

THE OREGON SCOUT.

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THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN.

Preparing for the Centennial of the Promulgation of the Constitution.

Philadelphia dispatch: As a result of the movement upon the part of the chief magistrates of the thirteen original states seven governors of as many commonwealths met here to-day to arrange for a fitting observance of the centennial anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution of the United States. New Hampshire, Massachusetts and North Carolina were not represented, but probably will be by to-morrow. The following governors were present: Patterson of Pennsylvania, Lee of Virginia, Lloyd of Maryland, Stockley of Delaware, Wetmore of Rhode Island, McDaniel of Georgia, and Shephard of South Carolina. New York was represented by Lieutenant-Governor Jones, New Jersey by a committee of the state legislature, and Connecticut by ex-Governor Bigelow.

At the Continental Hotel Governor Patterson delivered a brief address of welcome. There were present also many other distinguished visitors from various states and a citizens committee.

After Governor Patterson's speech the party divided into pairs and marched down Chestnut street to the old state house. Here the party halted in the room where the Declaration of Independence was signed and standing under a canopy of red, white and blue, they listened to an address of welcome by Mayor Smith.

Carpenter hall, the old hall where, in 1874 the first colonial congress met, eleven provinces being represented, was the next place visited. At this place also a meeting was held. The governors ranged themselves around a large table near the center of the hall. Richard K. Letts, one of the oldest members of the Carpenters Company of the City and County of Philadelphia, welcomed the visitors and briefly reviewed the history of the commonwealth meeting place. Hampton L. Carson then delivered an oration.

The business meeting of the governors was called to order by Governor Patterson. Governor Lee of Virginia was invited to take the chair. Carson was elected secretary. Letters were read by the governors of North Carolina, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, regretting their inability to be present, and assuring the governors that they were in sympathy with the movement. Colonel J. E. Peyton, who originated the idea of the celebration, and who has charge of the arrangements was invited to take the stand to make any suggestions which might have occurred to him. The colonel, in reply, said that it would be a good idea to have every state in the union represented at the celebration next September by a regiment of soldiers. It seemed to him that the young men in the various states would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to participate in the celebration. On motion of Governor Patterson the organization was also met. September by a regiment of soldiers. It seemed to him that the young men in the various states would gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to participate in the celebration. On motion of Governor Patterson the organization was also met.

Another director said that the company is completely wrecked. There is no money to its credit, and several drafts have already been protested.

Mr. Bartholomew is president of the Schuyler Electric Light company. The secretary of the company said that the company was sound. The employees were paid yesterday, the regular pay-day, and received only 40 per cent of their wages. Mr. Bartholomew is president of the Washington Library, a trust of considerable magnitude, but Mr. Trumbull to-night and he had no reason to believe that anything was wrong in the management of the funds.

A prominent director of the Charter Oak company said to a reporter to-night that the gentleman who audited the accounts of the company had known for some time that Mr. Bartholomew was in debt in large amounts. Charles Willard, secretary of the company, on being informed of this statement said that he did not for a moment believe that there was a collusion between the auditor and the missing president.

"Bartholomew," he continued, "was recognized by all the officers and stockholders as the financial backbone of the company. I hear, but I do not know personally, that when the annual examination of the company's accounts was made any shortage would be explained by Bartholomew. In this way he said that he had placed money in the bank in his own name to protect it from attachment, but that it was at the service of the company at any time. As for myself I know nothing about the finances of the company."

Mr. Bartholomew is a prominent Episcopalian. His outstanding personal paper is estimated at \$1,000,000. He is now in Montreal.

OLD CHARTER OAK WRECKED.

President Bartholomew of this Great Insurance Company a Heavy Debtor.

Hartford (Conn.) special: George M. Bartholomew of this city, president of the Charter Oak Insurance company of Hartford, is a defaulter in the sum of \$127,000. Of this sum \$105,000 is in actual cash and \$22,000 in paper, since the re-organization of the Charter Oak in 1878 Mr. Bartholomew has had sole charge of the affairs of the company, never being obliged to make any report to the directors. Last Saturday he informed the directors that owing to the embezzlement of Thomas Plunkett, in the Hartford Silk company, and other concerns in which he was interested, he was unable to meet his obligations to the Charter Oak. He placed the amount at \$150,000.

The directors asked for his resignation and it was given Monday. The directors discovered two notes, amounting to \$22,000, which he had discounted and the proceeds of which he had used. Mr. Bartholomew left that afternoon for New York, and has not been heard from since, though it is said that his family has learned that he is in Canada.

An application for receivers for the Charter Oak company was made this morning, and Judge Payson late this afternoon, appointed Messrs. Brooks and Steadman as senior and junior receivers respectively. The assets of the company, it is thought, will with proper management realize \$1,500,000. The property is located in eleven states and varies greatly in value. It was known that Bartholomew was affected by Plunkett's operations, but it was believed that he would pull through and have a large surplus. The announcement of his downfall creates a great sensation. He is connected with many large institutions and is endorser of a great deal of paper. He had lived here about fifty years and was one of the leading business men of the city. Yesterday he resigned the presidency of the Holyoke Water Power company of Holyoke. He is heavily connected with the Florida Construction company. He is a heavy investor for the Hartford Silk company and the Union Manufacturing company. So far as can be learned \$300,000 of the Hartford Silk paper, \$200,000 of the Union company paper, \$200,000 of the Schuyler Electric Light company paper, a considerable amount of Charter Oak and some Holyoke Water Power company paper had come to light.

This paper turns up in many different sections of the country (in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, Holyoke, New Haven, New London and other places. A director of the Charter Oak company said this evening that the first intimation he had of the terrible state of the company's finances was at Saturday's meeting. Mr. Bartholomew then said that he had sufficient capital to meet all his obligations. He gave no explanation as to what he had done with the money. He claimed to have been promised aid from Cyrus W. Field and other New York capitalists. He went to New York ostensibly to see them and has not been heard of since.

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CONCERNING THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

A Statement of Its Disposal—As to Placer, Puncunio—The Star Service.

Washington dispatch: A statement on the disposal of the public lands for the fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1886, has been prepared by Commissioner Sparks. It shows the total number of entries to have been 227,474, embracing an area of 20,991,967 acres, for which was received 712,767. The following table shows by states the area disposed of and the amount received:

Name of State.	No. of Acres.	Amount.
Alabama.....	226,628	\$70,582
Arkansas.....	277,281	65,202
Kansas.....	534,829	70,866
California.....	343,873	7,232,859
Colorado.....	1,282,974	526,286
Dakota.....	3,075,985	1,477,399
Florida.....	231,799	147,764
Idaho.....	272,019	109,904
Iowa.....	1,437	3,498
Louisiana.....	5,630,829	1,310,370
Louisiana.....	142,564	74,566
Michigan.....	109,963	74,911
Minnesota.....	417,732	250,511
Mississippi.....	175,026	52,501
Missouri.....	269,045	58,443
Montana.....	3,115,573	215,576
Nebraska.....	3,511,518	1,190,442
Nevada.....	280,398	75,760
New Mexico.....	202,930	125,930
Oregon.....	504,862	252,546
Utah.....	299,776	69,534
Washington Terr.....	244,825	242,015
Wisconsin.....	237,585	195,445
Wyoming.....	453,572	202,926

Total.....20,991,967 \$7,412,767

The original homestead entries were 61,738, covering an area of 9,145,135 acres. The list of selections made by rail-way companies under the different grants aggregate 2,315,577 acres. The number of timber culture entries made was 34,996, amounting to 5,280,209 acres. In addition to the area above given final proof was made upon 19,356 homestead entries, embracing an area of 2,665,532 acres, and upon final timber culture entries numbering 10,031, covering an area of 141,694 acres. In these tables are not included the disposal of Indian lands, amounting to 15,360 acres, an area of 1,130,000 acres from which were received \$1,697,729.

Commissioner Coleman, of the department of agriculture, has been notified that pleuro-pneumonia has again broken out in Illinois, and he has dispatched Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, to Chicago to inquire into the disease, to examine and report to the department whether the reported disease is really pleuro-pneumonia. If it is, the commissioner says that he will take the most decisive steps that the law permits to thoroughly stamp it out. The governor of Illinois, however, has not yet accepted the conditions proposed by the commissioner to the governors of the states for the suppression of the disease, and this will be necessary before government action will be taken toward stamping out the disease.

Since the letter about envelopes has been placed upon a table at the different post-offices, about a month, over 2,000,000 have been disposed of, New York alone taking over 400,000. All the indications point to their becoming popular and, in a measure, substituting for the old envelopes.

Advance figures from the report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott show that the cost of the star service for the year ending June 30, 1885, was \$5,114,804. The cost of the same service for the year ending June 30, 1886, was \$5,352,181, a decrease of \$237,323, or of 4.67 per cent. The cost of the steamboat service on June 30, 1885, was \$5,563,092, and on June 30, 1886, \$5,446,410, a decrease of \$116,682, or of 2.1 per cent.

On July 1, 1885, when the net contracts for the year ending June 30, 1885, were \$7,552,660, but by the end of the fiscal year it was reduced to \$5,352,181. The services now going into operation throughout the west, including Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, California, and all territories and Alaska was let at a saving of \$260,000 over the last fiscal year. It is thought, however, that the cost of the railway service, which has been extended as the year closes, will have increased, will show an increase over last year.

PETER B. LEE.

Lincoln special: Peter B. Lee, who has had a national reputation as a tramp printer for twenty-five years and whose death by accident and otherwise has been reported a half dozen times, died suddenly of heart disease, in this city this morning. To-night Typographical union No. 209, numbering about seventy members, escorted his remains to the city hall, where they were taken charge of by J. V. Lee, a brother of the deceased, who lives at Beatrice and will bury him there.

CONKING'S POPULARITY.

The New York correspondent of the *Times-Democrat* of New Orleans, says: "Few have any idea how thoroughly Conking has become identified with New York, or how familiar and popular he has become with the public of the metropolis. No figure is better known on the streets, in the cars or among men generally than the tall, stout, red-headed man of the ex-servitor from Utah, one known as the exemplar of all that was naughty and overbearing. Whether it be that his old reputation did him injustice, or that in his present capacity he has been able to give a new meaning to the word, he picks up acquaintances easily about the courtrooms and law offices, and takes pains to remember them when he meets them. He is a man who is not afraid to be interviewed, and he will tell you his little story, but much for their enjoyment or edification. He is a marvelously good talker on every subject under the sun, except politics. He declares, he knows nothing about and wishes he knew less. There seems to be no reason to doubt the sincerity of his repeated declarations that he is out of politics permanently, but, all the same, there are men who are very much out who would speak sooner at night could they get rid of a fear that some day he will enter public life again. Certain it is that he is becoming a popular idol in New York and vicinity, and that he is acquiring by this a popularity which is not to be despised. He will enable him to everlastingly smash things in the machine department of politics. For the consolation of the men who turn the crank, he has been elected to the office of Conking still insists that "having been ostracized by three successive presidents of the United States," he has had enough of politics, and prefers to avoid for the future all contact with circles of society where men's words are weak as their backbones."

Ladies in Men's Clothing.

The best dressed women are now patronizing men's bootmakers who are they patronize men's tailors. The most wonderful boots in all the world are those sported by the ladies who go to Newmarket. Ladies are to be seen in their men's clothing. They are to be seen in their men's clothing. They are to be seen in their men's clothing.

AN INFAMOUS CRIME.

The Terrible Treatment of a Young Girl From Iowa.

NORWAT, Neb., Sept. 18.—Yesterday J. H. Lloyds, Judge Albert Ferry and Dr. Dinsmore of this city, in company with C. W. Shreve and W. H. Forncrook of White Cloud were hunting on the Indian reservation three and a half miles north of White Cloud and about five miles east of this place. While passing through the woods they heard a noise as of some one groaning in an old dilapidated dugout. On investigating they found a young lady, perhaps 15 years old, handcuffed and chained to a log which formed part of the wall. Near her was a pail of water and some stale bread. Her clothes were nearly torn from her and she was nearly dead from exposure and hunger.

DECEASED BY HER BETROTHED.

With sobs and groans the girl told the following story: About two weeks ago she was enticed from her home in Iowa by a young man to whom she was engaged to be married, and when about ten miles from home she was met by another young man. She thought nothing of this at the time, but she was going to be married. They traveled all night and when morning came they went into the woods and camped. During the day the young lady became suspicious and began to question her lover, who told her not to be uneasy as he would see to her. When night came as they resumed their journey and when morning came cross a river and traveled until about 30 miles when they came to the place where the lady was found, where she stated she had been kept for nearly five weeks.

BRUTALLY MALTREATED.

The poor girl was repeatedly ravished and not a day passed but that the monsters made her submit many times to their brutal passions. She was unable to walk and it was difficult to travel until about 30 miles when they gave her stimulants and such food and nourishment as the hunting party had with them, but finding her unable to travel, sent a runner to White Cloud for assistance.

DRUGGERS AND MERCHANTS AT ONCE TO THE PLACE SUPPLIED WITH THE NECESSARY TONICS AND FOOD.

The girl says her name is Mary Lathrop, and that she is from White Cloud, Neb. She also gave the names of the men who were with her, but the gentlemen who found her will not state them at present as a lynch party has been organized, and it is feared the guilty parties would be on the guard on the subject.

A LYNCH PARTY ORGANIZED.

As soon as the report was spread through the town the greatest excitement prevailed, and a large party was at once formed to go to the place where the girl was found. If the ladies are found Judge Lynch will pass judgment on them.

The lady will be removed to White Cloud as soon as she can be made comfortable and it is to be done that she can be rendered comfortable.

A FAVORABLE SHOWING.

President Adams' Report of the Condition of the Union Pacific Railway.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railway company have received the statement from President C. F. Adams, Jr., of the financial outcome of the business of the road for the six months ending June 30, 1886, as compared with the six months ending at the middle of this year was \$11,608,088.97; expenses of entire system, \$7,944,705.81; taxes, entire system, \$509,060, leaving as the surplus earnings of the entire system, \$3,154,322.26. Besides this the company received from investments outside of the system, \$299,647.01; proceeds of miscellaneous land sales, \$8,164,533; profits on investments, premiums, etc., \$489,606.27; from trustees of Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage, \$643,230. Paid Express company, settlement of old contract, \$111,075.33, making a total income of \$14,704,045.40. The company expended on bonds \$2,599,367.83; discount and interest, premiums, etc., \$64,062.23; sinking fund, repairs, etc., \$1,132,888. The net amount, less the United States requirements of \$225,001, leaves a surplus of \$789,327.88. Instead of a surplus for the first six months of 1885 there was a deficit of \$427,121.52.

Mr. Adams reports that there is an unusual amount of repairing now going on. The company's contracts for steel for the current year cover an aggregate of nearly 60,000 tons, or nearly three times the ordinary annual average, and during the year all iron rails will be removed from the main tracks of the Union Pacific. The only thing during the months of May, June and July for repairs of locomotives, cars, renews of rails, rail fastenings and bridges was in 1884, \$667,434.52; in 1885, \$836,380.91; in 1886, \$1,235,211.66. The liabilities of the company for the six months ending June 30, this year, were \$225,839,559.76, a decrease of \$439,945.53 under the corresponding six months in 1885. The assets for the first half of 1886 are equal to the liabilities. By Dec. 31, 1886, the floating debt will be decreased in full. The investment account in bonds and stocks of other railroad companies, which was in the neighborhood of \$33,000,000 June 30, 1884, will not be less than that amount to the close of the current year. During the year \$510,000 United States 3 per cent bonds had in the market, and the company have been called and redeemed, and the \$510,000 has been applied to the purchase of United States 4 per cent bonds.

DISEASED CATTLE NEAR CHICAGO.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Among Herds in a Illinois County.

Chicago special: There are grave fears that the cattle of the Harvey farm at Ridgeland, near here, have spread pleuro-pneumonia contagiosa. When the disease was discovered there the other day measures were at once taken to confine the disease, and yesterday the usual notice of a quarantine was served on Mr. Harvey.

100,000 STARVING FAMILIES.

An Appeal in Their Behalf to the People of New York.

THE ANTI-SALOON REPUBLICANS.

The Platform of Principles Put Forth at Their Convention.

At the first national convention of the anti-saloon republicans, held in Chicago on the 16th, the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

The anti-saloon republicans, by their representatives in national conference assembled, do declare as follows:

First—That the liquor traffic as it exists to-day in the United States is an enemy of society; a fruitful source of corruption in politics, in behalf of anarchy; a school of crime, and with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

Second—That we declare war against saloons and liquor and hold it to be the supreme duty of the government to adopt such measures as shall restrict its control, its influence and, at the earliest possible moment, extinguish it altogether.

Third—We believe that the national government should absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and in all territories of the United States.

Fourth—We believe that the best practical method of dealing with the liquor traffic, in the several states, is to let the people decide whether they shall prohibit by the submission of constitutional amendments, and, until such amendments are adopted, by the passage of local option laws.

Fifth—That inasmuch as the saloon business creates a special burden of taxation upon the people to support the courts, jails, and almshouses; therefore a large annual tax should be levied upon the saloons so long as they continue to exist, and that they should be made responsible for all the public and private injury resulting from the traffic.

Sixth—That the republican party, wherever and whenever in power, should faithfully enforce whatever ordinances, statutes or constitutional amendments may be enacted for the restriction or the suppression of the liquor traffic.

Seventh—That we approve the action of congress, and of those states that have done so, in providing for teaching the physiological effects of intoxicants in our public schools, and that we earnestly recommend to every state legislature the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the thorough teaching of such effects to our children.

Eighth—We demand that the republican party, to which we belong, and whose welfare we cherish, shall take a firm and decided stand as a friend of the homes and of the children of the saloons in its policy and these measures. We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to cause the party to take such a stand, and we call upon temperance men and all friends of humanity, of whatever party or name, to join with us in securing these objects, and in support of the republican party so far as it shall adopt them.

The resolutions were received with great applause, but upon being taken up seriatim the radical prohibition element made a determined effort to kill the fifth section, which provides for a high saloon tax. Warm speeches were made on either side, but finally the section, as originally framed, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Gen. Conway, of Brooklyn, made an equally earnest effort to amend the section so as to pledge the republican party to support the constitutional prohibitory amendment, but this was also voted down and the platform as presented was adopted with six dissenting votes. It was now within an hour of the time when the liquor was required for the night meeting, and after the passage of various votes of thanks, the convention, amid considerable confusion, adjourned sine die.

Opinions to-night among the delegates as to the results accomplished differ widely. The rampant prohibition element contended that the adoption of the tax plank has, by recognizing the saloon element as a taxable commodity, vitiated the whole work which the convention was called to accomplish; while the conservative section takes the ground that the convention has secured equality before the law, and that an issue which it will be forced to meet, and that it had taken the ground which will bring the third party back into the republican ranks.

SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The present administration has entered upon a most vigorous policy of hunting down the hidden mountain stills and bringing to justice the men who defend the internal revenue by avoiding the tax on whisky. The forthcoming report of the commissioner of internal revenue will show that double the number of illicit distilleries have been destroyed during the past year as compared with the previous twelve months. The number of gallons of distilled whisky upon which tax was collected in 1885 was 1,693,327 greater than in 1884 and at a less cost.

SOME MANUFACTURERS OF oleomargarine have protested to the treasury department against the construction placed by the internal revenue bureau on the second section of the act regulating the manufacture of that compound. The law imposes on "oleomargarine, neutral, and other articles of like nature," a tax of the same amount as is imposed on oleomargarine. It appears that there are a number of firms engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine whose business is to purchase and combine the various ingredients into the marketable article, and if the component materials are subject to a tax, as has been held by the revenue bureau, the result will be to compel these manufacturers to pay a double tax, as they are also required by law to place stamps on the finished article when compounded.

It was a foregone conclusion that a lynch mob would follow and an extra strong guard was placed about the jail last night to prevent it if possible. The prisoner confessed his guilt in the Brinson case and this morning he was sent to St. Louis to be lodged in jail there as a better precaution against lynch law. As he was being taken across the country guarded by officers they were met by a band of fifty masked and well armed men three miles from St. Louis, who, having obtained possession of the prisoner, hanged him to a tree near the scene of his crime and riddled his body with bullets.

CONGRESSIONAL RETURNS.

Washington special: Up to this time the reports from the 325 congressional districts indicate that not over one-half the members of the present house of representatives will be re-elected this fall. The figures at the two congressional campaign committee headquarters show that the ratio of returned members will be even less than one-half. Secretary McPherson of the republican committee, thinks there will be a very great transformation in the next house. The changes are nearly all confined to the districts which have been represented without change for from one to three terms. Nearly all of the old members—those who have been in the house from eight to twenty years—will be re-elected. In fact, not over half a dozen of the older members will be kept at home. The east and south will retain most of their members. In the central, western and northern states the changes will be almost universal.

IT IS PRETTY DRY TIMES WHEN THE RAILROAD MAGNATE IS UNABLE TO WATER HIS STOCK—BOSTON FRANCHISE.

It is pretty dry times when the railroad magnate is unable to water his stock—BOSTON FRANCHISE.

PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.

President Cleveland is steadily gaining in weight.

Miss Minnie Palmer cared nothing for the Belfast riots. She held the stage all the same and did a rushing business.

Mrs. Alice D. Lee Plongeon, wife of the Yucatan explorer, has led an eventful and stirring life. She is an accomplished lady and a graceful writer.

Eugenie, the once leader of European fashion, loves the Isle of Wight, but she likes to be near the widowed empress of India, who is her devoted friend.

Mme. Albani is to appear in one of Wagner's operas in Paris, and the French are too partial to the diva to express their dislike to the great German master.

Of the \$61,000 which Sarah Barnard's company "took in" at Rio, \$20,000 fell to Sarah, and she was fairly entitled to it. But for her the receipts would have been six.

The Rev. George O. Barnes, the mountain evangelist of Kentucky, says that he has made his trip around the world with his wife, son and two daughters entirely on faith.

Miss Grider writes that Americans are the rage in London, but that they are regarded more as curiosities than as friends. It serves Americans right. They should encourage home industry.

At the singing school of Mme. Desiree Artot in Berlin six pupils have been offered engagements in opera at Paris, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Berlin and New York. A good teacher is half the battle.

Josh Billings' monument, a huge oblong block, on which are carved the names "Henry Wilson Shaw" and "Josh Billings," will presently be placed over the quaint philosopher's grave at Lanesborough.

Sunset Cox will leave Havre for New York on the steamship La Champanne, Oct. 2. He is coming home on a vacation and will improve the opportunity to look after his election to congress from the Ninth district.

Miss Ida Howgate, daughter of the famous emulating captain, has recently distinguished herself in a civil service examination. The captain is an able man, if he is a defaulter, so she comes by her talent legitimately.

DISASTROUS BLOW IN ILLINOIS.

From Fifteen to Twenty Houses Wrecked, but Nobody Killed.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 10.—The scene of Saturday night's cyclone in this city was visited yesterday by fully 10,000 people. It is a remarkable fact that although 15 or 20 houses were completely demolished and scattered by the terrific wind, yet not a single person was fatally hurt. Everybody seemed to be aware of the approach of the cyclone some minutes before it struck the city and secured their safety by fleeing to their cellars. The cyclone came from the southwest straight up Des Plaines river. The constant flashes of lightning lit up the sky so that the funnel shaped monster could be plainly seen as it came whirling toward the city with a roar like 100 locomotives blowing off steam. As it reached the city it turned east on Monroe street, demolishing houses, barns and out-houses. The air was filled with boards, limbs of trees, sections of roofs and pieces of heavy timber. The bridge on Monroe street was picked up bodily and deposited almost intact two blocks away. A heavy granite obelisk to Mr. Rutledge was blown 250 feet. The residences of the Schlim brothers, John Day, H. Brown, Jerry Buckley, Patrick Daly, Peter Daly, William Barrett, John Maher and William Hinds were scattered to the winds. Pieces of some of these houses were carried a quarter of a mile. A large number of houses were more or less moved from their foundations and wrecked out of shape. The house of Peter Daly, on Chicago street, was turned upside down. The roof now rests on the ground and the front door high up in the air. Telegraph poles were twisted off like pipestems, the streets being blocked with a mass of tangled wires. Along Fourth avenue great holes were scooped out of the hard gravel road. Eye witnesses state that these holes were made by balls of electricity or fire, which bounded along the ground. The horse and buggy of Deputy Sheriff Ward was pitched in front of his house when the cyclone came, and when it had passed the horse and buggy had disappeared. No trace has yet been found. The damage to the property in the city is estimated at \$5,000.

A NEGRO BRUTE HANGED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 17.—Three weeks ago, during the absence of her husband, Mrs. Thomas Willis was assaulted in her house in Rogers on the Central railroad, by a negro. She defended herself with a gun, which she used as a club, but was on the point of being overpowered by the negro when a colored girl armed with an axe rushed to her assistance, dealing the assailant several blows on the head, and the two women, after a desperate struggle put the negro to flight.

Tuesday afternoon Edward Faye saw a negro who answered the description of Mrs. Willis' assailant, and he was arrested and sent to Milling for safe keeping. On his arrival at the depot there he was recognized by a colored man, Brinson, as the negro who had outraged his sister, aged 11 years, near Milling a year ago. The girl was sent for, and, on seeing the negro, identified him and fell in a fainting fit.

It was a foregone conclusion that a lynch mob would follow and an extra strong guard was placed about the jail last night to prevent it if possible. The prisoner confessed his guilt in the Brinson case and this morning he was sent to St. Louis to be lodged in jail there as a better precaution against lynch law. As he was being taken across the country guarded by officers they were met by a band of fifty masked and well armed men three miles from St. Louis, who, having obtained possession of the prisoner, hanged him to a tree near the scene of his crime and riddled his body with bullets.

CONGRESSIONAL RETURNS.

Washington special: Up to this time the reports from the 325 congressional districts indicate that not over one-half the members of the present house of representatives will be re-elected this fall. The figures at the two congressional campaign committee headquarters show that the ratio of returned members will be even less than one-half. Secretary McPherson of the republican committee, thinks there will be a very great transformation in the next house. The changes are nearly all confined to the districts which have been represented without change for from one to three terms. Nearly all of the old members—those who have been in the house from eight to twenty years—will be re-elected. In fact, not over half a dozen of the older members will be kept at home. The east and south will retain most of their members. In the central, western and northern states the changes will be almost universal.

IT IS PRETTY DRY TIMES WHEN THE RAILROAD MAGNATE IS UNABLE TO WATER HIS STOCK—BOSTON FRANCHISE.

It is pretty dry times when the railroad magnate is unable to water his stock—BOSTON FRANCHISE.