

TREMBLING OF THE EARTH.

Three Perceptible Earthquake Shocks Felt in the Northwest.

PEOPLE GREATLY ALARMED IN ST. LOUIS.

Considerable Damage to Property Reported—Distinct Vibrations Felt in Missouri and Other Places.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—At 10:45 P. M. three almost continuous vibrations of an earthquake, oscillating from east to west, were distinctly felt here. Buildings facing the north and south were visibly affected by the shock. Watchmen in several of the tall buildings say they became alarmed and made all haste to reach the ground. At the Star Building the compositor who occupied the fifth floor, left their cases and rushed to the street. At the opera houses the audiences rose as if to rush from the house, but only a few left. Throughout the whole city the police report that the people rushed from their homes in great alarm in scant attire. No damage to buildings has yet been reported.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—A special from Kokonko, Ill., says an earthquake shock was felt there at 10:54, and was of forty seconds' duration. Another dispatch from Mascoutah, Ill., states that three shocks were felt there at 10:55.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26.—Dispatches from Jacksonville, Springfield, Duquoin, Greenville and Shawville, Illinois, state that the shocks of earthquake were felt there to-night. It lasted about thirty seconds. No damage was done to property.

St. Vernon, Ill., Sept. 26.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 10:50 P. M., lasting ten seconds. Many chimneys were shaken down and thrown on the roofs of residences. The ceiling and side walls of the Methodist church were badly damaged.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—A distinct shock of earthquake was felt here about 10:50 to-night, which lasted six seconds. Windows rattled, chandeliers swayed, and many persons were unsettled by the undulation. The movement appeared to be from north to south.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 26.—An earthquake of five seconds' duration was distinctly felt in this city to-night.

Vincennes, Ind., Sept. 26.—A very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt here at 11 o'clock to-night, lasting nearly thirty seconds and arousing people from their slumber. The shock was also felt at Olney, Washington and various other places in this vicinity.

STILL ADHERS TO BOSS BILLY.

Alexandria Republicans Sit Down on Parsons' Propositions.

Alexandria, Va., Sept. 26.—[Special.]—In compliance to the recent address of Colonel Parsons and others, inviting the Republicans of this State to meet at their county court-houses and elect delegates to the National convention, a number of Republicans met at the court-house here to-day. Mr. Thomas Edlin was elected chairman and Charles W. Bowers secretary. From the beginning of the meeting it was plainly manifest that the gathering was in harmony with the plan of General Mahone, and that Colonel Parsons had few if any supporters. After several speeches by the speakers, the meeting adjourned and the Republicans unanimously adhere to the regular Republican action of the State; that they endorse the action of the State Republican committee of August 11th; that they repudiate as unlawful and unconstitutional "this attempt to fasten on the Republicans of Virginia an illegal organization," and that they desire no representation at the Roanoke conference.

Wednesday next is both church and election day here, but as yet, though this has been one of the liveliest since spring, none of the small boys and the three candidates appear at all interested. Mr. William H. May is an agricultural supply merchant, Mr. Charles Bendheim, a young lawyer and Mr. Will W. Douglas is of the county. Either of the three will make a good legislator and perhaps the 1,300 voters present will be pretty much the same number for each.

At the emancipation meeting Wednesday night Magnus Robinson, the editor of the colored paper here, stated that there were 7,000 negroes in this city, with \$200,000 assessed on their property.

Mr. French Smith was wedded in Chicago on Wednesday eve. The bride was Miss Katherine Leves, a young lady of high social standing and accomplishments. The Bachelor Club will present the bride with a handsome silver service and give the couple a party.

Mr. and Mrs. George Benson, who were recently struck by the Richmond train near St. Asaph Junction are improving, yet both are still in a very serious condition.

Captain Marshall will get a solid vote for State senator. Nobody can oppose him and Republicans will help him out.

Young Jim Love, of Fairfax, has gotten the appointment at Annapolis. He like Colonel Reid's son James will make an excellent naval cadet. They are both of the Virginia stock.

Real estate here on the pick-up. With the new twenty-minute ferry-boat there will be some more Washingtonians moving here this winter.

It is very dull here just now—nothing but the real estate, wholesale grocery and pie business seem to be showing any activity to be near—even a plain death.

The Episcopal High School opens Wednesday next. It will be quite full.

Five Women Fatal.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—A bursting steam pipe in the bindery department of the Government Printing Office caused a stampede to-day just before noon and caused five women to faint. The room was full of workmen to plant the steam pipe which causes the machinery in that department exploded, and instantly the apartment was filled with a cloud of steam. The girls made a rush for the fire escape and the entire building was filled with their cries. One woman was under the care of two doctors for an hour before she was brought around again. The fire department was called out, but it was found there was no fire to fight. No one was injured but the contents of the room were damaged by steam and escaping hot water.

The Dead Governors' Body.

Marysville, Mo., Sept. 26.—The remains of ex-Governor Morehouse were viewed by the public from 2 A. M. to 1 P. M. to-day at a very brilliant affair. The clubhouse was filled with a crowd of 500 or more ladies from 4 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. Governor Russell received Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee at the club-rooms, and presented them to the ladies of Marysville. The decorations of the club-house were outside and inside were exceedingly fine. At the close of the reception the distinguished ladies returned to Annapolis.

Reception to Mrs. Harrison.

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THE FREE LIST.

In the Tariff of the Dominican Republic—Washington Notes of Interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—For several years past the Dominican Republic has been maintaining in its tariff a free list of articles for the special encouragement of its agricultural industries. By the terms of a recent reciprocity arrangement with the United States this free list was to be abolished for all countries except the United States when the reciprocity treaty went into effect. In accordance with this agreement the President of San Domingo under date of August 8th, published a decree abolishing the free list and restoring all the articles named in it to the rate of duties fixed in the general tariff, which is an average of 60 per cent ad valorem. By this action the reciprocity treaty is greatly increased in value to the United States. The articles on the free list embraced among others all classes of machinery, tools and implements for the developments of agricultural and industrial establishments; tallow and oil for machinery; guano and manures, zinc and galvanized iron, cooperage, sacks for sugar, building material and equipment, barbed wire and coal. In addition there was a list of articles admitted at a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, which has also been raised to the full tariff rates, embracing wool and lumber of all kinds, shingles, tiles, slate and other materials for roofing, bricks, flagstones, cement, iron and copper in sheets or bars, nails and screws, tubing of iron, copper or lead, cordage, wagons, carts, wheelbarrows, boats and lighters.

Assistant Secretary Cronin has selected the property at the corner of Roanoke and Chestnut streets, Roanoke, Va., as the site for the public building in that city. The price paid was \$10,000.

Chief Postoffice Inspector Wheeler was advised this morning by Inspector Maynard, in charge of the New Orleans division, of the conviction at Jefferson, Tex., of R. L. Anderson for conspiracy to defraud the Postoffice on March 29, 1891, and his sentence of five years' imprisonment at Detroit. He was also informed of the conviction in the same court of Joe M. Anderson, for the forgery of a money order, and sentenced to two years.

Abial W. Fisher, of North Carolina, chief clerk of the Pension Office, suffered a stroke of paralysis while at his desk to-day. He did not become unconscious, although the stroke affected the entire right side. He was removed to his home and is resting comfortably.

The President spent to-day considering the applications on file for the two vacant positions in the Interstate Commerce Commission. There are fully seventy-five applications on hand.

THE COAL PRODUCT.

The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin on the coal product of the United States. It shows that the coal product of the United States reached a total of 141,225,513 short tons in the census year, and was valued at the mines before any expenses for shipment at \$190,229,323. The product included 45,000,000 short tons of Pennsylvania and other anthracite, worth \$65,579,014, and 95,626,526 short tons of bituminous and lignite, valued at \$124,650,309. The average value for all salable grades of anthracite was \$1.38 per ton at the mines, and the average of bituminous coal was 29 cents per short ton at the mines. In 1880 the total product included 25,632,812 short tons of anthracite and 42,881,758 short tons of bituminous coal. The value of the entire product was \$95,640,306. The product increased 97.57 per cent during the decade and the total value 67.53 per cent. The total number of persons employed in the industry was 929,459, who received in the aggregate \$169,130,928 in wages.

SOUTHERN FIRES.

Disastrous Conflagrations Visit Chattanooga and Savannah—The Damage.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Sept. 26.—One of the most disastrous conflagrations which has ever visited Chattanooga occurred early this morning, destroying the mammoth warehouses of Nixon & Western, which covered about an acre of ground facing the Cincinnati Southern tracks. The warehouses were filled with cotton, and the fire, which was caused by a following firm, had suffered losses. Arbutic Brothers, of New York, car load of coffee; William Gunther, 115 bales of cotton; Aultman & Taylor, agricultural implements; M. Reynolds & Co., cotton gin and presses; J. H. Stone, furniture; S. Carr, a car load of coal. But for the excellent work of the fire department, the houses in the immediate vicinity would have been destroyed. Eleven freight cars, containing lumber, pig iron and grain, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; insurance about \$50,000, mostly in foreign and New York companies.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 26.—Four hundred thousand dollars is the estimated loss by last night's fire. The wholesale grocery of S. Guckenheimer & Sons was entirely destroyed. The loss on the building is \$30,000, insured for \$100,000. The wholesale grocery establishment of Henry Solomon & Son, adjoining, was also destroyed. The loss on stock is \$70,000, fully insured. The Solomon building, belonging to the McAlpin estate, was valued at \$10,000, and was fully insured. There was a number of minor losses.

The Tariff Inquiry.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Finance, which was appointed to make an exhaustive inquiry into the working of the tariff laws, had another meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. Senators Carlisle, Aldrich and Hissock were present. The proceedings of the committee since its sessions began in this city have been secret. Senator Carlisle, however, has written a letter to a morning paper, in which he explains the work of the sub-committee. The committee is not investigating the operation of the McKinley bill alone, as is generally supposed, but is looking into all the tariff laws generally. The committee is unanimously of the opinion that it should ascertain as far as possible actual facts and not listen to mere opinions or arguments of interested parties. The committee is proceeding, therefore, to ascertain the facts relating to prices, wages, cost of living, etc., by the same methods that are adopted in taking a census or collecting other statistics.

Republicans Fight in Convention.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 26.—The Republican county convention to-day was one of the most turbulent in the history of the party in this county. The delegates quarreled on the floor and two fist fights added excitement to the proceedings. The greatest struggle of the day was not over the county officers, but upon the legislative ticket. The following nominations were made: For State Senators, John P. Green (colored), Wilbur Parker and Frank O. Spencer; for members of the House of Representatives, W. D. Fulmer, Moses Porter, Martin Dodge, W. S. Haynes, E. C. Bloor, W. D. W. Dodge, W. S. Haynes and Milan Gamacher. Prominent Republicans state that the ticket is pledged to Sherman.

Crops in the Carolinas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26.—The weather crop bulletin of the Department of Agriculture for the current week, issued to-night, shows the condition of the crops in North and South Carolina as follows: North Carolina.—Cotton-picking under way everywhere and bolls maturing rapidly. Rain needed for seeding wheat and oats, of which an unusually large acreage will be planted. South Carolina.—The weather was favorable to the opening and picking of cotton. Shedding and opening of immature bolls continues and the outlook is gloomy. Harvesting hay and pea-vines continues. Cotton-stalks are drying up.

Illinois Democrats.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—Cook county Democrats held a meeting at the Metropolitan Opera house at North Dearborn Hall to-day. Both wings of the party—the County Democracy and the Chicago Democracy—were represented, and the following ticket was nominated: Superior Court Judge, Jonas Hutchinson; Superintendent of Schools, Charles F. Hancock; Drainage Commissioner, W. R. Bogle and L. E. Cooley. The ticket was completed by the nomination of ten county commissioners.

Colonel Robles Arrested.

BROWNVILLE, TEX., Sept. 26.—Authentic advice says that Colonel Robles, of the Fifth Infantry, Mexican army, stationed at Matamoras, has been arrested by the commanding general, in company with General C. Orin, who is also under arrest. He will be sent to Vera Cruz for trial. The arrest of Colonel Robles is supposed to be connected with the late revolutionary movement.

CHINA'S REPORT OF THE RIO.

English Subjects Guilty of Encouraging Rebellion There.

ENGLAND STARTLED BY THIS CHARGE.

Danger of a Final Trial of Strength Between the Orient and Occident—The Irish Fish Product—Foreign Affairs.

(Copyright, 1891, by the United Press.) LONDON, Sept. 26.—The message of the Chinese Government, showing that English subjects are largely engaged in encouraging rebellion and the use of dynamite as a means of destroying the established order of things in China, has fallen like a bombshell on the British Foreign Office. For months past the British Government has been posing as the champion of civilization against the unscrupulous Chinese, and British vessels of war have been ready to lead the other powers in the bombardment of Chinese cities as a penalty for not preserving order. And now it turns out that the men who are making a profitable business of supplying rifles and explosives for the use of subversive agents might be induced to aid in their designs. The British authorities in China have been promptly instructed to make their investigations as to the guilt of the accused, and the other powers are in a quandary as to what to do. The treaty binds them to act in conjunction with England, but England's right to interfere is discredited and practically annulled by the developments.

The British subjects under arrest in China were merely the agents of a wealthy clique in Hong Kong, who seek profit for themselves in exciting the Chinese to civil war. Sensible foreigners at Shanghai favor the stand taken by the British Government, and Shanghai's most prominent merchants is quoted as authority for the statement that the missionaries are altogether too aggressive in going counter to the traditions and prejudice of the people, and that they often provoke popular outbreaks which are entirely unnecessary. This is the view recently urged by a Chinese magistrate upon the foreigners of Shanghai, and it has met with many favorable responses.

DIFFERENT VERSION OF THE RIOTS.

A dispatch from Shanghai this evening states that an European refugee who has just arrived there from Ichang says a different version regarding the riots at Ichang and at other towns on the Yangtze-Kiang than has heretofore been published. He says: "The people along the Yangtze-Kiang live mainly by the river, and the special unpopularity of foreigners in that district is undoubtedly due to a great extent to the fact that they have recently been made to take wheel steamers built in England up the rapids, and so to establish safe and easy communication with the rich provinces that lie behind the mountains through which the Yangtze-Kiang pours its waters to the sea. The boats are laboriously hauled up stream by hundreds of Chinamen, who follow one another in single file along the most formidable cliff paths. The ropes sometimes break, and the boats are jerked from their moorings and are hurled into either case the junk promptly speeds down stream again, and is smashed to pieces on a rock. It is a primitive and dangerous method of navigating the chief fluvial highway of China, but it employs a great deal of Ichang labor, and is generally popular. An exact cause for the present riots was above the natural Chinese hatred for foreigners is found in the efforts made by Englishmen like Mr. Little and others to tame and bridge by steam and steel the famous Ichang gorges of the Yangtze-Kiang and to secure treaty ports further inland. The result is that the boats are hurled into either case the junk promptly speeds down stream again, and is smashed to pieces on a rock. It is a primitive and dangerous method of navigating the chief fluvial highway of China, but it employs a great deal of Ichang labor, and is generally popular. 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