

THE NEWS.

Joseph Clouston, a well-known citizen of Fayette county, W. Va., was found murdered in the garden at his home...

Policeman N. J. Bayfield, of Richmond, was shot by a colored desperado whom he was trying to arrest...

The sugar imports at Philadelphia since January, 1895, amount to 185,930 tons, as compared with 277,780 tons for the corresponding period of 1894...

The school of military instruction held at Morgantown during the past week by Col. R. E. East for the commissioned officers of the First Regiment of the State troops was successful...

MURDERED AT A CHURCH.

Three Men Blame Awfully at Each Other with Deadly Effect.

A shooting affray took place at the door of the Troy Presbyterian Church, on the line between Nicholas county and Woodford, in Kentucky...

Both families are very prominent and the affair has created a great sensation. The great wonder is that others were not killed while the shooting was going on...

WRECKED BY A BROKEN AXLE.

Thirteen Freight Cars Ditched, Two Men Killed and Five Injured.

In a freight wreck on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, near Danville, Ky., two men were killed and five others wounded. The injured men were all tramps.

CONSULAR AGENTS SHOT.

British Consul Killed and Representatives of France and Russia Shot.

The British Consul and Vice-Consul, the Russian Acting Consul and the French Consular secretary were attacked and shot outside the town of Jeddah.

A revolution has broken out in Ecuador and the United States steamer Ranger has been ordered to Guayaquil.

MR. GRESHAM DEAD.

The Secretary of State Expired Early Tuesday Morning.

A VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

He Was Recovering from Pleurisy When a Relapse Came and Pneumonia Ensued.

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State, died at 1.15 Tuesday morning in one of his suite of rooms in the Johnson Annex of the Arlington Hotel.

His bedside were Mrs. Gresham, his devoted wife, his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Andrews of Chicago, and his son-in-law, Mr. Andrews, and his nurses and three physicians.

All hope of Secretary Gresham's recovery was practically abandoned when his sinking spell occurred, shortly before 6 o'clock P. M. The most powerful heart stimulants known to medical science, nitro-glycerine and digitalis were injected hypodermically and an infusion of normal saline solution was made through an opened vein in the arm.

Among the few who called during the night were the Chinese minister and his secretary, Senor Romeo, the Mexican minister, the Japanese minister, Assistant Secretary Hamilton and Mrs. Carlisle, Comptroller Ekeles, Justo Harian, of the Supreme Court, Senator Goeman, of Maryland, and Dr. Gazman the Nicaraguan minister.

Secretary Gresham was conscious almost the entire evening. Many times he inquired for his son to who was on the way from Chicago. Secretary Lamont and his private secretary Mr. Seager, kept the wires busy, trying to locate him with the purpose of hastening his arrival if possible by means of a special train.

President Cleveland, who was at Woodley, was telegraphed to and kept constantly informed as to his premier's condition. He has been confined to his room, it is said, for two days by a bilious attack.

MR. GRESHAM'S CAREER.

Walter Quinton Gresham was born near Laneville, Harrison county, Ind., on the river, about one hundred miles from the stream from the place of ex-President Harrison's birth, on March 17, 1829.

Young Gresham was educated at the State University in Bloomington, but did not remain long enough there to be graduated. He read law in Corydon, a village which enjoys the distinction of having been the first capital of the State for a time, until Indianapolis was located. Mr. Gresham practiced law there uninterruptedly until 1861, when he was elected a member of the Legislature, and as chairman of one of the military committees took a prominent part in legislation.

Near the beginning of the war he enlisted and went to the front as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana regiment. He was afterward promoted to be colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and he served in the siege of Vicksburg in charge of a brigade.

After the siege he was, on Grant's recommendation, appointed a brigadier general. He was with Sherman before Atlanta, commanding a division of Blair's corps. It was at this time (1864) that he was wounded. It was in the leg below the knee. He stopped at New Albany, Ind., on his way home, so severe was his wound, and it was a year before he entirely recovered, the recovery leaving him with a sag in his stride, a little noticeable in his walk throughout his life. He was brevetted as a major general in 1865.

He remained in New Albany, where he began the practice of the law and kept it up till 1866 when he was appointed State agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the State debt in New York city. In the same year he was killed and five others wounded. The injured men were all tramps.

He was strongly urged for a place in the Cabinet of President Garfield, and here is reason to believe the representations of his friends in his behalf were regarded with much favor, but he was not nominated, because his party in the West failed to agree upon him.

He was promoted from the Postmaster Generalship to the Secretaryship of the Treasury in 1884 after the death of Secretary Folger. In October of that year President Arthur tendered him the post of United States Circuit Judge in Chicago, to succeed Judge Drummond, resigned, and it was accepted.

During his career on the bench Judge Gresham heard and decided many noteworthy cases. As a jurist Judge Gresham was distinguished for the directness and accuracy of his perceptions, the absolute fairness of his rulings and his utter unconsciousness of the standing, character or wealth of parties or counsel.

He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1881, and again in 1888. He received 111 votes on the first ballot in the Convention in 1883. His vote rose to 123 on his third ballot, and then dwindled to 59 on the eighth and last. He refused the nomination by the people's party in 1892.

He left the Republican party the next October, and in a letter to Mayor Bradford Wilson, announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland, concluding his letter with this sentence: "I think, with you, that a Republican can vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. How I shall vote in the future will depend upon the questions at issue."

He became a Democrat. He left the Republican party the next October, and in a letter to Mayor Bradford Wilson, announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland, concluding his letter with this sentence: "I think, with you, that a Republican can vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. How I shall vote in the future will depend upon the questions at issue."

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

There was a heavy frost throughout Oswego county New York.

Charles Andrew and Robert Smith, brothers, were killed by a fall of slate in a coal mine at Windle, W. Va.

A wind storm which swept over Ash and Virginia, uprooted trees and carried fences away.

The steam barge New Dominion, with 250,000 feet of lumber, sank in Georgian Bay, eight miles from Parry Sound. The crew escaped.

Hamilton Deza and wife, a wealthy couple living near Spokane, Wash., were killed by the fall of a huge tree which struck a carriage in which they were driving.

Patrick Riley was killed and Joseph Williams and Bartel Griffin were fatally injured in a collision on the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, near Colorado Springs, Col.

A dispatch from Harshorne, Indian Territory, says that seven miners were seriously injured by an explosion of gas in the Allerton coal mine, eight miles south of that place.

C. L. Batcher, William Shaner, Loko Vika and Andrew Daniels lost their lives by an explosion in a mine at Fairmont, West Virginia, owned by the Monongah Coal and Coke Company.

Two trolley cars full of passengers collided in Brooklyn, and seven persons were hurt, three of them receiving serious injuries. The motormen of the two cars were arrested for criminal negligence.

A freight train on the rear end of a passenger train on the Union Pacific Railroad, 60 miles south of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Engineer August Grey and Fireman Edward Puer, both of Denver, were killed.

A collision occurred in the south tunnel of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, six miles from Galatia, Tenn., between a freight train and a hand car, on which were nine section men. Eight of the men were injured, three seriously.

A Detroit dispatch says that returns indicate that "the frost has done over \$1,000,000 worth of damage in Allegan, Ottawa, Van Buren, Barry, Muskegon and neighboring counties, to say nothing of the damage along the southern tier of Michigan counties."

As Henry Klepstein, a farmer, was driving home from Dekatur, Indiana, a neighbor, George Bauesenberch, attempted to pass him. After racing a short distance side by side, both teams became unmanageable and ran away. The two wagons locked together, and the teams plunged down an embankment. Klepstein was killed and Bauesenberch was fatally injured.

SHOT DEAD BY THE JUDGE.

A Man Who Had Been Fined Sought Vengeance and Was Killed.

Judge McEllaney, at Fort Mill, S. C., shot and killed Charles Bradshaw, white. During the morning Bradshaw had been tried and found guilty and fined for some petty offense by the Judge. Bradshaw thereupon cursed the Judge and threatened to shoot him.

Judge McEllaney withdrew from the court room and got a Winchester rifle. Later in the day Bradshaw went to the court room opened fire on the Judge with a revolver, shooting four times with no effect. The Judge returned the fire once with his Winchester, killing Bradshaw instantly. The town is wild with excitement, but sentiment is with the Judge.

BLEW OFF HIS HEAD.

A Despondent Farmer Takes His Life—Found Still Holding His Gun.

George Henline, a farmer, aged about 45 years, residing in Hancock District, Washington county, Md., committed suicide by shooting off his head. His body was found in the granary near his house. An empty shotgun was in the dead man's hands and his hat was hanging on a nail above him. There were no suspicions of foul play.

Henline was unmarried and had been living alone. Several years ago he lost his leg as the result of a kick from a colt and it is thought that this with his lonely life brought on the despondency to which lately he had been subjected and caused the rash deed. He inherited a fair competence from his father, John Henline, a German, who was compelled to fly to America many years ago to escape punishment for having snatched a German prince as a ransom.

WHOLE FAMILIES DIE.

Destruction to Life by Floods in the Devil's River Country.

Nat Sulbacher, of San Antonio, Tex., has just returned from the Devil's River country, where he came near being a victim of the terrible flood that visited that section. He was caught in the rushing waters and lost all his baggage. He said he hid bury four persons who met their deaths by drowning near Ozona.

Two others belong to the same family were drowned, but their bodies have not been recovered. The victims were George Valance's wife and the latter's two boys and three servants. They lived on the banks of the river, which rose thirty feet within thirty minutes and swept their house into the raging torrent. A 100 other houses in the Prosper Ranch, between Jano and Omatook, were swept away, and several families, numbering in all about twenty persons, are believed to have drowned.

A SINGLE NATION.

Central American Republics to Get Together.

PRACTICAL STEPS TAKEN.

Toward a Defensive Alliance in Case of Foreign War, and an Offensive Alliance Against Common Enemies.

New treaties of far reaching importance have recently been made between Nicaragua and Honduras, and official copies have just been received in Washington. The treaties have been under negotiation for some time, and were finally put into effect by proclamation on the 15th of last month.

They are the first practical steps toward the formation of a Central American nation out of the several small republics—Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica.

The first treaty forms a defensive alliance in case of foreign war, and an offensive alliance against common enemies. It obligates commercial frontier, so that foreign goods once admitted to one country are free to enter the other. An express provision is made against the possibility of a war between the countries by an article requiring differences to be adjusted by arbitration by some government on the American continent. Article 53 is the one looking to the union in a single nation, and is as follows:

"The high contracting parties solemnly declare that they cannot and will not consider as foreign the other Central American countries, and that they will labor constantly to maintain the family bonds and a great cordiality in their relations, making a common cause with them in case of war or difficulties with foreign countries, and maintaining in their internal relations, to this end the present treaty will be submitted to their consideration, inviting them to subscribe to it as a common Central American treaty, until the arrival of the day when they shall be incorporated as a single nation."

The details of features of the treaty show the closeness of the alliance now formed between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Article 1 binds the government to "unify their foreign policy, to act jointly in matters concerning Central America and to endeavor to bring about the same uniformity and harmony with the other governments of Central America."

The article pledges a mutual offensive and defensive alliance as follows:

"Both governments declare that there shall exist between them a defensive Alliance in case of foreign war and an offensive one against common enemies."

Article 5 arranges a plan of arbitration affecting all Central American states; succeeding articles agree on uniform postal, tariff and other laws uniform diplomatic representation abroad, &c. In every way possible the boundary line is wiped out and the countries form a complete political union or alliance. Article 19 expresses the extent of this union as follows: "The said contracting governments, desirous of acting jointly in everything affecting the interests, best endeavoring to make uniform their foreign policy and to have a common representative before other nations, shall endeavor to agree upon a basis upon which they shall conclude subsequent treaties with foreign nations and make concessions to steamship, railroad and other companies."

Article 50, against war or reprisal, is as follows:

"Should any of the articles of this treaty be violated or infringed in any way, or should any other course of disagreement between the two republics arise, it is expressly stipulated that neither of the contracting parties shall order or authorize acts of reprisal nor declare war, until all peaceful means of satisfaction or agreement shall have been exhausted. Treaties or agreements shall be the setting forth in memorials of the offenses or damage inflicted, with competent proofs or testimony to be presented by the aggrieved government, and should due satisfaction be denied, the decision of the matter shall be submitted to the arbitration of one of the governments of Central America or of the American continent."

There has been more or less conjecture as to the formation of a Central American nation, but this treaty appears to be the first practical step toward its accomplishment. Its proclamation at Tegucigalpa on April 15 was followed by a meeting at Managua of the ministers of Salvador, Honduras and the other republics, with a view to carrying out Article 53 for the acceptance of the treaty by all of the countries.

The text of another Nicaragua-Honduras treaty has also been received. It provides for the arbitration of the boundary question by a commission, to be chosen by the two countries, and if an agreement on the commission is not made, then Spain is constituted final arbitrator.

MR. McCULLOCH DEAD.

For Many Years He Had Been Prominent in National Affairs.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch died at his home, Floral Hill, Prince George's county, Md., of lung trouble and old age. He was the only man who held the portfolio of the Treasury Department twice up to President Harrison's administration. He was born December 7, 1808, in Kennebunk, Me., but received the greater part of his education in Indiana. Mr. McCulloch was appointed comptroller of the Treasury by Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, in May, 1863. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1865, by President Lincoln. He retired from public life at the close of the term of President Arthur, and since that time he has lived alternately on his farm in Maryland and in Washington.

Interment of the remains will be in Ross Creek Cemetery, near Washington.

Diplomatic relations between China and Japan have been resumed by the appointment of Count Hayashi, vice foreign minister, to be Japanese minister to Peking.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

Thieves entered the house of Richard Martin at Wilkes-Barre, and took every valuable article in the house including a pocketbook containing almost \$100. Mr. Martin who is a coal agent and a dealer of coal land, returned to his home about 8.30 and found everything upside down. The authorities think the burglars are a part of the gang who set fire to several houses to attract people from the place which they expected to raid.

Six miners were severely burned by a gas explosion in a coal mine at Wilkes-Barre. For the Republican nomination for Sheriff of Westmoreland County there are twenty-one candidates.

Memorial Day was observed on an elaborate scale in all of the cities and towns of the State.

The decision in a suit involving the ownership of a million dollars' worth of property in Pittsburgh is in the hands of the Court.

James Cover, of Plymouth, while removing some logs from a raft was struck behind the ear by a heavy piece of timber and has since been violently insane. Four men have been required to hold him.

Mr. Christian Wilhelm, of 102 Greenbridge street, Scranton, was brutally attacked at his home by an unknown man. Mrs. Wilhelm was sitting on the porch when a man dealt her a heavy blow on the head with a bun instrument. She is still in a serious condition. Robbery was not the object of attack, for nothing in or about the house was disturbed.

The religious garb bill passed finally in the Senate.

Nearly 200 Knights Templar of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania participated in the parade of the annual convocation at Reading.

The Jennings case against the Lehigh Valley Company, at Scranton, went over to the next term of court.

Lancaster physicians have reported seventy-three cases of typhoid fever in that city.

The Wheatland Iron Company, at Pittsburgh, filed suit against James W. Friend to compel him to account for \$75,000 handed by him while he was general manager of the works at Wheatland.

James Mulhall was instantly killed at Ashley by falling down the Maxwell shaft. He, with four other men, got on the cage at the foot of the shaft. When the cage had ascended about fifty feet it struck against the bunting frame, jerking Mulhall off and precipitating him to the bottom. He fell on James Hargens, who was standing at the foot of the shaft, and fractured the latter's collar bone.

John Barnett, of Scranton, was instantly killed by a fall of rock in No. 1 shaft of the lower half of the fourteen foot vein, which is divided into sections by a thin layer of rock ranging from six inches to two feet in thickness. Without warning a big slab of rock fell, killing him instantly. He is survived by a widow and large family.

Eric Council is in a state of deadlock over the election of a City Solicitor. The body refused Mayor Scott's demand for certain papers in connection with the contest, and that official broke open the clerk's desk with an ax.

Postmaster Eric Conrad, of Tyrone, is in Washington for the purpose of presenting the Postmaster General to extend the free delivery system in that town. He fees a concern and expects to accomplish his purpose.

Four-year-old Mary Tins was scalded to death by knocking down a pot of boiling coffee.

A steel plant at Ernest Station, Montgomery county, will be started after a year's idleness.

Patrick Gries swallowed two ounces of laudanum in a drug store at Freedland. He will probably die.

By the breaking of a cable an elevator dashed 1100 feet down a shaft in a Nanticoke mine. Two men were injured.

Zook Post 11, G. A. R., decorated the graves of their dead comrades at Great Valley Baptist Church, Montgomery county.

Frederick Graves was sentenced to jail at Allentown for non-payment of a school tax amounting to \$1.20.

Shirley Depew, of Harmony, N. J., was found drowned in Bushkill Creek, near Easton.

John Pechutsky, a polish miner, was burned to death in a tunnel at Shenandoah under peculiar and suspicious circumstances. The man had been drinking and upon going to his home he lay down on the bed. An hour later he awoke and found himself in the middle of the fierce fire. The clothing was burned from the body from his waist up and his flesh turned black. To the physician who was called in he explained that he had a lighted cigarette in his mouth when he lay down. A strong odor of coal oil led the doctor to make an examination and the portion of the man's clothing remaining as well as the bedding was saturated with oil.

Walter Bye-r-old Edward Leathberry, of Cedar street, Bristol, was walking along Bath street, a savage dog which was lying near the store of Eggle Smith, sprang upon the child. Besides inflicting other ugly wounds the brute tore a large piece of scalp from the child's head before assistance arrived.

FLYING MACHINE FLIES.

A Successful Test of Professor Langley's Invention at Washington.

The Langley flying machine, it is reported flew a distance of 1000 feet, at a test down the Potomac a few days ago. The machine is now propelled by storage batteries placed under the wings and moves independently of any control from the pilot by which the flights are made. It is now believed that the machine will fly a great distance.

Professor Langley has already spent more than \$50,000 in the experimental work and he believes that he will be able to build a practical machine. All of the recent tests have been for the purpose of developing certain facts in relation to propellers of different size and shape.

100 WERE LOST.

Foundering of An Ocean Steamship.

KILLED AND DROWNED.

The Dom Pedro Lost Off the Coast of Galicia After Her Boiler Had Exploded—A Regular Liner Between Spain and Argentine.

The French steamer Dom Pedro, bound for Carril, Spain, has been wrecked off Cape Corrubedo, west coast of Galicia.

Eighty of those on board were drowned. The disaster was caused by the bursting of a boiler.

Later in the day some particulars were received of the terrible disaster to the Franco steamship Dom Pedro, which has resulted in the loss of about 100 lives. The Dom Pedro was a 3,000-ton steamer, and was engaged in running regularly between Havre and the Argentine Republic, calling at Bordeaux, France, for passengers and Carril, Spain, for freight and passengers.

The liner was on a heavy grant bound for the Argentine Republic or other part of South America. On her return trips the Dom Pedro was generally loaded with iranz meat. She left Havre on May 29 last with a crew of 41 and a total of 89 passengers on board.

At Carril the steamer was to have embarked 20 additional passengers. But on her way to that port she ran on a rock at 6.40 P. M. off Cape Corrubedo, on the west coast of Galicia, the boiler exploded and the vessel foundered a moment immediately afterward.

It is stated that only the captain of the Dom Pedro and 29 of the crew were saved, which would seem to show that all the passengers were either killed by the explosion or drowned while the vessel went down.

A still later report says that only the captain of the Dom Pedro and 26 of the crew were saved.

Another Wreck.

FAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—A dispatch was received by the latter of one of the passengers on the Pacific Mail steamship Colina, from Manzanillo, which read:

"Saved, will write particulars later."

The Colina sailed for Panama and way ports on May 18, and this is the first news that anything has happened to her. Manzanillo is about half way between San Bas and Acapulco, Mex. The vessel at this date would have been in that vicinity.

The Cuban authorities have embarked the body of Jose Martí, president of the revolutionary party, who was recently killed in battle, and will publicly display the remains in Santiago to convince the people of his death.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in Baltimore, including Flour, Wheat, and other goods.

CANNED GOODS.

Table listing market prices for various canned goods in Baltimore.

HIDES.

Table listing market prices for various hides in Baltimore.

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

Table listing market prices for various potatoes and vegetables in Baltimore.

PROVISIONS.

Table listing market prices for various provisions in Baltimore.

BUTTER.

Table listing market prices for various butters in Baltimore.

CHEESE.

Table listing market prices for various cheeses in Baltimore.

EGGS.

Table listing market prices for various eggs in Baltimore.

LIVE POULTRY.

Table listing market prices for various live poultry in Baltimore.

TOBACCO.

Table listing market prices for various tobaccos in Baltimore.

LIVE STOCK.

Table listing market prices for various live stock in Baltimore.

FURS AND SKINS.

Table listing market prices for various furs and skins in Baltimore.

NEW YORK.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in New York.

PHILADELPHIA.

Table listing market prices for various commodities in Philadelphia.