyspepsia to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The truth of this statement I am glad to verify as my time." Mrs. JOHN FENTON, 67 Pride Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25¢



Something NEW Under the SUN.

Solomon's Idea was that there was nothing new under the Sun. That is true as far as articles and ideas are concerned. But as to prices—never before were such prices offered as we are making on

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware &c.,

In short we were giving special discounts during August in order to reduce our stock and we propose during September to continue the special sale. If you are in need of anything in our line it will pay you to come as once. We carry a full line of Stationery and school supplies. We also give our Personal attention to and make a specialty of fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repairing.

HESS BROS.,

JEWELERS AND STATIONERS.
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BLOOMSBURG, PA.