

DEATH LIST GROWS.

Every Hour Brings News of Fresh Horrors From Texas.

CORPSES LINE GALVESTON'S STREETS

The City Is Still Flooded—Vessels Blown Far Beyond High Water Mark—Whole Families Are Wiped Out of Existence.

HOUSTON, Sept. 11.—Richard Spillane, a well known Galveston newspaper man, who reached Houston after a terrible experience, gives the following account of the disaster at Galveston:

"The city is in ruins, and the dead will number probably 5,000. I am just from the city, having been commissioned by the mayor and citizens' committee to appeal for help. Houston was the nearest point at which working telegraph instruments could be found, the wires as well as nearly all the buildings between here and the gulf of Mexico being wrecked.

"When I left Galveston, the people were organizing for the prompt burial of the dead, distribution of food and all necessary work after a period of disaster.

"The wreck of Galveston was brought about by a tempest so terrible that no words can adequately describe its intensity and by a flood which turned the city into a raging sea. The weather bureau records show that the wind attained a velocity of 84 miles an hour when the measuring instrument blew away, so it is impossible to tell what was the maximum. The storm began at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. Previous to that a great storm had been raging in the gulf, and the tide was very high. The wind at first came from the north and was in direct opposition to the force of the gulf. While the storm in the gulf piled the water up on the beach side of the city the north wind piled the water from the bay on to the bay part of the city.

"About noon it became evident that the city was going to be visited with disaster. Hundreds of residences along the beach front were hurriedly abandoned, the families fleeing to dwellings in higher portions of the city. Every home was opened to the refugees, black or white. The winds were rising constantly, and it rained in torrents. The wind was so fierce that the rain cut like a knife.

"By 5 o'clock the waters of the bay and gulf met, and by dark the entire city was submerged. The flooding of the electric light plant and the gas plants left the city in darkness. To go upon the streets was to court death. The wind was then at cyclonic velocity, roofs, chimneys, portions of buildings, telegraph poles and walls were falling, and the noise of the wind and the crashing of the buildings were terrifying in the extreme. The wind and waters rose steadily from dark until 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning. During all this time the people of Galveston were like rats in traps. The highest portion of the city was four to five feet under water, while in the great majority of cases the streets were submerged to a depth of ten feet. To leave a house was to drown. No remains were to court death in the wreckage. Such a night of agony has seldom been equaled. Without apparent reason the waters suddenly began to subside at 1:45 a. m. Within 20 minutes they had gone down two feet, and before daylight the streets were practically freed of the flood waters. In the meantime the wind had veered to the southeast.

"Very few if any buildings escaped injury. There is hardly a habitable dry house in the city. When the people who had escaped death went out at daylight to view the work of the tempest and the floods, they saw the most horrible sights imaginable. In the three blocks from Avenue N to Avenue P in Tremont street I saw eight bodies. Four corpses were in one yard.

"The whole of the business front for three blocks in from the gulf was stripped of every vestige of habitation, the dwellings, the great bathing establishments, the Olympia and every structure having been either carried out to sea or its ruins piled in a pyramid far into the town, according to the vagaries of the tempest.

"The first hurried glance over the city showed that the largest structures, supposed to be the most substantially built, suffered the greatest.

"The Orphans' home, Twenty-first street and Avenue M, fell like a house of cards. How many dead children and refugees are in the ruins could not be ascertained.

"Of the sick in St. Mary's infirmary, together with the attendants, only eight are understood to have been saved.

"The Old Woman's home, on Rosenberg avenue, collapsed, and the Rosenberg schoolhouse is a mass of wreckage. The Ball high school is but an empty shell, crushed and broken. Every church in the city, with possibly one or two exceptions, is in ruins.

"At the forts nearly all the soldiers are reported dead, they having been in temporary quarters which gave them no protection against the tempest or the flood.

"No report has been received from the Catholic Orphan asylum down the island, but it seems impossible that it could have withstood the hurricane. If it fell, all the inmates were no doubt lost, for there was no aid within a mile.

"The bay front from end to end is in ruins. Nothing but piling and the wreck of great warehouses remain. The elevators lost all their superworks, and their stocks are damaged by water.

"The life saving station at Fort Point was carried away, the crew being swept across the bay 14 miles to Texas City.

"I saw Captain Haines, and he told me that his wife and one of his crew were drowned.

"The shore at Texas City contains enough wreckage to rebuild a city. Eight persons who were swept across the bay during the storm were picked up there alive. Five corpses were also picked up. There were three fatalities in Texas City. In addition to the living and the dead which the storm cast up at Texas City caskets and coffins from one of the cemeteries at Galveston were being fished out of the water there.

"In the business portion of the city two large brick buildings, one occupied by Knapp Bros. and the other by the Cotton Exchange saloon, collapsed. In the Cotton Exchange saloon there were about 15 persons. Most of them escaped.

"How many more corpses there are will not be known until the search is finished.

"The cotton mills, the bagging factory, the gas works, the electric light works

and nearly all the industrial establishments of the city are either wrecked or crippled. The flood left slime about one inch deep over the whole city, and unless fast progress is made in burying corpses and carcasses of animals there is danger of pestilence.

"Some of the stories of the escapes are miraculous. William Nisbett, a cotton man, was buried in the ruins of the Cotton Exchange saloon and when dug out in the morning had no further injury than a few bruised fingers.

"Dr. S. O. Young, secretary of the Cotton Exchange, was knocked senseless when his house collapsed, and was revived by the water and was carried ten blocks by the hurricane.

"A woman who had just given birth to a child was carried from her home to a house a block distant, the men who were carrying her having to hold her high above their heads, as the water was five feet when she was moved.

"Many stories were current of houses falling and inmates escaping. Clarence N. Ousley, editor of The Evening Tribune, had his family and the families of two neighbors in his house, when the lower half crumbled and the upper part slipped down into the water. Not one in the house was hurt.

"Of the Lavine family six out of seven are reported dead. Of the Burnett family only one is known to have been saved. The family of Stanley G. Spencer, who met death in the Cotton Exchange saloon, is reported to be dead.

"The Misset House, in the west end, was turned into a hospital. All of the regular hospitals of the city were available. Of the new Southern Pacific works little remains but the piling. Half a million feet of lumber was carried away, and Engineer Roschke says as far as the company is concerned it might as well start over again.

"Eight ocean steamers were torn from their moorings and stranded in the bay. The Kendall Castle was carried over the Texas City, and lies in the wreckage of the Inman pier. The Norwegian steamer Gyller is stranded between Texas City and Virginia Point. An ocean liner was whirled round through the West bay, crashed through the bay bridges and is now lying in a few feet of water near the wreckage of the railroad bridges. The steamship Taunton was carried across Pelican point and is stranded about ten miles up the East bay. The Mallory steamer Alamo was torn from her wharf and dashed upon Pelican flats and against the bow of the British steamer Red Cross, which had previously been hurled there. The stern of the Alamo is stove in, and the bow of the Red Cross is crushed.

"Down the channel to the jetties two other ocean steamships lie grounded. Some schooners, barges and smaller craft are strewn bottom side up along the sides of the piers. The tug Louise of the Houston & Virginia Navigation company is a wreck. It will take a week to tabulate the dead and the missing and to get anything near an approximate idea of the monetary loss. It is safe to assume that one-half of the property of the city is wiped out and that one-half of the residents have to face absolute poverty."

M'KINLEY TALKS BRIEFLY.

En Route to His Niece's Wedding He Makes a Speech.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 11.—President McKinley was given an ovation here and after repeated calls went on the platform of his special car and spoke briefly to a large crowd which had congregated upon the announcement that he would pass through the city on a regular Baltimore and Ohio train. The president and party were en route to Somerset, Pa., to attend the wedding of Miss Mabel McKinley, the president's niece. The president spoke as follows:

"My fellow citizens, I assure you that this call is very much unexpected by me. I had no idea that so many of my fellow citizens of Cumberland would assemble here to give me such a cordial greeting in the few brief moments that I stopped with you. I am glad to know that no matter what may be our politics in this country we are all for the United States and all for the dear old flag wherever it floats and determined, men of the north and men of the south, to stand by the brave soldiers and sailors who are maintaining our standard in the distant territory belonging to the United States. I thank you once again for this more than generous greeting and bid you all good-by."

Rains Help Yellow Jack in Cuba.

HAVANA, Sept. 11.—General Maximo Gomez and Senor Salvador Cisneros y Betancourt have been in frequent consultation since the latter's return from the United States, and it is understood that the object of their conferences is to convert General Gomez from a lethargic to an aggressive attitude. Havana will consider the advisability of a quarantine against Vera Cruz, where the mortality from yellow fever is 80 per cent of the persons attacked. The disease here is not markedly on the increase, but the recent heavy rains are conducive to its spread. All the United States troops have been removed from La Cabanas to Triscornia Campa. The customs receipts at the port of Havana last Saturday were \$74,500.

Young Woman Lost in Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 11.—A large number of men are searching the woods in this vicinity for Miss Lizzie Bell, daughter of a prominent citizen of Topeka, who is thought to be suffering from insanity due to religious excitement. About a week ago Miss Bell, who had been at Shiloh, the institution in Durham conducted by Evangelist F. W. Sanford, disappeared, but a few days later she was found wandering in the woods in Green, ten miles from Lewiston, dejected. In a day or two she became hopelessly apparently, but without warning she again disappeared. Miss Bell's age is 21 years of age. She has a fine education.

Fatal Fire in Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Sept. 8.—Fire early yesterday morning destroyed Sempsey's hotel at Liberty, Tioga county; Jacob Kimble's blacksmith shop, Robert Reed's wagon shop, Huyler's tailor shop, Ferguson's furniture store and the Woodruff business block. George Weigand, who occupied a room in the Sempsey hotel, was burned to death. The other guests escaped, but lost nearly all of their clothing.

Funeral of Thompson Kingsford.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The funeral of Thompson Kingsford, the millionaire starch manufacturer, was held here and was attended by thousands of citizens. Business was suspended and the body was viewed by immense throngs at the family home. Services were held in West Baptist church, which was founded by Mr. Kingsford.

BLISS IS SANGUINE.

Treasurer of Republican National Committee Enthusiastic.

He Believes That McKinley Prosperity Will Lead to a Great Republican Triumph.

About the outlook for McKinley's election Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee, speaks enthusiastically in some respects of the unprecedented record that is being made this summer in our business and commercial world, and does not find in that any reasonable ground for the fear that apathy bred of over-confidence is going to prove the greatest of the dangers the Republican campaign managers must face.

Mr. Bliss, perhaps, is better qualified to speak of business conditions and the influence of politics upon business than



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

any other man in either party who is now giving attention to political matters. He is actively identified with one of the greater banks of New York, although his chief business brings him into close touch with important manufacturing interests, whose business is by no means a domestic one exclusively.

Mr. Bliss makes note of the fact that although this is a presidential year, yet so far the influence of politics upon business has been inappreciable, excepting possibly in one or two rather unimportant directions. For it is of no particular consequence to legitimate business interests that the record of the sale of stocks in Wall street is just now very small.

He notes that our exports of all kinds, and especially of manufactured goods, continue to show both actual and proportionate increases over the records of other years. He notices that on the whole the volume of business done in the United States, as indicated by Clearing House reports, is excellent, and furthermore observes with much satisfaction that the conditions in the financial markets, not only in New York but elsewhere in the United States, show the tranquility that does not come from apathy, but from prosperity, that is based in great measure upon confidence.

AS TO FALSE PRETENSE.

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, Sizes Up Democratic Orators.

He Refers to Tillman's Exhibition of Himself at the Kansas City Convention.

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, in a recent speech, criticized the Democratic party for what he termed its attempt to "cover up the only sincere and settled conviction which it has by pushing to the front a lot of cheap orators on the subject of civil liberty, and, continuing, said:

"The world is so arranged that every masquerade of false pretenses, trying to do business on a high moral scale, sooner or later comes to a point along



SENATOR DOLLIVER.

its line of march where it can distinctly hear the laughter of gods and men. Such a point, I think, was reached at Kansas City when Senator Tillman was selected, on account of his voice, to read the Declaration of Independence, with its sublime precepts about the equality of men and the ultimate basis of human government. Until Mr. Bryan shall stand up somewhere before the American people and in an audible voice utter one word of many disparaging of the crime against civil liberty, which in the undisputed Democratic communities of the United States has left ten millions of people helpless and outcast before the law. I for one intend to treat his declaration on the subject of equal rights as unfit for the respect of the American people."

Senator Dolliver then eulogized President McKinley, and in conclusion said: "Whatever danger lies in our path, however rough the road which we must travel, let us keep our faith strong in our country and in our countrymen. Let us be sure that there is a guidance in the affairs of men higher than our poor human wisdom, which will make the dawn of the approaching century radiant with the promise of civil liberty not only for the helpless races within our own borders, but for the scattered millions throughout all our possessions in all the seas."

BROUGHT BACK GOOD REPORTS.

What Governor Stone and General Reeder Learned Traveling.

REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT.

The McKinley Administration Is Strong With the People, and the Party Is Bound to Triumph in November.

With the opening of the political campaign in Pennsylvania interest is revived in the personnel of the candidates on the Republican state ticket. While the nominees of the Republican party are all men who have made their mark in the world and who have earned recognition from their party the candidates on the Democratic state ticket, with possibly one exception, are, emphatically unknown men. It is doubtful whether 1 per cent of the Democratic voters in the commonwealth can name the candidates on the Democratic ticket.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Senator Edmund B. Hardenbergh, who is the Republican standard bearer for auditor general, was born at Wilkesville, Wayne county, in this state, on July 31, 1846. He was educated at the public schools and at Eastman's Business college, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After leaving school he went into railroading, and for some time past has been in the employ of the Erie Railway company as traveling instructor.

For the past 15 years Mr. Hardenbergh has been active and prominent in the politics of his section of the state at large. He served as a member of the lower house of the legislature during the sessions of 1885 and 1887, and in 1894 was elected to that body in 1898, after a bitter factional fight. He has served as a delegate in a number of Republican state conventions and in the Republican national convention in 1896, and was chairman of the Wayne county Republican committee for the years 1891 and 1892. He is well known among organized workmen of the commonwealth and has figured as a champion of labor at Harrisburg.

A NATIONAL CHARACTER.

The venerable Galusha A. Grow, who was renominated for congressman-at-large by the Republican state convention, is a national character. He was born in Ashford (now Eastford), Windham county, Conn., on Aug. 31, 1823. His father died when he was 3 years old, and his mother, with her six children, removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., in May, 1834. There young Grow worked on a farm until he began preparation at the Franklin academy for Amherst college, from which institution he graduated in 1844. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and in 1850 began his public career by being elected the successor of David Wilmot in the house of representatives.

He was elected from the same district for six consecutive terms, the first three times as a Free Soil Democrat, the last three times as a Republican, but in 1862 lost his seat through a re-districting of the state. In July, 1861, he was elected speaker of the house. He returned to congress in 1894, when he was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. William Lilly, congressman-at-large, and was re-elected on the ticket at large in 1896.

PHILADELPHIA WAS RECOGNIZED.

Philadelphia's commercial interests and sterling Republicanism was recognized by the Republican state convention in the nomination of Robert H. Foerderer, of Philadelphia, for the other place on the ticket for congressman-at-large. Robert H. Foerderer was born in Frankenhousen, Germany, on May 16, 1860. His parents, when he was an infant, came to America and located in Philadelphia. They sent the lad to the public schools and afterwards to a private academy. At the age of 16 years he began his business career as an apprentice in his father's morocco factory, entering the plant as a humble beginner, and took his chances of promotion with the other workmen. After mastering all the details of the trade he eventually went into the business on his own account. He is now the owner of one of the largest manufacturing plants of glazed kid in the world.

Mr. Foerderer is a director in several financial institutions, and he is also identified with some of the leading clubs. He has never held any public office. His thorough familiarity with the needs of Philadelphia naturally directed attention to him as an available man to represent the state in the national legislature. He has always been a stalwart Republican and a liberal contributor to the party organization. His candidacy when first proposed received cordial support from many members of the Union League, the Manufacturers' club and the commercial and maritime exchanges and a strong sentiment in his behalf was quickly awakened.

Nineteen of the alleged rioters at Akron, O., have thus far been arrested.

Two railroad men were hurt in a collision on the Long Branch division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

No improvement was noted in the condition of Hon. Arthur Sewall, who was reported dying at Bath, Me.

Sept. 14 was set as the date for argument of the ice trust case before the appellate division at Saratoga.

Five British warships reached San Harbor, Me., for the joint naval celebration with the American vessels.

Cholera kills many in India.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The victory of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, telegraphs that the deaths from cholera for the week ended Sept. 1 were: Native states, 1,930; British districts, 4,021.

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We are showing the largest line of up to date materials for summer wear; coloring and printing new, Lawns, Dimities, Mulls Pignes, Corded nainsook, Linen DeIndies, Organdies, Swiss plain and dotted zephyr gingham, Silk striped gingham, everything new.

Laces and Embroidery

Every kind and width can be had here; the prices are moderate. Laces and Embroidery will be elaborately used on all summer dresses. A full line of Lace Yoking in Black and White.

Summer Underwear

We are headquarters for knit and muslin underwear for men, women and children; priced 10c up. Special values on sale now.

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Get your Watermelons and Bananas at Buschhausen's.

Special bargains in hats at J.W. Buck's. Dold's canned meats are unsurpassed for flavor and are all Government inspected, for sale at Buschhausen's.

Some scythes and snaths and scythe-stones and grain cradles at J. W. Bucks.

You cannot find a finer Red Alaska Salmon no matter what the price you pay 15c a can at Buschhausen's.

Lake herring and white fish at J. W. Buck's.

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Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets, beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

WM. J. LAWRENCE, Prothonotary, Prob. office, Laporte, Pa., August 4, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the 14th day of September, A. D., 1900, by Elizabeth G. Reighard, William Emery, John R. T. Ryan, Benjamin G. Welch, Henry Brown, Thomas Miles, James V. Brown, J. S. Kirk & Son, Harry G. Clay and C. LaRue Munson under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Eagles Mere Light Company, the character and object of which is to supply light, heat and power by means of electricity in the Borough of Eagles Mere, County of Sullivan and State of Pennsylvania, and to such persons, partnerships and associations residing in or adjacent thereto as may desire the same, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the Act of Assembly and its supplements.

CANDOR & MUNSON, Solicitor, Williamsport, Pa.