

## NOT EXAGGERATED.

### Previous Reports of the Damage at Charleston Are Fully Confirmed.

### The Force of the Great Upheaval Apparent Upon Every Side.

### A Description of Some of the Scenes Witnessed in the Stricken City.

### Fissures in the Earth's Surface Vomit Forth Mud and Other Substances.

### People Driven from Their Homes to Vacant Lots—Millions of Dollars Lost.

### Extraordinary Phenomena Produced by the Earthquake at Sea.

### Effect of the Unusual Disturbance Upon the Colored Populace of Charleston.

### Origin of the Great Shake—Previous Subterranean Disturbances in the United States.

#### TAKING ACCOUNT.

### A Glance at the Ruin Wrought by the Great Upheaval.

The people are gradually taking account of the details of the injury wrought by the earthquake, and the list of damage to property is startling, says a Charleston telegram. A limited section in the south of the city is a sample of the whole. Standing at the Postoffice and looking west an almost impassable roadway of debris meets the eye. The building of the Chamber of Commerce is badly damaged, a portion of the south and east walls having been thrown down by the violence of the shock, and the buildings of Walker, Evans & Bogswell have also suffered, while the heavy granite slabs which formed the parapet of the *News and Courier* building lie upon the sidewalk, leaving the slate roof and a portion of the attic floor exposed. Almost the entire front of the building occupied by Myer's cigar store and Smith's stencil establishment is torn out, leaving the upper floors exposed. The "Pine building," at the corner of Church street, was badly damaged. Most of the buildings on the street are more or less damaged, but the violence of the earthquake is most perceptible at the historic intersection of Broad and Meeting streets. The police station is almost a complete wreck. The upper edge of the wall has been torn down, and that of the north wall has fallen on the roof of the porch, carrying it away and leaving only the large fluted pilasters standing.

The City Hall apparently escaped serious damage, but is badly cracked on the east wall, and the Court House building is badly damaged, the walls being cracked in several places, and portions of the roof and gables being thrown down. The fire-proof building seems to stand as a rock. The gables of the north and south porches, however, made of solid brown stone, have been thrown to the pavement below. This appears to be the only damage done to the building.

The worst wreck in the locality, however, is St. Michael's Church, which seems to be doomed to destruction. The steeple, the repairs on which had just been completed, seems to be intact, but it is out of plumb, and is in momentary danger of falling. The massive porch has been wrenched from the body of the church, and the building has been cracked in four places. The buildings between Meeting and King streets are all more or less damaged, the effects of the earthquake being the same in nearly every instance.

What a scene of desolation the fashionable boulevard of Charleston presents. Commencing at Broad street one passes through a block of burned houses. The fire, starting at 118, the third building from the corner of Broad street, on the east side, consumed the entire row of buildings as far north as the Quaker graveyard. The few houses left on that side of the street are more or less shattered and gutted. The few houses on the west side of the street, north of Broad street, have not escaped the general fate, although the damage is not as great as in other portions of the street. From Queen street to Horback's alley almost every house is shattered, the tops of the walls near the roof being thrown down.

All over the city the injury is of the same character. Near Shell street there is a cabin occupied by a colored man, that is completely surrounded by yawning chasms extending through the earth's surface for ten feet and over. All around this there are sinks of fresh water and masses of mud, with queer-looking soft substances that have never been seen before. It is contended by many that the mud and other substances found around the village are volcanic matter.

Just after the first great shock there was a decided and distinct smell of escaping sulphuric acid gas over the entire village. The smell lasted throughout the night, and was distinct in those localities where the cavities in the earth were most numerous. Some say that portions of the mud were thrown up by the waterspouts are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and that small portions of sulphur can be found in the mud.

Not far from Charleston on the road to Summerville extensive masses of clay were thrown up and hillsides of sand. In most cases the shape of inverted cones, the hollow part of which had evidently been formed by the action of the water returning into the depths from which it had been raised. In many cases the erupted matter had streamed away from the breaks in the surface of the earth to a distance of from twenty to fifty feet. In other places there were fissures almost invariably extending from north to south. These cracks were not wide and extended downward, always in a slanting direction. The water that was thrown up was of a dull, dark, slaty color, and was mixed with gravel. There was also a little shale, and in general the mud resembled that which is thrown from the bottom of the phosphate pits along the river. The water in the city limits of Charleston to Summerville, and at the latter place it was found, from trustworthy information, that the cracks and fissures are everywhere visible for miles and miles around. Strangely enough, some of these were in active operation, and the constant shocks that were felt at Summerville sent the water out of these fissures in jets to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet.

This was evidently the result of the cracks being filled with water and then the sides opening and closing by each succeeding shock. These appearances were of course, suggestive of still more violent eruptions, and there was a constant dread everywhere that there would be a general inundation caused by some extraordinary force of the earthquake. Not only was the water emitted in the low places where it might be expected to exist all the time, but on

tops of the highest elevations the mud could be seen. This latter fact indicated that the force was being exerted at rather more than the depth that was at first thought to be the limit of the force.

The horror of the situation in Summerville on Wednesday was much intensified by certain manifestations that were not observed in Charleston to any great extent. All during the day there was a constant series of detonations, now east, now west, and from all possible directions. It resembled the discharge of heavy guns at intervals of about ten minutes, and was like the sounds of a bombardment at a great distance. All of these explosions were not accompanied by tremors of the earth, as it was only occasionally that the earth would quake from subterranean discharges. A remarkable fact was noted in Summerville in respect to the bulging of the water from the interior of the earth. Nearly all of the wells had been at low water. There was a sudden rise in all of these wells, and the additional water was pure. Looking down into one of these wells the observer could, on the eve of any of the loud detonations, see the rivers rise up the walls of the wells, and after the shock again subside.

In St. Andrew's parish, fourteen miles on the other side of the Ashley river bridge, the country is cut up by small fissures and mud-holes of from an inch to two feet in diameter. These holes have emitted blue and gray sand in large quantities, and the whole surface of this area is covered with little mounds. The people living in the parish say that the mud and water boiled up from five to ten feet in height. At the Williams farm, near the three-mile post, which is planted by John Williams, a well-known planter, the ground was disturbed by vent-holes, which threw out during the night seven different kinds of sand, varying in color and shade.

#### DEMORALIZED NEGROES.

### Effect of the Earthquake on the Colored People of Charleston.

It would be simply impossible to exaggerate or to depict in sufficiently descriptive language the effect of the earthquake on the colored people of Charleston, says another correspondent. They fled from their homes, and as they ran hither and thither through blinding clouds of pulverized mortar, which was shaken from houses and arose again from the streets, they filled the air with dismal groans of despair and lamentations of grief. In the confusion and confusion of their minds, and as they ran with them in their funeral dirges, the name Jesus was most frequently used, and, as if supplicating God face to face, they shrieked out in the very helplessness and pathos of despair such sentences as "Do, my Master Jesus, have mercy on me," "Oh, my sweet Jesus, save me, save me!" "Let me live through this night, dear God, my Savior!" "Hold me up once more, thou blessed Christ, my Master!" and other fearful supplications, which intensified the horror of the situation, and went far toward demoralizing the white people, who were also rushing blindly hither and thither. As usual, the faces of the white man and white woman in the time of danger was a sight of sudden joy in the gloom to many a poor wandering colored boy or girl, who endeavored to stop their white friends as they ran by in the confusion to supplicate that they would remain with them until the "judgment was done." In many an instant a trembling girl sank down on her knees and seized with frantic energy the folds of some lady's dress, and failing to express their terror in words with scarcely moving lips, that they wanted only the moral support of a friend in the hour of distress and agony.

Not so with the trembling and demoralized colored people. After the hand of Providence had been apparently removed they began to pray, and to recall, in a confused way, words 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 down to the ground," yelled another. "I told you so!" cried a third. "Hal how about my wife's dream?" said a fourth. "Look for the rock of Horob to split!" said another. "Pray, my white people, why don't you pray?" said another. "For fully five minutes in the fearful excitement the colored people never ceased to utter what might be considered a torrent of prophetic utterances, and unintelligible prayers. In the dismal gloom some lady cried out: "Get to the green, get to the green!" and almost in a twinkling the colored people made a rush for that haven of safety. It seemed as if they were already there. Women hurried along, dragging their little charges by their hands, in all kinds of night apparel. It was only, however, when the older class of the colored people arrived that a characteristic scene took place. They ran about in the crowd, crying out: "Don't on your face, down on your knees, miserable sinner; pray to God, my sister, my brother; pray, pray, pray; don't I tell you, the night is come!" Prayer meetings were organized, and singing and screaming were kept up until daylight.

Thursday night, 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 and they were perhaps considered blasphemous. The first object, and one that arrested everybody's attention, was an assemblage of colored boys, about a half dozen in number, who had fallen to the ground in a paroxysm of religious frenzy. They were groveling in the mud, and the grass, and were singing a hymn in a loud voice. The hymn was "The Angels A'rapin at the Door," and the refrain sung rapidly was: "Oh, tell ole Noah to bill on de ark, to bill on de ark, to bill on de ark!" The song they repeated over and over again until they were worn out, and then ceased from utter exhaustion.

#### REPORTS NOT EXAGGERATED.

### Stories Related by Eye-Witnesses of the Terrible Scene at Charleston.

"I was stopping at the Charleston Hotel," said Mr. Thomas H. Tolson, a Baltimorean, an associated Press agent. "I was in my room, which was on the third floor. When I lit my cigar I heard a noise and supposed I had broken something, but could find nothing broken. I went to place my hat on a bureau, and just then the shock came. I would have fallen if I had not thrown my hands out and clung to the window. It seemed as though the hotel was lifted up and swung backward and forward a distance of fifteen or twenty inches at the first vibration. I was terrified. At the first shock the lights in the house all went out. Then the plastering began to fall. It flashed on my mind that I should endeavor to get out of the house, and I got into the corridor and groped my way, in utter darkness, amid falling plaster, to the door. The air was likewise groping their way out. The house was filled with plaster dust. All around was a terrible roaring and moaning sound, and the din was heightened by the falling of timbers. I found the front door of the house closed, a fortunate thing for me, as it was. I took me a moment to find the knob, and 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 found the front door of the street. There I remained terror-stricken until daylight.

"Two shocks came after I reached the middle of the street—a faint one seven minutes after the first, and another, more violent, nine minutes later. The three shocks occurred within sixteen minutes. I was standing in front of the hotel until 1 o'clock. I did not know what to do. I was so unnerved that I could scarcely stand. As it became quieter, no more shocks occurred. I went up the street to an open space and remained there until 3 o'clock. There we got another slight shock at 8 o'clock. I went to the Battery Park and found it crowded, several thousands of terrified people having assembled there. There I remained during the remainder of the night. At 5 o'clock another faint shock was felt. I like the idea of there, felt more encouraged, and I went around to see what destruction had been done. I found at the battery front some of the most costly houses in the city cracked from the ground to the top, and some portions of the buildings were falling. The houses of the Charleston residences are built with porches in front, many having substantial pillars, and these porches were all thrown down. There was not a house in Charleston that had its chimneys standing.

"The terror among the people during the night was intense. They rushed through the streets frantically calling on God to have mercy on them. People who, perhaps never prayed before, were praying then. Then, as the shocks added the shrieks of the wounded and the lamentations of those who had lost friends. Here and there parties with lights were looking through the ruins for missing people. The greatest terror and confusion reigned everywhere. The people who were sick, old men, women, and children, out into the streets in their night clothing, remaining in that way during the night huddled together in the street. None would venture back into the houses."

Mr. P. L. Bonnett, of Washington, left Charleston on the first outward train, after the disaster. There were five cars packed with refugees. For the first two miles the train moved very slowly. The rails were twisted, and the train moved along the people in the car noticed another shock. This further twisted the rails. It was, however, possible to proceed slowly.

"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 disaster and its effects. My wife and I spent two nights on the commons, as did thousands of other people. To depict the dreadful scene would be beyond any man's powers. There is not one house in ten that will not have to be rebuilt. There was a peculiar difference in the manner in which brick and frame buildings went under. The walls of the brick buildings stayed and fell over, while those built of wood simply collapsed."

"Were there any peculiar conditions preceding the shock?"

"Yes. It became terribly hot about twenty minutes before the shock. It was a peculiar, scorching heat that never felt before. I saw people on the streets taking off their coats and vests as they walked along. Then there was a rumbling noise. It was like a train of cars passing under a tunnel on the top of which one stands. The rumbling and roar were followed by the shock, and the terrible shattering movements and then the falling of walls."

#### STRANGE FREAKS.

### Singular Results of the Shocks In and Around Charleston.

Pedestrians in their wanderings through the ruins discover many interesting freaks of the earthquake. Some of the most curious were found at the residence of Major J. H. Robinson, a well-known citizen. The building was badly wrecked in some places, while in others it seemed to have escaped injury. In one bedroom of the house the strangest freaks imaginable took place. On the ceiling of one bedroom, the ceiling was thrown from the wall with such force as to destroy the canvas and crush the frames, while on the mantelpiece a few feet away in the same room stood a slender, tall vase which retained its perpendicular position. On another wall in the room were three small photographs in frames, two of three undisturbed, while within three feet of them the plastering was, as it were, wrenched off and ground into dust, and the scintillating upon which the lathings of one bedroom, the foundation of a lounge was hurled across the room and broken to pieces, while chairs a few feet away were not even overturned. In some places a gate-post on one side of an entrance was twisted off, while on the other post, but four feet distant, was neither loosened nor moved. In another place, on Cumberland street, a building constructed of brick, stone, and concrete, in the eighteenth century, which stood as a monument among the landmarks of the city, having weathered three centuries many earthquakes and cyclones of the country, and which had been carried in its wall a shell from a British gun fired during the revolution—a building which the oldest inhabitant believed could not be destroyed by any earthquake which did not engulf the city—is in ruins.

Some curious freaks of the earthquake were found and photographed at Summerville, a suburb of Charleston. Most of the three hundred houses there are wooden buildings, and, as a consequence, the damage is largely confined to the roofs. In one house the foundation had been affected on one side to an extent that the structure had toppled over in a half-reclining position, while the remainder of the foundation was unimpaired. The foundation of another house, it was found, had been shot out of its place, and the structure had fallen to the ground. On many houses one chimney had been destroyed and the other left intact. A large number of geysers were found, some ten feet in diameter, and nothing has been found long enough to probe their depth.

#### PECULIAR PHENOMENA.

### Effect of the Earthquake Shock at Sea—Captain Voegel's Observations.

The hydrographic office in Washington has received a letter from Captain Leo Voegel, of the steamer City of Palatka, briefly describing the effects of the earthquake at sea. He had just left Charleston, and was about twelve miles off the harbor of Port Royal, in eight and a half hours. He had experienced a terrible rumbling vibration, and everything on board was thrown to drop to the ground. On many houses one chimney had been destroyed and the other left intact. A large number of geysers were found, some ten feet in diameter, and nothing has been found long enough to probe their depth.

### Singular Sights Witnessed in Chesapeake Bay.

The officers of the revenue cutter Ewing, which was cruising in the Chesapeake Bay during the shock, had a peculiar experience. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the earthquake a strong gale came from the north, catching the Ewing in the vicinity of Smith's Point. All at once there was a strange and weird appearance about everything. Nothing looked natural. In the heavens the stars were shooting in all directions, and the breaking seas were charged with phosphorus to such a pronounced degree that no one on board recollected ever seeing such a display. The fixed stars seemed to move and balls of fire appeared on one bow, then on the other, which the pilot thought were vessels' lights, and he kept an anxious watch as he progressed. It was only then they became general that the pilot found the fact that the stars were not stars, but were a haze peculiar to earthquake countries was visible along the horizon, and it excited the interest of Lieutenant Brann, who had had a thrilling experience under the same circumstances at Arica, Peru, when, as an officer of the United States steamer Albatross, he was carried ashore on that vessel by the great tidal wave and earthquake of 1868. During the strange proceeding the Ewing was brought to anchor in Cornfield harbor, inside the Potomac.

### Met a Heavy Sea Off Hatteras.

The ship Agenor, of Boston, was off Cape Hatteras at the time of the first great quake in Charleston, and although the weather was fair, the fact that the ship was apparently coming without cause and directly in the face of the wind. No shock was felt. The captain of the Agenor was greatly puzzled to account for this phenomenon until he arrived at Boston and read the accounts of the upheaval along the Southern coast.

#### ORIGIN OF THE EARTHQUAKE.

### Professor McGee's Investigations—Why Charleston Was Not Obliterated by a Tidal Wave.

Professor W. J. McGee, of the United States Geological Survey, who went to Charleston to investigate the origin of the earthquake, gives it as his opinion that the disturbances were the result of subterranean land, water, and air, that they had no connection with volcanic action, and extended from forty to one hundred miles under the bed of the sea. Professor McGee accounts for the absence of a tidal wave by the fact that the movement was from west to east, thus carrying its wave over to sea. Had the movement been in the opposite direction there would have doubtless been an enormous tidal wave to land, in which event the city of Charleston would have been swept from the face of the earth, and probably its entire population drowned. "Tidal waves," says the Professor, "are likely to come at any time in this region because of the settling of the earth, and there is danger of submergence. In New Jersey whole forests have been sunk beneath the water of the ocean, and the trees are still growing beneath it at this time." Professor McGee visited Summerville, around which the earthquake was particularly violent, and paid particular attention to the matter

which was thrown up from the craters, which are numerous thereabout. One cavity created by the shocks was found to be sixteen feet in diameter and sixteen feet in depth. The Charleston *News and Courier* says there can be no doubt that the earthquake shocks had their origin in the islands of the Mediterranean and in Greece and Italy.

### An Elaborate Series of Questions Prepared by Government Scientists.

The Geographical Survey at Washington, in pursuance of the purpose of the Director to make a thorough study of the phenomena of the earthquake of Aug. 31, has prepared a circular to be sent to all parts of its affected area and the adjacent country, calling for detailed information upon the subject from whomsoever may have information, even of an apparently trivial character. The inquiries are as follows: Requested first to state his own position, whether in doors or out, up stairs or down, whether standing, walking, or sitting, and to describe the ground of his locality, whether rocky, earthy, or sandy. Following this it is desired that a series of questions shall be answered categorically. Hardly any fact, however apparently insignificant, regarding this great earthquake will not come amiss, and it is probable from the mass of information to be gathered, that of great scientific value will be deduced. The study of phenomena of this kind is claimed to be of great value to science as a guide to knowledge of the nature of the earth's interior, and for its bearing upon almost every branch of physics and geology.

#### THE "GREAT SHAKE."

### A History of the Subterranean Disturbances of 1811-12.

During the year 1811 occurred what is known as the "Great Shake," which destroyed New Madrid, in Missouri, and affected the whole Mississippi valley. The center of its violence was thought to be near Little Prairie, twenty-two miles below New Madrid, the vibrations from which were felt all the way to the Ohio as high up as Pittsburgh. New Madrid, having suffered more than any other town on the Mississippi from its effects, was considered as situated near the focus from whence the untold mischief proceeded. During this period there was danger apprehended from the Southern Indians, and for safety the persons engaged in carrying their produce in boats to New Orleans kept in company for mutual defense. In the middle of the night of the 16th of December there was a terrible shock and jarring of the boats, so that the crews were all awakened, and hurried on deck with weapons of defense in their hands, thinking the Indians were rushing on board. The shocks, geese, other aquatic birds on the river were thrown into the greatest tumult, and with loud screams expressed their alarm. The noise and commotion soon became hushed, and nothing could be discovered to excite apprehension, so that the boatmen concluded that the shock was occasioned by the falling in of a large mass of the river bank near them. In the morning loud roaring and hissing was heard, like the escape of steam from a boiler, and a tremendous boiling of the waters of the Mississippi in huge wells, topped with columns of steam, that the men with difficulty kept on their feet. The water of the river, which the day before was tolerably clear, changed to a reddish hue and became thick with mud thrown up from the bottom of the earth. The surface was covered with foam, which, gathering into masses the size of a barrel, floated along on the trembling surface. The earth opened in wide fissures, and closing again threw the water sand and mud in huge jets higher than the tops of the trees. The atmosphere was filled with a thick vapor or gas, to which the light imparted a purple tinge. At New Madrid several boats were carried by the reflux of the current into a small stream, and put into the river just above the town, and were left on the ground by the returning water, a considerable distance from the river. Numerous boats were wrecked on the snags, while others were sunk or stranded on the sand-bars or islands. A man who belonged to a frigate, and was on duty on the river, saw the company boats was left for several hours on the upright trunk of an old snag in the middle of the river, against which his boat had been wrecked and sunk. It stood with the root a few feet above the water, and to these he attached himself; while every tree shook and the water was so high that he was deeper in the mud at the bottom, bringing him nearer and nearer to the water, which seemed desirous of swallowing him up. While hanging there several boats passed by without being able to relieve him, until a skiff, well manned, was rowed a short distance above him, and dropped close to the snag, from which he tumbled into the boat as it passed by. The scenes which occurred for several days during the repeated shocks were horrible. The sulphureted steam discharged during the shocks tainted the air with the noxious odor, and so strongly impregnated the water of the river for 150 miles below that it could hardly be used for any purpose for a number of days. New Madrid, which stood on a bluff bank fifteen or twenty feet above the river, was so high that the next rise covered it to a depth of five feet. The bottoms of several lakes in the vicinity were elevated so as to become dry, and have since been planted with corn. The walls of several buildings in Cape Girardeau were cracked, and the ground from the ground to the top, and wide fissures left. The shock was so severe that fowls fell from the trees as if dead; crockery fell from the shelves and was broken, and many families left their cabins from fear of being crushed beneath their ruins.

### Historical Earthquakes in the United States.

One of the most remarkable earthquakes recorded in modern history occurred at New Madrid, in the State of Missouri, some miles below St. Louis, in 1811. The quaking of the earth at and in the vicinity of the town continued at intervals several months, during some of which the most violent of which fissures were opened in the earth, from which spouted masses of mud, sand, smoke, and steam, like geysers, the ejected mud ascending as high as the tops of some of the tallest trees, and small lakes of water formed. Buildings fell in ruins, and the entire valley was in a terrible state of excitement and terror for a year or two. The fissures and the little lakes formed by that earthquake are still to be seen in the vicinity of New Madrid. The earthquake caused as an accident as it began, and it was subsequently ascertained that the cessation was simultaneous with the occurrence of the great earthquake which in 1812 destroyed the city of Caracas, in the South American republic of Venezuela, where 12,000 people were allowed up.

The great earthquake was in New England, in 1827, when there were violent convulsions, and fissures opened in the earth at several localities, out of which arose steam and sulphureted gas. This was the first of a series of earthquake shocks that were felt in that region at intervals until 1847.

There have been frequent earthquake shocks in various parts of this country, east of the Rocky Mountains, during the past century, but there were the only disastrous ones until the recent one at Charleston, which was the most appalling and destructive visitation of the kind ever known in this portion of the world.

#### THE SITUATION.

### People Deserting the City—Liberal Cash Contributions Pouring In.

Advices from Charleston report the excitement abating. Business has been resumed, and, as a means to aid the city, the special trade of the surrounding section is invoked. It is believed that 40,000 to 60,000 persons are sheltered by tents. The assistance of a corps of Government engineers has been requested for the purpose of making examinations and dismantling ruined structures. Aid is being liberally subscribed throughout the country for the sufferers. The proceeds of a day's racing at Brighton Beach, N. Y. (\$1,000), were contributed to Savannah, \$5,000, Baltimore \$10,000, Philadelphia \$15,000. The New York Cotton Exchange has subscribed nearly \$10,000, the Stock Exchange a similar amount. The Produce Exchange \$5,000. The Relief Committee are hard at work. Additional tents have been placed in the public squares, and for the colored people comfortable wooden shelters have been erected on Marion Square. There is accommodation already for 1,500 colored refugees, and 625 colored soldiers are being treated in the city. The Committee will meet regularly and supply provisions to all who are needy and unable to support themselves. There is still a strong disposition to remove the women and children from the city to spare them further danger and anxiety. They are availing themselves of this chance to get away from what they look upon as a doomed city.

## INDIANA STATE NEWS.

—Charles Champlin was sent to the penitentiary for a term of three years at the last term of court, in May, for an attempt to poison the Sanders family, of White River Township, with "Rough on Rats." A short time since another attempt was made to poison the same family. Arsenical poison had been put in the sugar during the absence of the family. Pies were made, in which the sugar was used. The mother and daughters ate freely of the pie, and were at once seized with convulsions, the result of what the doctor pronounced arsenical poisoning. Suspicion points quite clearly to a daughter in the family, who is the wife of Champlin, in the penitentiary. Since Champlin's sentence she has many times threatened the family with violence, so that her father compelled her to leave home.

—A farmer from Mooreland, Henry County, reports that for the last five or six weeks cholera has played fearful havoc among the farmers' hogs in that vicinity, hundreds dying daily. One man has lost over sixty head, among which were some valued at between \$75 and \$100 each. Another lost about one hundred head, and another some thirty or forty. Nearly all that were not affected have been sold and shipped away, so that the stock of swine is almost depleted.

—A wealthy farmer was recently induced by two sharpers, under pretense of some kind of trade, to go to Columbus and draw \$5,000 from the bank. They started back, but when a few miles out beat and robbed the old man, threw him out of the buggy, and drove off. His friends, alarmed, started in search of him, but when found, after night, he was so injured and excited that he could give no intelligible account of the affair.

—One night recently a dynamite cartridge exploded under a residence near Ridgeville. Roused by the noise, the owner arose and found his barn in flames. His loss is about \$1,500. He claims to have lately received two letters, the first signed by a party that he knows, and the second anonymous, threatening his life and the destruction of his property should he longer remain in that neighborhood.

—A farmer living near Charlestown was encountered by two foot-pads about two miles from Jeffersonville, while walking out to visit his daughter. The highwaymen demanded his money, and upon his making a show of resistance, one of them fired at him, the ball taking effect in the left leg above the knee. The robbers then fled, being frightened by the outcry made by their intended victim.

—A 11-year-old boy was crushed to death by a falling elevator, at Bentonville, a small station eight miles from Cambridge City. Seeking shelter from a sudden shower he ran under the platform, which was heavily loaded with grain, and while under it the elevator gave way. The whole fell upon the unfortunate child, mangle him in a horrible manner. He died in about two hours.

—The Mormon missionaries are preaching in the rural districts of St. Joseph County. They are going through the country living upon the charity of the people, and preaching their faith wherever they can secure a church or schoolhouse. In their sermons they are quiet on polygamy, and, whenever questioned on that point, deny that it is in practice amongst their people in Utah.

—Among the many attractions of the Inter-State Fair to be held at Fort Wayne, Sept. 14, 15, 16, and 17, will be the great balloon race. This is one of the most novel and exciting entertainments ever witnessed. There will also be a larger show of stock, etc., than ever before, and the races are a guaranteed success, as more horses are entered than at any other fair ever held there.

—A peculiarly-shaped timber worm is destroying the oak trees in Owen Township, Jackson County. The worms run from two inches in length down, and are very rough and of numerous colors. It is thought they do damage by either stinging the timber or depositing their eggs on the limbs, and in many cases the leaves begin withering in a few hours after being attacked.

—Cholera has caused the death of hundreds of hogs in the northern part of Adams County. Some of the farmers lay the cause to the extreme drought, while others say that the disease was caused by feeding unripe corn. The cholera has not appeared elsewhere in the county, but the loss is very heavy, and will amount to at least \$5,000 in the section named.

—During a heavy wind-storm at Evansville the girls employed in an overall factory, on the river bank, became frightened and stampeded. One of them, aged 20, became wild with fright, and plunged down the elevator hatchway, a distance of forty-five feet, striking on her head. She was picked up unconscious, and the doctors say, cannot recover.

—For five years a young man residing near Anderson has been unable to walk without the use of crutches. Recently during a season of prayer directed especially for him, he arose, laid down his crutches, and walked at the same time. He claims that all pain immediately left him, and now feels perfectly sound and well.

—The game law says that ducks may be legally killed in this State on and after September 1, but if the papers in the northern part of the State are correct, the duck season is open every day in the year.

—A fine new barn near Memphis, Clark County, was struck by lightning during a recent storm and totally consumed. The building and contents were valued at from \$4,000 to \$5,000, with a small insurance.