

The Japanese Tidal Wave.

Harrowing Details of the Most Frightful Catastrophe of Recent Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The Tokio correspondent of the United Press writing under date of June 26, thus graphically describes the devastation wrought by the seismic wave which recently visited the northeast coast of Japan.

Japan has been visited by a calamity of almost unprecedented magnitude. On the 15th of June, at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, a seismic wave struck the northeast coast of the main island throughout a distance of about 200 miles, and in five minutes 30,000 people were killed and 8,000 houses destroyed. That is the whole story.

Any one can identify the locality of the disaster by a glance at the map of Japan. From the island Kinka-San, on the south, to Hachinoe, on the north, the coasts of Rikuzen and Rikushu provinces assumes a distinctly convex shape. Throughout the whole of this bow-like area, nearly every town and every village was visited by the wave, the portion between Motoyoshi and Yamada suffering most severely. The general direction of the wave appears to have been north by east, for after carrying devastation to the shore of the main island it left Yezo in the west, touching that island at Yerimo Cape only.

In the case of inundations, cyclones or even earthquakes, there is a record of more or less continuous mischief, and more or less successful struggle against the forces of destruction; but in the case of seismic waves, one tremendous blow accomplishes the whole calamity in an instant.

At half-past 8 o'clock the inhabitants of numerous towns and hamlets along the coast were celebrating the "Boys' Festival," on the fifth day of the fifth moon, according to the old calendar; at twenty-five minutes before 9, 30,000 of them had been swept out to sea or thrown dead upon the shore, and 8,000 of their homes had disappeared or lay wrecked.

There was nothing to preclude the disaster. From 11 in the forenoon until 4.30 in the afternoon heavy rain fell. It was followed by a fine evening and a dark, calm night. There is much difficulty in obtaining perfectly accurate statements as to the time of the phenomena that preceded the final catastrophe; they were too insignificant to seem worth recording. Several accounts agree, however, that about 7 o'clock three or four shocks of earthquake were felt, not violent shocks, though of the vertical kind that folks in Japan have learned to dread. The barometer gave, at the time, no indication of anything unusual. Some twenty or twenty-five minutes later a booming sound became audible from the direction of the sea. It appears to have been variously interpreted. Some construed it as the noise of a coming gale; others supposed that a huge school of sardines had reached the offing. Only a few suspected the real significance of the sound and fled inland at the top of their speed. Rapidly the noise increased until it assumed the volume and deafening din of a great park of artillery and then, in a moment waves from 20 to 30 feet high were thundering against the shore. The places where the actual totals of the deaths reached the highest figures were not always those that suffered most in proportion to their population. Of the three prefectures visited by the wave—Iwate, Miyagi and Aomori—Iwate had by far the largest aggregate of disasters, its list of dead amounting to 26,000. Some of the details, however, convey a more graphic idea of the facts than any general statement can suggest.

Kamaishi is a little seaside town, situated at the head of a rocky inlet two miles deep and directly facing the Pacific Ocean. Behind it is a precipitous hill. The inhabitants seem to have remained until the last wholly unconscious of what was pending. At a little after 8 in the evening a mountain of sea was observed piling itself up at the mouth of the inlet and in a moment, with a thunderous roar, waves thirty feet high swept over the town. Three times the avalanches of water rushed forward, the first incomparably the most terrible, and in less than two minutes the town was virtually annihilated. Out of 1,223 dwellings only 143 remained standing, and out of a population of 6,557 death had overtaken 4,700 and 500 lay wounded. In completeness of destruction this record heads the list.

Scarcely less appalling was the work of the waves in the bay some five miles father north. There, in the village of Futaisbi, only 100 persons escaped death out of a population of 790, and only two out of as many hundreds remained standing. At Yamada 700 houses out of 900 were destroyed, and 3,000 persons were killed out of 4,200. At Toni 250 houses were swept away out of 269, and 1,103 persons were killed and 82 wounded out of a total of 1,206. In the Kissen district one town and eleven villages attacked by the wave had 6,380 persons killed and 1,560 houses washed away or wrecked.

At Gongo the whole hamlet of 150 houses was annihilated, and the sole survivors were a party of men that happened to be playing "go" in a temple situated on high ground.

Such are the tales of death and ruin

that come from place to place, the terrible totals at this moment of writing being 29,073 killed, 7,337 wounded and 7,844 houses washed away or wrecked.

Only One Silver Ticket.

The Bimetallic Union Endorses the Democratic Ticket.

CHICAGO, July 12.—After a 12 days' secret session and conference with prominent members, the executive committee of the American Bimetallic union adjourned to day and formally announced its approval of the Democratic platform and candidates. The committee appeals to the silver organizations of the country who intend to send delegates to the St. Louis convention to unify the silver forces by endorsing the work done in the coliseum.

Thirty-odd members of the committee and outside members of the union attended the council, which reached this decision. General A. J. Warner, president of the union, presided. There was no division of sentiment as to endorsement. Following is the address issued by the committee:

To the members of the American Bimetallic union, and of all affiliated unions and leagues throughout the United States and all other friends of bimetallicism:

Whereas, the American Bimetallic union, being a consolidation of the American Bimetallic league, the National Bimetallic union, the National Silver committee and other bimetallic organizations, called a conference at Washington, D. C., on the 22d day of January last, at which conference it was determined that the people in the approaching election should have the opportunity to vote for candidates for President and Vice President, and for members of congress, committed unequivocally to the restoration of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver on the equality existing prior to 1873, and to make this determination sure, a convention was called by said conference to meet at St. Louis on the 22d of July, there to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President, in case in the meantime neither of the great parties, as then appeared doubtful, offered acceptable candidates, on a platform committing the party and the candidates to the restoration of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver.

And, whereas, the Democratic convention just ended at Chicago has adopted a platform containing all that bimetallicists have demanded, fully and unequivocally expressed, and has nominated candidates of distinguished ability and long known as sincere advocates to our cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, but one duty remains for the friends of this great cause to perform, and that is to unite as one man in support of the platform adopted at Chicago, and the candidates nominated thereon, and to work with might and main until election in November, to secure the success of the ticket. If this is done we sincerely believe that our cause will be won and prosperity be restored to our people.

The only danger to be feared is in the division of our own forces, which we pray will not be allowed to take place. To divide our forces on the eve of the great contest before the world is unnatural and suicidal; and for one to lead a revolt in such a cause and at such a time would come little short of being a public crime. We, therefore, appeal to all members of the Bimetallic union and of the affiliated silver leagues and all others opposed to the continuance of the single gold standard, regardless of party affiliations, to come to the support of the platform and the splendid ticket given us at the peoples' great convention just held at Chicago. We further urge upon all who agree with us upon this vital issue to join us at St. Louis on the 22d of July, there to endorse and ratify the work so nobly begun.

A. J. Warner, President,
R. C. Chambers, First Vice Pres.,
H. C. Miller, Second Vice Pres.,
Thomas C. Merrill, Treasurer,
J. B. Grant, Ex. Committee,
H. F. Bartine, Ex. Committee,
George E. Owen, Secretary.

General Warner, just before leaving to-night for his home in Marietta, said to a reporter for the Southern Associated Press:

"The committee was unanimous for endorsement. Two-thirds of those present were Republicans. The silver convention in St. Louis will certainly support Bryan. The gold men can have all the tickets they please, the more the better, but we must have only one silver ticket if we are to win. No silver man of national reputation from any other source. We want all the big silver guns to come to the St. Louis convention. The Democrats gave us all we asked for and more than we expected a year ago. If we had drawn the silver plank to suit the Democrats we would probably have made it a little more conservative. We must have a silver daily newspaper in Chicago, and I think there will be one here soon. We expect to beat McKinley in Ohio. The people there are not for the gold standard. I live among them and know them."

COLON, COLOMBIA, July 13.—The government of Costa Rica is issuing a decree withdrawing its present system of currency and establishing a gold standard.

A Bolt at Chicago.

There is now some indication of an impending bolt in the Chicago convention. At present pandemonium reigns. Anarchy is in the saddle, and the course of the democracy is threatened with dangers so formidable and numerous as to make a creditable issue almost out of the question. Chaos and ruin wait on conspiracy and stupidity. It is a shameful spectacle.

We cannot repress a feeling of mingled pity and regret as we behold a great political party, decorated with resplendent names and historic deeds, turning away from the original landmarks erected by its founders and bartering its traditions and its ancient principles for an unsavory and unsatisfying mess of potage. Such unblushing apostasy would seem sufficient to make Jefferson and Jackson turn in their graves. It is worse than apostasy; it is deliberate suicide. No patriotic and conservative citizen can be indifferent to such an abandonment of honor and principle by a political organization that has been so conspicuous and influential in the historical development of American institutions. It is true that for nearly a half-century the democratic party has been sobot on erroneous and dangerous theories and policies as to forfeit the confidence and support of those most concerned for the safety and perpetuity of the Nation. It has perversely chosen the wrong side of almost every important issue. It has fostered discontent and pandered to disloyalty. It has sowed in sin and is now reaping in sorrow.

There is one hope left for a survival of self-respect and of a semblance at least of patriotic solicitude for the National welfare, in the Eastern division of the democratic party. That hope is in a bolt at Chicago. Ex-Secretary Whitney and other Eastern democrats are reported as advocating the expediency of such action in a certain contingency. They have expressed themselves as being fully determined to resist to the bitter end any attempt by the free silver faction to ride roughshod over the sound money minority, and, if forced to the extremity of honorable endurance, to suitably manifest their resentment by bolting the platform and nomination of the convention.

Under the existing conditions a bolt by the Eastern democrats seems to be the only course left open by which to rebuke, if not check, the revolutionary proceeding of the free silver majority. Such action by Mr. Whitney and his followers would unquestionably strengthen and stimulate the conservative sound money sentiment throughout the country.—N. Y. Mail and Express

Fighting in Cuba.

HABANA, July 11.—Four Spanish warships, in conjunction with the land forces under command of Colonel Zamera, on June 29, attacked the rebels who held possession of Tace and Nagueaje bays, near Baracao. After sharp fighting, the insurgents were dislodged from their positions. The rebels lost seven killed and the Spanish captured 14 boats belonging to them and destroyed their camps, plantations, etc. The Spanish losses are not stated.

General Ochea upon receiving the information that a filibustering expedition would attempt to land on the coast near Jaruco, in the province of Habana, left his camp with 170 men for the purpose of preventing the filibusterers from getting ashore. During his march he was harassed by rebel bands which tried to intercept his reaching the coast. With these parties General Ochea had a number of engagements in which the fighting was of the fiercest character. The rebels made a strong defense of their positions and the firing was mostly done at close range. While storming one of the rebel positions, General Ochea was wounded, though not seriously. The rebels, who were commanded by Leaders Montero and Valencia, lost 36 killed and 3 wounded and 9 of them were taken prisoners.

Among the killed were a number of foreigners. In addition to those rebel losses the Spaniards, when they reached the coast, captured seven prisoners from the expedition they had gone to intercept. The troops also captured 31 rifles, a great many machets and 6,000 cartridges. The Spanish loss was 8 wounded.

A Heavy Fire Insurance.

The Bishop of Petersburg cannot help saying good things both in and out of the pulpit—especially out of it. The other night a rich, benevolent, but somewhat brazen millionaire, was boasting after dinner that he gave away \$2,000 to the poor regularly every year. He said: "I think it is right, you know; a sort of duty of one in my position. I can't say what becomes of it, but it's given away in charity, that's all I know and that's all I care about. It's \$2,000 every year." "What," said the bishop, "do you really mean to say you pay away \$2,000 to the poor every year as a religious duty?" "I assure you, my dear sir, it is so," replied the wealthy man, with careless complacency. "Well," said the witty bishop, "that's the largest insurance against fire I ever heard of!"

Gold Men Decide to Bolt.

A Pronunciamento Issued From Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The honest money Democracy of Illinois, through its executive committee, issued an address tonight to the Democrats of other States, calling upon them to nominate another national ticket and adopt a platform of "sound money" principles, upon which the nominees can appeal to the people of that opinion. This address was authorized by a meeting of the executive committee Saturday night, and a committee of three. This committee met today in the law office of Henry S. Robbins, president of the Illinois Democratic Sound Money league, and agreed upon the address, which is as follows:

A national convention, convened under the constitutional authority of our party, has just closed its session in the city of Chicago. It entered upon its work by violating all party precedents in the rejection of a distinguished Democrat as its presiding officer. It deprived a sovereign State of a voice in its deliberations by unseating, without cause or justification, delegates elected with all the regularity known to the party organization. It refused to endorse the honesty and fidelity of the present Democratic national administration. It adopted a platform which favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver by this country alone at a ratio of 16 to 1, and thereby its reputation a time-honored Democratic principle which demands the strict maintenance of a sound and staple national currency.

Finally, to make it still plainer that, although in name, it was not in fact a Democratic convention, it nominated for President one who is not in his political conviction, and has not always been even in his profession, a Democrat.

This has made such a crisis, both for the nation and the Democratic party, that the sound money Democrats must at once decide what action they will take for the protection of the honor of the nation, the prosperity of the people and the life and usefulness of the party.

The sound money Democrats of Illinois have fully made up their minds that a new Democratic national convention should be called for the earliest feasible date to nominate Democratic candidates for President and Vice President, and adopt a platform of Democratic principles, and to state to their fellow Democrats of the other States their reasons, as follows:

1st. The sound money Democrats, to make certain at once that their revolt against free silver is determined and will be organized. It is unfair to oblige the credit of the nation and the business and industrial interests of the people to merely guess what the sound money Democrats will do in November, and to wait until november to find out.

2d. The nomination of a new ticket is the logical course, without it, and a sound money Democratic campaign, the whole educational forces of sound money Democratic sentiment would be paralyzed from the beginning. Republicans cannot argue the sound money question to Democratic voters. Republican sincerity of that question is doubted by the Democratic masses. The tariff question will be put to the front and insisted upon by Republican speakers, and the Republican press, as it has been repeatedly done, by McKinley himself. Democrats will not listen to talks on finance when it is accompanied by abuse of the Democratic party. The most effective force at this time for a campaign is the force residing in the sound money Democrats; for they are profoundly in earnest and can get a hearing from Democrats that the Republicans cannot possibly get. Without a campaign we should not only have no speakers, but our press would be firing in the air; and the whole force of campaign organization and campaign workers in campaign literature and the great power of constant private discussion and appeal would all be lost.

3d. A new convention would also preserve for the future the opportunities of the Democratic party. Unless a clear comparison is made between the genuine Democrats who are drifting into Populism or are already in Populism, and unless that clear-cut separation is supported by organization and a reorganized Democratic party is the result, the party has no chance of regaining public confidence for years to come. The sound money Democrats in the different States must either make it clear that they have no association with the Bryan party, or they must accept association and entanglement with it; and all State organizations will, in the public mind, be for it that do not make it absolutely clear that they are against it.

4th. Democrats who believe principles must have a party. They now have the opportunity to recognize and keep the Democratic party and the interests of the nation imperatively Democratic, and the real Democratic party shall be rescued out of Populism and kept on its historic

foundation. The sound money Democrats are already sufficiently organized in this State to be able to meet their fellow Democrats in a new convention and are anxious to confer with representatives of any other State whenever a conference can be brought about. Communications should be addressed to Mr. Charles A. Ewing, chairman, Palmer House, Chicago.

John M. Palmer, Charles A. Ewing, Franklin MacVeagh, Ben T. Cable, W. S. Foreman, Thomas A. Moran, John P. Hopkins, Henry S. Robbins, A. A. Goodrich, Adolph Krauss, James M. Sheeman, Charles H. Williamson, Lynden Evans, R. E. Spangler, executive committee of the honest money Democracy of Illinois.

This pronunciamento of the gold party of Illinois set the pace for the east, but in the minds of the leaders there is not an abundance of faith that the party organizations which sent gold delegations to the Chicago convention will declare for another convention. The most that Illinois expects is that enough gold Democrats outside the regular organizations will send delegations to the new convention proposed, so as to make it successful, and the middle and Southern States are relied on to give the new movement much support. It is in those States that the gold men expect to win. Names of standard bearers have been freely mentioned. Chief among them is Secretary Carlisle. He is regarded as the ideal candidate if he would accept, but no assurances have been received from him. Henry Watterston is looked upon with almost equal favor, coming from the same State, but he is out of the country and it is not known when he will return. The other statesmen mentioned are Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Secretary J. Sterling Morton, who is from Bryan's State.

Senator Hill is regarded as the great obstacle to the cooperation of each of the party organizations in the call for a new ticket. From private telegrams received to-day from the New York senator and other party leaders in the Empire State, it seems almost certain that New York's Democratic organization will favor another convention. Senator Hill's plan is reported to be the fight for the election of gold congressmen and for the throwing of the presidential candidates into congress, where a contest for a gold candidate would be more probable than a third ticket. Another set back is the announcement of Postmaster Washington Hising, a leader of that faction from the start, that he was opposed to a third ticket. He denounced the proposition on the ground that a third ticket would mean the election of the silver Democratic ticket.

The revolt of the Illinois delegation against Governor Altgeld, which broke out first in the convention hall when the State swung to Bryan, was accentuated to-day by the resignation of Col. Henry F. Donovan of Chicago of his position of inspector general of the Illinois national guard, to which he was appointed by the governor. Col. Donovan was an original Boies man and led the anti-Bland forces in the convention against the governor.

Before leaving Chicago, Mr. Sewall denounced the attack which had been made on him in a morning paper, depicting him a foe of organized labor. He said: "Any one acquainted with the history of Maine and her lumber and shipbuilding interests knows that the house of Sewall has always had the friendship of its employees. We have never had the slightest trouble nor have we ever opposed union labor. I am an advocate of the cause of the laboring man and our men have always been treated on that principle."

A Single Rapture.

Next to the joy of having made an immense, world-wide hit in popular literature, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her husband, the stiff Puritan professor, had an exceptional delight in being paid, in one check, \$10,000 for the first sale of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The publisher summoned the Stoves to his counting room and paid the Professor the amount in a check to his order. He adds:

"Neither the professor nor Mrs. Stowe had ever before received a check, they told me, and they did not know what to do with it or how to get the money it represented. I explained to the professor that he must endorse the check and present it for payment. I advised him to deposit his money in the same bank. We went thither together. I introduced him to the president and the professor opened an account. After instructing him how to keep his check book and so on and cautioning him and his wife never to go about with more than \$5 in their pocket I bade them good day, and they went their way rejoicing. When I gave them a second check for \$10,000 I found they needed no further instruction.

The delicious rapture could not be felt a second time. It had, when repeated, lost what Mr. Tillman, the Clark's Hill statesman and philosopher, calls "the freshness of novelty."

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Congressman W. J. Bailey of Texas denies that he will bolt the ticket nominated at Chicago. He asserts on the contrary that he will give it his earnest support. He believes that Bryan will be elected.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—United States Senator Quay has resigned the State chairmanship and his successor will be elected at once by Auditor General Mylin, permanent chairman of the last Republican State convention and Judge Daveport, of Erie and Representative Galusba A. Grew, the candidate for congressmen at large. Deputy Attorney General John P. Elkin will be elected Mr. Quay's successor. He is a staunch follower of the senator. Mr. Quay's resignation of the State chairmanship is taken to indicate that as a member of the executive committee of the Republican committee, he intends to take an active part in the Presidential campaign.

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