

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

BONDS TO BE SOLD

Secretary Carlisle Offers a New Issue of Government Securities.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF FIVE PER CENT Must Bring a Premium that Will Out the Profit to Three Per Cent.

TO REPLENISH THE GOLD RESERVE Yellow Boys Required to Make Your Uncle Sam's Credit Secure.

WILL NOT AFFECT FORMER ISSUES Securities Now Held by National Banks and on the Market Will Not Be Brought Into Competition with the New Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—[Special Telegram to THE OMAHA.] It was definitely decided today that Secretary Carlisle will issue bonds upon the authority already vested in him by existing law. He has concluded to issue 5 per cent bonds redeemable in ten years. He will sell a \$50,000,000 issue of these bonds. He will accept no bid less than \$1.12, which is a premium of 17 cents and 2 mills, and would make the interest for a period of ten years exactly 3 per cent. The secretary of the treasury expects to sell the bonds at considerable less than a 3 per cent interest rate.

A great deal of interest is taken by national bankers and those who own shares in national banks in the issue. They believe, as others do, that there will shortly be another issue of these bonds and they want to know whether these bonds will come into competition with those owned by the banks and deposited in the treasury to secure circulation or government deposits.

Opinion of the Comptroller. Comptroller of Currency Eckels was asked whether, in his judgment, this or a subsequent issue of these bonds would depreciate the value of the 4 or 2 per cent extended bonds.

"No, I don't believe," said the comptroller of the currency, "that these bonds will come into competition with the outstanding bonds or that they will depreciate in the slightest the securities owned by national banks. It is my judgment that the new issues will be purchased by trust companies, savings banks, trustees estates and others desiring an immediate investment. The interest on the new issue will be bid down so low, and the time in which they will run being limited and fixed so short, they will not be desirable securities for national bank circulation or deposits."

An offer has been received from one person to take all the bonds issued, but the secretary prefers that the general public have an opportunity to bid for them.

Officially Advertised. Secretary Carlisle late tonight issued the following circular, inviting proposals for 5 per cent bonds:

"Treasurer DEPARTMENT OF SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1894.—By virtue of the authority contained in the act entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Resumption of Specie Payments' passed August 14, 1876, the secretary of the treasury hereby offers for public subscription an issue of bonds of the United States to the amount of \$50,000,000, in either registered or coupon form, in denominations of \$50 and upwards, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the government after ten years from the date of their issue and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 5 per cent per annum."

Proposals for the whole or any part of these bonds will be received at the Treasury department office of the treasurer until 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of February, 1894. Proposals must be accompanied by the cash desired, whether registered or coupon, and the premium which the subscription proposes to pay, the same to be delivered and the office, whether that of the treasurer of the United States or an assistant treasurer of the United States, as may be designated, to receive the subscription. Failure to specify the above particulars may cause the proposal to be rejected."

Must Pay a Premium. "As soon as practicable after the 15th day of February the allotments of bonds will be made to the highest bidder, but no proposal will be accepted which offers less than \$1.1253, which is the equivalent of a 3 per cent bond at par, and the right to reject any and all proposals is hereby expressly reserved. In case the bids for the allotment exceed the bonds to be issued, they will be allotted pro rata.

Notice of the date of the delivery of the bonds will be sent by mail to the subscribers when allotments are made as soon as practicable, and within ten days from the date of such notice. In the event of a failure to pay in United States gold coin to the treasurer or such assistant of the United States as the subscriber has designated and if not so paid the proposal may be rejected."

The bonds will be dated February 1, 1894, and when payment is made therefor, as above, accrued interest on both principal and premium from February 1, 1894, to the date of payment at the rate of interest realized to the subscriber on his investment will be added.

All proposals should be addressed to the secretary of the treasury, Washington, D. C., and should be distinctly marked 'Proposals for Subscriptions to 5 Per Cent Bonds.' J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary."

Wanted to Talk with the Secretary. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The subcommittee of the judiciary committee of the house, to which was referred the resolution of Representative Bailey, providing that the secretary of the treasury has no right to issue bonds to supply the current treasury deficit, held a meeting today. Representative Conger, a supporter of the resolution, requested a conference with the secretary of the treasury before voting upon the resolution, and to enable him to do so the committee adjourned until tomorrow. This does not, however, delay the progress of the committee, because the full committee could not receive its report before Friday next. There seems no possibility of the subcommittee will report favorably on the resolution.

Against the Bond Policy. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The next meeting of Representative De Armand, democrat, of Missouri, who was today designated by Speaker Crisp to take the place of J. R. Fellows on the judiciary committee, was determined on before the point was issued. Yet Mr. De Armand shared the views of Chairman Culberson and other democratic members on the committee against the legality of the use of the proceeds of a sale of bonds, except for redemption of debts. This makes the democratic membership of the judiciary committee almost, or quite, a unit against the bond policy.

Republican Senators Will Caucus. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The republican senators will hold a caucus tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock to consider a plan of pro

cedure on matters before congress, at which the chief interests of the republicans are generally shown in the bill to repeal the federal election law which will be discussed and an opinion expressed as to whether or not there is an occasion to make a motion against it further than what has already been made.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Ways and Means Committee Defeated on the Date for Free Wood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The ways and means committee suffered its first defeat today, when, by a vote of 112 to 102, the committee of the whole rejected Mr. Wilson's amendment fixing the date on which free wood should go into effect on August 1, 1894, and adopted the substitute of Mr. Johnson, the Ohio free trader and single taxer, making it go into effect immediately upon the passage of the bill. Many of the republicans wish to have the radical democrats for the substitute.

It was Mr. Wilson's intention, had his motion prevailed, to have offered an amendment on the 15th of the present month, and on December 1, 1894, but when the committee overruled him he decided to let the latter schedule stand and go into effect with the rest of the bill. It is understood that the vote was taken Mr. Wilson stated the jobbers were now hesitating whether to place their bets on the free wood or on broad, and if the committee amendment carried the home manufacturers would make their fall goods.

The committee amendment was acted on today, to allow the free entry in bond of machinery, as well as the materials used in the construction of ships built for foreign use. The question of the day was whether to discuss the amendment of Mr. Burrows, to substitute the present wood schedule for that proposed by the Wilson bill.

At 5:30 the house took a recess until 8 o'clock. At the night session Mr. Sperry, democrat, of Ohio, introduced a bill to amend the Wilson bill on the ground that in the fact of a certain deficit in the treasury of \$15,000,000, it is proposed to allow the free wood, and the bill is a protection and protection against the tariff on the wood, and the country the verdict would be overwhelmingly in favor of protection.

Other speakers were Messrs. Bower, democrat, of North Carolina; Hunter, democrat, of Illinois; Huttick, democrat, of Ohio, and Post, republican, of Illinois.

Civil Service in the Senate.

The civil service law and the way it is administered was discussed in the senate today. Senator Berry took exception to the policy of allowing fourth-class postmasters to remain in office in order to carry out the provisions of the law. He said that the law is a failure, and that it ought to be repealed.

The Massachusetts defended the law and Senator Cockrell of Missouri said it was a good law if carried out according to its intent and purposes. The federal office of the civil service is being run by Senator Chandler, republican, of New Hampshire tried to secure an amendment recognizing the right of federal supervision over sections so far as to permit every candidate for congress the privilege of appointing a watcher in each precinct to guard his interests from registration, but a vote was not reached.

Senator Gray, democrat, of Delaware tried to get the republicans to name a day when the law should be repealed, but the request was evaded and Senator Frye said he wanted to hear the other side discussed before he would vote.

IDENTIFICATION APPOINTMENTS.

Bochmann of Stone City Goes to Buenos Ayres.—Senator Stone City, Minn., was appointed by the president to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic. He will leave for Buenos Ayres on the 20th of January.

Thomas of Louisiana to be consul of United States at Guaymas, Mexico.—Edward S. Tingle of Montana to be consul of the United States at Brunswick, Germany.

To be collectors of customs: John F. Beckwith of Georgia for the district of Savannah, Ga.; John M. Burks, Nebraska, to be collector of customs for the port of Lincoln.

William T. Buchanan, nominated today for minister to Argentina, is a resident of Sioux City, Ia. He was born in 1838 in Indiana, and there began his career as a democrat. He was afterwards clerk of the Indiana house of representatives in 1867. He is now a member of the Iowa house of representatives.

He was also a member of the Iowa legislature for several years. He was a member of the Iowa house of representatives for several years. He was a member of the Iowa house of representatives for several years. He was a member of the Iowa house of representatives for several years.

Prospects for a Favorable Chinese Commercial Treaty Are Bright. Washington, Jan. 17.—There is much reason to believe that Yang Yu, the Chinese envoy in Washington, is not making much progress toward securing the new treaty which was to take the place of the one considered nullified by the Geary law. Upon his first arrival here it was hoped that the United States was about to be offered opportunities for valuable extensions of our trade privileges in China. Expectation of this seems to have been based on inferences drawn from the Chinese envoy's talk. His idea of the importance of the treaty was that he was to be considered an indemnity. It is said to be the belief of the Chinese envoy that this requirement is the condition of his being permitted to enter the country. He considers that his sovereign is affronted as the same degree. This may prove an insurmountable obstacle to the negotiation of a treaty from which a few weeks ago much was hoped for the goal of our trade privileges in the rich oriental empire.

Mr. J. Scott Harrison Re-elected. Washington, Jan. 17.—The senate committee has decided upon the nomination of J. Scott Harrison to be surveyor at Kansas City. Mr. Harrison is a brother of ex-President Harrison and was appointed over the protest of Senator Vest. A vote was not taken after a statement had been made by the Missouri senators.

There were a large number of confirmations and reappointments of judges and other officers of the court. The senate also passed several bills of importance. A bill was passed providing for the appointment of a new judge to the court.

Postmasters Dropping Out. Washington, Jan. 17.—A larger number of commissions of presidential postmasters will have expired during the three months ending February 8 than in any previous quarter of a year. The number of clerks whose commissions expired last month was 460. Already this month, commissions have expired and the expirations during the month will aggregate 500. The number of commissions which expire during February is about 170.

Gold Reserve is Low. Washington, Jan. 17.—The net gold revenue sustained a loss of \$800,000 and stands at \$70,630,000. The net available balance of the treasury today is \$84,160,000, a reduction of \$3,230,000 since January 1.

Western Penalties. Washington, Jan. 17.—[Special to THE OMAHA.]—The following penalties granted are announced, Issue of January 3: Nebraska: Original—Samuel Connor, Arcadia, Bradley. Original violators, etc.—Sarah Myers, Bradley.

Iowa: Original—James Messenger, Saxon, Wayne. Re-issue—Charles Cooper, Dea. Original violators, etc.—J. C. Cramer, Agency. Original violators, etc.—J. C. Cramer, Agency. South Dakota: Re-issue—James M. Jones, Vermillion, Clay.

Ill Will Not Bring Suit. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The State department has received a dispatch dated San Francisco from Samuel Parker, ex-prime

SWINBURNE TELLS HIS TALE

Lieutenant Commander of the Boston Before the Hawaiian Committee.

HAD COMMAND OF THE MARINES ON SHORE

Details the Events After the Landing of Troops Up to the Time of the Surrender of the Station House to Doles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Lieutenant Commander Swinburne of the Boston was the only witness before the senate subcommittee investigating the Hawaiian question today. He is the officer who had active command of the American troops on shore in Honolulu at the time of the revolution and his testimony is considered important as it bears upon some points which have been in dispute and to which much importance is attached. He was questioned concerning the time of landing, the location of the troops in relation to the station house and the friends of the queen that, of all places, this was the one best calculated to serve the interest of the provisional government, being located across a narrow street from the station house, where they would prove a menace to the queen's forces.

It is understood that Mr. Swinburne admitted a more unfortunate selection could not have been made, and that he said he had, previous to the landing, advised that some troops should be placed in the station house, however, his testimony corroborated the statements of Minister Stevens and the officers of the provisional government. It is understood that there had not been a conspiracy involving the naval force.

Mr. Swinburne was reminded of the discrepancies in his own report, and of the time of the surrender of the station house. He said that occurred two or three hours after the landing of the Boston troops, about 7:30 a. m.

Commander Swinburne, who is in poor health, was excused early with the understanding that he would continue his testimony another day.

NO HOPE FOR LILL.

Congress Will Not Listen to the Dusk of a Man's Plea.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The rumor that the Hawaiian ex-queen will present a claim for damages to the United States government continues to be discussed, although it is mostly generally dismissed. No such claim has been presented. The leaders of the house say that a claim of this kind could never be sustained. Judge Holman says congress would not listen to such a proposition for a moment. The claim could not be based on the idea that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham had admitted that the queen's overtures were bona fide, and that the queen's overtures were bona fide, and that the queen's overtures were bona fide.

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COUNSEL CALM FOR CARRARA

Government Officials Ask the Disturbed Citizens to Remain Quiet.

MORE REINFORCEMENTS HAVE ARRIVED

Forces of the King Strengthened and Arrangements Made to Crush the Anarchistic Uprising—Eighty of the Reds Arrested.

During the day a band of eighty anarchists forced an entrance into a house at the outskirts of the town, but were surrounded by troops and all the anarchists were arrested.

Martial Law Proclaimed. Rome, Jan. 17.—A royal decree, signed by all the ministers, was issued today and proclaimed a state of martial law at Massa and Carrara. This is the outcome of a long discussion on the recent rioting by a full meeting of the cabinet yesterday. The government is seriously alarmed at the situation. It is considered not at all unlikely that the rioting will extend to other portions of the Apennines.

General Zucchi, who has been appointed extraordinary commissioner, has reached the disturbed province and has proclaimed martial law at Massa and Carrara.

Very Little Change Has Occurred in the Situation in Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 17.—There is little change in the situation here today. The rebel army occupies Macaengue island, it is expected the government garrisons at Armaco will render the position of Macaengue island untenable for the rebels.

Admiral de Mello is not yet known to have arrived here, and the usual uncertainty prevails as to his whereabouts. Report has it that the rebel admiral is expected here tonight, and that he has with him the necessary reinforcements to make a landing at a point in the bay of Rio de Janeiro.

The official confirmation issued by the minister of foreign affairs shows the report previously cable to the Associated Press regarding the situation in Brazil. There now seems no longer any doubt that the rebels, after raising the siege of Hago, lost nearly all their arms and munitions during their retreat. The government of President Peixoto is still firmly convinced of its success and the end is in sight.

This seems to be the opinion of the rebels, but they do not look upon the end in the same light as the government. The rebels continue hopelessly tangled up and impeded and everybody, ashore and afloat, is heartily wishing for the speedy termination of this monotonous struggle.

German Affairs. Berlin, Jan. 17.—The emperor today held a council of state with the members of the chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle and invested Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Count Eulenburg and Prince von Schaumburg Lippe with that decoration.

The committee of the municipal government, which was appointed to consider the petition for a strike, has reported to the effect that a day's work of eight hours should be provided for municipal employees. The municipal committee adopted a motion to have the city work on the various public buildings during the rest of the winter.

By order of the emperor all judges and government clerks will call upon the United States ambassador on Tuesday.

The Oberhaus, having forwarded to the government the anti-Semite petitions for an inquiry into the secret laws as to the Jews, the latter has returned the petitions with the reply that such an inquiry is impracticable.

Nelson was a Great Man. Montreal, Jan. 17.—The trial of H. Mercier, J. A. Pelland and Paul de Martigny, arrested in November last for attempting to blow up the Nelson monument, took place today, but sentence was suspended until tomorrow.

Ex-Premier Mercier made a long speech, in which he stated that Nelson was a great man, a great admiral, one of England's glories, but he did not remember the names of the French-Canadian young men to remember the French defeat. He finished by expressing deep regret for what had happened and said the parents of the youths would try to teach their young men to respect their own race without offending those who belong to another.

Explosion of an Infernal Machine. Bordeaux, Jan. 17.—As the Mosagiers steamer, L'Esperance, was proceeding in the Gironde from La Plata and discharging small packages, into a tender a tremendous explosion took place in the room where the valves were stored. The explosion killed a portion of the crew, and wounded two sailors and fatally injured two others, besides doing other damage and wounding more or less seriously a number of persons. The explosion is believed to be the result of the setting of an infernal machine loaded with dynamite. An inquiry into the disaster is in progress.

Use of Opium in India. Calcutta, Jan. 17.—The opium commission is now in session at Umbhalla. At today's hearing Sir Greenfield, superintendent of the women's hospital, described the custom of female infanticide by the use of opium among the poorer classes.

Miss Carter, a medical missionary, confirmed the evidence of Miss Greenfield. Several other witnesses declared in their opinion that the use of opium was harmless.

Ex-Minister Waddington's Funeral. Paris, Jan. 17.—The remains of ex-Minister Waddington were conveyed to the Chapelle de la Grande Armee today, where the funeral services were held. Among those present at the funeral were President

DIED LIKE HEROES

Brave Men Find Death in Old Atlantic's Storm-Tossed Waters.

SIX PLUCKY SAILORS GO TO THEIR DOOM

Heroic Attempt to Rescue the Crew of a Shipwrecked Schooner.

DROWNED WHILE ON A BRAVE ERRAND Only One of the Life Boat Party Lives to Tell the Tale.

NEW YORK TO FLORIDA EXPRESS WRECKED

Policeman Slept on Turned on His Side and Several Persons Injured, but None of Them Seriously—Other Railroad Accidents Reported.

New York, Jan. 17.—The steamship Amsterdam (Dutch), from Rotterdam January 3, arrived at the bar this morning. She has had a continuation of heavy gales from all around the compass, with tremendous high seas and a very low barometer. On Sunday, January 14, when latitude 42.21, longitude 58.18, about 11 a. m., in strong northwesterly breeze and a moderately high sea, she sighted a schooner, south, showing an American union down, and at half past three she started for the schooner and saw that the sea was washing constantly over her and that only by hard pulling was she kept afloat. She had a crew of about fourteen men. The crew signaled the Amsterdam by distress that the vessel was in a sinking condition and that they were anxious to leave the ship, showing at the same time by throwing overboard pieces of their boats that some had been wrecked. The captain of the steamer called his crew on deck and told them the position in which the schooner was. Immediately the four men succeeded in taking hold of the capsized steamer. The captain of the Amsterdam went at once to their assistance, and succeeded in getting alongside, but the remaining four men were thoroughly exhausted by the cold, and in consequence were not able to take hold of the life saving apparatus which was given to them, and they were drowned with the exception of one man, who succeeded in getting hold of a rope, and was taken on board. Another crew presented themselves to man a boat, but owing to the increasing wind and sea the captain objected, and concluded to stand by and wait for better weather and a calm sea. The Amsterdam stayed in the vicinity of the wreck until when in a heavy squall, she was struck in the stern, but although search was made she was not able to find any trace of the wreck, and proceeded on her voyage. The wreck appeared to be the American fishing schooner, Maggie E. Wells.

The names of the Dead Heroes. The following are the names of the Amsterdam's crew who were in the rescue of the sinking schooner and were lost: CHIEF OFFICER J. MEYER, aged 28 years; SECOND BOATSWAIN E. BEQUART; CAPTAIN A. T. OUDIN; STEWARDS STEVEN BOSCH, QUARTERMASTER E. G. EICHHOHN; SEAMAN U. VANERVELT, who was an expert swimmer, was saved.

The Maggie E. Wells is undoubtedly a vessel of that name, whose home port is Gloucester, Mass. Although in every respect means of saving the sailors was employed their strength was so far spent that they were unable to keep their hold on the ropes and belts thrown them and in the very act of being lifted to the deck three fell back exhausted and were drowned, only one reaching the deck safely. The passengers of the Amsterdam were in very much distress with the efforts of all the ship's officers and crew to save the crew of the American ship. They say that the captain did everything in his power and remained in the vicinity till he lost all track of the schooner and further waiting was useless.

The Maggie E. Wells was built in 1890, was 84.7 feet long, 23.3 feet beam, 9.4 feet deep and registered 55,675 tons.

MET AT THE CROSSING. Fast Flying Virginian Smashed by a Local Train in South Carolina. CHESTER, S. C., Jan. 17.—The limited train from New York to Florida on the Richmond & Danville was run into by a Georgia, Carolina & Northern train at the crossing here at 1 o'clock this morning. The sleeper was full of people and was struck in the nose and crushed. The day coaches were turned upside down on the side of the track. They were nearly full of passengers. The passengers on the sleeper comprised chiefly prominent people of Washington and New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—General Manager Dean of the Richmond & Danville railroad has given out the following account of the accident:

The train was struck at the front truck of a Pullman sleeper, which was turned on its side, as was a second-class coach. The accident occurred in a cut. A force was at once sent to the wreck to clear the track. There were ten passengers in the sleeper; none were killed; five were hurt, but not seriously; the lady waited several times. The following people were injured:

Mrs. H. F. SPEARS, hurt in head and scalp wound.

Mr. H. HOOVER, New York, wrist burned.

Mrs. M. F. CARTER, Washington, elbow cut.

Mrs. M. WILSON, Pittsburgh, head bruised and ear cut.

J. WILSON, Pittsburgh, back hurt, no other injuries.

ONLY ITALIANS. Accident on the New York and Susquehanna. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Hotten timbers and a poorly constructed trestle belonging to the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad were the cause of a frightful accident today in the Jersey meadows, just west of Fairview station. A construction train, consisting of a locomotive and six gondola cars, heavily loaded with gravel, was backing out on its trestle to the place where the trestle was to be dumped, when the trestle gave away with a crash. The three rear cars were precipitated about thirty feet into a small branch of Hellman's creek, dragging the fourth car down with them. The two forward cars and the locomotive remained on the track.

There was a gang of about fifty Italian laborers on the train and thirty-four of them went down with the wreck. One man

ANARCHISM ACTIVE

Those Connected with the Liceo Bomb Outrage Trying to Escape.

BARCELONA, Jan. 17.—The notorious anarchists connected with the Liceo theater bomb outrage have been removed from the prison to secure quarters in the fortress of Mont Juch. Great military precautions have been taken in this city on account of the discovery of a plot among the prisoners to obtain their liberty and to perpetrate fresh outrages. All the relatives and any friends of the imprisoned anarchists have been forbidden to visit them.

WANTS TIME TO PAY. Banca Generale of Rome Applies for a Moratorium. ROME, Jan. 17.—The Banca Generale has applied for a moratorium to apply today for a moratorium. The Banca Generale has branches in Milan and Genoa and was established in 1873. The capital of the bank was 200,000,000 lire, and the former president of the bank was one of the Colonna princes.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE. One Hundred Persons and Much Property Destroyed. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says: There has been a series of destructive earthquakes in the province of Uryu, Mongolia. One hundred native nomadic population, with their flocks and herds, were swallowed up or otherwise destroyed.

He Just Shot Him. New York, Jan. 17.—The Red Line steamship Philadelphia arrived today from Caracas and other Venezuelan ports. Among her passengers was F. C. Partridge, the American minister to Venezuela, who is expected to return to the United States.

The Philadelphia stopped at San Domingo, where affairs are in a very bad state. President Lora is ruling with an iron hand and has been unpopular. His old enemy, General Machina, whom he had cast into prison more than a year ago, was taken out with eight others and shot about fourteen days before the Philadelphia sailed. He was a man of wealth and was furnishing money to his confederates, who were hatching a big dynamite plot to blow up the government buildings.

Russia Reaching After Corea. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says: Reports have been received here of a fresh Russian intrigue to gain a foothold in Corea. The Russian representative at the Korean court, it is said, is endeavoring to gain the approval of the king to allow the establishment of an agricultural colony of 100 Russian families at Keikofu, in the province of Kangyok, some distance from the river Yumen, which forms the Russo-Chinese boundary. The Chinese government regards the place as of great strategic value, and as it is not a fertile district, it looks with suspicion upon the Russian demand, which is being vigorously opposed by the Chinese minister resident.

Harrassing the Government. BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 17.—The following articles have been received from Rio de Janeiro:

Volunteers are being drilled to the supply of the army. The insurgents were kept up an intermittent firing on the city and government forts.

The insurgent warship Aquidaban is preparing to return to the south for the purpose of procuring reinforcements.

The British sloop of war, Beagle, is constantly cruising to the south of the island. The object of her movements is not known. The report that Admiral de Mello was aboard the Republica off Santos is confirmed.

Peters England's Favors. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says the Hamburger Nachrichten, reiterating the charge that Italy sought an approach with Russia behind the backs of Germany and Austria, explains that this was Prime Minister Rudin's policy and was strongly opposed on the time by Sir Charles Bell. It is stated that the reduction of Italy's fighting power and efforts to maintain a close understanding with England.

Caused Excitement at St. Petersburg. LONDON, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Standard from St. Petersburg says there is great excitement in official circles over the visit of Baron de Morenheim, the Russian ambassador at Paris was not included in the Russian list of envoys to be invited to St. Petersburg. It is believed that he is said to have brought about the entente with France, resulting from the visits of the Russian fleet to Toulon.

Sacrifice of the Czarina of Russia. St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—The czarina, though suffering from influenza, and her two children, including the grand duke, were present at a banquet of the Grand Duke Michael, who is suffering from inflammation of the lungs.

The government is considering the question of extending the area of territory upon which the laws are allowed to settle.

Chandler Must Return to the Coast. ZACHARIAH, Jan. 17.—It is expected Mr. William Aston Chandler, the American explorer, will return to the coast in order to obtain a fresh supply of porters. Little is known of the region where the explorer has been working, but a place in the vicinity is called Chandler Point.

German Emigrants in South Africa. LONDON, Jan. 17.—Dispatches to the Times from Cape Colony, which will be published tomorrow, say a German steamer landed a few emigrants at the mouth of the Zwartkops river, South Africa, and an officer is being sent to investigate and report the state of the country.

From Cape Town. LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times will tomorrow publish the following message from Cape Town: "Adv