

DEATH TOO SWIFT.

A Rich Man Fails to Reach a Sick Son.

RUSHES WEST ON A SPECIAL.

The Trip Between New York and Denver—The Special Ran 1,026 Miles, From Chicago to Denver, in 18 Hours and 52 Minutes.

A despatch from Denver, Col., says—William E. Mayham, whose father, Henry J. Mayham, had been for twenty-four hours making a record-breaking run from New York by special train, died at 12:10 Tuesday morning, before Mr. Mayham's special train arrived.

The special train from Chicago, over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Burlington and Missouri Railroads, reached the city at 3:52 A. M., having run 1,026 miles in eighteen hours and fifty-two minutes.

This journey goes into history as the greatest railroad feat ever accomplished. The best previous railroad long-distance record was nineteen hours and fifty-seven minutes for 964 miles, over the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads, from New York to Chicago.

Mr. Mayham, who left New York Sunday on the Pennsylvania limited, chartered a special train at Chicago in order to reach the bedside of his son as quickly as possible. The Burlington officials agreed to take him to Denver in twenty-four hours. It was at first thought the trip might be made in twenty-one hours. Every resource of the Burlington system was brought into play, and over two hours clipped off from the best running time was thought to be possible.

On straight stretches of track the train covered more than sixty miles an hour. The mountain climb from Akron, Col., to Denver, 118 miles, was made in 124 minutes, the train running at an even mile a minute much of the distance.

At Lincoln, Neb., Traveling Engineer Dixon, of the Burlington, entered the cab of the engine and remained with each engineer as he came on until the train reached Denver. No special train bearing high officials of the nation ever attracted more careful attention from the officers of the railroad. Telegrams from all parts of the United States inquired concerning the progress of the train and the possibility of Mr. Mayham reaching the side of his son before he died. At the Burlington passenger office in this city the representatives were kept busy answering questions from friends and well-wishers of the family. But in spite of the Burlington's splendid record, Mr. Mayham arrived in Denver too late.

Mr. Mayham was constantly sending his son telegrams as he neared Denver. Before reaching Colorado he sent three messages in succession, each of which was to the effect that when Will got well they would go to California to hasten the son's recovery. As he neared this city the messages became more frequent, and at the moment when the son was lying dead, the father, half-cracked with fear, was still sending messages.

Mrs. Mayham, mother of Will, and her daughter were in New Orleans when apprised of his illness, and they also hurried toward him. Will Mayham was twenty-one years of age, and was married but a few months ago. Last Friday morning he appeared in the best of health, but later in the day he became ill, and appendicitis in the most violent form quickly developed. The deceased was one of the most promising young business men in Denver.

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FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

28TH DAY.—Senator Chandler's speech in the Senate in advocacy of bimetallism was one of the notable affairs of the present season, not only for the care with which the Senator presented the question from his standpoint, but for the arraignment of silver Republicans who belied the St. Louis convention and for the dramatic personal exchange between Mr. Chandler and Mr. Pettigrew, the latter being one of the bolters from the St. Louis convention. The bankruptcy bill was considered late in the day, Mr. Hoar, in charge of the measure, opening the debate in its favor.

29TH DAY.—The Senate adopted the conference report on the immigration bill by the vote of 34 to 31. The report was vigorously opposed, among the Senators speaking against it being Messrs. Gray, Palmer and Caffery. Of the 31 negative votes 25 were cast by democrats.

30TH DAY.—The open session of the Senate lasted only twenty minutes, during which minor business was transacted. The rest of the day was spent in executive session.

House.

28TH DAY.—Thirty-nine pension bills were passed by the House. For the first time this session the House on a vote declined to override a pension vote submitted to it for action. The bill was that to pension Nancy G. Alabach, the widow of Peter H. Alabach, of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the rate of \$30 per month. A bill was passed to define the jurisdiction of the United States courts in cases for infringement of letters patent.

29TH DAY.—The House passed a bill of considerable importance to the arid regions of the West. It opens to use and occupation all the reservoir sites reserved by the geological survey. There are 135 of these sites scattered through the arid country and this act will enable them to be put to practical use by individuals or corporations. The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was adopted.

30TH DAY.—The House, by a vote of 197 to 94, reversed the finding of a majority of the elections committee and decided the contested election case of N. T. Hopkins vs. J. M. Kendall, from the tenth Kentucky district, in favor of the Republican contestant, Mr. Hopkins. The conference reports on the bills to pension Maj. Gen. Julius H. Stahl at \$75 and the widow of Major-General Stone-man at \$50 were adopted.

CABLE SPARKS.

Count Wolkstein, chief of the Austrian Emperor's hunt, committed suicide.

Director Bothen, of the International Telegraph Bureau, at Bern, Switzerland, is dead.

The Czarina is now able to leave her bed, and is expected to be strong enough to leave the palace of Barakoesko for St. Petersburg in a fortnight.

It is officially stated that 2,700,000 persons are now employed on the famine relief works in the different Indian districts where the scarcity prevails.

All the live stock of the British steamer Angliam, Captain Lewis, from Boston on January 20 for Liverpool, which was announced to be ashore off the Skerries, has been drowned.

It is now stated that 20 members of the crew of the British steamer Cayanus were drowned in the wreck of the vessel near Ushants, France. The Cayanus was bound from Billroa to Glasgow.

Mr. George A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who underwent an operation at the South-Street Hospital, London, a month ago, is still confined in that institution, but he is progressing favorably.

At a meeting of Republicans at Madrid the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic in 1873, there were 4,000 persons present. The leaders urged the necessity of a union of the Republicans. Their remarks were frequently interrupted, and the attitude of the crowd was hostile.

At the Winchester, England, Assizes the Nova Scotiana, Frazer and Anson, mates of the British ship George T. Ray, were sentenced respectively to six and two months imprisonment for brutally ill-treating and wounding two sailors, Lemon and Dove, who joined the vessel at Mobil, Ala.

WASHINGTON JOTTINGS.

William H. Manger has been confirmed as Judge for the District of Nebraska.

The Comptroller of Currency has given authority for the organization of the First National Bank of Newport, Ark.

By a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, a great tract of swamp land in Florida, known as "The Everglades," is conveyed to the State of Florida. The tract comprises about 2,242,500 acres.

The business of the year just closed was the most remunerative ever experienced by the Suez Canal, according to United States Consul General Penfield, at Cairo, and the traffic aggregated almost \$16,000,000 in value.

Secretary Herbert has also issued the Steel Board, and hereafter the steel needed for the construction and engineering work of naval vessels will be inspected by the two bureaus using the material.

Senator Thurston has given notice of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the appropriation of \$1,035,156 to pay unallowed sugar bounties under the act of 1855 for sugar produced in 1894 and 1895.

Mr. Eckels, the Comptroller of the Currency, has appointed receivers of failed national banks as follows: A. A. Phillips, First National Bank of Olympia, Wash.; J. D. Miller, First National Bank of Franklin, O., and Ira F. Hendricks, First National Bank, of Griswold, Ia.

Senator Teller from the Committee on Appropriations has reported the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia. The committee recommends an increase of \$1,204,865 over the amount appropriated by the House, making a total of \$6,993,677.

The President has commuted to five years' actual imprisonment the eight years' sentence imposed March 11, 1896, upon J. E. Randall, formerly president of the First National Bank, of Johnston City, Tenn., for making false entries in the bank books and false reports.

The House committee on Labor has authorized a favorable report on a bill introduced by Representative Lorimer of Illinois, to prevent conspiracies to black list. Any person injured by such conspiracy may sue for damages sustained, and in cases where malice is shown full exemplary damages may be recovered.

GREEKS USE GUNS.

Waging War in Earnest on the Turks in Crete.

FORTRESS DESTROYED.

General Uprising of Hellenists Threatened if the Powers Try to Prevent Union of Crete With Greece—Rioting in Paris.

A despatch to the London Times from Canes, Island of Crete, says: "The Greek army has taken the offensive and attacked the Turkish outposts at Plategia. The Turkish outposts were overpowered, and compelled to retire in the direction of the town."

"A crowd of Mohammedans surrounded Konak, asking for arms and ammunition. Two hundred stands of arms were served out to them."

"The Greek regulars shared in the attack on Voukolies. One officer and three soldiers were killed. Eleven soldiers were wounded. The Greek artillery destroyed the fortress of Voukolies."

The losses of the Turks in the engagements are unknown. It is, however, ascertained that 250 Turks were taken prisoners.

A despatch from Vienna says that the Neue Freie Presse publishes a report from Solonica, dated Tuesday, to the effect that a soldier has occurred between the Turkish soldiers and the Greek insurgents at Nazditz, near the Greek frontier. The Turks were defeated with losses, and withdrew to get reinforcements. The governor of Caloneia has ordered the troops to the point where the disturbance took place. The population along the Greek frontier is anxiously awaiting the signal to rise against the Turks.

TO UTILIZE CORNSTALKS.

A Company With a Capital of Fifty Million Dollars Incorporated in New Jersey.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state at Trenton, N. J., incorporating the Marsden Company, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000,000.

The company is organized to manufacture, sell and deal in products from cornstalks, in accordance with letters patent secured and applied for by Mark Marsden. The capital stock is divided into \$35,000,000 of common stock, to be issued as full paid-up stock for the acquiring of patents and property; \$15,000,000 is preferred stock, with a cumulative dividend. The company begins with \$10,000 paid up.

The incorporators and the number of shares held by each are as follows: John P. Williams, Merchantville, 5 shares; Richard C. Ellis, John McCormick and Peter H. Evans, Philadelphia, 5 shares each; James Huber Clark, Philadelphia, 80 shares.

It is provided in the articles of incorporation that no stockholder holding less than 20 per cent. of the total stock issued shall have a right to examine the books, vouchers, documents, &c., except by a resolution of the board of directors.

George S. Graham, of Philadelphia, is counsel for the Marsden Company. The fee paid for filing the certificate of incorporation is said to have been \$10,000.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Iowa State Fair this year will be open on Sunday. The machinery will be idle and religious services will be held.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature which absolutely prohibits the bounding and "jacking" of deer within that State.

Recent mortality returns from the Southern States show that the death rate of the colored people from tuberculosis is three times as high as that of the whites.

In speaking of the proposed changes in the divorce laws of North Dakota the Washington (N. D.) Globe says: "This law will probably remain as it is, first, because no one is injured by it, and second, because a great many of our people profit by it."

The evangelist ministers of Atlanta are about to take up arms against two of the "devil's agencies," as they are termed—punch-drinking and ear-playing charades. Members and hosts of diverse laws. Sermons on these evils will be preached on the third Sunday in February.

The people of Norwich and Montville, Conn., are anxious to have their State purchase a big steam boiler, locally known as Cheong rock, in Millville. It is said to be one of the largest in the country, and of great interest to geologists, it being about 80 feet long, 78 feet high, and weighing, it is estimated, 1,000 tons.

One way proposed for letting the State of North Dakota out of its financial straits is that each county be required to pay the expense of maintaining its patients at the insane asylum, and a bill has been introduced to that effect. The idea meets with considerable opposition, but some turn must be made, and this may be the most feasible.

GEN. WEYLER HOPEFUL.

He Says the Pacification of Cuba Will Soon Be Accomplished—Severely Transferred.

Captain-General Weyler was received at Sancti Spiritus with great enthusiasm. He said the revolutionists in Cuba from the beginning had assumed the character of bandits, seeking always to avoid combat with the Spanish troops. Their idea was to compel the inhabitants to pay tribute and to collect money for the purpose of carrying on illegal government. Pacification added Captain-General Weyler, would soon be an accomplished fact owing to the results of the campaign and the success of the Spanish arms.

Sylvester Seovel, the correspondent of the New York World, who was arrested at Tunas on February 6, has been transferred to Santa Clara for trial.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitons of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

A wreck on the Altoona & Phillipsburg Connecting Railroad near Mapleton Junction was caused by a broken flange on the engine wheel, which derailed the engine and eight loaded freight cars.

George Wansock, a miner at Primrose Colliery, was caught in a rush of coal and was injured about the head and body. At the same colliery Philip Bradbury had his left foot mangled by a car passing over it.

The family of F. Pierce Hummel, Notary Public, of Reading, had a narrow escape from suffocation by coal gas. Several members of the household fainted and all suffered from headache and dizziness.

H. R. Kemp's barn was burned to the ground at Lansdale, with contents, including one horse. The adjoining houses were saved by the hard work of the firemen. It is thought the fire resulted from smoking in the barn.

At the New York slate quarry, Bunzer, several sticks of dynamite which had been placed on top of the boiler to thaw out exploded, blowing out the boiler and damaging the building. Superintendent Stoddard was rendered unconscious by the shock. He will recover.

Thomas Owens, of Miner's Hill, employed as a miner, met death under peculiar circumstances. He was hit with a fall of coal and walked to the hospital to have a scalp wound dressed. Then he started to walk home. Reaching the hospital yard gate he fell. He died within an hour.

Fire destroyed the Cleveland Wood Turning Company's plant at Colebrookdale Station. Loss \$2,000. Insurance \$4,000. The large barn of Abraham Glemmer, near Clayton, was also destroyed. Cause unknown. Partly insured, Loss \$4,500.

David Zehner, of Zehner's, Schuylkill County, has sued the Lehigh Coal Company for \$30,000 damages, as a result of culm washings repeatedly choking his mill race and stopping his grist mill.

John Kinsley, of Towanda, baggage master on the Lehigh Valley, had a very narrow escape from death at the boarding house of Mrs. McCroary. He retired about midnight and accidentally left the gas turned on. At 5 o'clock some of the boarders who were out sleighing returned and found the hall full of gas. Kinsley was found unconscious and not until the afternoon did he revive sufficiently to be out of danger.

An electric car coming from Ashley to Wilkes-Barre crashed into a sleigh containing Daniel Cannon and John Boylan, of Ashley, and two ladies. The ladies escaped with a few bruises but Cannon had four ribs broken and Boylan's head was cut severely.

An unknown young man, aged 20 years, was killed by a freight train on the Northern Central Railroad, between York Haven and Goldsboro. He was about 5 feet 9 inches tall, blue eyes and light hair, and fairly well dressed. On his arm was C. W. C.

Arthur Morgan, of Plymouth, was last night killed in the Dodson Colliery, Wilkes-Barre by a premature blast. He had lighted the fuse and retired to a safe spot, but, thinking the fuse had gone out, he returned and entered the chamber just as the fuse reached the powder. He was horribly mangled.

SIX MURDERED.

A Man, Three Women and Two Babies Slay by Unknown Persons.

A despatch from Bismarck, N. D., says: Six persons two of them babies, were murdered near Winona, about thirty miles down the Missouri River. The perpetrators of the terrible crime are unknown though they are supposed to be Indians.

Jack Spicer a farmer, was driving out for a load of wood, and when he reached the house of his brother Thomas, a mile and a half from where he lived, he knocked at the door. There was no response; he pushed the door open to be horrified by the sight of the dead body of Mrs. William Waldron, the mother of Mrs. Spicer. He hastened into a next room and found Mrs. William Rouse, the daughter of Mrs. Spicer, and Mrs. Rouse's twin baby boys, about a year and a half old, lying dead on the lounge. Mrs. Rouse had been struck twice in the back of the head with the heavy oak leg of a dining table and the children were killed by blows over the right eye and side of the face, probably with the same weapon with which Mrs. Rouse was killed.

In the barn was found the dead body of Mrs. Thomas Spicer. Spicer returned to Winona and a posse and the coroner accompanied him to the scene of the tragedy.

The body of the missing man was found in a cow shed, horribly mutilated. The entire family had been murdered with the exception of two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Spicer, who chanced to be away from home at the time. A jury was impeached and the work of searching for a clue to the perpetrators of the horrible deed was begun. It is believed to be the act of Indians, for several have been seen near Winona recently.

Searching parties have already set out. Just opposite Winona is Fort Yates, where there are several United States troops of cavalry, and they will lend their assistance in finding out the perpetrators. Excitement is running high, and if those Indians should be found they would be strung up without ceremony.

Spicer was a quiet man without any enemies so far as known.

AWFUL GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Eight Members of a Family Banned, of Whom Five Will Probably Die.

The family of Jacob Cleles, of Cleveland, Ohio, was almost completely wiped out of existence by fire. Eight persons were burned and five will probably die. Jacob and Mary Cleles, husband and wife, were fatally burned, and their four children, who are all under six years of age, received severe burns. Albert Jerno and Joseph Jerga, boarders, were also badly burned. Cleles rose about five o'clock to light the fire, and mistook the gasoline lamp for the kerosene lamp. The result was a terrific explosion, when he applied the torch. The greatest difficulty was experienced in getting the family out of bed and into the yard. All of them are in the General Hospital. The father and mother and three of the children are dying.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Kangaroo farming is to be an established industry in Australia.

At the point where the Mississippi River flows out of Lake Itasca it is only ten feet wide and eighteen inches deep.

The total length of railway lines open for passenger traffic in the United Kingdom at the end of the year was 11,252 miles of double line and 8774 miles of single line.

In consequence of satisfactory results obtained from experiments conducted on a somewhat extensive scale, Brazilian planters are convinced that tea can be profitably grown in Brazil.

The first labor paper in the United States was the "Workingman's Advocate." It was published by the Evans Bros., two English labor reformers. Its publication was commenced in New York, in 1825.

The island of Porto Rico is more populous than Cuba, quite as rich and productive and almost as disaffected. The Spanish Government has been obliged to increase its forces there for fear of an outbreak.

Apoplexy has increased in England in a very remarkable degree since 1850. In the last years ending with 1886 there were 437 deaths of apoplexy per 1,000,000 inhabitants. Last year the ratio was 577 per 1,000,000.

Lighted cigarettes were distributed the other day among a lot of monkeys at the Zoo, in Paris, by some mischievousurchin. The animals puffed away at the weed in evident enjoyment until the advent of the keeper, who put a stop to it.

Blackbirds are unusually abundant in Georgia this year, and the superstitious think they must be a "sign" of something or other. Recently an immense flock of these birds, over a mile in length, passed over the town of Carrollton.

Perhaps the most splendidly decorated church in England is that of Whitney Court, Worcestershire. It is entirely constructed of white marble, the pews are chaste carved, and the pulpit is of genuine Carrara marble, richly paneled with precious stones.

Mixed assemblages of men and women are forbidden by the social code of China, and under no circumstances must a Chinese husband and wife appear together in public. It would ruin a man's reputation to be seen riding in the same carriage with his wife.

Major J. G. Lee, Louisiana's Commissioner of Agriculture, says that from the 2,500,000 acres in that State under cultivation there is raised annually about \$75,000,000 worth of different products, and he claims that no other State in the Union can show equal results. The State contains 28,000,000 acres of land.

The number of persons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland who use Gaelic as their native language is much larger than is commonly supposed; it includes 600,000 in Ireland, 350,000 in Wales and 230,000 in Scotland; it is also used to a limited extent in Cornwall and some parts of Yorkshire.

MARKETS.

Table with multiple columns showing market prices for various commodities like FLOUR, WHEAT, RICE, etc. in BALTIMORE and NEW YORK.