

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.
TWENTY thousand people attended the Inter-State grangers' picnic at Williams Grove, Penn. During the several days which it lasted the people were addressed by various candidates for political honors.

DURING his vacation in the Adirondacks President Cleveland went hunting and succeeded in bringing down a deer. The head and antlers will in time adorn the walls of the President's country seat near Washington.

DEXTER BROWN, a boy preacher of the Methodist Church, noted for his eloquence and power as a revivalist, committed suicide at his home in Oneonta, N. Y.

South and West.
YELLOW fever has broken out at Biloxi, Miss., and has terminated fatally in two cases.

THE Cincinnati (Ohio) Exposition was formally opened on the 1st. The event was marked with great popular demonstrations and a procession of military and civic societies which was witnessed by 300,000 people.

MR. VAN FELT, Democratic candidate for State Senator in West Virginia, while engaged in a political discussion was shot twice and fatally wounded by "Jake" Isbell, a brother of the candidate of the Labor Party for the same office. Isbell was arrested.

QUARANTINE against Biloxi, Miss., where fatal cases of yellow fever have occurred, has been established at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and other Southern cities.

REPUBLICANS of Indiana and Missouri and Democrats of California have just held State conventions and nominated candidates.

CHARLESTON, S. C., was visited by another slight earthquake shock on the morning of the 2d. Offers of relief were sent to the stricken city from all parts of the land. The population passed two days and nights in the open air before many of the people ventured back to their houses. Up to the 3d the bodies of thirty-five victims—ten whites and twenty-five colored—had been recovered from the ruins.

ANOTHER shock of earthquake was felt about 11 o'clock on the night of the 3d all along the Southern Atlantic coast. It was not attended by much damage, but it was strong enough to cause a stampede from their instruments of the telegraph operators in many of the cities. The shake was felt from Jacksonville to Washington. At Charleston, S. C., two more buildings fell, and a woman was killed. Consternation again prevailed, and the people fled from their houses and camped in the public squares. Two-thirds of the buildings in Charleston are damaged beyond repair.

CALIFORNIA Democrats have nominated a ticket headed by Washington Bartlett, Mayor of San Francisco, for Governor.

MONROE CHAPMAN is in jail at Shelby, N. C., for arson, which is punishable by death. He admits the act and says he got a dollar for it.

AN armed mob visited the jail at Greenville, Texas, and took therefrom John Smith, a prisoner charged with the killing of Deputy Sheriff Adair, of that place, and hanged him.

Washington.
SECRETARY BAYARD has telegraphed Mr. Sedgwick his disbelief of the published charges regarding his acts in Mexico, and ordered him to continue his investigation in the Cutting case.

DURING August the national debt was reduced \$1,010,000, leaving the principal on the 1st inst. at \$1,378,176,530.

THE acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular calling the attention of all officers and employes of the Treasury Department to the President's order of July 14, 1895, warning Federal officers against interference in politics.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was sent the following dispatch by Queen Victoria: "I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquakes, and await with anxiety further intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to have been less disastrous than reported."

Foreign.
THE First General Conference of the Canadian Methodists since the union of all the branches of that denomination in 1884 commenced on the 1st at Toronto.

BEACH, the Australian, easily defeated Teemer, the American, in the international rowing match on the Thames.

CZAR ALEXANDER, of Russia, has curtly repulsed the friendly advances of Prince Alexander upon his return to Bulgaria, and predicts that dire disaster will follow the Bulgarian ruler's return to his throne.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

HENRY WARD BEECHER is to lecture in this country next winter on Ireland.

CYRUS FILLMORE, the brother of President Millard Fillmore, is still living in Indiana.

THERE are six poets in the British House of Lords, Tennyson, of course, heading the list.

M. CHEVREUL, the French scientist, has passed the century line and has been duly honored by his countrymen.

A NEW YORK paper says that Mrs. Langtry's marriage in New York next winter is now decidedly among possibilities.

SENATOR GORMAN, of Maryland, always wears a nutmeg tied about his neck to keep off the neuralgia. And he says it has been a good thing.

A CITY IN RUINS.

Details of Charleston's Destruction by the Earthquake.

The Terrible Calamity Followed by Additional Upheavals.

When a great portion of the country lying east of the Mississippi River was visited by several earthquake shocks on the night of the 31st ult. the telegraph recorded the disturbance at every point save Charleston, S. C. From that city telegraphic communication had been cut off, and an ominous silence prevailed for many hours. On the forenoon of the 1st, however, the city was heard from, and it was learned that the earthquake had resulted there in an appalling calamity—the destruction of a large portion of the city and the loss of many lives. A dispatch of the 1st gives the following vivid account of the awful disaster:

The business section of this city lies practically a mass of ruins, and at least three-quarters of the residences have been abandoned by the panic-stricken people. The public squares and open places of the city are filled with men, women and children, some of whom have been made homeless by the earthquake, and others of whom dare not return to the houses which are still standing for fear of another shock which may shake down the roof over their heads. The streets are blocked with the debris of fallen buildings, telegraph and telephone wires broken and twisted, bricks from fallen chimneys, and all kinds of obstructions, which have been piled up by the destructive work of the earthquake. Never before, not even in the gloomy days of the bombardment of the city by the Federal forces, has Charleston been subjected to such a night and day of terror as have just passed. Railroad communication in all directions has been cut off, and no efficient telegraph service has yet been restored, so that the city is practically isolated from the rest of the country, which makes the situation even more appalling.

The first shock of the earthquake was felt last night at about 9:30 o'clock, and this was the most severe and did nearly all the damage. A low, rumbling noise was the first indication given the citizens of the calamity which was approaching. It seemed like the rumbling of a heavy truck over a frost covered pavement, only it appeared far down in the depths of the earth. As the noise rolled on a sharp, sudden tremor of the earth was perceptible, buildings swayed to and fro, chimneys toppled over, walls cracked, and the sound of thousands of panes of window glass rattling on the pavements was added to the confusion. Men, women and children stood where the shock found them, paralyzed for an instant, and then suddenly awaking to a realization of the danger, rushed panic-stricken into the street. Here they encountered bricks and beams, telegraph poles, and all kinds of obstructions which had been piled up by the force of the shock, and a wild scene of struggle and confusion followed. Houses were toppling on all sides, fissures appeared in the street from which a sulphurous odor arose, and to add to the horror of the situation three fires started simultaneously in different parts of the city. Citizens pushed their way as best they could to the squares and parks, and there, huddled together, they stood, some who had been awakened from sleep scantily clothed, awaiting in terror the doom which seemed inevitable.

Amid the scene of terror those who had been imprisoned in the falling buildings were not forgotten, and there were plenty of brave men who risked their own lives to reach and rescue these from their living tombs. Even women, armed with hatchets, fought valiantly to release the imprisoned unfortunates. Some were rescued with broken limbs, some who had suffered nothing more than fright, and a number of dead bodies were drawn from the mass of ruins. Many people were injured, some very seriously, as they rushed from the houses and fled frantically along the streets for places of refuge. No reliable estimate of these cases or of those who were instantly killed by falling houses can yet be made. The lowest estimate of the killed places the number at 60, while the highest gives it as 100. Numbers of people are still missing who are probably buried under the fallen walls, and whose fate will not be known until order is restored out of the present confusion, and a systematic attempt is made to clear away the ruins.

Broad street, which is one of the leading business streets of Charleston, presented a scene of terrible destruction after the shock, and Meeting street, from Broad to Hasell, was a complete wreck, filled with beams and bricks and lined with the unfortunates who had been deprived of their homes and were feeling for dear life. The night was made hideous with the groans of the dying, the screams of the wounded and the prayers of the uninjured. The negro part of the population shrieked and laughed and prayed and cursed. Many believed that the day of judgment had come, and they fell on their knees and poured out petitions for mercy mingled with shrieks and hysterical laughter. It was a scene of horror such as was never before witnessed in Charleston, and which will become a feature in the history of the place.

The first shock, which did such extensive damage to life and property, struck the city at the southeast corner at what is known as the East Battery, and moved in a north-westerly direction, taking in its path Meeting, King and Broad streets, the principal

business thoroughfares, and including all the cross streets from the Cooper to the Ashley River. The principal damage was done in the lower part of the city, from Queen street south, although residences were shattered far to the north of this. St. Philip's and St. Michael's Churches, two of the historic landmarks of Charleston, sustained the full force of the shock, and both are practically a mass of ruins, the steeples having been damaged so severely that they are now a source of constant danger. The steeple of the Unitarian church on Archdale street, was shaken down by the shock, and the porticos of Hibernian Hall and the main station house were demolished. The large City Hall was also irreparably damaged, the columns in the front being shattered, and the whole structure so cracked as to be utterly unsafe for occupancy in the future. Scarcely a building in the business portion of the city escaped total or partial destruction. The fires, fortunately, were speedily got under control by the Fire Department, but before this they had destroyed twenty of the wooden houses, which were dry and burned like tinder.

All the damage was done by this first terrific shock. It was followed during the night and to-day by eleven other distinct shocks, but they were comparatively slight, and did not result in any further destruction of life or property. The last was at 5:15 o'clock this afternoon, and was heralded like the others by a low, rumbling sound under ground. The terrified people spent the night in the open air, fearing to re-enter such of the houses as were left standing, and as each successive shock occurred the panic increased. Not a business place in the city has been open to-day except a drug store, the proprietor of which was kept busy filling prescriptions. No groceries could be obtained by the homeless people, and much suffering from hunger has been the result. Thousands are anxious to leave the city which has fallen beneath them, and there has been a great rush to the railroad stations to get away, but owing to the destruction wrought by the earthquake it has been impossible to dispatch any trains. With the exception of one wire of the Southern Telegraph Company, communication by telegraph is also cut off, and that wire is crowded with anxious private messages.

Scarcely 100 houses are occupied to-day, and as darkness approached the citizens were preparing to again pass a night in the open air. There are not half a dozen tents in the city, and the women and children are experiencing great privations. Heads of families are endeavoring to construct tents out of bed sheets, spare awnings, and any other material upon which they can lay their hands. The work of digging out the dead bodies from the ruins is progressing as rapidly as it can progress during the excitement and panic. Thus far most of the known deaths are of colored men. Among the whites whose bodies have been recovered are Dr. R. Alexander Hammond and Ainsley Robeson. Many of the dead are lying unburied, principally of the poorer class of colored people, who must be buried by the county.

At 5:15 o'clock to-night the citizens were grouped in the squares prepared for another night of horror when the now familiar, but terrifying rumble was heard, and a few seconds later another earthquake shock passed through the city, making the twelfth shock since the great disaster of last night. No damage was done, but the women and children, whose nerves are shattered by fear and exposure, ran wildly about, shouting and screaming. Three or four steamers are in port, including the buoy tenders, and many of the homeless ones have been provided with berths on these boats. Fortunately the weather has been good, and the hardships are not as severe as they might have been. The situation, however, is horrible. A community cut off from communication with the rest of the world, and with the prospect of immediate death, is the prospect of the people. No trains have departed or arrived here in twenty-four hours. It is said that all the railroads leading into the city are broken up, and that all the railway tracks are twisted into the shape of snakes.

Owing to the demoralized condition of everything here it is impossible to give correct facts further than this. The number of casualties has not yet been ascertained. Probably from thirty to forty persons were killed and over 100 injured. The loss to property will probably reach \$3,000,000 or \$10,000,000. Three-fourths of the buildings in the city will have to be rebuilt. There was very little shipping in port, and none of it was injured. The disturbances have not at all affected the water in the harbor, although it is evident that all the shocks came from a southeasterly direction, and therefore from the sea.

At 11:50 o'clock to-night another shock passed over the city, rather more severe than any since last night at 9:55, knocking down several houses.

A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch of the 1st inst. says: To-night seven car-loads of refugees from Summerville, a summer resort for Charlestonians, arrived in this city. Their homes have been destroyed, and they report that the ground is continually shaking, that boiling water and mud is spouting up from fissures in the earth, and that these crevices are continually widening, and threatening the destruction of the entire town. Two colored children have been killed, and there is not a habitable house in the town. Families are camping out in tents, and mothers and children who have not the means to go away are suffering agonies of despair. Most of the refugees who reached here to-night are nursing mothers with crying babies in their arms. The refugees left their homes without preparation, and have but little clothing. They were so panic-stricken upon their arrival that they refused to leave the cars to-night, as the earthquake had been so severe at Columbia they considered any building in this city unsafe. Mayor Rhett and Aldermen Sloan and Emlyn visited the refugees at the railway station and made all necessary arrangements for their accommodation to-morrow.

Another shock was felt in Charleston at 10 o'clock on the night of the 4th. It was sufficiently violent to bring everybody to the street. Many did not feel the shock at all, but all heard the well-known roar and rumbling. On the night of the 5th a slight shock was again felt. During the 5th there were nine distinct shocks at Summerville.

Description of Charleston.

The city of Charleston, which is the chief city of South Carolina and the principal seaport on the Southern Atlantic coast of the United States, stands upon a flat tongue of land which extends southward between the Ashley and Cooper rivers, forming a peninsula terminating in a narrow fork at the south and gradually widening to the north. The rivers where they join form a spacious harbor which extends southeast about seven miles, where it joins the Atlantic Ocean. The harbor is completely landlocked except at its entrance, which is about one mile wide, and has a depth of water of eighteen feet. Fronting the harbor and extending north and south about six miles is Sullivan's Island, and on the other side of the entrance to the harbor, also running north and south, is Morris Island. The entrance to the harbor is well guarded by Fort Sumter and Moultrie, and inside are Castle Pinckney and Fort Ripley, all of which played a prominent part in the opening scenes of the great rebellion in 1861. Owing to the lowness of the ground on which it was built Charleston presented a peculiarly picturesque appearance when viewed from the harbor, its many spires and public buildings seeming to rise out of the sea, while the richness of the surrounding foliage gave to the city a particularly engaging aspect.

The corporate limits of the city extend from the Battery, or White Point Garden, at the extreme southern point of the peninsula, to an arbitrary line on the north, about three miles above. The White Point Garden is a popular pleasure resort for the Charleston people. It is laid out with walks and trees, and, as it is the highest ground in the city, affords the best view to be had of the harbor. Around the grounds are fine private residences. The city covers a large area. Because the prevailing wind is from the south, the dwelling houses have wide piazzas on their southern sides, when practicable.

There are few public squares in the city, such as there are being small. The largest besides White Point Garden are Marion Square and the Colonial Common and Lake. The principal public buildings are the City Hall, on the corner of Broad and Meeting streets; the Orphan House, standing in the midst of spacious grounds; the Roger Hospital, on Queen street, and the Citadel, on Marion Square. The Citadel is owned by the State. It was seized by the Federal Government in the war, but restored afterward. It is now used as a State Military Academy. Although the oldest religious organization is that of St. Peter's Church, the oldest church building in the city was St. Michael's, erected in 1792. Its chime of bells was brought from England before the Revolution. In the time of that war it was sent back to England for safety, and it took a third and, so far, final sea voyage when that war came to an end. The church, which was destroyed by the earthquake, stood on Meeting street below Broad. Its interior had not been altered since it was built.

The business part of the town centres at the crossing of King and Hasell streets. The shipping interest, however, is to be found on the east side, where at well-built wharves and piers many vessels are constantly to be found. About a mile and a half from White Point Garden, on the east side, is the depot of the North-eastern and the South Carolina railroads. To the north of that point, on both sides of the city, were large swamps, which have been drained and filled up to meet the demands of an increasing population. The city, although low, is well drained, and has an abundant supply of water.

Charleston is the seat of a Bishop of both the Protestant Episcopal and the Roman Catholic Churches. The city has a population of about 50,000 people.

The City Shaken Again

Charleston was visited by a number of shocks for several days after the recent appalling calamity. A dispatch of the 4th from the stricken city says:

At 11:10 o'clock to-night another slight shock of earthquake was felt. It was momentary only, and although accompanied by a loud, rumbling noise, it appeared to be distant. But less than two hours previous, at 9:27 p. m., another and a very severe shock was felt. One of the sensations of the shock was a shower of hot stones in the vicinity of a newspaper office. There were no memorabilia. The shock came with a startling rumble like a succession of rapid detonations, not quite so loud as those of last night, but more prolonged and accompanied by more vibration. Of course people who were indoors rushed out of their houses, shouting and exclaiming and screaming as they ran. This is really the most dangerous thing that they can do, as the ruins all around attest by their appearance that it is generally the front of the house that falls first. It is the universal testimony that most of the casualties of Tuesday night resulted from the victims rushing out in time to be buried under the debris of falling piazzas and porches. A number of people were seated under the portico of the Charleston Hotel when to-night's shock came, and they incontinently rushed into the middle of the street. The operators in the Western Union office in East Bay street left their keys instantly and rushed out to the front of the building, some of them jumping over the counter to do so, while others rushed to the rear and crowded into a large iron safe built in a vault at the back. The building trembled sensibly, and in several places the plaster was started along the walls. As soon as the