

THE NEWS.

Head Dingees and George Mahan were shot to death, and Hiram Sweeney and Pharoah Simons badly injured, in a fight with the Humphreys in Letcher county, Kentucky. Governor Algeid, of Illinois, granted a pardon to ex-representative John L. Gehr, doing a five years' term at Joliet Penitentiary for murder during a riot at Little's mine, in Tazewell county, 1894, when two men were killed and the mine burned. The governor holds Gehr innocent. The Brunswick Company, organized in Brunswick, Ga., in 1887, and capitalized at five million dollars, was placed in the hands of a receiver by United States Judge Spear, at Macon, on the application of the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York, holders of \$300,000 first mortgage bonds. J. N. Talley, of Macon, was named receiver. John J. Ramage, ex-auditor of Delaware county, O., was sandbagged by three men near Marysville, robbed, thrown on a railroad track, run over by a train, and will lose an arm and leg. He may die. In Albuquerque, N. M., Judge Collier appointed Charles W. Smith receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the appointment to take effect February 1. The order of the court especially stipulates that no employees of the road shall be dismissed within thirty days thereafter, and that the new receiver shall assume all responsibility resting on the old receivers. Howard and Haynie, of Duluth, owners of one of the largest retail dry goods houses at head of the lakes, made an assignment. Wm. Boresta, fireman on passenger train No. 1 on the Council Bluffs division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was killed in a collision between several derailed freight cars and the passenger train at Franklin Station, Chicago.

A bill was introduced in the Virginia Legislature to authorize the reorganization of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, now in the hands of receivers. Two men were killed and a third fatally injured by an electric car breaking through a trestle on the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Electric Railroad, near Bedford, O. Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, Matthews, of Indiana, Stone, of Missouri, and Rich, of Michigan, highly commend the work of the Christian Endeavorers in advancing the young people of the country to a higher standard of patriotism and Christianity. Benjamin Johnson, resident partner in Philadelphia, of the New York broking and bankage firm of Kendall & Whitlock, has disappeared, and it is charged that an investigation of the books of the Philadelphia branch shows irregularities in his accounts. James Boone, Mr. B. C. Johnson and Eugene Boone, of Decatur, Ill., have been officially informed that it has been proved that they are among the fifty-four heirs to a Pezz estate of \$66,000,000, at Philadelphia, Pa., soon to be secured by the claimants. Judge Gilbert, of Portland, in the United States District Court, in Helena, Mont., appointed Andrew F. Burelgh, of Seattle, receiver for the Northern Pacific Railway. Anton S. Soares, a Portuguese, who was assaulted in New Bedford, Mass., by Caroline Theobald, on the morning of November 26, died at St. Luke's Hospital, as the result of the injuries received. The woman is under \$10,000 bonds, awaiting the action of the grand jury.

A bill was introduced in the Virginia Legislature to prohibit gambling, bookmaking and poolselling in Virginia, and abolishing the exemption of agricultural societies from the race track laws. An expert who has been examining the books of the city of Omaha reported to the City Council that the entire defalcation of ex-City Treasurer Henry Ballu amounts to more than \$115,000. Evaline, the four-year old daughter of Colonel J. C. Wade, was burned to death at Broadway, Va. A board of navy officers examined the nine old monitors lying at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and it is understood that all the boats can be put in first-class fighting trim in a short time and at a moderate cost. At Roxahed, two miles west of Ross county, Ohio, the westbound passenger accommodation train No. 12 on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway collided with a freight train going east at forty miles an hour, and made a complete wreck of both engines. One man was killed and seven injured. Jerry Wozan and Walter Quindlan, boys, were drowned by breaking through the ice of the Big Sandy River at Beaver Creek, W. Va.

The schooner Billow, bound from Rockland, Me., to Richmond, Va., loaded with lime, was burned on Duck Island, N. H. Tracy W. Douglass, a defaulter, of Peru, Ind., was arrested in Canandaigua, N. Y. Fire in Madison Street, Chicago, caused a loss of \$100,000. Padan Brothers & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, of Portsmouth, O., assigned to W. B. Grice. Assets \$180,000; liabilities \$150,000. The firm employed 750 hands, and had seventeen salesmen. Local creditors are protected by mortgages amounting to \$60,000. A freight train on the Louisville and Nashville road plunged through an open draw on the bridge spanning the Rigolote, Louisiana. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping and swimming to the lighthouse. Three white tramps were killed. A brakeman was also hurt. Jarrett Lynch, a wealthy farmer of Morgantown, W. Va., died on New Year's Day, left nearly his entire estate, valued at \$75,000 to Baptist missionary and educational institutions. Albert Wolf, a wealthy farmer of West Dover, O., was found murdered under a railroad trestle. J. F. Scott, ex-mayor of Akron, O., committed suicide by hanging himself in his bedroom. The British tank steamer Wild Flower, which sailed from Philadelphia for Bona, France, on December 11, with 1,173,626 gallons of crude oil, is believed to have been blown up or foundered at sea, and all hands lost. Michael Spiro was arrested in Chicago charged with blowing up dynamite the house of Michael Girard, in Hazleton, Pa.

Explosion of an Engine. An engine used on the Columbus, Sandusky and Hooking Railway, between Fultonham and Mount Perry, Ohio, exploded. Bert Meade, the engineer, and fireman Frank Hesse were instantly killed. Ira Norris, the conductor of the freight, which was being assisted over the grade, was fatally injured, and Fred Croets, a brakeman, cannot be found.

LETTER OF DENIAL

Cleveland Made No Deal With Bankers.

SCORES A NEWSPAPER.

Had Not Entered into Negotiations Directly or Indirectly for the Disposition of the Bond Issue.

The debate on the Elkins resolution in the Senate, when the administration was accused by several Senators of having entered into an agreement with a syndicate to float the expected issue of bonds, is the subject of a letter written by President Cleveland to Senator Caffrey, of Louisiana. The letter has just been made public by Mr. Caffrey. It is in the handwriting of the President and covers six pages of closely written note paper. It is in full as follows: "Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 5 1895.—My Dear Senator: I have read in the Congressional Record the debate in the Senate on Friday concerning the financial situation and bond issues. "I am amazed at the intolerance that leads even excited partisanship to adopt as a basis of attack the unfounded accusations and aspersions of a maliciously mendacious and sensational newspaper. "No banker or financier, nor any other human being, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve. "No arrangement of any kind has been made for the disposition of such bonds to any syndicate or through the agency of any syndicate. "No assurance of such a disposal of bonds has been directly or indirectly given to any person. In point of fact, a decided leaning toward a popular loan and advertising for bids has been plainly exhibited on the part of the administration at all times when the subject was under discussion. "Those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve so far as legislation renders it possible have anxiously conferred with each other, and, as occasion permitted, with those having knowledge of financial affairs and present monetary conditions as to the best and most favorable means of selling bonds for gold. "The unusual importance of a successful result if the attempt is again made ought to be apparent to every American citizen who bestows upon the subject a moment's patriotic thought. "The Secretary of the Treasury, from the first moment that the necessity of another sale of bonds seemed to be approaching, desired to offer them, if issued, to the people by public advertisement, if they could thus be successfully disposed of. After full consideration he came to the conclusion, to which I fully agree, that the amount of gold in the reserve, being now \$20,000,000 more than it was in February last, when a sale of bonds was made to a syndicate, and other conditions differing from those then existing, justify us in offering the bonds now about to be issued for sale by popular subscription. "This is the entire matter, and all those particulars could have been easily obtained by any member of the Senate by simple inquiry. "If Mr. Morgan or any one else reasoning from his own standpoint, brought himself to the belief that the government would at length be constrained to again sell bonds to a syndicate, I suppose he would have a perfect right, if he chose, to take such steps as seem to him prudent to put himself in conditions to negotiate. "I expect an issue of bonds will be advertised for sale tomorrow, and that bids will be invited not only for those now allowed by law, but for such other and different bonds as Congress may authorize during the pendency of the advertisement. "Not having an opportunity to confer with you in person since the present session of Congress began and noting your participation in the debate of last Friday, I have thought it not amiss to put you in possession of the facts and information herein contained. Yours, very truly, "GROVER CLEVELAND."

A PHANTOM FORTUNE. In Pursuit of Which a Mississippi Woman Has Met With Misfortunes. Mrs. Cornelia Seibels, of Brookhaven, Miss., who was found wandering in the streets of London in a demented condition and was taken to St. George's Workhouse, recovered sufficiently to be able to talk rationally on most subjects. It was only when speaking of her claims to English and German fortunes that she showed any evidence of dementia. She said that her share of the Seibels estate was \$50,000, and that she is entitled to a good share in the temple estate in England. Mrs. Seibels is about 84 years of age. Sowed in her clothing there was found about \$15,000 in bills. The United States embassy in London has been notified of her condition. Mrs. Seibels is a cousin of the late Justice Lamar, of the United States Supreme Court, and she has in her possession letters of introduction from Governor Stone and ex-Governor Lowry, both of Mississippi. Mr. Seibels said that in 1867 a firm of lawyers, Sharp & Broadhead, of St. Louis, informed her that she was heir to the Temple Estate in England and the Seibels estate at Elberfeld, Germany. On her mother's side she is a direct descendant of the famous Temple family, of England. Since 1867 she has been trying to prove her claim. A few months ago she determined to go to England and from there to Germany to place the matter in the hands of lawyers in both countries. For this purpose she sold property, consisting of 800 acres of timber land, near Brookhaven, Miss., for \$3,160 and started. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will retain the Canadian premiership. There are indications that the sentiment of the country is against the seven seceding ministers.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

Twenty-fifth Day.—In the House, Mr. Spaulding, of Michigan, offered a resolution providing for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, to be erected into a new State to be called the State of Hawaii. Mr. Harrison, of Alabama, was relieved of service on election committee No. 2, and Mr. Talley, of Texas, was appointed in his stead. Twenty-sixth Day.—In the House Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, presented a resolution, to which Mr. Boutelle objected, instructing the President to ascertain whether Great Britain is advancing her outposts in Venezuela, and, if so, to demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops. The resolution goes to the committee on foreign affairs. Twenty-seventh Day.—The House gave its time to discussion of the proposed amendments of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, which were provisionally adopted early in the session. Two discussions revived the monopoly of the technical debate. One was presided by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, who made a light against the proposition to drop this committee from the list of committees privileged to report bills to the House at any time. Mr. Walker failed to carry his point. Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, inspired the second discussion by an amendment to direct the speaker to recognize any member who addressed himself to the floor. The amendment was on the floor. The discussion of rules was not limited.

SENATE.

Twenty-fifth Day.—In the Senate Mr. Butler offered a bill prohibiting bond issues without the consent of Congress, and another making the mandatory on the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks and Treasury notes at par. The Senate then adjourned in order to hold a caucus. Twenty-sixth Day.—In the Senate Mr. Baker, of Kansas, introduced a resolution expanding the Monroe doctrine and made a speech in favor of its adoption as a formal and unequivocal declaration of our policy with reference to the western hemisphere. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, made a speech in which he predicted the failure of the popular bond loan, intimating that the loan has already been underwritten by the gold-silver standard, reiterated his well-known free-silver views, and concluded with an appeal for the financial as well as the political independence of the United States. Twenty-seventh Day.—The debate on the Senate free-coinage substitute for the House bill was opened by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, in a two hours' speech. Mr. Jones argued in favor of the free and independent coinage of silver, contending that was the only method by which the distress in the country could be alleviated. Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, the former chairman of the committee on foreign relations, offered a resolution which was referred without debate, conveying the congratulations of Congress to President Kruger of the Transvaal republic.

CABLE SPARKS.

A revolution is reported to be imminent in Hayti. Paul Verlaine, a French poet, died, aged fifty-two years. Thousands of persons have been killed by recent earthquakes in Persia. The Spanish cabinet has refused to accept the resignation of Captain-General Campos. A Berlin dispatch says that Russia's co-operation with Germany in the Transvaal is assured and that France will act with Russia. The boiler of a torpedo boat on Lake Maggiore, Italy, exploded, sinking the vessel and drowning twelve people, who were on board of her. Rumors are being circulated in Madrid as to the probable successor of Captain-General Campos in Cuba, who is reported to have resigned. Lord Blackburn, who earned his baronetcy by services on the bench, died at his home in Scotland. He was eighty-three years old and retired ten years ago. Ex-President Antonio Eseta, of Salvador, is said to be off the coast of that country with a filibustering expedition. He is attempting to make a landing either at Libertad or Acajutla. In St. Petersburg it is reported that Japan has offered free and unlimited anchorage to Russian warships in all Japanese harbors, with a view of diverting Russia from her intention of acquiring a harbor in Korea. A dispatch from Vienna erroneously announced the death of D. B. Mason, United States vice-consul-general. The death occurred at Vienna of Otto Mason, formerly United States vice-consul at Vienna. A movement is on foot among a number of prominent Americans and Britons in London to bring about the formation of a permanent court of arbitration to settle all disputes between the two nations, as proposed by Justice Harlan in 1883. Great Britain's dispute with Germany has reached such a acute stage that the military and naval authorities are actively preparing for the possibility of war by placing all their resources in condition for immediate use. In South Africa affairs are reported to be quieting down.

OUR COAST DEFENDERS.

Six pneumatic dynamite guns for New York and San Francisco. Six pneumatic dynamite guns, capable of bursting 200-pound projectiles containing the highest explosives, two miles and dealing a blow to the largest battleship that would immediately cause her complete disappearance, have recently been completed by the War Department for the defense of the New York and San Francisco harbors. Three guns each are mounted on Sandy Hook, now known as Fort Hancock, and three at Fort Scott, guarding the Golden Gate. They were all constructed by private firms under government contract, and have all fulfilled the stringent requirements. These weapons are unquestionably the most powerful means of defense known to modern science for land fortification. They lack the terrific velocities and range of powder guns, but the blow dealt by one of their shells is almost incalculable. Some officers have contended that the flight of the projectiles are so slow that they can be watched and dodged by fast torpedo boats, but this is not believed to be true, and in fact it would not be necessary to hit a ship in order to seriously harm her, but the shock experienced from the explosion of a shell some distance off would be sufficient to put most of a vessel's men out of action. While the government has accepted only six of these guns other are contemplated for other defenses. Two or three will be placed to guard Washington city, with the assistance of steel guns, at old Fort Washington. Several are provided in the plans for the protection of Baltimore and every other city which must be defended by land defenses.

UTAH NOW A STATE

President Cleveland's Proclamation for Its Admission.

STATUS OF THE MORMONS.

No Religious Belief Is to be Interfered with, But Polygamous or Plural Marriages Are to be Forbidden in the New Constitution.

The President has signed the proclamation admitting Utah to statehood. The proclamation reads as follows: By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved on the sixteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An act to enable the people of Utah to form a constitution and state government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," which act provided for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention to meet at the seat of government of the territory of Utah on the first Monday in March, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, for the purpose of declaring the adoption of the Constitution of the proposed state, and forming a constitution and state government for such state; And whereas, Delegates were accordingly elected, who met, organized and declared on behalf of the people of said proposed state their adoption of the Constitution of the United States, all as provided in said act; And whereas, Said convention, so organized, did, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said state, as required by said act, provide that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, but that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited, and did also by said ordinance make the other various stipulations recited in section 3 of said act;

And whereas, Said convention thereupon formed a constitution and state government for said proposed state, which constitution, including said ordinance, was duly submitted to the people thereof at an election held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five as directed by said act;

And whereas, The return of said election has been made and canvassed, and the result thereof certified to me, together with a statement of the votes cast and copy of said constitution and ordinance, all as provided in said act, showing that a majority of the votes lawfully cast at such election was for the ratification and adoption of said constitution and ordinance;

And whereas, The constitution and government of said proposed state are republican in form, said constitution is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence, and all the provisions of said act have been complied with in the formation of said constitution and government;

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, in accordance with the act of Congress aforesaid, and by authority thereof, announce the result of said election to be as so certified, and do hereby declare and proclaim that the terms and conditions prescribed by the Congress of the United States to entitle the State of Utah to admission into the Union have been duly complied with, and that the creation of said state and its admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states is now accomplished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President, RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The strike at the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad shops, in Buffalo, has been declared off, a compromise being agreed upon. The United Order of American Bricklayers and Stonemasons, which has a membership in Chicago of about 5,200, has decided to join the American Federation of Labor.

The lumber manufacturers of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Missouri met in Birmingham, Alabama, and reached an agreement as to uniform prices, ranges, &c. A despatch from Lansing, Mich., says that the principal producers of Lake Superior bessemer ore have reached an agreement by which the piece of "standard Marquette" and Gogebic bessemer will be advanced \$1.10 over last year's figures.

A despatch from St. Pierre, South Dakota, says that within a few months there have been organized twenty new companies, with a combined capital stock of \$20,000,000, for the purpose of developing the Black Hills gold mining properties.

The bituminous coal miners of Indiana decided to demand an advance in the mining scale from 60 to 65 cents, to take effect April 1, the date when the Pittsburg district price is to be advanced from 64 to 70 cents. The operators will refuse to grant the advance.

Eight hundred members of the Stone-cutters' Union, employed in 26 stonemasonry in Chicago, went out on strike. They claim that the owners employ laborers on stone-cutting machines, working from 16 to 24 hours a day. The Union demands that the machines be worked only eight hours a day and that Union cutters be employed to operate them.

The American commission, under the vice-regal guard, on its way to Chung-king, China, has passed through Suchow, heralded by trumpeters. The effect upon the people was most salutary.

Senator Kaulbach, of Nova Scotia, dropped in one of the Senate corridors at Ottawa.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

After being idle for three weeks the North Lebanon shoe factory has resumed operations. St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church is making great preparations for its quarterly centennial celebration in the early spring. The Bethlehem Iron Company has shipped a conning tower and a conning tower plate weighing thirty-nine tons to the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn.

The large fly wheel in the factory of Ellwood James, at Sharon Hill, burst while running at high speed. Mr. James and five of his workmen were in the building and narrowly escaped injury. The Wayne County Agricultural Society has elected the following officers for 1895: G. A. Moore, of Pleasant Mount, president; F. Jones, Ariel, vice-president; W. A. Gaylord, Honesdale, secretary; W. L. Ferguson, Soelyville, treasurer.

These foreign corporations have been granted permission to open branch offices in this state: The Bradstreet Information Company, of New York, in Pittsburg, Reading and Wilkes-Barre; the Pardee Brick Works, of New Jersey, in Philadelphia.

John H. Oswald was re-elected warden of the Lebanon county prison for the ensuing year. The pudding mill, the two 12-inch and the 16-inch mills of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Works, Lebanon, resumed operation after a two weeks' suspension.

Hon. Charles M. Reed, of Erie, has bought from Frank Shaw, of Chautauque county, N. Y., his entire herd of seventy-five registered Jersey cattle. The consideration was \$5,000.

The East End and Lebanon Rolling Mills, which have been idle for some time, have started up again. Roedel's shoe factory, which has also been idle, has begun operations.

The Board of Poor Directors of Cumberland county has elected officers as follows for the ensuing year: Seward, Samuel Hertzler; matron, Mrs. Samuel Hertzler; secretary, R. W. Woods; solicitor, R. W. Woods; treasurer, J. E. Einstein; physician, Dr. S. L. Diven.

The annual meeting of the Chester County Carnation Society was held at Kennett Square and was largely attended. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Jacob J. Steyer, of Concord; vice-president, Edward Swayne, of Kennett Square; secretary, Warren R. Shelnire, of Avondale; treasurer, Charles S. Swayne, of Kennett Square.

With a lead crash that caused much excitement in the neighborhood part of the ceiling in the Keiser Building, reading, fell, doing considerable damage. The accident was caused by the weight of carpet and sheep shears on the upper floor.

Mayor Garrett, of Lebanon in the message to council recommended an increase in the water supply, an increase of the police department, which at present consists of but seven men to a population of 17,000 or more, and the adoption of a better method of constructing and repairing the highways of the city.

When Samuel Seidel, employed by C. C. Hagelgars, opened the latter's barber shop he found the place full of gas. His employer, Mr. Hagelgars, was lying on one of the chairs unconscious. Physicians were sent for and he was revived and taken to the Reading Hospital. He will recover. No cause is given for his attempt to commit suicide.

Mrs. Emma Tweed, who resides at Scranton, was seriously, if not fatally injured by an explosion of steam in the water pipes in the kitchen range. She returned from Honesdale and built a fire in the range. The water pipes were evidently frozen, for after the fire burned briskly and generated steam the ice would not permit the hot water to circulate. The confined steam burst the pipe in the stove, and just as Mrs. Tweed approached to see how the fire burned the whole top and front of the stove blew out. The cast iron was blown into a hundred pieces and shot into her face and body. Mrs. Tweed was thrown to the floor unconscious. Her collar bone was broken, a hole was cut in her cheek, her eye was out and a gash was cut in her side.

A public meeting to protect against the building of the proposed road from Easton to Martin's Creek, at the county's expense, was held at Bethlehem. Ex-Burgess Charles M. Dodson presided. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the movement and a committee was appointed to convey the sentiment of the meeting to the county meeting to be held at Nazareth.

A fire which destroyed three houses occurred at Pleasant Hill. The flames broke out in the residence of George Fedoroski. There being no fire department there the bucket brigade was unable to cope with the flames, which spread to the homes of Anthony Fedorovich and George Fedorovich. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The family of John W. Walker of Mechanicburg, consisting of five persons, were asphyxiated by coal gas and all narrowly escaped death by suffocation. Mr. Walker was the first to arise, between 5 and 6 o'clock, but fell to the floor. Fortunately he did not lose consciousness until he had alarmed a neighbor, who went for a physician. All were restored to consciousness and will recover.

Patrik Kenny was run down by a Delaware and Hudson passenger train at the South Steel Mill, Scranton, and almost instantly killed. Kenny was employed as a fireman at the mill, and left the boiler room to go to the oil shanty, which is situated a short distance outside the mill yard gate. The railroad runs between the gate and the shanty. Mr. Kenny had just stepped onto the south-bound track, which is nearest the gate, when the passenger train, leaving the city at 9:15, struck him and hurled him nearly twenty feet. The train was stopped and he was picked up still conscious. He lived about fifteen minutes.

A work-train on the Akron, Bedford and Cleveland Inter-urban Railway Company's road fell through a bridge at Tinkers creek, near Bedford, Ohio. William Young was killed and two other trainmen, Lyman Haymaker and Charles Gieb, were fatally injured.

A POPULAR LOAN.

Mr. Carlisle Invites Subscriptions for \$100,000,000.

PUBLIC SALE AUTHORIZED.

Offered in Fifty Dollar Lots To Everybody Who Chooses to Subscribe—Proposals Received Only at the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries.

Secretary Carlisle has just issued the following broad circular: Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C.—Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1895, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of United States four per cent. coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars (\$50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The bonds will be dated on the 1st day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly in coin, but all coupons maturing on and before the 1st day of February, 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the 1st day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

Payments for the bonds must be made at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the United States sub-treasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco with exchange on New York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired and whether coupon or registered and at what place they will be paid for.

Payments may be made by installments, as follows: Twenty per cent. (20) upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids, and twenty per cent. (20) at the end of each ten days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time, not later than the maturity of the last installment.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1896. Notice is further hereby given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before the 5th day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place and up to the same date upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth, and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the 4 per cent. bonds herein mentioned.

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary of the Treasury.

EARTHQUAKES IN PERSIA.

The Killed by the Disaster are Numbered by the Hundreds.

Two distinct earthquakes have occurred in the district of Kalkhal, the first on the night of January 2, Ufu, this occasion the large village of Janbad was destroyed, several others were partially destroyed and 300 persons were killed.

The second earthquake occurred during the morning of January 5 and was very severe. It was felt over an area of 100 miles. The town of Gol was destroyed and a thousand persons were demolished. In addition, great damage was done to many villages. The loss of life was very great. There was 800 persons killed in Gol alone, and large numbers of cattle and sheep also perished.

The town of Gol or Khol, which has been wiped out by earthquake, is one of the best laid out towns of Persia in its modern quarters. The district of Kalkhal, in which the earthquake wave seems to have done the most damage, is in the Province of Azerbaijan, in the extreme northwestern portion of Persia, immediately adjoining the Province of Van, in Armenia.

Khol lies about seventy-seven miles south of Mount Ararat and is, or was before its destruction, on the great trade route between the Euxine and Persia. It had quite an elaborate system of fortification, which was, however, in a ruinous state, and an inner high wall flanked with towers. It was in the centre part of the city that its beauty lay, cool streams and lines of willows running along its broad, regular streets. There were a few good buildings, including the Governor's palace, several mosques, a large brick bazaar and a fine caravanserai. The chief manufacturers were copper wares and worsted socks. In September, 1881, Khol was visited by a series of violent earthquakes.

The population numbered about 30,000, including many Armenians, who occupied a separate part of the city.

LAUGHED HIMSELF TO DEATH.

A Funny Actor and His Jokes Were Too Much for Nicholas Kinghardt.

"Here's one that kill you," said a comedian at the Olympic Theatre, Chicago. Then he told a funny story. Nicholas Kinghardt, of South Bend, Ind., laughed so heartily that he ruptured a blood vessel and died in a few minutes.

The comedian came on the stage wearing big shoes and a white coat with balloon sleeves. Kinghardt began to laugh as soon as the funny man opened his mouth and he was unable to restrain himself. Blood trickled from his mouth, and a friend led him out of the theatre. He died all the way to Madison and Clark streets, where he was taken into a store.

There Dr. Reynolds was called, but the hemorrhage had got beyond control and Kinghardt was soon dead.