

CITY OF MEXICO, 31.—General Sedgwick, special American envoy, had another consultation with Minister Jackson yesterday for the purpose of procuring data for his report to Secretary Bayard on the Cutting case. At the American legation nothing is said regarding rumors in circulation concerning Sedgwick. Minister Jackson has taken no part in the matter.

TORONTO, 31.—A Winnipeg dispatch says that the baggage of Sir Charles Pike and Lord Kingston, who recently passed through Winnipeg on their way to the Pacific Coast, was seized by the Northwest mounted police on entering the territories for containing liquor. Sir Charles is traveling under the name of Tetlow.

BOSTON, 31.—Nichols & Farnsworth, dealers in shoe manufacturers goods, have suspended. The firm has carried on business for many years and ranked with leading houses in the trade. The cause of the failure is attributed to the outside operations of Farnsworth, for whom the firm endorsed to a large extent. The firm dissolved yesterday by the withdrawal of Farnsworth, who has filed a voluntary petition in insolvency on his individual account. The liabilities are heavy but no estimate is given.

NEW YORK, 31.—The new steamship *Etowah*, of the Southern Pacific Company, left this afternoon on her first trip for New Orleans with a full cargo of New Orleans, Texas and California freight. This is the tenth vessel of this line.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 31.—At 9:16 p.m. a slight shock of earthquake was felt here. The printers in the *Star* office started to run down the stairs, thinking the building was falling. The shock was quite perceptible at the Telephone Exchange and other buildings, but was not noticed much. The officers and reporters at police headquarters in the city building made a stampede from the shaky building into the street, as the building has been expected to collapse for several years. At all the hotels there was more or less fright and confusion, but no casualties. The same may be said of the theatres, although a panic was narrowly averted at Booth's. All the clocks in the Western Union Telegraph office stopped at 8:54 standard time. Probably the worst scare of the night was in the composing room of the *Commercial* office. There the swaying terrified the printers and a dozen or so jumped out of the windows to the roof of an adjoining building, a distance of six feet. One of them was somewhat injured in his body, but was not seriously hurt.

Louisville, Ky., 31.—A decided earthquake shock was felt here about 9:15 p.m., lasting nearly half a minute. The vibration seemed to be from north and south. No damage is yet reported.

At 9:13 o'clock, city time, a severe shock of earthquake was felt all over the city, lasting about 30 seconds. In the fifth story of the large *Courier-Journal* building the first motions were very decided oscillations north and south, which settled into vibrations. A general stampede occurred, and the people left their houses and ran into the streets all over the city. Several public meetings were broken up and the audiences rushed wildly, frightened into the streets.

The streets were crowded with fear-stricken inhabitants, who would not go indoors until after the second shock, which was scarcely perceptible, occurred 15 minutes later. The furniture was moved and windows and lamps were broken in various hotels, but no serious damage is reported. The report that the Bourbon House had been overturned, is without foundation.

CHICAGO, 31.—The erratic actions on part of the barometer in the Signal office here this evening, caused the agent in charge to pause in the midst of an observation. His hands noticed trembled violently and for a moment he thought himself ill. The rocking of the large chair in the middle of the room, and the rattling of the plates on the shelf quickly brought him to a realization that a quake of earth was in progress. The first wave began at exactly 9:01 p.m., and lasted six or seven seconds. Its motion was from west to east, and there were about three or four vibrations to the second. The barometer went up 1-100 of an inch in seven minutes. Soon after the shock it marked 30:17 and continued to rise rapidly. The effects of the shock were not generally noticed in Chicago except in the upper stories of tall buildings. Persons who happened to be conversing by telephone at the time, suddenly found themselves "cut off," and for a time the blame for the trouble was heaped unsparingly upon the Central office.

DETROIT, 31.—At 9 o'clock to-night a shock of earthquake caused considerable excitement in this city. It was of short duration, but distinctly felt in different parts of the town. In the *Free Press* building the editorial room made a stampede for the street, while in the composing room the weekly men all stopped work, but those on piece work kept right on.

Three minutes before 9 o'clock to-night an earthquake shook the large buildings in this city and created considerable excitement. The second and third shocks followed, the three extending over a period of three minutes. The waves went from west to east, and were felt in all parts of the city, especially on the high buildings. The chairs, tables, pictures and gas fixtures were shaken perceptibly, and persons on their feet were nearly thrown down. A few who were in their

offices were somewhat terrified. In the newspaper offices work was temporarily suspended. The *Free Press* editorial forces stampeded, leaving the house in the best time on record. In a short time reports were telephoned from different buildings in the central part of the city, and also from the suburbs to the same effect.

St. Louis, 31.—A very distinct earthquake shock was experienced in this city this evening at 9 o'clock, and lasted for about a quarter of a minute. The shock was not at all violent, and resembled the motion of a series of waves. The guests occupying the upper rooms of the Southern and Linden hotels rushed down stairs badly frightened, fearing that some catastrophe was about to occur. At the Masonic Hall, where a company of Knights Templars were drilling, pictures swung inward from the walls. The shock was also felt in the *Missouri Republican* building and at other places throughout the city. No casualties have been as yet reported.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., 31.—At 9:55 p.m. an earthquake shock was felt here. It was very severe, lasting fully three minutes. Many people who had retired for the night were so frightened that they arose and ran from their houses. A number of chimneys toppled over, but at this hour no further damage or deaths are reported. This is the first shock of earthquake ever experienced in this section. Great excitement exists and the people of the city are sitting up, waiting for a repetition and the final results.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 31.—Reports are coming in from all over the city that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt about 8:55. It was more perceptible in the larger buildings. At the Central Asylum for the insane, the largest building for the insane in the world, the furniture was turned around and the patients became so alarmed that the attendants had trouble in getting them to return to their wards. At the Institute for the Blind the shock was so strong that the rocking chairs on the floor were made to start in motion and the chandeliers were swayed to and fro with such force that they continued for some time afterwards in motion. These are samples of the sensation. The teachers at the Blind Institute refused to return to their rooms after running to the main audience room below. At this point it was accompanied by a low heavy rumbling sound. The time given for the Blind Institute was 9:22 local.

NEW YORK, 31.—At 9:57 this evening, a very decided earthquake was felt here and, according to telegrams, at Baltimore, Washington and Richmond. In the upper stories of the tall Western Union building in this city, the waves were plainly discernible, and persons walking about experienced the sensation of falling.

Since the earthquake shock there has been no telegraph communication with Charleston, S. C., from any point in the country. Telegraph operators have been unable to get press dispatches or other communications from there. This circumstance occasions great concern. That section of the country seems to have been the center of the disturbance.

Savannah, Georgia, reports that the shock was the worst ever felt in that locality. It is known that a bridge in the vicinity of Charleston was shaken from its foundation and the wires all lost, but that is not so serious as the fact that various other points through which there should be communication with the city are unable to get anything from the place.

Indianapolis, 31.—The earthquake shock was distinctly felt here about 8:50. A portion of the cornice of the Dennison Hotel was displaced, falling to the pavement, and the tower of the court house was rocked to such an extent that the fire watchman on duty fled down stairs.

At 8:58 standard time, a shock of earthquake was distinctly felt in this city. Opinions differ as to the duration of the shock, but the majority of persons put it at about 30 seconds. The shock did not appear to cause the swaying motion noticed in the earthquake of two years since, but was of a tremulous, quivering character. A large piece of cornice of the Denison Hotel was dislodged from the Washburn Street front and in its descent came near striking a passer by. The guests of the house rushed from their rooms in alarm, and similar scenes were witnessed in a number of other buildings. The fire watchman on duty in the Court House tower, at an elevation of 200 feet, found his domicile swaying in such an alarming manner that he concluded to seek safety at a point nearer the earth. No damage has yet been reported.

The *Journal's* specials indicate that the shock was general throughout the State.

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 the ceilings. A large audience was present from the Opera house, attending the minstrel show. The building shook until the people became panic-stricken, being under the impression that the structure was about to fall. Those in the galleries felt the shock most severely, and they rose and made a rush for the exits. The crowds in the other parts of the house followed. Women screamed and there was a struggle and rushing for the doors. Almost the entire audience fought their way to the street. Several policemen who were present stood in the doorway and attempted to keep the

frightened people back. One man was pushed over the gallery, but saved himself by catching a railing. No one was seriously hurt. Reports from various quarters of the city state that the sleepers were awakened by the swaying of the beds and the rattling of the windows.

Meadville, Pa., 31.—At 10 p. m. a shock of earthquake was felt, followed immediately by a slighter shock, the whole lasting about twenty seconds. The streets were at once filled with people. Guests rushed out of hotels in their night apparel, women and children were crying and screaming and every one was more or less alarmed. As far as learned, no damage has been done.

WASHINGTON, 31.—At 9:56 o'clock to-night the desks in the Associated Press office in the Corcoran building began to vibrate in a peculiar but unmistakable fashion that suggested an earthquake. A few minutes later the janitor reported that the upper stories of the building were rocking back and forth, and the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Office made a similar announcement and with the additional information that the clock on the western wall of the room had stopped. A telephone message from a gentleman connected with the Associated Press office, who lives in Massachusetts avenue, and from other points in the city reported that the ornaments on the mantle pieces were rattling. The telegraph operators in Atlanta a few minutes before this had notified the Washington operators that the shake was coming and to look out for it, but no attention was paid to the warning, as it was regarded as a joke.

Two shocks occurred. The second shock was of longer duration and more severe than the first, and a few seconds later it was felt in all parts of the city, and created considerable consternation. Several meetings in progress in various parts of the city were broken up by the frightened members thinking the buildings were falling, and rushing from the halls into the street.

At Albani's Opera House the large audience became frightened by the shaking building, and a stampede ensued. The occupants of the galleries, mainly gentlemen, jumped to their feet as soon as the shaking began, and rushed pell mell down the stairs, falling over one another in their efforts to get from the building, and stopped for nothing until they reached the street. The audience in the lower part of the house was composed principally of ladies, but they were less frightened than those in the galleries, and very few left their seats. The performers went on with the piece, and quiet was soon restored. No one was injured. The people on the street did not feel the shock, and the first knowledge they had of the occurrence was obtained from the sight of the frightened inmates of the houses rushing from them into the streets.

The Western Union operator at Bowie, about 20 miles from Washington, telegraphed that the earthquake cracked the walls of his station and stopped the clock.

Prof. Simon Newcomb (nautical almanac) furnishes the following figures regarding the earthquake:

First shock occurred at 9:53.20, second shock at 9:54.80, and lasted till 9:59.

Major Powell, of the Geological Survey, says that there is a line of weakness in the crust of the earth beginning somewhere south of Raleigh and extending in a line along tide water past Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and Troy, N. Y. That this line of weakness is marked by displacement in some places, this displacement being a fracture in the rocks and in other places a fault, and in the neighborhood of this displacement is found the principal waterfalls which constitute the waters of the Atlantic slope.

It will be interesting, he adds, to discover the relations of the point of origin of this earthquake to this line of displacement of weakness.

Memphis, Tenn., 31.—A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here at 8:56 to-night. Its motion was from north to south and lasted fully ten seconds. It had a rapid oscillating movement.

Great consternation was felt. Many who were within their offices and residences fled into the streets. Numbers who had retired, feeling the shock, rushed out of their dwellings, not waiting to dress themselves. The guests at the Peabody Hotel hurried down stairs, thinking the building was falling. It was the same all over the city, and many women went into hysterics. It was the severest shock ever experienced in this section of the country.

Nashville, Tenn., 31.—Two distinct shocks of earthquake were felt here to-night, the longer one at 8:54 and the shorter one at 8:57. It was very perceptible to all in the tall buildings, but not felt by the majority of the people.

Lexington, Ky., 31.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 8:15 p. m. The vibration lasted fifteen seconds.

CLEVELAND, 31.—At 9 o'clock standard time, this evening, three perceptible earthquake shocks were felt in this city. The vibrations were from east to west, and the shocks lasted about one minute. High buildings swayed, windows rattled and the people ran excitedly into the streets. The morning newspaper offices were emptied of their editors and printers within half a minute after the shock occurred. The Opera House and Academy of Music people were started by the swaying of the chandeliers, and at once a stampede for the street took place. Nearly

every person left his seat, but nobody was hurt in the rush. Everybody was frightened, but only a few realized that an earthquake was the cause of the commotion. Many supposed that an explosion had occurred somewhere in the suburbs and the newspaper offices were besieged by a crowd of curious people to learn what had happened. Guests at the hotels left their rooms in confusion. At Lincoln, a five story apartment house, the wildest excitement prevailed. Men and women rushed through the halls, and several ladies fainted through fright. People playing billiards were astonished to see the balls roll about the table. Clocks, whose pendulums swung east and west, stopped at half past nine, local time. One hundred occupants of the Doane apartment house ran into the street in confusion, many being only half dressed. No damage was done to buildings.

Dispatches from surrounding towns report that the shock was felt in all sections of northern Ohio.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., 31.—Large buildings were shaken to their foundations about 9 o'clock to-night, by an earthquake shock that lasted nearly a minute. People fled in affright to the streets. Windows were broken in numerous buildings, and pictures fell from the walls. No particular damage was done. The shock was felt only in large buildings and only in the central part of the city. It was most severe in the Fourth Ward, the fashionable residence district.

Dubuque, 31.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 8:58. It shook tall buildings severely. Part of the audience in the Opera House ran out, and for a moment there was a scene of confusion. Printers in the top story of the *Herald* office ran from the building. Guests ran from the upper rooms of the hotel.

MACON, Ga., 31.—There were two shocks here lasting in all about three minutes. They stampeded the town people running out of their houses and gathering in frightened knots in the open air.

COLUMBUS, Ga., 31.—People here were badly frightened and many ran from their houses into the streets. The shocks lasted about twenty seconds.

Jamestown, N. Y., 31.—This town was severely shaken. The shocks lasted about twenty seconds. The people rushed into the streets. Chairs were caused to rock, chandeliers vibrated and several persons experienced nausea on account of the movement of the earth.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., 31.—The vibrations were from north to south, beginning almost imperceptibly and augmenting until strong enough to swing chandeliers violently.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 31.—A decided shock was felt here which lasted full 20 seconds. The gas lights in the *Times* building, a stone structure, swayed to and fro and the windows fairly shook. Considerable excitement was created in the city.

Savannah, 31.—The people in every part of the city were thoroughly terrified and rushed from their houses into the streets and sought open squares and other places where they would be out of danger of the falling buildings. Negroes were particularly demonstrative and ran about the streets wringing their hands and giving vent to exclamations of terror. Several chimneys fell and many buildings suffered. There were other damages of a similar nature. Clocks were stopped and lamps and ornaments of all kinds were knocked from the tables and mantles. No buildings were demolished so far as yet known, at 11 o'clock, and no lives were lost or injury to persons reported.

Dispatches from the surrounding towns report experiences similar to that in this city.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., 31.—A severe shock was felt here. Several chimneys were demolished and the greatest excitement prevailed.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 31.—A severe shock was felt here at 8 o'clock to-night, followed at intervals by four distinct jars. People rushed into the streets and the principal thoroughfares are now filled with frightened people. The town is wild with excitement. Signal Officer Williams reports ten distinct shocks at 9:51, 9:52, 9:59, 10:01, 10:07, 10:21, 10:27, 10:29, 10:34, 10:45, seventy-fifth meridian time.

RALEIGH, N. C., 31.—Shocks were felt at 9:55 and continuing nearly six minutes. Buildings rocked, walls cracked, floors broke loose from their supports, chimneys fell and lamps were overturned. The motion of the earth was very decided. The streets rapidly filled with people, and the screams of frightened persons could be heard. The negroes were in great fear. Such decided shocks were never before felt here. Reports show that the shocks were felt all over the State. At Wilmington they were very severe and came near wrecking several buildings. It is safe to say that no such event was ever known here as this earthquake has caused.

WASHINGTON, 31.—Acting Commissioner Upshaw, of the Indian Office, has issued the following letter of instructions to agents upon the various reservations, where, under the existing laws and treaty stipulations, allotments of lands in severalty may be made:

"The business of allotting and patenting lands to Indians should be pressed with the utmost vigor. The Indian is awakening to the importance of individual ownership in the soil, and agents must foster and encourage this feeling by all means in their power.

The Indian asks for a 'paper title' to his land, and with that in his possession he has some guarantee that the land he improves will not be taken from him. The Indians must be impressed with the fact that if they desire to make their stay upon their reservations sure and stable they must take up the lands and get a regular title to them from the government."

Mr. Upshaw said to-day that many tribes are now as clamorous for allotments and patents as they were formerly zealous of holding all the lands in common.

The commission of Thomas E. Benedict as public printer has been received at the White House bearing the President's signature of the date of the 30th of August. It is understood that the new public printer will relieve Mr. Ronnds on the 15th of September.

A bill in equity has been filed in the district Supreme Court by C. G. Berrian for Henry C. Strong, of Chicago, against Robert B. Vance, acting commissioner of patents, and Elisha Gray, for an injunction to restrain the issuing of a patent to the latter. The complainant states that he is the inventor of the railway electric telegraph and telephone, and made application for a patent May 18th, 1877; that this application has been kept alive by amendment to claims, etc.; that Gray subsequently filed an application for a patent for a "multiple telegraph," which, he alleges, was by trickery and deceit stolen from him, and is nothing but a reproduction in principle and design of his machine and invention. He charges on information and belief, that by undue influences and by complicity with the examiners, Gray is about to receive a patent therefor; that the issuing of a patent to complainant is delayed by the undue influence exerted by Gray, and that the patent to Gray is about to be issued by fraud and collusion with the officers of the patent office, and if so issued will greatly injure and delay him and necessitate long and tedious litigation on his part. He further alleges that he is entitled to have official action taken on his claim and asks an injunction and relief. Judge Hagner set the first Monday in September, at 12 o'clock for a hearing.

NEW YORK, 31.—A Washington special to the *Post* says: "A new point has been raised in connection with the seizure, by the United States revenue cutter, of the two Canadian vessels. One is said to have been captured sixty-five miles, and the other 120 miles from the nearest land. The point made is: Did Russia have the right to convey to the United States, as it did by the terms of its treaty in connection with the sale of Alaska, the greater part of Behring Straits? Will any foreign government recognize such a right under international law? If the United States has the right to prohibit British fishermen from taking fur seals 120 miles from land, has not the United States the same right to prohibit the British or Norwegian whalers from taking whales within the same seas? Our treaty rights in Behring Sea have never been tested. It is possible that the seizure of these two Canadian vessels by our revenue cutter may bring these rights into dispute. Inquiry was made at the State Department to-day to ascertain whether the Department had considered the matter. Assistant Secretary Porter said that the subject has not yet been brought to the official attention of the State Department. It was wholly under the control of the Treasury Department where it will be likely to remain unless the owners of the Canadian vessels should complain to their government, and Canada should in turn report to the British Government and the subject in this manner be called to the attention of the State Department."

DENVER, Col., 31.—A distinguished party of tourists from New York arrived at Denver this evening in a special car over the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The party consists of Hon. George Vest, Congressman from Saratoga district, New York; Senator J. W. Asbell and wife, New York; Charles Graham, of *Harper's Weekly*; W. J. Asbell, President of the *Judge Publishing Co.* and *Albany Journal*; James H. Manning, a son of Secretary Manning, editor of the *Albany Argus*; Theodore Hart, of Pennsylvania; Miss Asbell; Miss Bertelle Asbell; H. Teneyck, managing editor of the *Albany Journal*; A. G. Richmond and wife, and E. B. Burnall and wife, New York. They will remain here two or three days visiting places of interest in the State and then go to San Francisco.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y., 31.—The final articles of agreement between Hanlan and Courtney were signed to-night. The winner gets 60 per cent. and the loser 40 per cent. The course is three miles. Both men are confident.

## Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.