

THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CRANCKY, Publishers.

UNION, OREGON.

A PHENOMENAL FREAK.

One of the Most Peculiar which Iowa Has Ever Known.

Chicago special: A dispatch was received at the city hall this afternoon from the mayor of Belle Plaine, Ia., which discloses a terrible state of affairs in that location. From the accounts given it appears that an artesian well four inches in diameter, burst when a depth of 180 feet had been reached in boring, and instantly a volume of water was forced in the air to a distance of several hundred feet. This gradually increased in size and volume until a stream of water fully sixteen inches in diameter was formed and the upward force of this stream is equal to the power of powder or dynamite. The water in large volumes is spouting high in the air and the supply seems inexhaustible. Two gigantic rivers have been formed by this phenomenal water-burst, which are running through the town at the rate of twelve miles an hour, and are carrying everything before them. Houses and lives are threatened by this peculiar freak of nature, and the citizens of the town are appalled at their impending danger, which at present they are powerless to overcome. Finding it impossible to divert this damaging flood, an attempt was made to insert sixteen inch boiler iron tubes in the well, but these were instantly blown out and forced upward as though propelled by the force of a bursting magazine of giant powder. Bags of sand were hurled into the air by the tremendous force of the spouting water. The Norwalk telegraph was called upon for assistance and instantly sent a large gang of men to the scene. The bridge gang of the county was also called upon, but up to this hour no abatement in the flow of water was perceptible, and the rushing rivers formed by it were washing the channel it had made deeper and wider, while the water formed by this immense volume of water was spreading over the low lands in the vicinity. All other wells in that vicinity have dried up, and the monster hand water spout is apparently drawing its supply from those wells.

The mayor of Belle Plaine in his last evening telegraphed to Chicago for the best engineers that could be secured to come immediately to the spot and use their skill and energy in attempting to stop this perilous condition of affairs. City Engineer Artzstall, to whom the matter was referred, at once started out to find an engineer who would be willing to accept the task of inducing Engineer Morgan to undertake the mission. Artzstall and Morgan are, however, both of opinion that but little can be done, if anything, to stop the flow of water, but that it may be possible to direct the rivers into less dangerous directions. Morgan will go to Belle Plaine to-night, and if more assistance is necessary Mr. Artzstall will send all that is needed. This is regarded as one of the most phenomenal freaks of nature which has yet been made known.

THE COUNTRY'S CORN CROP.

The Drought More Severely Felt in Some States Than Others.

The Chicago Farmers' Review prints the following crop summary in this week's edition: It says detailed reports from the corn belt indicate an improvement in the outlook for the crop in Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota. In all of those states there is a present promise of a full average crop. This is in accordance with the tenor of the reports for the last three weeks, but in some instances, in the three states named the outlook is declared to be unusually promising. In Hamilton county, Nebraska, the outlook is favorable for a full yield, while Buffalo, Harlan and Webster counties indicate a fair yield. In Dodge, Gage, Otoe and Richardson counties, Nebraska, the outlook is far less than the usual yield.

None of the Wisconsin counties, reporting this week, give promise of an average yield. In Ozaukee county the average falls to 30 per cent. In Vernon and Kenosha counties the average is 85 per cent, while Dunn, Lafayette and Sauk counties give promise of less than half the usual yield. In Illinois a general improvement of 5 to 10 per cent is noted, but the general average for the state remains low. In Du Page, Greene, Perry, Madison, Stephenson and Whiteside counties the average ranges from 40 to 50 per cent. In Bond, Cass, Coles, Crawford, Christian, Fulton, Kankakee, LaSalle, Macoupin, Polaski, Shelby, Stark and Walsh counties the average ranges from 60 to 90 per cent. In Washington county the yield will be less than 20 per cent of the average.

The general average is low for all Iowa counties, running from 40 to 90 per cent. In Ringgold and Wayne counties the average is 40 per cent. In Fayette, Jasper, Tama, Crawford, Mitchell, Winnebago, counties the average is 50 to 70 per cent. In Cedar, Davis and Linn counties the average is 80 to 90 per cent.

The average in Missouri ranges from 30 to 65 per cent. The average does not promise one-half of an average yield. In Dakota the yield of wheat is averaging from 12 to 15 bushels and the grain is grading.

In Minnesota the yield of wheat ranges from eight to twenty-four bushels, ruling very irregular. In many counties in Iowa, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin the ground is reported too dry to permit of fall plowing and the effects of the drought are also still seriously felt, owing to the drying up of the pastures. Unless relief by rain comes shortly, stock will go into winter quarters in poor condition.

Hog cholera is reported in St. Francis county, Missouri, Ringgold county, Iowa, and in Christian, Greene, Polaski and Shelby counties, Illinois. As a rule, however, hogs are reported as unusually healthy.

THE HADDOCK MURDER.

Sioux City special: The end of the deliberations of the now famous Haddock cornerer's jury were not reached to-day and nobody longer pretends to predict when they will. Various rumors are afloat as to the whereabouts of H. L. Leavitt, and when he is to be brought back to the city, but upon this point the police preserve a stoical silence. The calling before the cornerer's jury of a number of men who are connected with the liquor business, and the fact that the investigation is drawing to a close, is generally believed, however, that the jury is carefully investigating the nature of the meeting held by saloonists on the day of the murder, and also the conspiracy at the court house. Learning these facts they will then the streets which will unlock the whole mystery. As soon as the police have all the men implicated where they can easily arrest them the jury will announce its verdict.

COOK COUNTY SHAKEN UP.

An Explosion That at a Distance of Twelve Miles Broke Strong Plate Glass.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—A tremendous explosion occurred at Brighton, a suburb of Chicago at half past nine o'clock yesterday morning. A powder magazine containing thirty tons of powder was struck by lightning and the shock was distinctly felt in all parts of the city. One or two people were killed by falling window glass in the city and it is reported that fully a dozen people were killed near the scene of the explosion. The large plate glass in the board of trade building six miles distant were broken. A severe shock like that of an earthquake was felt in every portion of the city. The cause was the explosion of the Luffin & Rand Powder company's magazine, on Archer road, near the McCracken paper works. It is supposed that a bolt of lightning struck the magazine and the concussion set off the dynamite and gunpowder stored there. The shock caused in two magazines of the Oriental Powder company and those belonging to the Warren Powder company, the Hazard, Dapont and Forsite dynamite store houses. The Zeina, which stood about three-fourths of a mile distant, was unharmed. The Luffin & Rand company's was the only one which exploded.

The house of John Golt, a driver for the Oriental Powder Co., was flattened out upon the ground, a mass of kindling. Golt and his wife were fatally injured, and Carrie Erwin, their servant girl, was instantly killed. The residence of Mrs. Devine was demolished in the same way. Mrs. D.V. had her leg broken and body bruised, but suffered no other injuries. She was dragged out from under a heap of splinters and sent to a hospital.

A farmer, whose name could not be learned, was driving past toward the city when the explosion occurred. His skull was fractured and his back badly lacerated by blocks of stone. He cannot live. The horse he was driving was instantly killed and the wagon smashed to bits.

The whole side of Justice Michael Tearney's house near the Oriental magazine was ripped off and the roof caved in, but not one of the household was injured. Little Tom Tearney, nine years old, was lifted bodily from the back step on the outhouse, about 10 feet from the dwelling. The outhouse collapsed but he came out unhurt. Several people received slight wounds from falling stones and a number of barns were riddled.

The scene of the disaster was crowded with people this afternoon. Where the Luffin powder works had stood was a deep hole in the clay in which not a vestige of the building remained. Over the prairie for half a mile were scattered bits of stone and splinters from the timber. A block of stone said to weigh nearly 150 pounds went through the wall of the Grand Trunk road house about a mile north, and another dropped through the roof, smashing in the cab of an engine. The Chicago & Alton round house, nearly a mile northeast, was riddled with small fragments, and every window was smashed to pieces.

John Shannon, aged 15, and Willie and Dan Kelley, lads of about the same age, found a can of black powder on the prairie about three-quarters of a mile from the explosion. It was still hot and they had a curiosity to know its contents. They pried it open and the powder exploded, scattering them severely about the face and hands. They may lose their sight on account of their burns.

Throughout the southern and western parts of the city many thousands of dollars of damage was done by the explosion. The plate glass windows all along State and Halsted streets, and on Clark, Madison and several other streets, fully six miles distant, were demolished. Two plate glass windows in the board of trade building and one in the Johnson building opposite, were destroyed.

The congregation at St. Patrick's church, corner of Desplaines and Adams streets, and at the Jesuit church on West Twelfth street, were stampeded. At the Jesuit church, a boy named Fitzgerald was thrown from a window by the concussion.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER APPOINTED.

Mr. Benedict, of Albany, a Close Friend of Cleveland, the Lucky Individual.

Middleton (N. Y.) dispatch: The Ellenville Press announces that its former editor, Deputy State Comptroller Thomas E. Benedict, has been tendered by the president and accepted the position of public printer at Washington and will assume the duties at once. The New York World's Washington special says: It seems now that a public printer has actually been selected and already has his commission in his pocket. Contrary to almost every expectation General Rogers, of Buffalo, has been thrown aside and Thomas Benedict, of Albany, who became a close friend of Cleveland when the latter went to Albany as governor, has been chosen. Persons conversant with the situation and having knowledge of the combination, say that the second day after the president arrived at the Adirondacks he made out the commission of Mr. Benedict. Appointment is to take effect September 15th.

Washington special: Although it is not definitely known here that the president has actually appointed Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, to be public printer, there is reason to believe that that gentleman has been offered the position, and that he will receive his commission and assume the duties of the office by the 15th of September. It has been looked upon as certain up to the present time that the president would appoint Gen. Wm. F. Rogers, of Buffalo, to this place. Rogers is an old printer, has an excellent knowledge of the practical workings of the business, and furthermore, in spite of the denials made by the friends of the president, there is every reason to believe that Rogers withdrew from the congressional race and left the field clear to Dan Lockwood two years ago with the distinct understanding that he was to be provided for. In the last six months he has had several consultations with the president, and the last time that he went away he left the impression that he was to have the place. But the Buffalo man has very much to recommend him for the position, and it is doubtless true that the president has decided to appoint some one else to this position, in spite of the pledges which Dan Lockwood and other democratic leaders of Buffalo might have had two years ago.

THE CITY A COMPLETE WRECK.

Charleston, Summerville, and Other Places in South Carolina Partially Destroyed by Earthquake.

Charleston dispatch: The principal business portion of the city was destroyed last night by the earthquake, and hundreds of persons rendered homeless. Men are frantic; women are beseeching mercy from the Almighty, and children are in tears. Many persons were seriously, if not fatally, injured. Broad street presented a spectacle of utmost horror. Men with hachets fought desperately to rescue imprisoned unfortunate. Meeting street, from Broad to Hazel, is a wreck and lined with unfortunate. To add to the horrors of the scene, many fires broke out and were ineffectually fought by the fire department. The night was hideous with the groans of the dying, screams of the wounded and prayers of the uninjured.

It is impossible to estimate the loss of life or property at present. Up to 1 a. m. to-day there had been ten distinct shocks. At 8:25 precisely, this morning, another wave swept over the city, coming as the other did, from the southeast and going in a northwest direction. By that time the people, who had been out in the public parks and open places all night, ventured into the houses to get clothing and something to eat. The approach of the quake was heralded by the usual rumbling sound, resembling distant thunder. Then it gradually approached, the earth quivered and heaved, and in three seconds passed, the sound dying out in the distance. This is the only wave felt since 2:30 this morning. It was not destructive, all destruction having been done at 9:55 last night.

The city is a complete wreck. The two most historic churches in the city—St. Michael's and St. Philip's—are in ruins as are also the Iberian hall, the police station, and many other public buildings. Fully two-thirds of the residences in the city are uninhabitable, wrecked either totally or partially. It is impossible at this time to give a correct estimate of the casualties. It is expected that between 50 and 100 persons have been killed and several hundred wounded. About twenty houses were destroyed by fire. The greatest losses in the city are occupied at this time. The people are all encamped in the open places. All stores are closed, and a scarcity of provisions is feared, not from want of provisions, but because no one can get to reach the stores to sell them.

The city is wrapped in gloom and business entirely suspended. People generally remain in the streets in tents and under a roofed shelter, and will camp out to-night, fearing another shock. The gas works were injured and probably the city will be without light to-night. St. Michael's church steeple will come down, likewise the steeple of St. Philip's. The steeple of the Unitarian church has fallen. The tower of the Iberian hall and the station house are broken. There is much injury to mansions on the East and South Battery. The portion of the Ravenel mansion is down. Hardly a house in the city escaped injury and many are so shaken and cracked that they will be uninhabitable.

The shock was severe at Summerville and Mt. Pleasant and Sullivan's island, but no loss of life is reported there. Fissures in the earth are noticed from which a fine sand, apparently from a great depth, exudes. A sulphurous smell is very noticeable in the city, and it is believed that many sections within the great shock and the city was soon illuminated with the flames, thus leading all to believe that what was left by the quake would be destroyed by fire. However, the fire department was so well divided and handled that the fires were under control by daybreak. From 125 to 150 residences were consumed. The loss by fire and earthquake cannot be accurately estimated, but can be placed safely at \$5,000,000. As far as could be ascertained during the night fifteen or twenty were killed and a much greater number were wounded, in all some of whom it is believed will die.

Shocks equally as severe were felt at a distance of five miles and have done incalculable damage to the railroads and telegraph property. Charleston is now an island, being cut off from the outside world. The alarm and apprehension among citizens continues unabated this evening. The impression has spread among the people, from some unknown cause, that the shock of last night is likely to be repeated and this is the cause of the prevailing anxiety. The streets are almost a desert of desolation and ruin. The parks and open places are the camping ground of thousands of poorly clad and discouraged people. There is a general desire among the more well-to-do classes to get away from the city, and as soon as communication is established they will be glad to leave. It is now a case independently of the present feeling of the public. For even after this passes away there will be many families who will remain temporarily, while the restoration of the city is being carried on. There are also many visitors who see no chance in the place, and will prefer to return to their homes in the north and south.

A well-known citizen thus describes his experience during the shock last night: "We all made a rush for the street, but when we saw buildings swaying and walls toppling into the street in every direction a feeling of despair seized upon me, and I was almost ready to resign myself to the prospect of attempting to escape and I saw others stop and stand still as if giving themselves up to whatever fate had in store for them. The sickening sensation caused by the movement of the earth was hardly more appalling than the terrible noise which accompanied the shock. This was not very loud, but was like a low and threatening growl under the earth. The piercing cries of the frightened women and children and the frenzied shouts of the men calling to one another and attempting to organize some means of rescue, formed a singular contrast to the utter silence which then reigned." People stood despairing for a moment, and then a tumultuous rush was made for open spaces. I ran as fast as anybody, yet I recall vividly the horror pictured on the faces of those near me. The thing has made an indelible impression on my mind, and even now I look for that ominous roar and the weeping of the women and the hoarse cries of the men, as they ran hither and thither among the wrecks of walls and telegraph wires, can never be adequately described.

The largest crowd of fugitives was collected in Marion square, in the center of the city. Three shocks followed one another at short intervals and hardly had the panic caused by one partially abated when another tremor of the earth renewed the alarm. So frightened were the waiting crowd they hardly perceived that each shock was somewhat lighter than its predecessor. It was only later in the morning that the praying and despairing throng.

POWDERLY MUST BE PUT OUT.

So Says New York Knights Who are Dissatisfied With His Action.

Pittsburg special: The Leader has discovered there was a veritable attempt about some time since by a faction in the Knights of Labor to assassinate Grand Master Workman Powderly. The faction referred to is known as the Home club, and has its headquarters in New York City. A Leader reporter was sent to New York City during the past week to work it up, with the result of confirming the story. It was on Wednesday, August 11, that delegates of a labor committee met in New York to inquire into the workings of the Home club. Ever since the date mentioned the investigation has been going on, but the evidence, even the names of the investigators, are kept from the knights. In a little room witnesses are admitted one at a time so that the evidence of each is unknown to the others.

The investigation shows that in 1888 some radical members of the Home club broke a couple of New York thugs who, acting under instructions, went to the Fulton street ferry one night and waited for Powderly. That night he was expected in Brooklyn to attend a special meeting, but something occurred which kept him back. Details of the plot are being kept very quiet, as the men who have facts are highly careful about making the charge of assassination in the order, but at the Richmond meeting the world will know that the two men in New York were hired to kill Powderly. Powderly himself was before the investigation last week. His statement created a sensation. The committee will send its report and no one is to know its contents until it is read at Richmond.

Another member, high in the councils of the order, said: "I cannot say what Powderly's testimony is, but I understand it was an astonishing to some of the committee. Every effort is being made to keep the matter out of the newspapers, so as to avoid a riot. The Richmond convention will be held in the city, and it is expected that will result in totally crushing out the Home club." Continuing he said: "The Home club is a power, which will be overthrown, but I fear the organization will split. District 49 now has 60,000 members in good standing. They claim credit for about 120,000 members. Sixty delegates elected for the Richmond meeting. Then will come the greatest internal war ever seen among the labor unions. Districts of Troy and Albany have instructed their delegates to vote against General Secretary Turner for any office, and if he is found to be implicated in the Home club he will vote for his expulsion. From all over the country come reports of delegates being instructed to down the Home club and demand the expulsion of every member. If district 49 is downed at Richmond the leaders will bolt the convention and walk out with 60,000 members to form a new order, which will be called the Knights of Labor organization under the old rule with the out-bound secrecy. If district 49, under the Home club leadership, should win, the other districts will leave the Knights of Labor and form a new combination with the trades unions. Hence it looks as if a split was inevitable. The committee now sitting can only report to the convention. But we have no hope that the report will improve matters. The Home club is sending members all over the country to get the feeling of delegates and enable district 49 to control the Richmond proceedings."

WHY THE SALOON MEN MET.

Sioux City special: The Haddock cornerer's jury resumed its work this afternoon, the witnesses examined being saloonists. The investigation is now with reference to a meeting of leading saloon keepers, which was held at John Holden's saloon on the afternoon of August 3, the day that the assault was planned against Messrs. Wood and Walker, and the night of the Haddock murder. That such a meeting was held and that the question of saloon litigation was discussed, and that counsel for the saloonists were present and were paid quite a large sum in cash from the general fund raised by assessment is not denied, but in the minds of a great many of our best citizens it looks as if a conspiracy was hatched on that night and the tragedy of the same night. Later on the same day another meeting was held and a second assessment levied. The exact nature of these conferences, the decisions arrived at, etc., are what the jury want to learn. It is believed that the fund raised was placed in the hands of H. L. Leavitt, and from it the fines of King and Watter were to be paid. The latest developments of the inquiry are to the effect that a prominent saloonist has given valuable information upon which a number of arrests are sure to follow. This is being kept in close confidence.

SUPPLIES FOR SAVAGES.

Washington special: Acting commissioner of Indian affairs, Gen. Upshaw, returned to-day from New York City, where he has been superintending the shipping of Indian supplies to the west. He says that the work is in a forward state, and that there is a probability that all the supplies will reach the western agencies before the cold weather sets in. Mr. Upshaw, replying to some adverse criticisms because of his absence from the Indian office while he was attending to the shipping of supplies, said that he was anxious to attend to the shipment of the Indian supplies. During his absence the bureau was under the supervision of Secretary Lamar and Assistant Secretary Muldrow, and no subordinate was designated to act as commissioner. In fact, under the law no such designation could have been made.

TIED UP TO DIE.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 27.—Charles Veltek, aged 10 years, living at 1527 Clark, disobeyed his father last evening and was dragged back to the house. The boys of the neighborhood, not hearing any sounds of chastisement, peeped in at the back yard to see what had become of him and saw him hanging to a post in the woods apparently dead. A rope had been passed around his neck and chest and his arms had been extended and tied to other points of the wall. He was black in the face and unrecognizable. Kate Dvorka, a domestic employed in the adjoining house, seeing a hatchet on the child down, picked him up and carried him in to her mistress, where means were taken to restore life. When these were partially successful he went into violent convulsions and it was an hour before he could stand up. Veltek was arrested. When arraigned this morning he appeared indifferent and expressed no desire to excuse himself or explain matters. Justice Wibe decided to hold him in \$1,000 bonds until to-morrow to obtain the testimony of the physician who attended the child before fixing the penalty or sending the case to the grand jury.

Cost of the White House.

Most people believe that the \$50,000 a year which the president gets as his salary is the sum total. This is a mistake. The estimate of the amount which congress is to appropriate this year lies before us, open at the page relating to the president. We see that \$30,000 is asked for him, in addition to his salary of \$50,000, to pay the salaries of his subordinates and clerks. His private secretary is paid \$5,250, his assistant private secretary \$3,500, his stenographer \$1,800, five messengers each \$1,300, a steward \$1,800, two door-keepers each \$1,200, four other clerks at good salaries, one telegraph operator, two messengers \$1,200 and \$1,400, a night usher getting \$1,300, a watchman who gets \$800, and a man to take care of fires who receives \$800 a year. In addition to this there is set down \$5,000 for a medical expert, \$5,000 for a stenographer, and the care of the president's stables. And further on, under another heading there is a demand for nearly \$40,000 more. Of this \$12,500 is for repairs and furnishing the White House, \$20,000 for fuel, \$8,000 for the green house, and \$15,000 is for gas, matches and the stables. The White House, all told, costs the country, in connection with the president, some \$125,000 a year.—San Francisco World.

A Small Cyclone Passed Over San Antonio, Texas, Tuesday Evening, Wrecking Several Buildings.

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TERRORIZED BY EARTHQUAKE.

The Shock is Felt With Different Degrees of Intensity at All Points East of the Mississippi.

Washington special: Slight earthquake shocks lasting several minutes were felt here to-night a few minutes after 10 o'clock. At Albany's theatre the trembling and shaking of the building created quite a panic in the audience for a few moments. The operating room of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company and in the upper story of the Telephone exchange buildings the jars and trembling of the buildings frightened the occupants so that some of them rushed from the building into the street. In Georgetown, Alexandria, Kendall, Green and the suburbs reports of telephonic injuries were received, and reports came pouring in about the earthquake from scores of people who had been frightened by it. In a number of instances houses and business buildings in the city were slightly shaken, windows rattled and many people were badly scared. Simultaneously with these experiences in Washington came reports telegraphed from Alexandria, Richmond, Lynchburg, Danville, Norfolk and Petersburg, in Virginia, Charlotte, N. C., and Columbia and Atlanta, Ga., of earthquake shocks at those points.

CINCINNATI WELL SHAKEN.

Cincinnati dispatch: A violent shock of earthquake was felt here to-night at 9:15 o'clock. The vibrations were from east to west and lasted fully thirty seconds. For some time after the occurrence every thoroughfare in the city was thronged with excited men and women, relating their experience. In two of the largest newspaper offices the printers were so much shaken that they rushed into the street without stopping to lay down their composing sticks. One of them was so badly frightened that he jumped through a window to the roof of an adjoining building and was seriously hurt. A meeting of the Knights of Labor at Druid's hall was abruptly terminated by the trembling of the building, and everybody present made a dash for open air, down a narrow passage way.

A PANIC AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Indianapolis dispatch: At Terre Haute two distinct shocks were felt. The shocks were about ten seconds apart and each was of about twenty seconds' duration. Windows were rattled and in several cases the plastering was dislodged from ceilings. A large audience was present at the opera house attending a minstrel show. The building shook until the people became panic-stricken, being under the impression that the structures were about to fall. Those in the galleries felt the shock most severely and they rose and made a rush for the exits. The crowds in other parts of the house followed, and there was a struggling and rushing for the doors. Almost the entire audience fought their way to the street. Several policemen who were present about the corners of the opera house attempted to keep the frightened people back. One man was pushed over the gallery, but saved himself by catching the railing. No one was seriously hurt. Reports from various parts of the city state that sleepers were awakened by the swaying of beds and rattling of windows.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis dispatch: A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 8:55 o'clock to-night, but so slight that only a few people and those in elevated buildings felt it. No damage was done. The shock did not appear to cause the swaying motion noticed in the earthquake of two years since, but was of a tremendous, quivering motion. A large piece of the cornice of the Denison hotel was dislodged from the Walsh street front, and in its descent came near striking a passer-by. Many guests of the house rushed from their rooms in alarm and similar scenes were witnessed in a number of other buildings. The fire watchman on duty in the city hall had a very narrow escape from a fall of more than 200 feet, found his domicile swaying in such an alarming manner that he concluded to seek safety at a point nearer the earth. No damage has yet been reported, except the falling of the pieces of the Denison house cornice. The Journal's special indicates that the shock was general throughout the city.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis dispatch: A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here at 8:56 to-night. Its motion was from north to south and it lasted fully ten seconds. It had a rapid, oscillating movement. Great consternation was felt. Many who were within their offices and residences fled into the street. Numbers who had retired for the session rushed out of their dwellings, not waiting to dress themselves. Guests at the Peabody hotel hurried down stairs, thinking the building was falling. It was the same all over the city and many women went into hysterics. It was the severest shock ever experienced in this section of the country.

TWO SHOCKS AT ZANESVILLE.

Zanesville dispatch: The two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here at about 9:30 to-night. Chandeliers swung back and forward and dishes rattled, scaring the people into almost a panic. A meeting of the Patriotic Sons of America was unceremoniously adjourned, while people in the hotels ran in the halls in terror. A telephonic message from Lancaster this evening says that the shock threw down a chimney, but as yet no damage has been reported in this vicinity.

ST. JACOB KNOCKS ST. PATRICK.

An English Decision in Favor of an American Trade-Mark.

London dispatch: In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, London, Vice-Chancellor Bacon has given his decision in favor of the Charles A. Vogelger Company of Baltimore, Md., in the action brought by that house against H. Churchill & Company of Brisbane, Queensland. The case, which has been in progress here since September, 1884, grew out of an attempt of Churchill & Company to register a trade-mark containing the words St. Patrick's Oil in connection with a medicinal preparation. This was promptly opposed by the Vogelger Company, who, while admitting that the term and device which were sought to be registered by the Australian firm were not identical with those of the well-known St. Jacobs Oil trade-marks, contended, however, that sufficient similarity existed between the term St. Patrick's, applied by Churchill & Company, and St. Jacobs, as used by the Vogelger Company, to cause confusion in the minds of the public and had to be refused registration. A support of this position they submitted an overwhelming amount of evidence from English, American and Australian sources with the result stated. Under the decision of the court Churchill & Company cannot register their mark and must pay costs of the case. This is the second trade-mark suit won by the Vogelger Company in England within three months.

A RAPID RISE.

Washington special: An unusual occurrence in departments here is the extraordinary and rapid rise of a young colored man who entered the secretary's office in the interior department as a messenger some years ago, and yesterday reached a third-class clerkship at \$1,200 per annum. The young fellow, whose name is Wm. H. Gaines, was formerly a waiter and porter in the employ of James Wormley. The latter took a great interest in Gaines and through his influence with public men succeeded in getting him a messengership in the interior department. The young man was zealous and studious and applied himself to learning the use of a type writer so well that he was made copyist at \$900 a year. From this position he has just been promoted to a \$1,200 clerkship.

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Cincinnati dispatch: A violent shock of earthquake was felt here to-night at 9:15 o'clock. The vibrations were from east to west and lasted fully thirty seconds. For some time after the occurrence every thoroughfare in the city was thronged with excited men and women, relating their experience. In two of the largest newspaper offices the printers were so much shaken that they rushed into the street without stopping to lay down their composing sticks. One of them was so badly frightened that he jumped through a window to the roof of an adjoining building and was seriously hurt. A meeting of the Knights of Labor at Druid's hall was abruptly terminated by the trembling of the building, and everybody present made a dash for open air, down a narrow passage way.

A PANIC AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Indianapolis dispatch: At Terre Haute two distinct shocks were felt. The shocks were about ten seconds apart and each was of about twenty seconds' duration. Windows were rattled and in several cases the plastering was dislodged from ceilings. A large audience was present at the opera house attending a minstrel show. The building shook until the people became panic-stricken, being under the impression that the structures were about to fall. Those in the galleries felt the shock most severely and they rose and made a rush for the exits. The crowds in other parts of the house followed, and there was a struggling and rushing for the doors. Almost the entire audience fought their way to the street. Several policemen who were present about the corners of the opera house attempted to keep the frightened people back. One man was pushed over the gallery, but saved himself by catching the railing. No one was seriously hurt. Reports from various parts of the city state that sleepers were awakened by the swaying of beds and rattling of windows.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis dispatch: A slight shock of earthquake was felt here at 8:55 o'clock to-night, but so slight that only a few people and those in elevated buildings felt it. No damage was done. The shock did not appear to cause the swaying motion noticed in the earthquake of two years since, but was of a tremendous, quivering motion. A large piece of the cornice of the Denison hotel was dislodged from the Walsh street front, and in its descent came near striking a passer-by. Many guests of the house rushed from their rooms in alarm and similar scenes were witnessed in a number of other buildings. The fire watchman on duty in the city hall had a very narrow escape from a fall of more than 200 feet, found his domicile swaying in such an alarming manner that he concluded to seek safety at a point nearer the earth. No damage has yet been reported, except the falling of the pieces of the Denison house cornice. The Journal's special indicates that the shock was general throughout the city.

MEMPHIS.

Memphis dispatch: A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here at 8:56 to-night. Its motion was from north to south and it lasted fully ten seconds. It had a rapid, oscillating movement. Great consternation was felt. Many who were within their offices and residences fled into the street. Numbers who had retired for the session rushed out of their dwellings, not waiting to dress themselves. Guests at the Peabody hotel hurried down stairs, thinking the building was falling. It was the same all over the city and many women went into hysterics. It was the severest shock ever experienced in this section of the country.

TWO SHOCKS AT ZANESVILLE.

Zanesville dispatch: The two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here at about 9:30 to-night. Chandeliers swung back and forward and dishes rattled, scaring the people into almost a panic. A meeting of the Patriotic Sons of America was unceremoniously adjourned, while people in the hotels ran in the halls in terror. A telephonic message from Lancaster this evening says that the shock threw down a chimney, but as yet no damage has been reported in this vicinity.

ST. JACOB KNOCKS ST. PATRICK.

An English Decision in Favor of an American Trade-Mark.

London dispatch: In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, London, Vice-Chancellor Bacon has given his decision in favor of the Charles A. Vogelger Company of Baltimore, Md., in the action brought by that house against H. Churchill & Company of Brisbane, Queensland. The case, which has been in progress here since September, 1884, grew out of an attempt of Churchill & Company to register a trade-mark containing the words St. Patrick's Oil in connection with a medicinal preparation. This was promptly opposed by the Vogelger Company, who, while admitting that the term and device which were sought to be registered by the Australian firm were not identical with those of the well-known St. Jacobs Oil trade-marks, contended, however, that sufficient similarity existed between the term St. Patrick's, applied by Churchill & Company, and St. Jacobs, as used by the Vogelger Company, to cause confusion in the minds of the public and had to be refused registration. A support of this position they submitted an overwhelming amount of evidence from English, American and Australian sources with the result stated. Under the decision of the court Churchill & Company cannot register their mark and must pay costs of the case. This is the second trade-mark suit won by the Vogelger Company in England within three months.

A RAPID RISE.

Washington special: An unusual occurrence in departments here is the extraordinary and rapid rise of a young colored man who entered the secretary's office in the interior department as a messenger some years ago, and yesterday reached a third-class clerkship at \$1,200 per annum. The young fellow, whose name is Wm. H. Gaines, was formerly a waiter and porter in the employ of James Wormley. The latter took a great interest in Gaines and through his influence with public men succeeded in getting him a messengership in the interior department. The young man was zealous and studious and applied himself to learning the use of a type writer so well that he was made copyist at \$900 a year. From this position he has just been promoted to a \$1,200 clerkship.

TERRIFIC RACES AT BLAIR.

The races at Blair were unusually fine. The purses were good and attendance liberal.