

ing the running of candidates for Congress in all the Georgia districts.

HELENA, M. T., 9.—Meager particulars are received of another slaughter of horse thieves in the Musselshell region, a hundred and fifty miles north-east of here last week by cowboys. While in pursuit of stolen horses, a log house was discovered in the timber on the mountain side. It was secretly watched a day or two, during which time several small parties of men came and went, some by day, others by night, having in their possession horses evidently stolen. It becoming evident that it was the horsethieves rendezvous, the cowboys congregated, and last Monday night crawled up close to the house and attacked 14 horse thieves about the premises at the time. Nine were killed and five escaped. The cabin was set fire to and burned. No particulars are yet received of the fight of Gravelle Stuart's cowboys with a band of thieves at the mouth of the Musselshell, though the fight must have occurred several days ago. The locality is over 200 miles from Helena, with no telegraphic communication. There was never a period in the history of this or any other Territory when so much horse thieving was going on. The citizens are determined to effectually stop it. Fully 50 thieves have been hanged or shot in the past month.

TOMBSTONE, 9.—About 70 members of the miners' union, who are on a strike, attacked the Grand Central mine to-day, and a hundred shots were exchanged. Nobody was hurt. The attacking party were repulsed. No arrests were made.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—The grand jury have indicted Emi Kennedy, president, and Charles Swesey, manager of the People's Railway Company, on a charge of conspiring and inducing E. J. Elliott & Co. to invest \$11,000 in the stock of an illegal company. Swesey was arrested; Kennedy is missing.

NEW YORK, 9.—Adolph Neilsen, Theo. Goetzel and Ambrose Watts were arrested last night for posting Socialistic proclamations, and fined \$5 each to-day. Justus Schwab, a Communist, paid the fines.

GALVESTON, 9.—The *News* Arlington, Texas, special: The most atrocious murder ever known in the history of Tarrant County, was committed this morning at 4 o'clock, by R. A. Lindsey, the victims being his stepfather, James A. Wright and stepmother, Fanny Wright, who were at the time in bed, Fanny occupying an apartment with her sister. Lindsey for a cause not definitely known, entered the house, inspired by a murderous frenzy, made his way to Wright's room and shot and killed him. The noise aroused Fannie, who arose in bed, but before she could gain the floor Lindsey shot her through the brain. The other sister fled shrieking from the room followed by bullets from Lindsey's pistol, fortunately without effect. Lindsey escaped to the woods. The latest accounts say he is at large though closely pursued. Wright was one of the most prominent citizens of the county. John Lindsey, a brother of the fugitive, has been arrested as an accomplice to prevent giving assistance to the fugitive.

NEW YORK, 10.—About 2.05 o'clock this afternoon residents in this vicinity were startled by a severe shock of earthquake lasting about ten seconds. At this hour, 6.05, particulars are received at the Western Union office showing that the shock was widespread. The first reports were received from the following points: The Atlantic Highlands near Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Philadelphia, New Haven, Boston, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Spring Lake, Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard and Portland Maine. At the last point it was slight. Reports were also received from many of the sub-offices about New York. Reports as to its duration are diverse, but the average seems to be about ten seconds. The operator at Providence was vaguely questioned as to whether he had heard or seen anything unusual, and he promptly replied that he had his hand on the steam pipe and that it had trembled violently. He had been looking up and down the street to discover the team which up to the time of inquiry he had supposed was passing. The question made him suspicious of an earthquake; this suspicion was promptly confirmed by various people rushing into the streets and office, asking for an explanation. At 2.15 o'clock Atlantic Highlands experienced a second shock, but less violent than the first. At Philadelphia the scaffolding on some new buildings, going up on Sixth and Reed streets, was shaken violently and some bricks and board were shaken off and fell to the street below.

The most severe shock was reported from Seabright, N. Y., where the depot was shifted to one side, shaking up the contents and alarming its inmates. At 2.40 p.m. an effectual effort was made to raise Long Branch which had been in communication up to the time of the shock. The operator had just reported the shock together with the fact that the jars of the battery had been overturned when it gave out. At Hartford a bareheaded man rushed frantically to the telegraph office holding in his hand a newspaper which he had been reading. He said he had been rocked violently and that the plastering on the ceiling above him had been cracked and in some places had dropped to the floor. In Brooklyn the streets were alive with people, who had come out to ascertain the cause of the rocking and to gossip about it. One cool headed observer upon the first perceptible moment took out his stop watch and

timed the duration of the earthquake. He said the shock began as near as he could tell at 2.06, 50. He said the shock lasted just ten seconds, and that in quieting down it took nearly 50 seconds more. Off hand guessing varied from five seconds to two seconds, according to the observer's fright and his judgment of time. At Menlo Park and Trenton the shock was timed at 2.05, while at more southern points it was felt at 2.10. Exaggerated reports come in from various points. From Trenton it was reported that the water in the river was lashed into foam. Passengers arrived from Trenton soon after, however, who said the story was absurd and said the water was placid and muddy as usual. The telegraph manager at Coney Island promptly asked for particulars of the "explosion," supposing that some refining powder mill or dynamite factory had blown up. A few minutes later, however, the fact became known there that the whole Island had been roughly shaken by vibrations and that the guests and visitors were very greatly alarmed, the fright in some cases amounting to a panic. Neither Cape May nor Atlantic City noticed any unusual motion, and so far as early reports are concerned, Philadelphia was the southern limit of the shock. At Cleveland, the shock was plainly but slightly felt in the main local telegraph office. The hundred people present felt a serious movement of the floor of the seventh story, but there was no electrical disturbance.

The primary impression which the inmates of a house in New York had was that the building was about to fall and the people ran into the streets only to discover other people rushing out as amazed as themselves. Then, as there was no evidence of a catastrophe the people returned to their homes realizing that there had been an earthquake. As a rule, the people remained in front of their houses apparently trying to get at some solution of their fears and watching the faces and manners of others. The women and children as they regained some degree of confidence returned to their houses, while the men remained in groups in the streets discussing the occurrence, so unexpected and so startling. An earthquake is a thing so unlooked for in this part of the world that its cause and the history of the most terrible ones become topics of paramount interest. Above all the people were concerned in trying to find out from those they talked with whether a second and perhaps subsequent shocks were likely to follow. At the observatory of the United States Signal Service, the time of the earthquake and its duration were noted. Assistant observers Hellman and Merring were at the time in the office and about 200 feet above the level of the street.

The first intimation of the earthquake was a low rumbling sound like the mutterings of distant thunder. This was immediately followed by a shock, like that of violent explosion, which caused the building to quiver although it did not shake perceptibly. This rattling continued about eight seconds and was accompanied by rumbling sounds which gradually died away. The first shock was felt about 11 minutes past 2. The effect of the jar was much more perceptible in houses of light structure. In many instances it being reported that a clearly defined rocking movement was felt, and the dishes in pantries were shaken from the shelves, thus far, however, no damage of any kind is reported. While the shock was felt strongly in dwellings, persons traveling in the elevated roads did not know of the occurrence, until the were told it by people getting in at the stations, and the shock felt on the elevated stations was slight compared with that on the ground below.

It appears the shock was entirely imperceptible on the water. Immediately after the shock had been felt at the police central office, considerable confusion was occasioned and the impression at first prevailed that a violent explosion had occurred in the neighborhood; a little investigation, however, led Acting Superintendent Sanders to the conclusion that the cause of the disturbance was a real earthquake. He at once sent out a general dispatch to all the precincts, asking for information in regard to the shock in the city. Answers soon began to pour in, and the operators were kept busy for hours writing out reports from the different captains. It appears that the shock was felt with about the same intensity all over the city, although it produced more alarm in the thickly settled tenement districts on the east side. A telegram from the Yonkers police said the shock had been felt there also. The greatest excitement prevailed in the Jewish and Bohemian quarters in east side houses, which are mostly high and tightly constructed.

These tall tenements were violently shaken, and the inmates rushed out to the street carrying with them whatever of their household effects they could move. Children screaming with fright were borne out by their parents who were hardly less panic-stricken, and the population was soon gathered in the centre of the streets. In Ludlow Street between Hester and Canal, the panic was at its height. Streets were swarming with people, men, women and children huddled together, evidently thinking their last hour had arrived, and expecting every moment to see the walls of their dwellings fall upon them. Women were shrieking and children bawling while the men were either swearing or praying. This was kept up for nearly

half an hour, when the commotion finally subsided and the police persuaded the people to return to their houses. Similar scenes were witnessed in Mulberry, Jersey and Mott Streets, where the Italians have their colonies. The fright, however, was not so intense, and after a little time their loud shouts and wild gesticulations ceased. A few minutes after the shock a gray haired man rushed into the Madison Street police station and stated that several houses in Monroe Street had tumbled down. Ambulances were called and a reserve force sent out by the sergeant. On arriving at the place indicated, they found the street in front of a large tenement was crowded with an excited throng of people, but there was no indication of any accident. The panic was caused by an excited man who rushed out in the street shouting "The house is falling." Many incidents of similar character are reported in the tenement house district, but as far as can be ascertained no damage was done. In many houses door bells were set jangling, and the cause was the subject of much speculation, especially among the ignorant classes, and it was some time before many understood the real nature of the occurrence.

In Central Park the first shock was more severe than in the surrounding region. There were crowds on the Mall who were at once thrown into a panic by the rumbling in the ground which was distinctly heard. Animals were frightened by the shock and many of them trembled as if in fear and many laid perfectly still for some time after it occurred. Operator Hoffman was thrown from his chair, but was not hurt. Globes of lamps in his office were cracked. The ceiling in the Tenth Precinct station house was badly cracked and the frame house at 147 Lewis Street was cracked in several places and one of the women who lived in the house became unconscious from fright.

NEW YORK, 11.—The street car on Avenue B was lifted from the track several times, and several houses are reported thrown down. At the drug store on 99th St. and 10th Avenue, several bottles were thrown from the shelves.

Policemen on the Brooklyn bridge report that the shock was distinctly felt, and the great towers at either end oscillated visibly, while the bridge itself rocked. The shock of earthquake was felt generally along the river fronts, and the piers were shaken as if by heavily loaded trucks passing over them. At the iron boat pier, structure of masonry, the shock was so violent that the ticket takers rushed from the office to ascertain the cause.

Late afternoon boats brought back crowds from Coney Island, where the shock seemed much more violent than in the city.

The piazzas and dining rooms of the great hotels were filled when a rumbling noise was heard followed by rocking of the ground which made the windows rattle and shook the dishes and wine glasses from the tables. There was a general rush for the open air, and for some time great excitement prevailed. At New Piers there was a similar shock, and even the chairs rattled about. There was a general rush towards the main entrances, people being under the impression that the structure was giving way. As the shocks did not recur, apprehensions on this score were soon allayed.

In Brooklyn the earthquake was felt very generally throughout the city. Along the river front and in the eastern districts the shock appears to have been heavier and of longer duration. Everywhere the people abandoned their houses, some in terror, others to learn of the calamity that had befallen the neighborhood.

At Green Point, people started upon the run for the immense oil works on the shore of Newton Creek, thinking an explosion had occurred there, while all the fire companies harnessed their engines to respond to the alarm which they thought would soon follow.

The sensation experienced on board the receiving ship *Vermont* in Brooklyn Navy Yard was similar to that felt when a broadside is discharged from a ship at some distance. According to the story of one of the sailors, there was distinctly felt a jar, which was noticed by all on board.

Persons traveling in street cars felt the vibration and in many instances the wheels of the cars seemed to leave the track, producing the same effect as when they pass over a loose switch. The bell of the Presbyterian Church in Green Point swayed back and forth and rang several times loud enough to be heard by all people living in the neighborhood.

Among other evidences of its violence in Brooklyn may be mentioned the stopping of clocks and throwing down of a high pile of bricks, the swinging of lamps and pictures and the like. Many Sunday Schools were in session at the time, and the teachers had, in some instances, great difficulty in allaying the terror of the children and preventing a panic.

From reports received from Long Island, it appears that the earthquake visited that region with greater severity than this city. Along the Atlantic coast of the Island the shock was very violent and the vibrations seemed to increase in power as they traveled eastward. In Jamaica the vibrations lasted ten seconds and chimneys in several houses toppled over. No serious damage however is reported from any place.

of the ground was distinctly felt and the shaking of houses perceptible.

The 250 guests at the Long Beach Hotel ran from the dining room to the beach and refused to return to the building for some time for fear of a recurrence of the shock. The amount of alarm by the earthquake was simply astounding and was the theme of conversation far into the night. While the preachers in many of the Churches discoursed upon the subject:

People prayed who never prayed before, And those who always prayed now prayed the more.

Pious Catholic women took their beads and recited a pater noster and Ave while men of the faith made the sign of the cross. Everybody confessed being possessed of very peculiar feelings during and immediately after the shock and few there were who envied the position of the occupants of ten story flats. There were many thanksgivings at Vesper services, that the present visitation was not more severe and prayers offered that the recurrence of earthquake may not be attended by more serious disaster.

Reports from many parts of this State, Conn., New Jersey and Penna., show that the shock was felt about as in this city and was amended with no grover damage than the tumbling of chimneys or rattling of dishes, though some of the women at different points are said to have fainted from fright.

Philadelphia, 10.—A special to the press from Macunsi says: The shock of earthquake was felt there this afternoon. The German Reform Church building, in which services were going on, was shaken and rocked till a panic ensued and the congregation fled. After the shock the services were resumed although the congregation was much frightened.

Baltimore, 10.—Residents on the hills and highlands surrounding the city report a slight shock of earthquake shortly after 2 o'clock. In the city it was not perceptible. Reports from Rockville, Montgomery County, Mechanicstown and Frederick report a slight shock felt.

Philadelphia, 10.—For the first time since January 8, 1817, a very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt in Philadelphia at nine minutes after two this afternoon. It was of about ten seconds duration and the undulation apparently extended from northeast to southwest, increasing in intensity with each second and subsided gradually. Slim buildings were severely shaken, rickety chimneys toppled over on roofs and bricks tumbled down upon pavements. In all parts of the city plaster fell from ceilings, of houses, chinaware rattled in closets, door bells began ringing, glasses clinked a lively tune upon sideboards, and clocks were set to running down. In some instances people were prostrated upon the floors of their dwellings and nervous people were frightened to such an extent that many thought the destruction of the world was at hand. Everywhere the populace became excited. Every house in the city was affected more or less, their occupants running into the streets thinking a terrible explosion had taken place. A few moments later three-fourths of the entire population were in the streets. Everywhere men, women and children congregated upon the sidewalks and street corners and eagerly discussed the affair. This was more noticeable in the thickly populated districts of Kensington and southward. Gradually the impression that an earthquake had occurred grew upon the citizens and each inquired of his neighbor if he had felt the shock. Many timid people were so alarmed they hesitated to enter their houses and did not do so until assured by their stronger minded neighbors that a repetition of the remarkable event was unlikely. In a short time after the occurrence people flocked from all parts of the city to Chestnut Street, and they gathered around the different newspaper and telegraph offices to ascertain the news from other parts of the city and surrounding places. The shipping experienced a shock. Large ships loading petroleum in the Schuylkill River, snapped their hawsers and were only prevented going ashore by the united efforts of their crews. Several large steamers were thrown strongly against the wharves in the lower section of the city, and crews thrown out of their bunks. Huge waves backed up by the rising tide overflowed many wharves and considerable property was flooded thereby. In several instances where persons were watching the river from the docks they found themselves suddenly overtaken by huge waves and thoroughly soaked.

Boston, 10.—No less than six distinct shocks of earthquake were felt in this section this afternoon. Prof. Pickering, of Harvard Observatory says he first noticed a tremendous movement of the earth, followed by a swaying of buildings and creaking of timbers. The shock was first noticed about 2.07 15 p.m. continuing about ten seconds. He has no record of any previous shocks. They became so short as to make it impossible to compute accurately their extent or duration. Shocks were plainly felt throughout the city, very clearly defined in the outlying districts. The occupants of second story tenements felt the shock more plainly than those on ground floors.

NEW YORK, 11.—The Wall Street Bank closed its doors this morning owing to irregularities of its cashier. It will remain closed until all matters are investigated. The president is Thomas W. Evans, cashier John P.

Dickinson. The bank is situated at 15 Broad Street, and it is a State bank. When the last annual statement was issued Sept. 18, 1888, the figures were: Paid up capital, \$500,000; surplus, \$65,197; undivided profits, \$47,736.

C. F. Timson and C. H. Osborne, directors of the Wall Street Bank on Saturday night and Sunday made a thorough examination and decided in justice to all parties not to open the institution this morning. The result of their examination is as follows: Deposits, \$1,250,000; call loan, \$1,110,000; good business paper, \$350,000; cash, \$185,000. Cashier J. P. Dickinson has been lending money too freely, on insufficient margins. It is estimated the loss will be about \$200,000. The bank was debtor at the clearing house \$28,000 this morning which has been paid. It is estimated that depositors will be paid in full and part of the capital stock will remain.

St. Johns, N. B., 11.—The barquentine *Bell* arrived this morning. The captain reports he passed the *Lydian* *Monarch* yesterday noon off the Bay of Bulls, 19 miles south of here again disabled.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—Earl Granville, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has instructed Sir John Lumley, British Minister to Italy, to thank Italy for the support she gave the British proposals in the recent Egyptian conference. England, he says, highly appreciates the attitude maintained by Italy in the conference. It indicates friendship for England and enlightened solicitude for the prosperity of Egypt.

Thursday next has been fixed as the date for the prorogation of Parliament.

In the Lords, Granville stated that negotiations with Mexico for a new treaty of commerce would soon be resumed.

SEBASTOPOL, 7.—A severe hurricane and rainstorm visited this section to-day. Twelve persons were killed and an immense amount of damage done to property.

Vienna, 7.—There was a violent hailstorm to-day at the Linz, Grein and Kirchlag districts. Many persons were injured, and a large number of buildings were washed away.

BERLIN, 7.—Bismarck has instructed Count Von Munster, German Ambassador to England, to ask Earl Granville, British foreign secretary, what measures England intends to take for the payment of the Alexandria indemnity; also to urge early and energetic action to punish the outrages inflicted by English fishermen in the North sea on German fishing sloops. The German press continues to attack the English policy in the Egyptian conference, and Prime Minister Ferry's overtures to European powers for a joint representation with England in the payment of the indemnities. The North German *Gazette* reproaches the English press for its persistent efforts to excite France against Germany. The paper says: "Recent events have sharpened public opinion in Germany to the drift of the English policy, and are dissolving the belief in the friendly sentiments of the English for their German cousins. The attempts to excite hate between France and Germany are now happily seen through, both in Paris and Berlin. Henceforth, if England's interests are opposed to the French, she must not look to Germany, but must act alone."

ICHL, 7.—Emperor Francis Joseph gave audience to-day to Tisza, Prime Minister of Hungary, and then visited the Emperor of Germany. The Emperors were together half an hour. Later, Emperor William gave audience to Tisza. The Emperors then dined together. Tisza and Count Bedokovich, Minister for Croatia and Slavonia, were also present at the dinner. The Emperors drove to the station together, and the Emperor William left at 4 o'clock. They embraced and kissed each other repeatedly before parting. Ovals are everywhere given.

DUBLIN, 8.—All the men indicted in connection with the recent abominable scandals pleaded not guilty. The inquiry ordered by the court regarding French's sanity is postponed to August 19th, at the request of the Crown.

MARSEILLES, 8.—The heat has somewhat increased the mortality among cholera patients.

Rome, 8.—Three fresh cases of cholera are reported in Cairo and Montenegro.

No deaths to-day at Massa: one at Carignone; one at Ossasio. No fresh cases at Paucaleni, but two persons under treatment there died.

Paris, 8.—During the 24 hours ended at 9 to-night, 24 deaths from cholera occurred in Marseilles. The records of hospitals at Toulon to-day is as follows: Admission nine, discharged eight, deaths three, under treatment eighty-six. Two deaths from cholera to-day at Laseyne.

BERLIN, 8.—The German government has sent Granville, British foreign minister, the declaration of the captain of the provision cutter *Diedrich*, that the vessel was pillaged in the North Sea by four English fishing smacks, and that the pilot and cook who resisted the pillagers were menaced with death. The captain identified the vessels by their trade mark and numbers. The Berlin government asks for speedy satisfaction.

LONDON, 8.—A *Times* dispatch from Foo Chow says: The American minister will arrive at Shanghai to-day. The Chinese will remain firm. Further concessions by the French will alone secure peace.