



MORE EARTHQUAKES.

Charleston Again Visited With a Terrific Shock Which Does Further Damage.

The People Are Camping in the Public Squares, Singing and Offering Up Prayers.

The Shock Was Perceptible From San Francisco to Washington, D. C.

The War Department Exhausts its Entire Supply of Tents for the Unfortunates.

Prof. Simon Newcomb Excites the People by Predicting a Disastrous Tidal Wave.

Another Shock.

THE EARTH CRACKING.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 3.—Word has just been received that a heavy shock of earthquake has occurred at Charleston. The Catholic churches, orphanages, schools and pastoral residences have been seriously damaged. Miraculous were the escapes of the priests, sisters and orphans, who are now camping out.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 3.—A special to the Chronicle from Beaufort says that near the Coosawa mines there is a crack in the earth 200 feet long and six inches wide at the top. On St. Helena island, off the Beaufort coast, several large openings were made and piles of mud and sand were forced up.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 3.—At 11:06 to-night another shock was felt here. It was more severe than on Tuesday, and the people were thoroughly terrified. All structures were deserted, and everybody will sleep in the streets to-night.

RICHMOND, Sept. 3.—At 11:03 to-night a shock of earthquake was felt here. In some places in the upper part of the city it was as severe as that of Tuesday night, the people, in some cases, leaving their beds and rushing into the streets. The oscillation is said to have been very perceptible from southeast to northwest. No noise accompanied the shock.

FROM JACKSONVILLE TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—At about 11 o'clock to-night another shock of earthquake was felt all along the line of the southern Atlantic coast. It was not attended by any damage so far as can be learned, but it was strong enough to cause a stampede from their instruments of the telegraph operators in Charleston, Augusta and Columbia, and perhaps other places. They soon returned, however, and resumed business. The shake was felt from Jacksonville to Washington. It was plainly perceptible at Washington, but not so strongly as on Tuesday night.

IN THE CAROLINAS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—At one minute to 11 o'clock to-night another terrific shock passed over the city. Consternation again prevails. The people are camping in the public squares and are singing and praying.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3.—At 11:02 to-night a well defined shock of earthquake was felt here. It was preceded by a light rumbling noise. The oscillation of buildings was marked in the upper floors.

WELMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Another distinct but not severe shock was felt here at 11 p. m. Much alarm was created, and many people rushed from their houses to the streets.

IN FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 3.—At 11:02 to-night a distinct shock was felt here lasting five seconds. It caused much excitement.

IN CALIFORNIA.

At Grass Valley a sharp earthquake was felt at 12 o'clock last night.

At Merced a slight earthquake was experienced during the night.

At Reno at 9:50 this morning a slight earthquake passing from south to north was felt here. Twenty seconds later a shock that was almost imperceptible occurred.

Cause of the Earthquakes.

dous, and continued fifteen minutes. Immense rocks were moved from their beds, and hurled down the mountain sides into the valleys. The people fled into the woods.

A DISTINCT SHOCK.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 4.—Another very distinct earthquake shock was felt here to-night at 9:27. The vibrations continued about fifteen seconds.

DOING THE CAMPING-OUT ACT.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 4.—At 9:30 o'clock to-night another shock of earthquake was felt here. While not severe it was everywhere perceptible, and the people rushed from the houses and stores. Hundreds of people are again spending the night out of doors.

CAUSED BY LAND SLIDES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 4.—Prof. W. T. McGee, of the United States geological service, has inspected the country around Charleston and gives it as his opinion that the shocks were the result of local land slides. By the term local he does not mean that the shakes can be traced to any particular place at Summerville, Charleston, or elsewhere, and he remarked that there was no connection between the shakes and any suppressed volcanic action. His impression is that the area covered by the land slide theory has been from forty to one hundred miles under the bed of the sea. He was confident, moreover, that the worst was passed. This statement, however, was made prior to the severe shock at 11 o'clock last night. He left Summerville this morning for the phosphate district where he will continue his observations.

Appealing for Tents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Special Agent W. E. Spier, of the supervising architect's office has been directed to proceed immediately to Charleston to inspect and report upon the condition of the postoffice and United States custom house buildings in that city. Appeals for tents in addition to those already furnished have been received at the war department from Charleston and Summerville. In each case the reply was made that every tent that could possibly be procured had already been sent.

IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The subscriptions to date at the New York cotton exchange have reached a total of \$6,255 for the Charleston sufferers. The stock exchange committee has received over \$6,000 for the Charleston relief fund.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 6.—Mayor Hodges this afternoon sent a dispatch to the mayor of Charleston requesting the latter to draw for \$5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the citizens' relief committee today, the committee was authorized to draw \$5,000 from the treasury for the relief of the Charleston sufferers. The contributions up to date amount to \$8,590.

A TIDAL WAVE PREDICTED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 6.—Considerable feeling was aroused in the city to-day by the statement of Prof. Simon Newcomb that a tidal wave might be looked for, or was in the probabilities. Scientists say there cannot be a tidal wave in consequence, or as an accompaniment, of the earthquake. Prof. McGee is confident that the earthquakes are substantially over, although there may be occasional trembling or detonations. One of the reasons for saying this, is that all the spouting wells which have been formed in the neighborhood of Charleston by the earthquake ceased to flow yesterday, which fact is taken as proof that the abnormal stress and pressure which induced the spouting has passed away and the normal condition has been resumed. The opinions placed upon the ability, energy and sagacity of Mayor Courtenay was never better exemplified than in the outspoken satisfaction with which all classes look forward to his return to-morrow. It is now hoped that the steers of St. Phillips can be saved, but the portico of the church must be pulled down. The damage to the Confederate home is much greater than was at first supposed.

THE SITUATION.

The lightning which set in at 4 o'clock this morning made thousands of persons encamped in the streets painfully anxious. The colored people at daybreak speedily took possession of all the pieces of old tin they could find. In some of the vacant lots there were sections of tin blown from roofs by the cyclone in August 1885 and which had been left lying there. In other places there were pieces of tin from houses which had been unroofed by the earthquake. Boards from the debris around the streets were also used. The occupants of Washington square made a raid upon the ruins of the Hibernian hall and were carrying off all the old tin, planks, etc., when the police put a stop to it. At daylight the rain ceased and the sun appeared. Later in the morning there were several slight showers, but not enough to cause serious inconvenience. The rate of mortality for the week shows a total of ninety-eight deaths. The deaths resulting from the earthquake number thirty-eight—white, eleven; colored, twenty-seven. There is still a strong disposition to remove the women and children from the city to spare them further danger and anxiety. The South Carolina, the Savannah and Charleston and the Richmond & Danville railways are giving free transportation, and about 500 passes were issued to white and colored yesterday. Many passes were for families of four and five. The main objective points are in upper and middle South Carolina.

Taking Care of the Needy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 7.—This has been a quiet day for us, as there has only been one shake since Sunday, and the

shake to-day was no worse than would be caused by the passing of a heavily laden wagon. Evidently the subterranean disturbances are working themselves out, and hour by hour, more thought is given to the needs of the present and the wants of the future. The appeals of the colored ministers to the people of the United States for the means of relief for the colored people in distress was wholly unnecessary. The relief committee treat the funds at their command, as subscribed, for the benefit of the whole community, and it is given out without distinction of race, color or condition.

SLIGHT SHOCKS IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 7.—Two slight shocks were felt here to-day, one at 11:30 a. m. and the other at 4:30 p. m.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 7.—A sharp shock was felt here at 4:30 this afternoon and the people rushed into the streets, but no damage was done. Slight pulsations were felt all day.

DREXEL'S SUBSCRIPTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Drexel & Co., treasurers of the Charleston relief fund, this afternoon sent the following telegram to Mayor Courtenay of Charleston: "It gives us great satisfaction to advise you that the Philadelphia subscription we hold subject to your draft for the relief of your afflicted people, amounts, at the close of business to-day, to nearly \$15,000."

MONEY FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—A warrant for \$2,000 for the repair of government buildings at Charleston, injured by the earthquake, was signed at the treasury to-day.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 8.—There was a distinct earthquake shock at Summerville this afternoon, but no damage was done.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Mayor Courtenay, of Charleston, telegraphs Dr. Andrew Simonds, president of the First National bank of Charleston (who is now in this city), that in order to shelter the homeless people before the cold weather sets in, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 is immediately required. The mayor estimates the total damage to property by the earthquake at from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. The fund at the produce exchange, Charleston, amounts to \$12,800 and at the cotton exchange \$6,492. The fund at Boston amounts to \$20,000; Buffalo, \$4,000, and at other cities lesser amounts.

ONE OF THE INCIDENTS OF THE DAY is the report of a decided depression of the level of the land at a point on the Charleston & Savannah railway, and it is asserted that buildings in South Carolina, which before the earthquake were always visible from the city of Augusta, can no longer be seen from that place. This is taken as an absolute indication of a depression of the earth's level in South Carolina. The brisk rain this afternoon caused great uneasiness and inconvenience throughout the city, but, fortunately, did not last long enough to work serious harm. Three slight shocks were felt at Summerville to-day. The total amount of subscriptions to the relief fund up to the close of to-day is \$128,148.

A Great Day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—This has been the greatest yachting day that New York has ever seen and another day of glory for Boston, for her latest and prettiest product of naval architecture. The yacht Mayflower has won the first race of the international series against a powerful antagonist, the British cutter Galatea, with a steady wholesome breeze from the southwest, permitting each to carry all their light sails. The Galatea was beaten 12 minutes and 40 seconds actual time or 12 minutes and 2 seconds corrected time. The Mayflower having given her 88 seconds time allowance, according to the New York yacht club rules, under which the races are sailed. The contest was eminently fair for both yachts inasmuch as half the course sailed gave almost all windward work, while the other half was with free sheets. Although the cutter was defeated she has shown herself to be a faster yacht than the Genesta in a light breeze and one that may be very hard to beat in a strong breeze and a sea. It has been a day of excitement, such as is seldom seen in New York. From dawn till dark, aloft or ashore in hotels, clubs or in change "the yacht race" was the leading topic of conversation.

A Wheat Bin Fortress.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 8.—A Pioneer Press Ellendale special says: Sheriff Strane and deputies attempted to seize the personal property of Carry Hillock, a widow, under chattel mortgage foreclosure. The officers were confronted by Mrs. Hillock's sons, armed with rifles. One son was disarmed and arrested. The other one and his sister and mother are in a wheat bin, which they have turned into a fortress. Each has a rifle. Another account of the Hillock affair says: "At Ludden, north of here on the Chicago & Northwestern, Sheriff Strane, of Dickey county, tried to seize the property of Sandy Hillock on a chattel mortgage. The latter resisted and opened fire, wounding a deputy. Sheriff Strane thereupon fired, killing Hillock."

Lowering the Bicycle Record.

HARTFORD, CONN., Sept. 9.—At the bicycle tournament here to-day, the one mile handicap professional race was won by F. Wood, of England, in 2:33, beating Hendees' record of 2:34, and beating the best time ever made in a race.

A SENSIBLE TALK.

Governor Pierce, in Addressing the Soldiers at Aberdeen, Speaks Plainly

Concerning the Militia Appropriation, and Why It Became Exhausted.

A Personal Explanation.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 8.—The encampment closed to-day. North Dakota companies left for home this evening, and South Dakota got in the morning. Governor Pierce arrived last night, and attended the banquet to the commissioned officers by Col. Peck. The Governor reviewed the troops this afternoon.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 4.—[Special.]—The First and Second regiments paraded through the streets of Aberdeen, and then massed in division at 7 o'clock in front of the Sherman house, where they were addressed by the governor. The appearance, behavior and drill was superb. The governor spoke as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Soldiers of the Dakota National Guard: You have drilled, you have marched and counter-marched and have done what the law requires of you. Now I ask you to put off the soldier for a few minutes and listen to me as citizens, as voters, as tax-payers of this territory.

Sometime ago it was announced that the appropriation for the support of the militia had been exhausted. As one responsible for the execution of the laws and charged with the duty of seeing that the public funds are not expended illegally or improperly, I want to state precisely what has been done with the money.

The law of 1885, section 1, says: For the purpose of aiding in procuring uniforms and keeping them in repair there shall be paid annually to each officer and soldier of the militia a sum equal to \$55. There is no mistake about that, is there? It is a positive command of the statute, and so far as possible it has been obeyed, and there has been paid on that account \$15,670.

Section 2 provides that "each company or battery shall be paid annually out of the territorial treasury \$300 for army tent. There's no mistake about that either. It tells just what we must do. We have accordingly paid for this purpose out of the treasury \$6,200.

Section 6 provides that the governor shall order encampments and that the territory shall provide transportation and subsistence and suitable camp and garrison equipage. There is no room here either for a doubt. The command is positive, and there has been paid for transportation \$5,016.93; for subsistence, \$1,565.45; for camp and garrison equipage, \$1,156.34.

Section 7 provides for inspection, and there has been paid for this purpose for traveling expenses \$68.

Section 9 provides for clerks in adjutant general's office, but no clerk has been employed; it also provides that \$25 shall be allowed to each regiment for stationery and postage. There has been paid for this purpose \$50, making a total of \$27,514.82. This with the salary of the adjutant general, at \$1,000 per year, makes \$28,514.82 out of the \$30,000 appropriated, and there are a few bills yet unpaid.

There is no mistake about these payments. There is no discretion about them. The officers of the territory are required to pay certain amounts in certain ways, and when they did so they found that the gross sum appropriated was insufficient and therefore the appropriation was exhausted. The governor has no more right to disobey a law than any other citizen. I do not propose to set myself up as the judge of what laws to obey and what violate. I am sworn, not to make laws, but to execute them. The legislature has commanded me to aid an encampment. It has commanded me to pay so much out for certain specified purposes. I am going to do this, my friends, precisely as the legislature has commanded so far as I am able to do it. If the people do not want the law let them instruct the legislature to repeal it, but while it is the law and I am governor it will be observed.

But the appropriation is not an entirely useless one. The law every able-bodied citizen of the territory between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, is required to be enrolled in the militia and all such persons are subject to call in case of emergency. Organized and active militia therefore are not only convenient in case of trouble, but they save other citizens from the annoyance of a demand upon their time and services and are a protection to those subject to call as well as to those threatened with disturbances. The people of the territory should be proud that they have annually to sustain an active force of militia which will save them the annoyance of being called upon to shoulder arms themselves. If it is not worth it, repeal the law, but let us understand just what it is and just what it accomplishes. I think it is a matter of some pride to the territory that it has an active and well organized militia. I do not think any citizen of Dakota can look on this spectacle this evening and not be proud that the territory can turn out such a body of citizen soldiers.

Minnesota has two regiments of infantry, a company of cavalry and a battery of artillery. We have two regiments of infantry and a battery. Governor Hubbard

tells me that the average attendance this year at their encampment was 952 men. Our attendance last year at Fargo was about 900. Minnesota pays her officers and men \$1.50 per day while attending encampment and \$300 a year to each company, but does not subsidize them in camp and pays nothing in addition for uniforms, while we are required to pay upwards of \$7,000 a year for these two purposes. Their annual appropriation is \$20,000 a year, while ours is \$15,000. As we get \$5,000 less appropriation we are required to pay \$7,000 more for about the same force. I do not think that our showing is a bad one. I may here remark that the original draft of the bill presented by the military committee of our legislature appropriated \$25,000 for this purpose, but on my advice it was reduced to \$15,000. I thought then and still think that this sum ought to be sufficient. I am opposed to increasing it, but to make it answer the law must be amended. The law should allow the governor to limit the number of men. Under our present statute the number may be twenty for an encampment or one hundred and it is easy to see that it is hard to make a correct estimate of the expense when such latitude is given, and when we don't know whether our force is to be 50 or 1,000 men.

A word or two more and I am through. At our last encampment a number of towns offered a bonus for the gathering, and Fargo obtained it by paying \$2,000. I directed that this money be placed to the credit of the militia fund, and paid out only on the order. Although there was no law governing the expenditure of this money, I regarded the fund as just as sacred as any other and required a voucher for every cent expended. I should be glad to have these vouchers examined. Suffice it to say that all the expenses of preparing the camp, pitching tents, furnishing fuel, printing, transporting cannon, insuring tents, purchasing lumber, drayage, and a number of incidental expenses which cannot be foreseen in preparing for an encampment of this character, were paid out of this fund. Why, here is Col. Peck, who spent two or three weeks of hard work in preparation for the camp. In arranging for transportation and for travel from his home to St. Paul and to Fargo, back and forth, here and there. It was hard enough to ask a man to spend his time without asking him to pay his expenses. There was no way of paying such an account except out of this fund. So also with two or three other officers whose duty called them to assist in this work. Some of the saddle horses used at the camp were paid for out of this fund, but the whole amount paid for these horses was but \$65, and this included the horses for Colonel Townsend and his staff of the regular army, on the day of review. I hope you will pardon me for making a personal allusion here. Not one cent of the money was paid for a horse for the governor or for his aid-de-camps. I mention this because I have seen it stated that it cost the tax-payers of the territory \$50 a day for the use of a horse for the camp, and from \$10 to \$20 for each horse the governor's staff rode, which is a slight difference you see. Fellow citizens, I think the editor who invented that story ought to correct it; it is too big; he ought to be reasonable. I believe if he had made \$10 a day for one horse is extravagant, but while this was hard on me, it was worse for the staff. For while the gentlemen acting as aids paid for their own horses, some of them even drew a cent for the hire of a horse, and some just as soon as the pay rolls can be made out and forwarded to Bismarck. If there is any "issue" to be made, it can be made with the governor after the boys have got their money, whenever and by whomsoever it is made.

In my experience of two years as governor, I believe this is the first time I have answered a charge made against the territorial authorities, unjust and cruel as some of them have been. If charges are made falsely but innocently, time is apt to set them right; if they are made maliciously, they will be continued anyway; but I thought this explanation was due to you and to myself.

I am glad to say that in spite of the fact that the last legislature increased the interest bearing debt \$170,000 and largely increased the regular appropriations, we have been able to keep this year the smallest tax ever known in the territory, being six mills on the dollar below that of last year, which was the lowest up to that time. We are going to be prosperous here; the territory is going to move on majestically as the empire of the north-west, and in spite of misfortunes here and there; in spite of cavilling and quarrelling, and in spite of various efforts to make ourselves miserable, we are bound to be happy—the place toward which the Nation shall yet turn as the land of promise and fulfillment.

I thank you, gentlemen of the militia, and you, citizens of Aberdeen, for the patient hearing you have given me.

Sioux Falls Democrats.

SIoux FALLS, DAK., Sept. 9.—The democratic legislative convention of Minnehaha, McCook and Hanson counties to-day nominated C. E. Howard, late county treasurer, councilman, and J. E. Gilbert, Minnehaha, Benj. Berge, Hanson, and M. W. Wade, McCook, representatives. Gilbert was beaten two years ago by less than a dozen votes.

Dropped Dead.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9.—Samuel Rardin, of Brainerd, aged 65, dropped dead on the street this forenoon from heart disease. He came here yesterday to draw a pension.

Labor Candidate.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 9.—There is talk of running Alderman M. J. Kain, the solitary representative of organized labor in the city council, for the legislature.

DOINGS IN DAKOTA.

The Fargo Insurance Company Will Remove Its Headquarters to Sioux Falls.

Auspicious Opening of the Chamberlain Normal Institute—Harvest Home.

Opening of the Normal Institute.

CHAMBERLAIN, DAK., Sept. 8.—The normal institute of Brule county opened this week. Eighty-one teachers are enrolled. The school is conducted by Prof. A. G. Savage. Addresses were delivered by A. Sheridan Jones, territorial superintendent, Mrs. H. M. Barker, president of the Women's Christian Temperance union, and E. L. Drury, county superintendent.

WILL LECTURE THROUGH DAKOTA.

SIoux FALLS, Sept. 3.—Officers of the Fargo insurance company are in the city making arrangements to remove the headquarters of the company from Fargo to Sioux Falls, which will shortly be done. It is reported that the Pierre and Chamberlain companies contemplate a similar move soon.

CROP OF THE RED RIVER VALLEY.

DULUTH, Sept. 3.—Oliver Dalrymple, the bonanza wheat farmer, says the Dakota wheat crop will average better than was expected. Cass, Traill and Richland counties, Dakota, and Clay county, Minnesota, will have the largest yield in the history of the territory. In portions of the Red River valley forty and fifty bushels to the acre have been raised. In the James River valley the crops are light. Farmers in the Red River valley are jubilant.

THE SOLDIER BOYS.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 3.—The Pioneer Press Aberdeen special says: The second day of the camp opened with rain, but soon cleared up. Governor Pierce failed to arrive. He is expected to-morrow. The day was passed in drilling, closing with a parade. To-morrow will be the best day.

THE BANK OF PORTLAND FAILS.

PORTLAND, DAK., Sept. 3.—The bank of Portland has failed. The cause of the failure is the inability to provide necessary funds. Assets and liabilities not known at this writing. The bank was purchased last July by J. L. Prope and L. J. Danford, representing F. G. Steel, all of Akron, Ohio. W. L. Beach, the former owner, will take steps to re-open the bank.

STILL THE FIGHT GOES ON.

CHAMBERLAIN, DAK., Sept. 4.—Kimball has again taken up the fight for the county seat of Brule county.

A CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

GRAND FORKS, Sept. 4.—Billy Braham, who knocked down a farmer named Ole Anderson at Buxton, Thursday night, and robbed him of a valuable watch, was captured here last night. He was found with the stolen property in his possession. The Traill county authorities were notified, and arrived to-day and took the prisoner to Caledonia. Braham is 23 years old, and was formerly a log driver upon the river.

CAN'T MOVE GRAIN.

FARGO, Sept. 4.—The elevators and warehouses are full at Gardner, and the cars can't be secured to move the grain. The farmers want the railroad commissioners to compel the Manitobas to furnish cars.

ELEVATOR WRECKED.

The Fargo Valley mill's warehouse broke down at 11 p. m. Twenty thousand bushels of wheat and 300 sacks of flour were in the building. The contents were saved, but the building is a total wreck.

THE HURON FAIR.

HURON, Sept. 4.—Preparations for the fair are completed. The gates will open Monday. The entries are 400 cattle, 100 sheep, 100 hogs and 100 horses.

CANVASSING BRULE COUNTY.

CHAMBERLAIN, DAK., Sept. 4.—Hon. O. S. Gifford, delegate to congress, has canvassed Brule county this week, in the interests of a re-nomination.

MURDERED FOR HIS MONEY.

The body of a young man found on Box Elder creek, on the Crow creek reservation, north of Chamberlain, has been identified as that of a wealthy stockman from Iowa. He had \$40,000 on his person when he left home, and further particulars are suppressed for the purpose of aiding the officers.

Chasing a Defaulter.

SIoux FALLS, Sept. 9.—The attempt made to-day by the city marshal to arrest Guy C. Weed caused great excitement. A warrant had been issued on complaint of W. N. Spring, charging him with failing to account for \$14,000. Weed was the agent of the McCormick harvesting machine company. Weed is said to have collected \$150,000 on farmers' notes, and failed to account for \$14,000. As the marshal entered Weed's front door, he went out the back door, and a lively chase ensued, but Weed escaped. The people don't believe that Weed appropriated the money.