

### 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 high in the air. Finding this plan useless the terrified people then attempted to fill up the huge aperture through which this terrible geyser was spouting its deluge. Fifteen carloads of stone were emptied into 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 Northwestern railroad was called upon for assistance and instantly sent a large gang of men to the rescue. The bridge guard 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 forced by it were washing the channel it had made deeper and wider, while the barrier 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 land water spot apparently drawing its supply from these wells.

The mayor of Belle Plaine in his last extremity 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 flow of water. Engineer W. E. Morgan, of Chicago, to whom the matter was referred, at once started out to find an engineer who would supply the demand, and succeeded in inducing Engineer Morgan to undertake the mission. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Artingstall, of Chicago, have proceeded, and are expected to arrive in a day or two. The situation is most alarming, and it is believed that the city is in jeopardy.

### SOME WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Cadet Taylor, chief clerk of the government printing office, has resigned, and Mr. Rounds, public printer, has appointed Gilbert Benedict, of New York. The latter is a brother of Mr. Benedict, whom the president has selected to succeed Mr. Rounds, and he is expected to assume the duties of his new place at once. The new public printer will relieve Mr. Rounds on the 15th of September.

The "black list" of creditors and debtors of the government, which has just been published in response to a resolution of the house, adopted last January, is an interesting volume. It was compiled by R. A. Fish, assistant treasurer of the United States, and consumed the best part of six months in its preparation. The book shows that there is owing to the government \$25,809,194.40, divided among the following bureaus: Treasury disbursements, \$12,877,965.53; customs service, \$4,093,987.46; internal revenue, \$3,800,339.89; diplomatic service, \$1,104,641.72; sales of public lands, \$1,814,342.01; interior department, \$603,914.54; judiciary, \$486,257.50; captured and abandoned property, \$527,655.77. Much of this indebtedness results from embezzlements, defalcations and disputed accounts. These debts run from a few dollars up to millions. The largest amounts charged up against any one man is the sum of \$1,205,035.60 charged up against Samuel Swartout, who was collector of customs at New York under Van Buren in 1838.

High officials of the state department decline to make any statement about the Sedgwick incident. Official dispatches have been received, however, from the City of Mexico, the nature of which renders it impossible to keep the matter a secret. The scandal is of much moment and its details are being whispered about in the department corridors.

**A DYNAMITE VERDICT.**  
Chicago dispatch: The Journal this afternoon prints a long interview with the condemned anarchist, Parsons. The day after the Haymarket meeting, Parsons said, he left the city for Elgin and from there went to Waukesha. Concerning the verdict he said it was a trial by the newspapers. When asked how the newspaper criticisms could have affected the jurors, he said: "Our conviction did not depend entirely upon the jury, but on the judge, witnesses and counsel, and even the bailiffs who summoned the jurors, and the very spectators, who with excited countenances crowded the court room and the pathway of the jury through the street. No judge on earth, however upright, could be unaffected by the howl of the newspapers. No witness on earth could keep it from inspiring and coloring his evidence."

Continuing, Parsons said the verdict was a dynamite verdict, and that dynamite was used by striking dry goods clerks in New York city, and striking miners in Hocking Valley and Beverly, Mo., used it, as also did the car strikers at St. Louis. Parsons wound up by declaring he expected a reversal of the verdict by the supreme court.

### RELIEF FOR CHARLESTON.

Washington dispatch: An application was received at the treasury this morning from the mayor of Wilmington, N. C., for the transportation of a relief committee from Wilmington to Charleston. The revenue cutter Colfax was immediately placed at the disposal of the committee. Gen. Drum, acting in the absence of the governor, has directed that the revenue cutter be sent to Charleston to shelter the homeless people, and, as railroad communication is interrupted, the revenue cutter will transport tents to the distressed city.

A wife should be like roast lamb—tender, sweet, nicely dressed, plenty of fixing, but without sauce.—Exchange.

### 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 Albright'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 and Ohio Telephone 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 by telegraph 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 distance before the occurrence every housetop in the city was thronged with excited men and women, relating their experience. In two of the largest newspaper offices the printers became panic-stricken and 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.

The officers and reporters in the police headquarters made a stampede from the shaky building into the street, as the building was expected to collapse for several years. At all the hotels was more or less fright and confusion, but no casualties. The mayor, he said of the great shocks, though a panic was narrowly averted at Houck's. All the clocks in the Western Union office stopped at 8:54 standard time.

### 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 structure was about to fall. The Denison house corner, and 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 were present, and the police ways and 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 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 tremulous, quivering nature, and a large piece of the cornice of the Denison house was dislodged from the Washburn 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 works which were being exploded in the city at that time were within their offices and residences fled into the street. Numbers who had retired, feeling the sensation, 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 as 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 into the halls terror-stricken. A telephone message from Lancaster this evening says that the shock threw down a chimney, but as yet no damage has been reported in this vicinity.

### 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 typewriter so thoroughly that he was made copyist at \$900 a year. From this position he has just been promoted to a \$1,200 clerkship.

### AN IOWA VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

Belle Plaine special: Last week an artesian well was completed on the flat near the depot. This morning the well not being piped, commenced spouting great volumes of sand, mud and rock with water. At this hour (9 a. m.) the hole is nearly as large round as a hoghead. The well is situated in the middle of a street and the flood of sand and mud has covered the sidewalk, and is rapidly filling the doorways and sweeping over the lawns and lawns. A crater has been formed around the place from which the water flows several feet high. Great alarm prevails among the residents, who fear that the entire lower part of the city will be undermined.

### THE FINANCES OF UNCLE SAM.

#### Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the Month of August.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The following is the statement of the public debt on September 1:

Interest bearing bonds at 4½ per cent. ....	230,000,000.00
Bonds at 3 per cent. ....	737,769,500.00
Bonds at 3 per cent. ....	134,432,150.00
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent. ....	159,950.00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. ....	14,000,000.00
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent. ....	64,623,513.00
<b>Principal .....</b>	<b>\$1,301,015,112.00</b>
Interest .....	10,801,645.72
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$1,311,816,757.72</b>
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity principal .....	4,773,225.36
Interest .....	194,922.97
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,968,148.33</b>

Debt bearing no interest (old demand) and legal tender notes ..... 346,733,331.00 || Certificates of deposit ..... | 11,435,000.00 |
Gold certificates .....	77,698,347.00
Silver certificates .....	80,021,760.00
Fractional currency, less 88-375/64, estimated as lost or destroyed .....	6,933,702.52

**Principal .....** **\$51,607,200.52** || Total debt—principal ..... | 1,737,395,537.78 |
Interest .....	10,996,568.09
**Total .....**	**\$1,748,392,105.87**
Less cash items, including the reduction of the debt .....	193,687,964.70
Less reserve fund for redemption of United States notes .....	100,000,000.00
**Total .....**	**\$234,687,964.70**

Total debt less available cash items ..... \$1,513,704,141.17 || Net cash in the treasury ..... | 70,327,561.34 |
Debt less cash in the treasury .....	\$1,443,376,579.83
September 1, 1885 .....	\$1,378,176,580.53
Debt less cash in the treasury .....	\$1,380,087,279.55

Decrease of debt during the month ..... 1,310,699.02 || Cash in the treasury available for reduction of public debt: |  |
Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding .....	77,698,347.00
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding .....	80,021,760.00
United States notes in circulation .....	11,195,000.00
Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid .....	5,769,933.95
Fractional currency .....	3,633.75
**Total .....**	**28,270,633.00**

Certificates held as cash ..... 27,566,991.95 || Minor coin ..... | 322,641.85 |
**Total .....**	**27,889,633.80**
Net cash balance on hand .....	75,754,472.00
Net cash in the treasury as shown by the treasurer's general account .....	\$74,270,651.74

### Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1.—The following is a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for August:

	Aug. 1885.	Aug. 1886.
Receipts .....	\$20,771,576.50	\$17,289,418.53
Customs .....	9,007,934.83	9,071,083.39
Miscellaneous .....	1,725,830.96	1,703,758.84
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$22,499,332.29</b>	<b>\$20,041,360.95</b>
Expenditures .....	\$20,771,576.50	\$17,289,418.53
Ordinary .....	\$19,581,586.11	\$10,784,371.68
Pensions .....	7,775,033.37	10,077,355.05
Interest .....	1,559,347.55	2,980,198.71
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$28,908,867.03</b>	<b>\$23,842,525.44</b>

### 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. Vogeler 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 Vogeler Company, who, while admitting that the term and device which was sought to be registered by the Australian firm were in no respect identical to the well-known St. Jacobs Oil trade-marks, contended, however, that sufficient similarity existed between the term St. Patrick's, as applied by Churchill & Company, and St. Jacobs, as used by the Vogeler Company, to cause confusion in the minds of the public and lead to purchasers being deceived. In 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 the costs of the case. This is the second trade-mark suit won by the Vogeler Company in England within three months.

### WHY THE SALOON MEN MET.

St. Louis dispatch: The Haddock coroner'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 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 there is a connection between this meeting 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 Waltering 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. There is beginning to be considerable public talk against District Attorney Marsh, who, it is claimed, is not trying to prevent the arrest of the guilty parties to the awful crime, is doing little or nothing to hasten their apprehension and arrest. The reason given is political.

"Mamma," said Bobby, "I have eaten my cake all up, and Charles hasn't touched his yet. Won't you make him share with me so as to teach him to be generous?"—Judge.

### 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 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 since 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 known. In Orangeburg, S. C., the building of most 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.

Without a doubt, the most property 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 impassable roadway of debris meets the eye. The buildings of that section are in various stages of destruction, a portion of the south and west walls having been thrown down by the violence of the shock, and the buildings of Walker, Evans & Bagnwell have also suffered, while heavy granite slabs, which formed the parapet of the Neva Courier building lie upon the pavement. The upper edge of the wall has been torn down, and that of the north wall has fallen on the roof of the porch, carrying it away and leaving only the large fluted pillars standing. The city hall apparently escaped serious damage, but is badly cracked on the east wall and the corner of the 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. 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 damage 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 topstories 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 joint 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 cellar. The loss is variously estimated to run from \$10,000,000 upwards, but a 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 unusual quietude in 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 business and industry are at a standstill. The streets are full of knots in the middle of the streets. There were 101 burial permits issued to-day. But for all the real destruction, the city has not an air of gloom. The people are the luckiest ever seen; they surely cannot yet be said to have got over the shock. St. Michael's city is almost a total wreck. Even 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 Ravine 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 a few unknown and unfathomable depths. 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 for the earthquake. A crater was also formed in a convulsion of nature. The most singular phenomena is presented on the railroad between the city and Ravine. This afternoon, only half an hour after the freight train had passed, the road bed was intensely

### 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.

### MURDEROUS MIKE MOONEY.

#### A Convict in the Illinois Penitentiary Makes a Murderous Assault.

Joliet (Ill.) dispatch: Mike Mooney, the prison Jumbo, created a whirl of excitement in one of the prison yards this afternoon, by making a murderous assault upon a foreman, named George Burroughs. The desperado and murderer has been watched very closely by the prison officials since his return to prison on a life term for murdering his cell mate, John Anderson. But Mooney seemed to attend closely to his work until to-day, when he was reprimanded by the foreman for not keeping up the fires in the annealing furnace. It was Mooney's duty to stoke the furnaces with a long iron poker and keep the wired hot. When spoken to by Burroughs the desperado quickly drew his poker from the furnace and attempted to drive the point of the hot iron into the body of the foreman. Burroughs saw his danger just in time to ward off the blow, and springing to one side he fled down the shop for his life, with "Glant" Mooney and his toasting-fork in close pursuit. Burroughs sprang through the side door out of the devilish convict's reach. Mooney attempted to follow but Officer Pettit, the shop guard, made a grab for the stoking iron and succeeded in wrenching it from the desperado's hands. Mooney then turned upon the guard and struck him several blows on the head with his fist. Superintendent Paulson came up behind Mooney and attempted to pinion his arms, but Mooney whirled around and threw Paulson half way across the shop. Burroughs then hit Mooney with his fist and knocked him down, but the desperado was up again in an instant, glaring about with some weapon with which he might strike a death blow.

By this time the convicts in the shop were in a fever of excitement. Half a dozen of them made a rush for Mooney. A burly negro convict picked up a stick of wood, with which he dealt Mooney a fearful blow on the head, but it did not stagger him. The two convicts then clinched and fell, the negro being on top, with his hand clenched about Mooney's throat. It was all the guard and foreman could do to keep back the other convicts, who were cheering with Mooney, and if they had been allowed to reach him they would undoubtedly have taken his life, as the convicts in the wire mill most thoroughly detest Mooney for the brutal murder of his inoffensive cell mate, Anderson.

The negro came pretty near ending Mooney's career by choking him, but the officers pulled the negro off and took Mooney to the solitary, where he was thrust into a cell. Before reaching there he was loud in his threats against the life of Burroughs if he ever got an opportunity for killing him. It is to be regretted that Burroughs was not armed with some weapon, so that he might have laid the desperado out. It is thought Mooney is justly desperate enough now, since his return to prison on a life term, to not care a snap of his fingers for his own miserable existence, and that, sooner or later, he will kill some one else at the prison, or lose his life in the attempt.

### 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 Douglas, Gage, Otoe and Richardson counties, Nebraska, the outlook is far less than the usual 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 Saok counties give promise of less than half the usual yield. In Illinois a general improvement is reported, 10 per cent is rated, but the general average for the state remains low. In Du Page, Greene, Henry, Madison, Stephenson and Whiteside counties the average ranges from 40 to 50 per cent. In Bond, Cass, Cole, Crawford, Christian, Fulton, Kanawha, Lake, Macoupin, Pulaski, Shelby, Stark and Washburn 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 Randall and Wayne counties the average is 40 per cent. In Fayette, Jasper, Tama, Crawford, Mitchell and Winneshiek 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 50 per cent. The average does not promise one-half of an average yield. In Dakota the yield of wheat is averaging from 12 to 18 bushels and the grain is grading. In Minnesota the yield of wheat ranges from eight to twenty-four bushels, ruling very irregularly. 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 pasture. Unless relief by rain comes shortly, stock will go into winter quarters in poor condition.

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

### 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 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 Commissioner Atkins was away, said that he was necessarily absent for a few days 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.

### 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 wrecking 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 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 blocked by roofs of the new and modern brick, and the most substantial wooden ones, are left for habitation. 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 covered with a few inferior materials. It seems that the bricks were so rough and small as to make the stucco surface highly desirable, and instead of lapping them as is done, especially in the north, they were laid in even rows, furnishing no interlocking or lapping device. 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 is 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 charter. 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 limit the height of buildings to 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 to the extent of the loss of either life or property, they started on their return at the railway stop of the train they rushed pell-mell into the telegraph offices, called for 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 anxiety. 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. (The latter report is the nearest experience since Tuesday night.) Outposts 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 in the city office, may fall on them. Telegraphic communication with Charleston is again cut off.

### 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 Indian office in the whole Indian year; 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 commissioners, the inroads of the Indian Ring and the vacillating policy of the government toward the Indians, would long ago have demoralized the whole office. The lady sits quietly at