

THE EARTHQUAKE IN PERSIA.

A Whole Province Desolated by the Shock.

At Least a Thousand Lives Lost in One City.

Many Swept Away by a Flood Following the Quake—The Survivors Fled in Terror to the Neighboring Mountains.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A dispatch to the Times from Meshed brings further details of the earthquake Friday at Kuchan, in the northern part of the province of Khorassan. The town was completely destroyed. The loss of life is immense. A great crevice opened in the earth, through which water flowed in torrents. The Atrek river overflowed its banks. The fertile region around the city was inundated. Large gardens and extensive vineyards were swept out of existence. The people had no chance to save anything. The shock was so severe that the largest houses in town, including the residence of the governor, were almost instantly toppled over, crushing hundreds of people to death. The town had a population of between 20,000 and 25,000. It is thought at least 1000 perished. Many were carried away by the flood. It is not known yet what damage was done in the valley, but it is feared many villages below Kuchan were destroyed. A short time after the earthquake the entire water supply of the town disappeared. The people not injured fled panic-stricken to the Aladagh mountains, leaving the injured to care for themselves as best they could. The district in which Kuchan is situated is very populous. It is believed it has everywhere suffered from the earthquake and flood.

Musical Tones.

A stringed instrument suspended in a favorable position near a pianoforte will sound when tones corresponding to the open strings are produced on the pianoforte. The volume of the answering tone will depend upon atmospheric conditions, the quality and color of the responding tone and the sensitiveness of the instrument. There is a familiar anecdote told of a famous tenor, who by singing the tone that was consonant with that of a wineglass, could make the glass shiver so violently that it would fall to pieces. It is because of this total sympathy that the cause of a harsh, rattling tone that may suddenly appear in a pianoforte is detected with difficulty. Though it may appear to be in the instrument, it is often far away and may come from a loose globe or pendant on a chandelier. Even a key in a door has been known to be the guilty cause.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Big Guns Don't Last Long.

An English authority, in speaking of heavy guns, says that the 15 ton gun, 14 inch bore, will fire 85 ordinary rounds, after which the gun is unfit for further service. The 67 ton gun, 12 1/2 inch bore, will fire 127 rounds, and the 45 ton gun, 12 inch bore, will fire 150 rounds before becoming useless. The cost of the British 15 ton gun is \$62,500. That of the 67 ton gun is \$34,500, and that of the 45 ton gun \$31,500.—Japan Journal.

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A census of the boarders after the fire was out, showed the following missing: Jerry Wrenn, stonemason, and son, Dan; John Kelly, laborer; Robert Stanley, engineer; John Hughes, engineer, and Barney Wilker, stonemason. Five bodies were taken from the ruins so badly charred that they cannot be identified.

The bodies of James Hughes and James P. Miller, laborers, had been covered by the dense smoke, both burned to a crisp, making rescue recovered. There is a strong suspicion of incendiarism. When the alarm was given the only exit, the fatal stairway, was cut off, and the men on the second and third floors awoke from a sound sleep. Bewildered by the dense smoke that filled the building, they ran through the rooms yelling for help, many appearing at windows and begged for assistance. Some leaped from windows, while others climbed out and dropped to the ground through the sheets of flame pouring from the lower windows. Jerry Wrenn, one of the victims, had reached the outside of the building, but missing his son Dan, returned to get him. He was suffocated in the attempt and perished.

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I think that the farmers have realized this also to some extent, as nearly all have now posted traps notices for their protection.—Science.

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Why Mr. Astor Is Proud.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor is the proud possessor of the black pug dog Man Friday, having just purchased that distinguished animal from Mr. R. Mortimer of Takeley, Essex, at a big price. Man Friday is described by connoisseurs as perfect joy-leaves killed. Black pugs are very rare and extremely quaint, and Mr. Astor believes he is the only American who possesses a specimen of the breed.—London Letter.

Cruse and Effect.

May—Don't you think that Miss Go lightly is perfectly charming? Mamma—It struck me that she was a little bit giddy. May—Why, mamma, she moves in the best circles. Mamma—That accounts for it. Moving in circles will make any one giddy.—New York Herald.

The queen was still insisting upon the promulgation of the new constitution, and supporting it by force. I advised them to declare the queen a revolution and the throne vacant, and at the request and approval of two of them and the tacit assent of the other two, then and there drew up a proclamation to that effect. The same afternoon at a meeting of about 200 persons the queen was denounced and armed resistance and a counter revolution openly advocated, and the queen's minister of the interior, John Colburn, addressed the meeting. The queen's attorney-general, Peterson, and her attorney, Paul Newby, were both present and took part in the meeting. The committee on safety publicly then and there armed and proceeded forthwith to organize. At 6 o'clock Sunday morning, the 15th, I told Peterson and Colburn that the committee intended to depose the queen and establish a provisional government; if they would take charge of the government, well and good, otherwise the committee intended to take action on their own account. They asked for 24 hours in which to consider the matter. I declined to wait, stating the committee intended to proceed forthwith. The committee met openly at 10 o'clock, remained in session the greater part of the day, while several government police kept watch over the building from the street. Monday morning at 9 o'clock the committee, without an attempt at concealment, met in my office within 200 feet of the police station, Marshal Wilson's headquarters, where the entire police force was stationed. While the meeting was in progress Wilson came to the office and asked to speak to me privately and we went into an adjoining room. Our conversation in substance was as follows: "Wilson said: 'I want this meeting stopped,' referring to the mass meeting for the afternoon."

"I replied: 'Can't be stopped. Too late.'"

"He said the queen had abandoned the new constitution idea."

"I replied: 'How do we know she will not take it up again?' She said she would."

"He said: 'I will guarantee she will not, even if I have to lock her up to keep her from doing it, and I'll do it, too, if necessary.'"

"I replied: 'We are not willing to accept your guarantee as sufficient. The cabinet has gone from bad to worse until we are not going to stand it any longer. We are going to take no chances in the matter, but settle it now, once for all.'"

"Wilson has since stated that he immediately reported to the cabinet and advised arranging the committee, but the cabinet were said and refused to allow it. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Monday, 14th, a mass meeting of 3000 unarmed men was held within a block of the palace. The meeting was imbued with tremendous enthusiasm. It immediately adopted resolutions declaring the queen in revolution and authorizing the committee to proceed to do whatever was necessary. Police were present, but no attempt was made to interfere with the meeting or to make any arrests. The meeting adjourned, the most intense excitement and the citizens dispersed, awaiting the further call of the committee."

"While the meeting was in progress another meeting was being held by the Royalists within a block of the army which adopted resolutions declaring the queen in revolution and authorizing the committee to proceed to do whatever was necessary. Police were present, but no attempt was made to interfere with the meeting or to make any arrests. The meeting adjourned, the most intense excitement and the citizens dispersed, awaiting the further call of the committee."

"In support of the third proposition, during the few weeks prior to the revolution, Colburn, minister of the interior, was one of the leaders of the political party opposed to me and openly and bitterly hostile to me personally. The first intimation of the revolutionary intention was given to the queen at 10 o'clock of the 14th. Colburn came to me greatly excited, and the queen's intention was to promulgate a new constitution, and asked my advice. I said: 'Why do you not go to the members of your own party?' He replied: 'I have no party. Those who have been our supporters are supporting the queen. The down-town people (referring to the merchants) have no use for me, and unless the members of your party and other citizens will support us we are going to resign right away.'"

"At 1 o'clock the same day I met all the members of the cabinet. They had just come from an interview with the queen, at which she announced her intention of promulgating a new constitution and demanding their support. They stated she threatened them with mob violence, whereupon they immediately left the palace, saying they would by separate entrances. While we were talking a messenger came from the queen requesting them to immediately return to the palace. Peterson and Colburn positively refused to go, stating they did not consider their lives safe there. I shortly afterwards started down town, but was overtaken by a messenger asking me to return, which I did. They asked me to ascertain what support they could expect from the citizens, and formally authorized me to state the condition of affairs to the leading citizens and to take the call for armed volunteers to resist the queen. I immediately proceeded to comply with the request and, with the assistance of others, within an hour or two thereafter, about 80 leading citizens signed a written statement agreeing to support the cabinet against the queen by force. Later the same afternoon Colburn informed me they had finally gone to the palace and had a stormy interview with the queen. He told me he had no confidence in his colleague, Peterson, who he believed was playing double with him, and told me he would tell Peterson anything further. He said while they were discussing the matter with the queen she said in reply to an objection made by Peterson: 'Why did you not make this objection before? You had the constitution in your possession for a month, and raised no objection to it.'"

"Colburn further stated that a caucus of their party previous to Friday night, one of the members of the executive, Kalanua by name, said if he could establish a new constitution, he would be happy if he could kill five white men before dying. The queen was furiously angry at the refusal of the cabinet to join in promulgating the constitution and publicly denounced them therefor. When the queen made an announcement of her failure to promulgate the constitution, two leading royalist members of the executive, one on the throne steps and one on the steps of the building, addressed the assembled

crowd, denouncing the cabinet as traitors, and said they wanted to shed blood. One of them included the queen in his denunciations. During the entire time between noon Saturday, the 14th, and the afternoon of Tuesday, 17th, when the provisional government was proclaimed, the queen's cabinet was without a plan of action and did practically nothing but rush about the city consulting with various foreign representatives and citizens of all parties as to what they would better do, begging the American minister for the support of American troops against the committee of safety, and securing from the queen a declaration that she would not again attempt to abrogate the constitution, which they hurried into print and distributed broadcast to try and appease the indignation of the citizens and break up the proposed mass meeting."

"In support of the fourth proposition, the essential factor of judging whether the force of the committee was sufficient and their confidence well-founded, is to know what the same men, under similar conditions, had done under previous circumstances in 1837. The king, by the manipulation of the electorate, encroached upon popular rights and obtained autocratic power over the people. He was supported by practically the same persons who now constitute the Royalists in Hawaii. The situation then crystallized the opposition into an organization of practically the same men who organized and now constitute the provisional government. Such organization was formed with the openly avowed intention of wresting from the king his power. The king, by the executive committee of 13 in control of the movement called a mass meeting of the king and demanding the granting of a new constitution depriving the king of all personal power. The resolution was presented to the king by a committee, who, unarmed and alone, proceeded direct from the meeting to the fortified palace, with an ultimatum that he comply with the demands within 24 hours or take the consequences. The king was in absolute control, his military strength was greater and the control of the public buildings more complete than that of the queen in January last. He did not fire a shot, submitted to all the demands, disbanded the troops and turned the whole control of the government over to the committee. He did not fire a shot, submitted to all the demands, disbanded the troops and turned the whole control of the government over to the committee. He did not fire a shot, submitted to all the demands, disbanded the troops and turned the whole control of the government over to the committee."

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"The Royalist revolutionists opened with a furious fire, with both artillery and small arms. Within half an hour they were driven from their guns. Seventeen were killed and 12 wounded. Before dark all of them were dispersed or captured, while not one of the cabinet supporters was injured. "Such is the undoubted record of events under two occasions when the Royalists and the organizers of the provisional government came into armed conflict, when there had been no suggestion of support to either side by any outside power. Under these circumstances I doubt that the burden of the organization of the government cannot successfully carry out the revolution in Hawaii."

"It is unnecessary for me here to state the details of the bitter constitutional conflict which had been carried on since the late of the queen's abdication during the seven months prior to January last, or to speak of the intense indignation existing among all classes of citizens by reason of open and successful alliance of the queen with the opium and lottery interests, the political parties, and the people were trampled upon and their moral sense shocked. It simply needed the added provocation of an arbitrary attempt to abrogate the constitution and disfranchise every white man in the country to spontaneously crystallize the opposition into a force that was irresistible."

"In reply to the sneer that the persons taking part in the movement were 'aliens,' I would say every man by the laws of the country was a legal voter whose right to the franchise by the proposed constitution would have been abrogated. A large proportion of them were born in the country, and almost without exception those who were not born there had lived there for years, owned property there and made it their home. They were the men who built up the country commercially, agriculturally, financially and politically, and created and made possible a civilized government therein. They were and are such men as today are the leading citizens of the most progressive community in the United States, with interests as thoroughly identified with the interests of Hawaii as are the interests of native and foreign-born citizens in similar communities in this country identified with it."

OFFICIALS OFFENDED.

Thurston's Statement Has Incensed the Administration. New York, Nov. 21.—A special from Washington to a morning paper says: The reply of Minister Thurston to some of the more flagrant misstatements contained in Blount's report, and his bold accusation of untruthfulness against the ex-commissioner, has given great offense to certain officials of the administration who are supposed to represent the views of the president and secretary of state. The indignation of these gentlemen is so great that they do not hesitate to intimate that Thurston's reply will be returned by the president. He is accused of the violation of all known rules of diplomatic etiquette, and there is a loud demand from the state department clique for his punishment. It cannot be learned tonight what steps the administration proposes to take with regard to discipline the plain-spoken representative of the provisional government.

EX-SECRETARY TRACY'S VIEWS.

He Does Not Believe the Statements in Blount's Report.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—In an interview ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy today said: "I do not believe the provisional government was established by the aid of troops from the Boston, or that the United States is any degree responsible for the overthrow of Liliuokalani. Just before his death Captain Wittes of the Boston told me his marines were landed for the sole purpose of protecting American citizens and American interests. There were no instructions, he told me, to do anything to support the provisional government. Captain Wittes assured me they were sent ashore after the provisional government had been proclaimed and officially recognized by Minister Stevens."

Tracy said further: "My attention being called to a statement by Admiral Skerrett to Blount in reference to a conversation with me December 30th. My recollection of all that transpired between the admiral and myself on that occasion is very distinct. The interview was informal and very brief. Admiral Skerrett called on me and asked me if I had any instructions to give him. I replied I had nothing further to say him other than what he had received in his written instructions. He then spoke about Hawaiian matters and I said I thought the people of the United States were desirous of closer relations than those existing at the time with Hawaii, but I was careful to mention that it was not for Hawaiian people themselves to deal with. I did not use the word 'annexed,' but the admiral used it and I told him no attempt should be made by the naval authorities to intimidate, persuade or influence the Hawaiian people in any way and that everything should be left to their own free will."

SENATOR DAVIS SPEAKS.

He Takes Strong Ground on the Hawaiian Matter.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 21.—United States Senator C. K. Davis, a member of the Senate committee on foreign affairs, today took strong grounds on the Hawaiian matter in an interview with a Minneapolis Tribune representative. He said: "The whole business has been conducted with a deal of mystery by the present administration. The public does not yet know what Willis' instructions were or what he has done. If the surmise is correct, Willis has been committed to interfere with the consent of the Hawaii to reinstate the queen, an interference with the affairs of an independent nation without a shadow of warrant of international law."

As to the report that United States naval forces will be used to depose the provisional government, the senator believed such an act would constitute an act of war. Such an act by the president, without the authority of congress, would be a distinct usurpation of power," said he.

Senator Davis speaks strongly in favor of the annexation of the islands.

JACK THE SLASHER.

He Says He Will Smash Cleveland Before He Is Done.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—An afternoon paper has a Washington special telling of the doings of the man or men dubbed "Jack the Slasher," who has been going about entering houses, cutting up carpets, curtains, pouring lard in pianos, and the like. The police are utterly at sea as to his identity. Today a newspaper received a letter purporting to come from the microcosm, declaring that before being captured the slasher would have done something to make themselves memorable. The letter added that not only would the White House be thoroughly slashed, but that President Cleveland would be killed before they got through with their work, and that all the detectives and guards that might be put around the White House would not save him. It stated further that when this was done they would burn the town. The letter was signed as a genuine communication from the slasher, who is either a criminal of extraordinary character or a lunatic.

The Ocean Telephone Possible.

Professor Silvanus P. Thompson is one of those who believe that ocean telephony is not only possible, but that the means of attaining it are within our grasp. Telephone cables for the deep sea will, however, require to be made on a different plan from the existing telegraph cables—that is to say, a single conductor of stranded copper insulated and surrounded by an iron sheathing that comes between the outgoing wire and the water which serves as the return part of the circuit. The going and return wires will have to be side by side within the sheathing. Moreover, the whole circuit will probably have to be broken up into sections which are capable of acting upon each other by mutual induction.—London Globe.

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STEVENS' DESIRE.

He Wanted to Do All He Could for the Hawaiian People.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 21.—Ex-Minister John L. Stevens of Hawaii arrived in the city late this afternoon from Augusta, Me. His nephew said Stevens asked him to state that he should not hold any interview with any person regarding

ORIGINS OF THE PEACH.

Nothing is now more universally accepted than the fact that the peach is an improved variety of the almond. The almond has a thin shell around the stone, which splits open and shows the stone when mature. This outer skin has simply become fleshy in the peach, so that it is all that gives it its specific character. It seems now clear from investigation in the history of ancient Babylon that in their gardens, nearly 4,000 years ago, the peach was cultivated then as it now is.

It must have been many years before this that the peach was improved from the great antiquity of the fruit. Possibly gardening in some respects, at least so far as it relates to many of our cultivated fruits, was as far advanced 4,000 or 8,000 or perhaps 10,000 years back as it is today.

Phonicians, many thousands of years ago, as is proved by the records, had in their gardens almonds, apricots, bananas, citrons, figs, grapes, olives, peaches, pomegranates; and even sugar cane was in extensive cultivation. Certainly this shows how far advanced these nations were in garden culture many years ago.—Detroit Free Press.

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CAIRY FREE!

THE MAMMOTH SHOE HOUSE,

315-317 S. SPRING ST., BET. THIRD AND FOURTH

—WILL GIVE FOR TWO DAYS—

Thursday and Friday, Nov. 23 and 24,

—TO EACH PURCHASER—

A Box of Fine Fresh French Candy!

All goods in this splendid establishment will be sold at REDUCED PRICES to suit the times. The Mammoth is the largest exclusive Shoe house in Los Angeles. Respectfully,

OLCOVICH BROS.

IXL Livery and Boarding Stable

GEO. PREUTZ, Prop. Successor to L. WILHELM. 226 S. MAIN ST. TELEPHONE 297. Special attention in hacks, ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses. Good figs. Prices reasonable. Boarding at low rates. Brics stables.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS NO PRESENT IS MORE APPROPRIATE THAN ONE OF COMINGS' PORTRAITS

Either Crayons, Sepias or Water Colors. Prices Will Astonish You. NOTE DISPLAY AT HALL OF 221 S. SPRING ST. Bring any photo you wish enlarged. Also designing and engraving. E. S. COMINGS, 221 South Spring Street.

BANKING HOURS. THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA

Report to Comptroller of Currency, Oct. 3, 1895.

Table with 2 columns: RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Cash on hand, United States bonds, Demand loans, etc.

The National Bank of California is one of the few banks that successfully stood the shock of the late panic and maintained full coin payments right through.

SAVINGS BANK OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Southeast Corner Spring and Court Sts., Los Angeles, Cal. CAPITAL STOCK, \$100,000. SURPLUS, \$10,000.

Directors: O. H. Churchhill, O. T. Johnson, W. L. Graves, E. E. Klookke, W. S. DeVan, T. E. Newlin, A. Madley, John Wolfskill, M. H. Sherman, George Irvine, R. N. McDonald, J. M. Elliott, J. M. Baker, J. H. Plater, Geo. H. Stewart.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST CO.

N.W. Cor. Second and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$700,000.

Directors: W. G. Cochran, H. J. Woodluff, V. Prev' J. S. Towell, Sec'y. Geo. H. Bonebrake, W. H. Crocker, A. A. Hubbard, P. M. Green, T. E. Creighton, W. E. Ball, R. H. W. Woodcock, W. F. Gardiner, James P. Towell.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF LOS ANGELES

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California. Capital (paid up) \$500,000. Surplus and profits \$750,000. Total \$1,250,000.

BANK OF AMERICA

FORMERLY LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK, Temple Block. Capital stock paid up \$100,000.

Directors: John E. Plater, President; Robt. S. Baker, Vice-President; Geo. H. Stewart, Cashier; John H. Plater, John Forsan, Lewis Bixby, Geo. H. Stewart, J. H. Plater, Geo. H. Stewart.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Capital \$1,000,000. Surplus \$250,000. Total \$1,250,000.

Directors: Col. E. H. Bonebrake, Perry M. Green, Warren Gillilan, L. P. Crawford, C. A. Mariner, Geo. H. Bonebrake, F. C. Howe. 9-15 ft.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES

CAPITAL STOCK \$400,000. SURPLUS \$200,000. J. M. Elliott, President; J. D. Bicknell, Vice-President; G. S. Shaffer, Asst. Cashier; J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, S. H. Mott, E. D. Hooker, Wm. G. Korchow.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

Capital \$200,000. 426 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. Directors: J. B. Lanckheim, President; J. V. Wachtel, Vice-President; J. H. Williams, Cashier; J. W. Holliman, J. M. Baker, J. H. Plater, J. W. Holliman, J. M. Baker, J. H. Plater, J. W. Holliman, J. M. Baker, J. H. Plater.

UNION BANK OF SAVINGS