# THE OREGON SCOUT.

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UNION, - - - OREGON.


### GRAIN IN THE NORTHWEST.

Minneapolis special: The receipts of wheat are now very heavy from first hands in Dakota, but, considering the big yield, light in Minnesota. The number of cars on side track in Minneapolis increased from 350 Friday to 557 to-day. Receipts here have grown from about 125 cars a day a week ago to 398 cars to-day. Still Duluth is ahead with 500 cars to-day, and an average of some 300 cars a day all of last week. The reason of the large receipts in Duluth are partially because the Duluth receipts are in larger proportion from Dakota than the Minneapolis receipts, while Minneapolis gets the larger proportion of the Minnesota crop. In addition prices have been relatively higher in Duluth. The situation was similar a year ago, Duluth leading off early with a heavy movement, with Minneapolis coming on the home stretch. Cargill Brothers, who operate a line of 45 houses on the Manitoba, road say that five houses out of 45 on their line is full and closed. At one station 65,000 bushels have been received already, while the total receipts at the same station last year was only 125,000 bushels. Over half a million bushels have been marketed at the company's elevators already on this crop. A. B. Robbins of the Northwestern Elevator company reports their elevators full and working from hand to mouth to make room for arriving grain. The Manitoba company is reported short of cars and unable to handle the wheat furnished, and grain men are anticipating a continued scarcity of handling facilities. It is said that Minnesota wheat is held and that nearly all receipts up to the present time have been Dakota. A prominent commission man yesterday bought about fifty cars for outside parties, understood to be Milwaukee millers, and it is claimed that the dissatisfaction with the transit arrangement, has made a twenty-five cent rate from James river points to Milwaukee and Chicago, against twenty-three for Minneapolis.

### A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Sioux City special: The sad intelligence reached here to-day of the death of Dr. B. A. Guyton, jr., at Lebanon, O. The deceased has long been a leading physician of this city, and has a wide reputation throughout the northwest for skill and success in his profession. For a year past he has been an invalid, and a short time ago he went east, hoping to benefit his health thereby, but instead the fatal disease gained on him, with the result already indicated.

### A STRANGE ERUPTION.

An Oakland, Ill., special says: Yesterday the citizens of Bowdrie township, north of this city, were started by a noise like an explosion of a steam boiler. On examination it was found to have been caused by an eruption on the farm of Christian Lunkenback. That gentleman stated to-day that when the noise occurred a cloud of smoke and dust was thrown sixty feet in the air, in which were bits of materials, stumps, trees, roots and stones and a deep hole was left in the earth which has not been explored.

## TWO EMINENT FRENCHMEN.

### Lamartine, the Poet, and Berlioz, the Composer.

A Paris correspondent of *The New Orleans Times-Democrat* writes: The year 1869 should be marked with black stone by Frenchmen. It saw the death of two of their great countrymen, Lamartine, the sweet poet, so soon forgotten, and Berlioz, the French Beethoven, whose posthumous glorification has at last atoned in some measure for the cruel neglect which killed him. The war of 1870 and the horrors of the commune following so quickly after drove all thought of both out of men's minds here for a time. Like the death of Dumas, their loss was swallowed up in the tremendous calamities which robbed France of two provinces, drained her coffers of five milliards, destroyed her proudest monuments, and claimed to have crushed her out of the comity of nations. But with the revival of prosperity France found leisure to mourn her illustrious children. Berlioz, who had never in his lifetime been listened to in Paris, was tardily proclaimed a genius, and, strange to say, became as popular as Auber Lamartine had well nigh exhausted popularity before he died. To quote the melancholy phrase attributed to him, "he had outlived his immortality." The new generation had neither time nor taste for sentiment. "L'Assommoir" had usurped the place once held by "Jocelyn," and the regret felt for the second French poet of the century came far more from the head than the heart. Still, it was felt that something must be done to perpetuate the memory of the man who had so long been an idol. His works had begun to molder on the shelf. All the more need, then, to erect a statue.

For different reasons it was resolved that Berlioz should have his statue also. The worm-eaten subscription lists opened in 1869 were dragged from their pigeon-holes. Fresh subscriptions were invited. And the other day, in the presence of several thousand people, a monument not unworthy of one of the most musical of singers was unveiled, at Passy—close to the modest chalet in which the poet laid him down to his last sleep seventeen years ago—weary, sick, and despairing. Very shortly Berlioz will have his turn. He has his pedestal reserved for him in the Place Montmarte, within a stone's throw of the hotel inhabited by Emile Zola and close to what was the studio of Edouard Manet.

There is something very suggestive in the juxtaposition of these names. How France has changed since Berlioz wrote his "Romeo and Juliet," and Lamartine dimmed the eyes of his romantic countrywomen with his "Raphael" and the "Meditations." Another swing of the pendulum, may be, will bring a return to romanticism. Other Lamartines may arise, singing sweet songs—half sensuous, half sad—to delight us. But truly that day looks as though it were very distant still. Even Pierre Loti is too sentimental for this generation of prose and pruriency. Balzac himself is fast losing his hold on the stage, and within the week I have read several sneers—they would not long ago have been accounted blasphemy—at the author of the "Comedie Humaine." There is no time to lose if Balzac is to have a statue.

### A Thrifty Family.

The Beecher family is a thrifty one. Mr. Beecher is under salary to his congregation. Meanwhile he is lecturing abroad under the Pond management. Meanwhile, also, he is preaching on Sunday and his sermons are being published in the Brooklyn *Magazine*, and he receives a royalty for the publication. Meanwhile, still further, Mrs. Beecher is writing letters about the trip for the same magazine and she comes in for her share of pin-money.

"What do you do with all the money you make?" Mr. Beecher was once asked.

"Bless me!" he replied, "that's just what I have been asking myself all my life."—*The Hatchet.*

It has been officially announced that the suspicious deaths in New Orleans last week were caused by yellow fever.

### THE SITUATION IMPROVING.

*The People of Charleston Becoming More Pacified and Encouraged.*

Charleston dispatch: The last earthquake shock was experienced here at 11:15 last night, since which time there has been no vibrations. The people are just beginning to pick up courage to come out. Efforts are being made to clear paths through the the streets for the passage of vehicles and pedestrians, and the city once more begins to show some signs of life. For two long days and nights of horror, men, women and children have been camping out in parks and squares. The earthquake swept over the city like a besom of destruction. It is impossible to give any correct estimate of the loss of life and property. For two days and nights the people have done nothing but huddle in the square. Small detached relief parties are going out to dig out the dead from the debris, or succor the wounded. The first systematic effort to get at the facts is now being made. The list of dead recognized and reported this morning foots up to sixteen, and the search has only commenced. The list of wounded will go into the hundreds. About seven-eighths of the houses or public buildings are either damaged or wrecked. The waves from 9:55 Tuesday night have been coming every five or six hours. There have been none now for about twelve hours, and strong hopes are entertained that the horror is about over.

Specials to the News and Courier from points in South Carolina, ranging from the extreme northwest to the sea coast, report several shocks of earthquake and more or less damage to property, but without loss of life so far is known. In Orangeburg the people became so alarmed that many moved to Columbia.

As the details of the calamity in this city are gathered its effects become more and more alarming. It is feared also that much distress will prevail, as by far the larger part of those whose property has been wrecked or seriously damaged belong to the poorer classes. The people are as cheerful as possible under the terrible circumstances, and are trying to restore order out of chaos. The aggregate loss is expected to reach $3,000,000. The wharves, warehouses and business facilities of the city generally are unaffected by the catastrophe, and Charleston is as ready as ever for the transaction of business.

People are gradually taking account of the details of injuries worked by the earthquake and the list of damage to property is starting. A limited section 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 west walls having been thrown down by the violence of the shock, and the buildings of Walker, Evans & Bagswell have also suffered, while heavy granite slabs, which formed the parapet of the News and Courier buildings lie upon the sidewalk leaving the slate roof and a portion of the attic floor exposed. Most of the buildings on the street are more or less damaged by the violence of the earthquake. This 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 hat fallen on the roof of the porch, carrying it away and leaving only the large fluted pillars 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 earth has struck her balance and is now without a tremor. There is excitement in Charleston to day. The people are yet in a daze. They know that they are alive and are too thankful for their escape to consider at all their property losses. In East Bay, Broad and Meeting streets, where the danfage was greatest, the sides of the streets are piled with debris of the wrecked houses, while the fronts are out of fully twenty houses from the roof to the ground floor. The furniture and ornaments remain just as they were before the shock on Tuesday night. Half the brick houses, which comprise over half the houses in the city, have the top story more or less demolished, but those houses that escaped that are perhaps worse off, for it is noticeable that nearly all that escaped having the roof demolished are cracked a little in their front and at the middle window of the middle story, which shows that they are all shaken to their very foundations and loosened in every joist and joint. Certainly not a third of those so shaken can be repaired. They will have to be pulled down and reconstructed from the very cellars. The loss is variously estimated at from $10,000,000 upwards, but no living man can estimate it within $5,000,000. The plan to help the city that is talked about to-night is to get a loan of $10,000,000 from the federal treasury by an act of congress at a nominal interest on the houses reconstructed.

Owing to the unsafe condition of all the houses the people walk in the middle of the streets. All the houses are deserted at nightfall, even one-story frame houses. It will be fully a week before the people recover their nerves and the quiet of mental balance. In the meantime all business and labor is suspended, and people spend their time in knots in the middle of the streets. There were 101 burial permits issued today.

But for all the real destruction, the city has not an air of gloom. The people are the pluckiest ever seen; they surely cannot yet be awakened to the fact that this magnificent city is almost a total wreck. Every park and square in the city to-night is filled with men, women and children, sleeping under tents improvised from counterpanes, quilts, sheets and canvas, stretched upon poles erected at short notice. Everyone is afraid to trust the houses lest another horror should return and envelop them in a mass of debris and plaster and timber. The whole city presents the appearance of a tented field, upon which are resting human beings anxious to know what the next moment may bring forth. It is truly a curious sight that cannot be portrayed in words and yet so great is the elasticity of human nature that all, young and old, seem perfectly contented, not realizing their losses and confident that in some way or another they will be provided for. The first train from Savannah came into the city this afternoon, three hours behind the schedule time. All along the line from Ravince station, twenty-five miles distant, evidence of the terrible disaster is plainly visible. The earth is cracked in numerous places and there are fissures, while not wide, of unknown and unfathomable depth. A bluish-grey, sandy mud of the consistency of paste and evidently forced up from depths far below the surface is to be seen on all sides, while the color of the stagnant water in pools indicates that it oozed up from veins that would have never seen the surface except through some tremendous convulsion of nature. The most singular phenomena is presented on the railroad between the city and Ravinel. This afternoon, only half an hour after the freight train had passed, the road bed was intensely moved, causing the steel rails on the track to be twisted into the shape of the letter "S," delaying the passenger train fully an hour. No doubt this is caused by another sudden tremor of the earth, adding one more to the numerous vibrations that have excited general fear and anxiety during the past four days.

### PERSONAL AND OTHER NOTES.

Millet, the artist, is to have a statue at Cherbourg, his birthplace.

A memorial tablet is to be placed on the house in which Meyerbeer lived in Berlin.

Clark Russell, the spinner of sea yarns, has finished a new novel, "The Golden Hope."

Gerald Massey has a new lecture, "The Man Shakespeare," and is speaking his piece in London.

President Grevy talks by telephone with Paris. M. Pasteur is to be his guest at Montsous-Vaudrey.

W. W. Corcoran, who has been ill since winter, has suffered a turn still worse. He is at the Greenbrier Springs.

Mme. Marie Roze is at Vichy nursing her husband, who is suffering from an overdose of the waters of Royat-les-Bains.

The late William E. Hooper, manufacturer, of Baltimore, left an estate that proves to be worth $3,000,000.

A portrait of Mazeppa has been discovered in a monastry at Kief, and an etching of it has been undertaken by the academician, D. Smitrief Kavkasky.

"Sandy" Trotter, the Edinburgh teacher, whose pupils are scattered over all the world, is just dead. His books on arithmetic made him a name outside of Scotia.

Frederic Harrison writes to London Truth: "The statement that I have been out of health and am about to start for Australia is a silly hoax: I have been perfectly well and have never thought of leaving England. If you will give me the name of the concoctor of this impudent untruth I will prosecute him.

M. de Lesseps when he won at the Panama shareholders' meeting in Paris the other day, was ready to faint from the pain in his side caused by the breaking of a rib when he was returning last spring in a trans-Atlantic steamer from Colon to St. Nazaire; but he never flinched or showed sign of suffering. His wife peeped in anxiously from behind a door at the back of the platform. She is beginning to look careworn, and the anxiety of the boy Mathieu for his father made his face a thing for a picture.

### A BUSINESS WOMAN.

*How Miss Cook Practically Directs the Indian Office.*

Washington special: A tempest in a teapot has been got up over an innocent little newspaper paragraph in the recent trip of the assistant Indian commissioner, General Upshaw, to New York, and the fact that during his absence Miss Minnie Cook, the commissioner's stenographer, was acting Indian commissioner. The New York World, which has a spite against Upshaw, growing out of the Pan-Electric investigation, contained a sarcastic reflection upon him for neglect and carelessness in leaving such an important bureau as the Indian office to the charge of a woman clerk. Aside from the ridiculousness of the World in persecuting Upshaw, and Upshaw himself in replying to such an absurd act, the funny thing is that this Miss Cook is the best informed person about the whole Indian office. She has been in office thirteen years; is a woman of remarkable balance of mind and particularly noticeable executive ability. She is a good shorthand writer, a good correspondent and has all the details and the most minute information pertaining to Indian matters at her instant command. I have been told by Indian agents, Indian inspectors and by a great number of Indian missionaries of one denomination and another that but for Miss Cook the constant change of commissioners, the inroads of the Indian Ring and the vaccilating policy of the government toward the Indians, would long ago have demoralized the whole office. The lady sits quietly at her desk and has for years practically been Indian commissioner, directing and advising upon all matters of the office with wonderful discretion and success. Miss Cook's example is an excellent argument for woman's rights in the business world.

### A SHORT YIELD OF CORN.

The Chicago Farmers' Review in this week's issue prints the following crop summary:

The frost which prevailed throughout a portion of the corn belt during one night of the last week causes very little damage to growing corn. Reports indicate that while the drouth and continued hot weather seriously injured the general prospects of corn, it also accelerated the ripening of grain, and in sections of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota a portion of the crop has sufficiently matured to be beyond a danger from the frosts. Reports indicate that, as a whole, the corn crop will be out of the way of frost within fifteen days, if not attacked prior to then, and a large proportion of the crop cannot be seriously menaced even now.

The general prospects for the output of corn show no marked improvement. The tenor of the reports from all the states except Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota continue to predicate a short crop. In the four states named the prospects continue favorable for a full average yield, while the majority of the counties estimate the yield at from 45 to 65 per cent. Reports from one-half of the counties would indicate a general average of 62 per cent. Reports from one-half of the counties would indicate a general average of 62 per cent. Twenty-six Ohio counties estimate an average of 61 per cent. Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin give promise of about one-half the usual yield.

The reports indicate that the pastures are rapidly drying up, though in portions of Illinois and Iowa late rains have served to renew the grass somewhat. Early planted potatoes are generally good, but the late planted are poor and in many districts a flat failure. Hogs are generally reported healthy with only scattering reports as yet of cholera.

### A BATTLE WITH GREASERS.

TOMBSTONE, ARIZ., Sept. 2.—The wires have been down from this place for twenty-four hours and nothing further is known here of the Indian situation in and about the San Bernardino ranch where General Miles met Geronimo than the seemingly reliable report that the Mexicans demanded Geronimo of the American troops, and that a fight ensued in which five Mexicans were killed and two American soldiers injured.

Geronimo escaped during the melee.

CONFIRMED FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 2.—A special to the *Morning Call* from Tombstone confirms the report that the Mexican troops demanded from the Americans the release of Geronimo, and that when the latter refused a conflict ensued, during which Geronimo escaped.

### THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

*Merchants, Jobbers and Commission Men Satisfied With the Outlook.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—New York merchants, jobbers and commission merchants are generally satisfied with the condition of trade. Business is picking up and shows, in most cases, very decided improvement. Buyers for the fall trade have been and continue numerous and in many kinds of business here men have to be kept very late by the employers to pack up and forward the goods ordered. The long arrays of boxes and cases piled up in front of the business houses down town and awaiting their turn to be carted off give a strong ocular demonstration of the busy season. Inquiries among merchants corroborate the testimony of the mute witnesses. A noted feature is the increase of orders from the south and southwest. They are ordering from there not only large quantities of goods, but are also demanding finer grades.

Dry goods men say the outlook for the fall trade with them is unusually bright. In the way of wholesale transactions the week just closed has been a large one. Merchants from the south and west have nearly finished their fall buying and only a few were left in the city yesterday, their places being taken by merchants from less remote sections. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota are largely represented by the merchants now in the market. Almost without exception merchants are buying freely on account of the bitter outlook in business and firmer prices of goods. The prices for general dry goods are sufficiently firm to inspire confidence.

The wholesale clothing houses report business better than for several years past. The most notable increase in the demand is from the south. Merchants estimate this increase at fully 33⅓ per cent. The demand for clothing in the western states is also reported good.

A boot and shoe house says: "Taking it all around more is doing this season than in any previous time for five years."

The wholesale hide and leather trade reports business brisk at all prices.

The glassware and crockery trade feel very comfortable over the outlook for the fall and winter. There has been no extraordinary demand for goods from any section, but the tendency all over is toward better buying and increased consumption.

In the iron trade the one report is that business is flourishing. Manufacturers are busy and there is a brisk demand and good prices prevail. There is no indication of a big boom, but a big boom is not wanted. When trade is good and the iron men can keep their mills steadily employed up to their limit then they are content. That is the case now. The leading companies report large quantities for next year and at the office of one leading mill director it was stated that nearly or quite all of the steel rail manufacturers locomotive and general machinery builders now have not only enough orders booked to keep them busy all this year, but enough as well to insure business well into 1887. Big orders have been refused within the last week for rails.

"Pig iron trade was never better than now," were the words used by a magnate in that line. The other related industries are reported brisk and remunerative. The iron, steel and metal trades generally are working now in perfect harmony with no cutting of rates. There seems to be enough and more than enough for all to do. Large orders for rails have to go to England to be filled, the railroads here demanding supplies faster than the crowded American mills can turn out the product. Hardware will be cheap and abundant, and the volume of business promises to be quite as good as last year. Prices have reached a level which the dealers claim to be as low as in England, and there is no prospect of a rise. This state of affairs has put a check upon production, and manufactures say they intend to go slow.

The wholesale grocers quote trade better than at this season in a long time.

The tobacco and cigar business holds its own.

One of the most extensive dealers in watches in Maiden Lane said the watch and jewelry trade, which is the first to be affected by hard times and the last to come up, is in better condition than for many years.

Inquiry among leading representatives of business shows a very encouraging state of things

### CLOSE CALL FOR HIS LIFE.

*Prince Alexander's Train Singled Out to be Thrown from the Track.*

LONDON, Sept. 3.—An attempt was made to wreck the train which was conveying Prince Alexander to Sofia. When near Philippopolis the engineer discovered an obstruction on the track and brought the train to a standstill. It was found that five sleepers had been placed across the track.

Prince Alexander when informed of the attempt upon his life showed no sign of fear, maintaining his calm demeanor.

A conflict between the revolutionists and the followers of Prince Alexander was feared at Sofia, but the revolutionary regiments here surrendered unconditionally to-day to Prince Alexander and appealed to him for clemency, and Bulgaria is now tranquil.

Prince Alexander, when he reached Bucharest, on his journey to Sofia, telegraphed to the sultan an assurance of his homage and devotion.

ALEXANDER WELCOMED TO SOFIA.

Prince Alexander arrived in Sofia this morning and he made a triumphal entry into the city, escorted by the municipal authorities of Sofia, who had gone two kilometers outside to await his arrival. Addresses of welcome were presented in the great square in front of the palace. All then proceeded to the cathedral, where a grand te deum mass was celebarated. Artillery salutes were fired at the garrison and the troops were reviewed. The ceremonies were concluded with a reception to the diplomatic representatives.

Prince Alexander has ordered the release of all political prisoners. The ministry has been reconstructed, M. Stambuloff remaining premier. The rejoicing continues unabated throughout Bulgaria.

SUBDUED REJOICING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The *Rev ub' que Francaise*, commenting on the published correspondence between the czar and Prince Alexander, says: "After the czar's reply the house of Battenberg may be considered to have ceased to reign in Bulgaria. That reply also humiliates England, whose lamentations nobody regards. Events in Egypt proved England's incurable egotism. France must arrive at an *entente cordiale* with Russia, both on the Mediterranean and the far east, against the British invasion."

Telegrams received here from Sofia state that the czar's reply to Prince Alexander's letter has produced a profound impression throughout Bulgaria. The dispatches say that the czar's proclaimed hostility has paralyzed the movement in favor of Prince Alexander's return to the throne and encouraged the revolutionists. It is further stated that Prince Alexander's abdication is believed to be imminent.

STILL SEEKING THE CZAR'S FAVOR.

Before leaving Philippopolis Prince Alexander announced his intention of doing his utmost to secure the sympathy and amity of the czar.

The *Vedomost* of Moscow warns Alexander not to delay resigning the crown to the czar.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Count Von Hatzfeldt, the German ambassador, had an interview to-day with Lord Iddesleigh, secretary of foreign affairs.

Secert communications are passing between the powers relative to the restoration of Prince Alexander.

### A STRANGE EPIDEMIC.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) Dispatch: Parrottsville in Cockrell county, is in a wild state of excitement over a strange epidemic which has made its appearance there. The disease, which in every case proves fatal, resembles flux, except that the victims are attacked with severe pains in the head simultaneously with pains in the abdomen. Physicians are unable to cope with the disease, and those stricken with it succumb within a short time. Twenty-seven deaths have occurred within three days.

### REGAINING THEIR EQUILIBRIUM.

*Citizens of the Earthquake City of the South Becoming More Composed.*

Charleston special: Considerable confidence has come to the people to-day. They feel very much better now than they did twenty-four hours ago. The scientists who have been exploring the city and the adjacent country say that the damaging earthquakes are over, although there will be rumbling and tremors at intervals during the next two or three weeks. The citizens have argued in their minds and among themselves that it is unreasonable to suppose that the violent shocks will continue. Thus they have forced upon themselves a determination to be as cool as possible and to look things in the face.

The theory as to the cause of the earthquakes first advanced by those making a study of them here, viz: "That they are the result of a settling process in the earth," has been generally accepted as true, and this has helped to quiet the nervous and console the timid hearts and minds. Very few even of the most devout people, outside of the superstitious, believe that there is any divine wrath or work in the quakes. Thus have they come to be philosophers, to think before they run, when the shocks come. There were some more slight shocks to-day, but they were unnoticed. In fact, the public here has concluded that the shocks are to be felt as a natural consequence of that experience on last Tuesday night, and that "there is no use to get excited about a mere matter of routine," as one citizen very coolly put it. The threatened rain did not materialize in anything like a damaging quantity to-day. It sprinkled for a short time this morning and the sun shone in scorching rays.

This afternoon the streets were so hot that they almost burned one's feet, and only those who had business in the open air exposed themselves to old Sol's rays. The "tented fields" made in the parks were as well occupied as at any time since the visitation by the earthquakes. In many instances the campers and refugees have made their shelter as secure as possible and intend living in them till their houses are permanently repaired or rebuilt. Old carpets, bedding, canvas, rubber coats and every conceivable material to exclude the sun and rain by day and the dew by night is employed, making the camps, indeed, variegated. Nearly all of the iron and composition roofing on the buildings in some portions of the city was destroyed by the earthquake, and a large portion torn off by falling pieces of chimneys, etc. The colored folks have appropriated this material and are living beneath canopies and tents made of it.

At the city hall to-night it was stated that since sunset this morning over 3,000 people have been given transportation out of the city. The railroad companies in the south and in portions of the north, have either sent pass books in blank or notified the relief committee that its orders will be honored for free transportation. Through the Danville syndicate passes are issued as far north as Baltimore, while many go to Atlanta, Nashville, etc. The members of the committee say that the best solution of the question of assisting the destitute sufferers is found in sending them out of the city. Quite a number of persons who can help themselves or are of too trifling merit apply for assistance. But assistance is not often refused when requested in the form of railroad courtesy. The same class of imposition is encountered in the issuance of orders for rations. The line is drawn, and discrimination is made when it may be advisable to get rid of the imposter by sending him or her out of the city. When a strong, able-bodied man applies for aid for himself, he is asked why he does not go to work, as there is plenty for laborers, clearing away the debris, at from $1.75 to $2 a day. The present reply is: "I am afraid to go to work; I am afraid of quakes."

A reporter was told by a member of the relief committee, this afternoon, that there are 10,000 negroes in the city who claim that they are too much frightened to work. The committee is growing impatient at this exhibition of weakness, and are suspicious of much feigning by indolence. The city hall and the adjacent streets have been filled with destitute sufferers to-day, and many linger about the place to-night.

### HE KILLED HIS WIFE.

*A Woman Shot, Being Mistaken for a Burglar.*

Word comes from Carlinville, Ill., of a terrible tragedy which occurred there on the 5th at the residence of J. B. Willoughby. Two burglars entered the room of Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby and while searching the room they awakened Willoughby. Both thieves immediately attacked him and struck him over the head with a revolver. He seized the revolver and succeeded in wrenching it away. The room was pitch dark, and in the struggle Mrs. Willoughby was knocked down and beaten. Her screams almost maddened her husband, and as soon as he secured the revolver he turned it in the direction he supposed the burglars were standing and fired five shots. One of the men dropped, but immediately arose and both jumped through a window and made their escape. The husband then lighted a lamp and was horrified to discover the body of his wife lying on the floor with a stream of blood flowing from her left side. Her white night garments were saturated with her life blood and the room looked more like a slaughter house than anything else. A physician was called and pronounced Mrs. Willoughby's wound fatal. She was accidentally shot by her husband while he was firing at burglars. The bullet passed through her body, and death will result. One of the burglars was shot as he left a bloody trail for some distance Neither has been arrested.

### PUNISHING THE SAVAGES.

The steamer Mardoa, which arrived at San Francisco on the 4th from Sidney, Australia, brought news of the arrival there of the German war-ship Albatross from among the Hibridss islands, where she had been for the purpose of punishing the natives for the murder of German subjects at the island of Leneur. A crowd of armed natives, who had gathered on the beach, were fired into and a hundred or more killed. The village of Tombolonga, on the island of Pentacost, was then bombarded and many more natives were killed.

When a landing was effected at the latter place portions of human bodies were found, but most of the bodies had apparently been carried away. On both islands all the native villages that were found were burned. On Leneur a man named Klein and on Pentacost a man of the German schooner Apolu had been murdered by the natives. Before the Albatross returned to Sydney she is reported to have proceeded to the Caroline islands and hauled down the German flags flying there.

### GERONIMO CAPITULATES.

Nogales (Ariz.) dispatch: Information has reached here that Lieut. Clark arrived at Calabasas last night with the intelligence from Gen. Miles that while the latter was marching side by side with Capt. Lawton, Geronimo came up saying that the Indians were out of provisions and ammunition, were faint and hungry and would give up their arms and surrender unconditionally.

### VICTIMS OF A NEW HORROR.

*Charleston Again Shaken and Its Citizens Fleeing for Their Lives.*

Charleston special of the 3rd: At one minute to 11 o'clock to-night another terrific earthquake shock passed over the city. Consternation again prevails. People camping in the public squares are singing and praying.

Not many eyes closed in restless sleep during the darkness last night. Arrivals on the late trains retired to the hotels with trembling, or sat upon chairs upon the sidewalks, ready to flee upon the slightest noise. There has been a busy time to-day, the populace working to clear off the ruins and to ascertain the condition, and with the work some confidence has returned. A very few people slept indoors last night. To-night half of them will be in the houses. Those who found their homes staunch enough to shelter them safely are indoors. If there was cause for alarm through fear yesterday, there was cause for distress to-day. Investigation has revealed the fact that the first reports of the destruction were not exaggerated. The buildings of Charleston, taken as a mass, are wrecked. Only a few of the new and modern brick, and the most substantial wooden ones, are left for habitation.

Great cracks mark the walls. Scarcely a sound piece of plate-glass can be found in the city. Many of them have holes in the centre, as if penetrated by a musket ball. In some portions of the city, particularly about the battery, where the most damage was sustained, scarcely a chimney can be found. On the handsome residence streets nearly all of the brick houses are covered with stucco and are marked to resemble stone. The wrenching process of the earthquake peeled off the stucco and heaped it upon the sidewalks, spread it over the shade trees and carried it through the air in every part of the city. In some instances whole roofs were dumped into the streets. In parts of the city all the railways at this time are blockaded by roofs. One of the most convincing proofs of the supernatural power of the shock can be seen at the marble works. Firm granite monuments and marble, too, some of them two feet thick and not a dozen feet high, were broken in twain and are in atoms on the ground. The older brick buildings were constructed of a very inferior material. It seems that the bricks were so rough and small as to make the stucco surface highly desirable, and instead of locking or lapping them as is done, especially in the north, they were laid in even rows, furnishing no interlocking or bracing power. Quite a large number of the business houses stand in canopy shape to-night. The end walls have fallen, leaving the roofs suspended over the side walls. These of course will have to be condemned by a commission of the city council and ordered taken down.

For a while to-day it was believed that a request would have to be made to the governor to convene the legislature in special session for the purpose of giving the city council sufficient authority to condemn dangerous buildings, but later it was determined that sufficient authority was already contained in the statutes. Pressure will be brought to bear on the officers to condemn the buildings, to spare as many as can be saved by repairs. Merchants inform the correspondent that but few of the buildings condemned will be replaced by new ones. There will be many repairs, however. It is proposed to link the walls together with bolts, and, as many of the buildings have but two stories, and very few with more than three, the fractured walls can be made to stand, provided this is the last of the earthquake.

Distressing scenes have been witnessed all along the railroads leading into Charleston during the last twenty-four hours. Many of the best-to-do citizens were in the north at the time of the shocks, spending the heated term. Being unable to receive any definite information in regard as to the extent of the loss of either life or property, they started on their return. At every stop of the train they rushed pell-mell into the telegraph offices, called for or sent messages, and gave the people along the way a tinge of the excitement. They could learn nothing. Telegrams were blanketed up in the offices here and were not delivered and in many instances the messages were not sent. As the returning citizens neared Charleston they learned less and less of the true condition of affairs and their suspense became agonizing. They could not sleep and paced the floors of the coaches, wringing their hands and evincing painful alarm. Even the outgoing passengers who were hailed by those incoming could give no accurate or useful information. Only the most courageous of the citizens returned to the city. Many stopped at suburban places and unsatisfactory communication by telephone or telegraph. Up to to-day it was with difficulty that the railroads could run trains into the city, owing to the fact that employes, and especially the colored ones, feared to enter the city.

THE LATEST SHOCK.

Washington special: At 11:03 o'clock a heavy shock of earthquake was reported simultaneously from Columbia, S. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Charleston reports it the heaviest experience since Tuesday night. Occupants of buildings are again pouring into the streets of Charleston, the printers leaving newspaper offices and the Southern Telegraph company's operators leaving work, fearing that the building they are in, which is badly shattered, may fall on them. Telegraphic communication with Charleston is again cut off.

### SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Some of the national banks have been very tardy in forwarding reports of their condition, in response to the calls made by the comptroller of the currency, and it appears that for a long time past the penalty of $100 a day for such default has not been imposed. Some of the habitual delinquents among the banks are again behind hand on the call made for August 27, and the comptroller has decided to impose the penalty in a sufficient number of cases to establish a precedent, and on future calls the banks will be notified of the strict enforcement of the law and the penalties in case of neglect.

Secretary Lamar has gone to New England for a vacation of several weeks. While away he will prepare the address which he is to deliver at the unveiling of the monument to John C. Calhoun, at Charleston, S. C., next November.

Secretary Bayard still sticks to his desk at the state department, and will probably not start on his vacation for several weeks. He will then go to Saratoga Springs. By waiting until late in the season, when the crowd of fashionables have left the springs, the secretary hopes to enjoy the waters there, which have always been beneficial to him, just as well as earlier in the season, and obtain what he especially needs—rest and recuperation.

Thomas C. Mann of Louisiana has been appointed to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico. John Day of South Carolina to be consul to the United States at Tuxpan. Charles H. Simonton of Charleston, S. C., to be United States district judge for the district of South Carolina.