

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

123 and 125 MAIN STREET.

We will offer Tomorrow,

Saturday Morning

=:138:=

Fine Marseilles Quilts

At the Rediculously Low Price of

\$1.17 EACH.

This lot of Quilts we bought Under the Market Price, and would be considered cheap at Two Dollars.

Remember We Will Only Sell Them Tomorrow At

117 Cents Each.

SALES COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK

MUNSON & McNAMARA.

Opposite Postoffice.

I TOLD YOU SO.

Now you have let an opportunity slip to secure those All Woolen Worsted Suits at \$10.00 which went like hot cakes. But to give you a chance we have, after some trouble secured the same goods and they will soon arrive and be opened on our counters at the price quoted before this week. Don't let this opportunity slip.

Another .- Pointer !!

When you visit our store room ask to be shown our elegant line of Cassimeres. As SELL'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will arrive next week, and to give everyone an opportunity to go we will give to every purchaser of \$10.00 worth of goods one ticket.

Call for particulars at the

GOLDEN EAGLE,

ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS.

228 Corner Douglas and Lawrence Avenues.

CRUSHED BUT NOT DEAD

Ill-Fated Charleston, Phoenix-Like, Raises Her Head, and With

Renewed Energy Deftly Plying Willing Hands to the Stupendous Work of

Removing the Mountains of Debris and Re-opening the Avenues of Trade and Business.

'Peeling Pen Pictures of the Pitiable Plight of the Poor, Penniless, but Plucky Fleisheit.

A Touch of the Responsive Chord Which Binds Us all Akin Brings Showers of Help.

STRICKEN CHARLESTON.

A Pen Picture of the Desolation and Ruin Wrought by the Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—There is no special change in the situation this morning, but as there were only two shocks, and very light ones, during the night, there is a little more confidence than yesterday. Sympathetic articles in newspapers and offers of aid from different quarters are great encouragement to the stricken people of Charleston. The most urgent need now is for the early repair of injured buildings to make them habitable. High winds and heavy rains would bring many buildings to the ground and injure hundreds of dwellings which have defective roofs.

It would be of great service if a corps of government engineers could be sent here at once to examine dwelling houses and other buildings and determine which of them can be safely occupied or allowed to stand. Local architects have their hands more than full.

The president has authorized the secretary of war to send here one hundred tents, but more are needed. It is reported there were several shocks at Summerville this morning but the report is not yet authenticated. Many representations of leading journals are here to write up and photograph the city.

The situation is still deplorable. Rudely improvised tents, constructed principally of bed clothing, are seen everywhere. But few persons have yet slept indoors and houses are deserted as places of refuge. Thousands have slept with nothing but the canopy of heaven above them. After the parks and squares were filled last night the inhabitants suspended overcoats, bed quilts, etc., from fences over the sidewalks and thus passed the night. Many enjoyed repose under open umbrellas, the handles of which were stuck in the ground. The more aristocratic people camped in their own yards. The colored people say they will not return to their homes till at least another night has passed, and may be seen taking their coffee and eating their dry bread beside the place where they slept.

On the whole, however, it may be said confidence is returning, and should there not be a re-visitation of earthquake Charleston will be in her usual bustle of business within forty-eight hours, although inconvenience and delay will be felt for months.

Very little has been accomplished up to this time to relieve the city of its appearance of desolation. As the eye takes in the length of the street it is met by heaps of debris of every possible description: bricks, stone, plastering, lath, shingles, lumber and household and office furniture, and all kinds of building material in a mass. Whole fronts or sides of buildings in some instances intact.

A two-story brick building on State street between Broad and Chambers presents an interesting appearance of this description: the lower floor is used for merchandise, the upper floor as a residence. The whole front fell out leaving the interior exposed to view. The pictures and mirrors are on the walls and remain as they were left by the fleeing family. The beds are untouched, the gas turned on and the view from the store room is as when the first shock came. Evidently the owner has not gained courage to warrant his return.

The most alarming feature of the present condition of affairs rests in the shaky condition of the buildings. Nine-tenths of the brick structures are cracked through and through and threaten to tumble. Chimneys that have not actually fallen are badly crumpled and would fall if touched.

Until some time shall have elapsed and confidence shall have been fully restored, most of the shattered buildings will not be entered, as a shock at this time would be more disastrous than all of those already experienced, and the buildings could be easily shaken to atoms. An examination of the wrecked structures shows them to have all been frail. The Charleston and one or two other leading hotels have begun to receive guests, although but a small portion of other houses are in a condition to be occupied.

Inquiries continue to pour in from friends of Charlestonians in different parts of the country concerning the loss of life. The search for the dead is progressing but it is believed all the bodies have been found.

This morning the employees of the Southern Telegraph company returned to the commodious main office on Broad street, closed up their delayed work and resumed service.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The first passengers coming north from Charleston arrived this morning. They were unable to leave Charleston until yesterday morning on account of the interruption in railroad communication. Thomas Folsen of Baltimore gave a reporter an account of his experiences.

I was stopped at the Charleston hotel, he said, and I was in my room which was on the third floor. When I lit my gas I heard a noise as if something were falling, something, but could find nothing broken. I went to place my hat on the bureau and just then the shock came. I would have fallen if I had thrown my hands out and clung to the window. It seemed as though the hotel was lifted up and swaying backwards a distance of fifteen or twenty inches at each vibration. At the first shock, the lights in the house all went out, then the plastering began to fall. I got into the corridor and groped my way in utter darkness amid falling plaster. Other people in the house were likewise groping their way out. All around was a terrific roaring and moaning sound and the din was heightened by falling timbers. I found the front door of the house closed, a fortunate thing for me, as it saved my life. It took a moment to find the knob and as I was looking for it tons of brick fell down from the upper part of the house in front of the door. I ran out through the heaps of fallen bricks and fell

twice in getting to the middle of the street. There was not a house in Charleston that had its chimneys standing."

Mr. Folsen said that he thought the published estimate of damage was too low and that three-fourths of the city would have to be rebuilt. The people killed were killed while leaving their houses by the falling debris. All who could leave the city were leaving yesterday.

Mr. P. T. Bonnell left Charleston yesterday on the first outward train. There were five cars packed with refugees. For the first two miles the train moved very slowly; the rails were twisted. As the train went along the people in the car noticed another shock. This further twisted the rails. It was, however, possible to proceed slowly.

Special performances will be given in all the Washington theatres and places of amusements for the benefit of the sufferers. In Philadelphia subscriptions amounting to nearly \$4,000 were announced. George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel each gave \$1,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The stock, produce, mining and cotton exchanges, have appointed committees to solicit subscriptions for the relief of Charleston sufferers. The total contributions are great and the change today is \$3,375. It is announced that the Southern Express company will forward contributions for the relief of the earthquake sufferers free of charge.

The Brooklyn Examiner has received the following dispatch from Vicar General P. L. Duff:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—The Catholic churches, orphanages, schools and pastoral residences, have been seriously damaged. Miraculous were the escapes of priests, sisters and orphans, who are now camping out. I am erecting a temporary altar in the cathedral grounds. Our loss and sufferings are great.

The Examiner has sent an appeal to the clergy and laity of the New York and Brooklyn churches to aid in swelling the fund.

From Washington it is announced the surgeon general of the marine hospital service has authorized officers of that bureau at Charleston to secure tents to replace temporarily the hospital building rendered uninhabitable by the earthquake; also that Chief Clerk Youmans of the treasury department, by permission of Acting Secretary Fairbank, issued a circular letter today informing employees of that bureau prohibiting the circulation of subscription papers in the case of the Charleston relief fund, and heads of bureaus would be designated to receive subscriptions.

The people are at work digging in the ruins of their cities, and until that work is completed it will be impossible to tell, or even to guess, any way accurately at the number of casualties.

Have the reports of the disaster been exaggerated? Not a bit of it; it would be impossible to put into words any description of the ruins and their effects. There is not one house in ten that will not have to be rebuilt.

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

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—The city council today adopted the following:

Resolved—That in response to the numerous offers of assistance and sympathy from sister cities, and from citizens of this and other states, the mayor is authorized to state that great distress exists among our citizens in consequence of the earthquake, and that we gratefully accept the aid thus tendered us.

CAPITAL BUDGET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—In the absence of official information, Gen. Drum is inclined to disbelieve the report of a fight between Mexican and our own troops who are after Geronimo, and expresses the fervent hope that the report is incorrect. Conditions render the story improbable since the utmost cordiality prevails between the Mexican government and General Miles. Their forces have been co-operating quite harmoniously.

A dispatch received from Gen. Miles this morning stated he would start the Warm Springs and Charichua bands east today not to return to the reservation, but no mention was made of the capture of Geronimo or a conflict with Mexicans.

CUM GRANO SALIS.

An Ottawa dispatch to the effect that six imperial war ships are on their way to Halifax, in aid of enforcing the fishery clauses of the treaty of 1878 is discussed at the state and navy departments. Such a force for such a purpose would be a prodigious waste of means. Very likely the British squadron is on its way as usual at this time of the year to those waters. For many years a squadron summered in the West Indies, but danger from yellow fever led to the custom of making the summer rendezvous in northern waters, as is the case with our own vessels. If such is the fact it is believed to have no international significance.

Great Britain respecting the three mile limit, whether from headland or headland, or following the sinuosities of the coast, and to other details of the fishing question are progressing slowly, to be sure, but with entire cordiality. They have been somewhat retarded by changes of government in Great Britain and the necessity of starting in anew with successive governments.

SUCCESS AND SYMPATHY.

Col. R. M. Betchelder, department quartermaster, has been ordered to Charleston to issue and distribute tents to the homeless and to render such aid as may be within the power of the department to extend.

The following dispatch was received by cable today from Queen Victoria:

BALMORAL, Sept. 3.—I desire to express my profound sympathy with the sufferers by the late earthquake and await with anxiety further intelligence, which I hope may show the effects to have been less disastrous than reported.

(Signed) THE QUEEN.

A Vigorous Kick.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Members of the Home club assert positively that they have purchased Pythavorns hall on Canal street for district assembly 45, Knights of Labor. At the meeting of District Assembly Monday night the Home club notified each master workman that every member must pay \$10 towards a building fund. This would bring in \$60,000 in short order, but seventy-five of the four hundred local assemblies held meetings on Tuesday night and positively refused to contribute. They said the Home club might buy its own hall. District Master Workman McGuire promptly suspended the seventy-five local assemblies Wednesday morning. It was said yesterday the members of 125 local assemblies altogether will kick. The members are willing to do most anything for the Home club, some Knights said, but generally stopped short at buying a \$70,000 home for the Home club.

APPALLING, INDEED!

The Atlantic Seaboard Visited by Another Terrific Earthquake

At 11 O'clock Last Night, Extending From Jacksonville to Washington.

A Volcanic Eruption Near Chicago Produces Consternation—Shakings in California and Colorado.

A Terrible Plague Depopulating Parrottville, Tennessee—People Dying by Dozens.

Condemned Criminals Expiate Their Horrible Offenses Upon the Scaffold—Miscellaneous.

Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1 a. m.—Indications for Illinois and Missouri: Generally fair weather; nearly stationary temperature; southerly winds.

For Kansas: Fair weather; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

THE VERY LATEST.

BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3, 10:30 p. m.—Word has just been received that a heavy shock of earthquake has occurred at Charleston. All wires are lost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—At about 11 o'clock tonight another shock of earthquake was felt all along 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 the 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 perceptible in Washington, but not so strongly as on Tuesday night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 3.—At one minute to 11 o'clock to-night another terrific shock passed over the city. Consternation again prevails. People camping in the public squares are arising 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 on the upper floors.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 3.—At 10:40 another shock was distinctly felt and the streets are again filled with people.

Immediately after the first shocks there was an exhibition of joy, and voices of congratulation were heard on every side and all mingled with words of thanksgiving to the Divine Providence. People clung to each other like brothers and sisters. There were no strangers there. They all knew each other as part and parcel of a community that has escaped a terrible fate. Some with tears of repentance and joy in their eyes embraced each other. Women fell on each other's necks and with hearts too full to speak looked to and fro in the happy embrace, devoutly thanking God in silence for His blessing in the dreadful hour.

Not so with the trembling and demoralized colored people. After the hand of Providence had been apparently removed they began to prophesy and recall all they knew in their confused way of bible scenes and bible history.

"It's the night of Sodom and Gomorrah," shouted one in a frenzy of apparent delight. "The city of St. Michael is told to the ground," yelled another. "I told you so," cried a third. "Ah, how about my wife's dream now," said a fourth. "Look for the rock of Horeb to split," said another. "Pray, my white people, why don't you pray?" said another.

For five minutes in the fearful excitement the colored people never ceased to utter what might be considered a torrent of prophetic interpretations and unintelligible prayers. In the dismal gloom some lady cried out: "Get to the green! Get to the green!" and almost in the twinkling the colored people made a rush for that haven of safety. It seemed as if all Charleston were already there. Women hurried along dragging their little children in all kinds of night apparel.

It was only however, when the older class of colored people arrived that a characteristic scene took place. They ran about in the crowd with cries of down on your face; down on your knees, miserable sinners; pray to God, my sister, brother; pray, pray; don't I tell you the night is come?"

Prayer meetings were organized and the singing and screaming were kept up all night. The watchword was passed around: "the battle is over, but the soldiers must not rest," and this order was carried out.

On Marion Square the sights and scenes baffled description. The colored people were unrestrained and committed all manner of riotous and frenzied excesses. A report of their actions as they took place would, perhaps, be considered blasphemous.

The following additional casualties are reported:

Miss Lucy Elliott, ankle fractured. Wm. Fidds, knee dislocated. Jas. Callahan, seriously injured in the face and jaw.

George Webb, skull fractured. Fred Simpson, colored, of New York, double fracture of left leg. Maggie Sankers, white, amputated feet. H. B. Bullwinkle, head bruised and hip injured.

Harry Aarons and Lillie Aarons, white children, cut and bruised. Moses Brown, colored janitor of the Yoet building, leg amputated.

Lucy James Gadsden, colored, fractured skull. Sam Watkins, colored, arm and leg fractured. Charles Rivers, colored, amputated leg. Eliza Flowers, colored, compound fracture of leg. Mary Delany, colored, amputated leg. Mrs. Williams, colored, face and head badly bruised. Josephine Campbell, colored, scalp wound.

Additional deaths—Florence Rector, Sarah Glover and Mary Lee. The total loss at Summerville is estimated at \$300,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 3.—At 10:36 o'clock tonight another shock was felt here. It was more severe than any save the first one of Tuesday night, and people were again thoroughly terrified. All buildings were deserted and everybody will sleep in the streets tonight.

MACON, Ga., Sept. 3.—Another shock was felt here at 10:03 tonight. It was distinct and caused some little consternation among the people, but no damage was done to property.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 3.—Another shock was felt here at 11 p. m. Much alarm was created and many people rushed from their houses to the streets.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 3.—At 10:02 tonight a distinct shock of earthquake was felt here lasting five seconds. It caused great excitement.

RICHMOND, Va., 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, people in some cases leaving their homes and rushing into the streets. Tigg oscillation is said to have been very perceptible from southeast to northwest. No noise accompanied the shock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Sharp earthquake shocks were felt here at 12 o'clock last night.

MERCED, Cal., Sept. 3.—Slight earthquake shocks were experienced here last night.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 3.—At 1:50 this morning slight earthquake shocks passing from south to north, were felt here. Twenty seconds later another shock almost imperceptible occurred.

Eruption in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Times' Oakland, Ill., special says: Yesterday the citizens of Bowditch township, north of this city, were startled by a noise like the explosion of a steam boiler. On examination it was found to have been caused by an eruption on the farm of Christian Linkenbach. That gentleman stated today that when the noise occurred a cloud of smoke and dust fell in the air in which were stumps of trees, stones and roots, and a deep hole was left in the ground which has not yet been explored.

Saratoga With Niñeseach. Special Dispatch to the Daily Eagle.

SARATOGA, Kan., Sept. 3.—A large procession consisting of about forty carriages loaded with our citizens and headed by the Saratoga Cornet band, is now forming on the streets, and with flying banners, will soon be on the road to Niñeseach, where they go to celebrate with the citizens of that town over the arrival of the Wichita and Western railroad. The cars have been running into Niñeseach since last Monday and this is the day for a jubilation over the good fortune of this new town. The following are some among the many of our people who join the Niñeseach parade: Mayor Gibbons and family, Mr. Clemow wife and daughter, James Temple and family, Mr. and Mrs. Carskadon, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. Ren, Mr. and Mrs. Kibbey, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Rosan, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. Bookover, Mr. and Mrs. Waldoe, and young people too many to enumerate. A telephone dispatch just received here states that Niñeseach is covered over with bunting, the hotels filled, streets crowded, band playing and everybody enjoying themselves. E.

Fatal Epidemic.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 3.—Parrottville, in Lake county, is in a wild state of excitement over a frightful epidemic which has made its appearance there. The disease, which in every case proves fatal, resembles flu, except that the victims are attacked with severe pains in the head, simultaneously with the pain in the abdomen. The physicians are unable to cope with the disease, and those stricken with it succumb in a short time. Twenty-seven deaths have occurred within three days.

A Double Glog.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 3.—James Simpson and Patterson Bell were hanged today at Marion, Crittenden county, Ark. Twelve miles northwest of Memphis. About two thousand people, mostly colored, witnessed the execution. There were the usual exercises, which consisted of reading a chapter from the bible, singing a hymn and prayer by two colored ministers. They both declared their innocence, although they had previously confessed. The drop was sprung at 1:20 p. m. and in twelve minutes both were pronounced dead, their necks having been broken. They were executed for the murder of Lee Goldsmith at St. Thomas Landing, twenty miles north of here, on the night of January 2nd. Goldsmith was clerking for Peter Bell and the two negroes had entered the store ostensibly for the purpose of buying goods. One engaged him in conversation while the other struck him from behind on the head with an axe, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. They then robbed the store.

Dun's Report.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co. number: For the United States 196 and for Canada 24, a total of 220 as compared with a total of 201 last week and 198 for the week previous to the last. The western and southern states furnish nearly half of the casualties reported in this country.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Prince Alexander Makes a Triumphant Entry Into Sofia Amid

Wild Demonstrations of Joy at His Return and Resumption of Government.

He Issues an Amnesty Proclamation, Releasing All Political Prisoners and Personal Enemies.

incessant Telegraphing Between the Powers Relative to the Bulgarian Incident.

The Prince's Humanity and the Czar's Brutality Subjects of General Criticism.

OVER THE OCEAN.

ENGLAND. LONDON, Sept. 2.—In the house of commons this afternoon Lord Randolph Churchill moved that precedence be given to the supply bills.

Mr. Dillon moved Mr. Parnell's amendment, urging that the consideration of the situation in Ireland admitted of no delay. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt pointed out that if the amendment was carried it would be useless, as the opposition was powerless to compel the government to introduce new measures now; therefore he would support Lord Randolph Churchill's motion.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach urged that an end be put to the discussion. Mr. Parnell said he did not blame Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt for the attitude taken by that gentleman, but it was only by the persistent application of the principle of free trade that the government could be driven to introduce new measures now; therefore he would support Lord Randolph Churchill's motion.

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