

A FRENCH STEAMER LOST

The Boilers of the Dom Pedro Explode and She Sinks.

A HUNDRED PERSONS PERISH.

The Passengers on the Wrecked Vessel Were Emigrants for South America—People on the Spanish Coast Saw the Disaster and Saved Twenty-seven Lives—A Pitiful Sea Tragedy.

The French steamer Dom Pedro, bound for Carril, Spain, had been wrecked off Cape Corrubedo, on the west coast of the province of Galicia. An explosion of her boilers was the cause of the disaster. One hundred and five persons, according to the last report, were drowned, but a part of her crew and some of her passengers were saved.

The Chargeur Reunis, of Havre, France, which company owned the wrecked steamer Dom Pedro, received a despatch confirming the report that 105 persons were drowned.

The crew of the Dom Pedro numbered fifty-four. The vessel shipped forty-one passengers at Havre, twenty-eight at Bordeaux and seven at Pasages. The passengers were mostly emigrants who were bound for Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

The Chargeur Reunis also received a despatch saying that Captain Cresquer, the commander of the Dom Pedro, and twenty-six members of the crew were saved. Two hundred emigrants were awaiting the arrival of the Dom Pedro at Carril.

The London Standard published the following particulars received from its Madrid correspondent concerning the wreck of the Dom Pedro:

"The Captain of the Dom Pedro was lost. The survivors were saved mainly by local residents who went out in boats to their assistance. Twenty-four survivors have arrived at Carril and others at Villacarta. These confirm the statement that the boilers of the wrecked vessel exploded. Many of the passengers and members of the crew jumped overboard when the disaster occurred and tried to swim ashore. The boat Machoua had been sent from Carril to the scene of the wreck. Advice received confirmed the report that 105 lives were lost. Thirteen of the passengers were French, seven Italian, two Swiss, two Brazilian, one German, one Alaskan and one native of the Argentine Republic."

The French steamer Dom Pedro was built in 1878, at Havre, by Forges & Chantiers, and was owned by the Chargeur Reunis of Paris. She was built at Havre, registered 2999 tons gross, 341 feet long, thirty-nine feet breadth, twenty-two feet depth of hold, 1300 horse power, and had five compartments.

OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, Nominated For Governor.

Asa Bushnell, of Springfield, was nominated for Governor of Ohio on the sixth ballot by the Republican State Convention at Zanesville. There were eight candidates. Bushnell was the seventh candidate in the race at the start.

The convention was one of the largest that ever responded to the call of the party managers. Five thousand persons were packed into the Memorial Hall. State Chairman J. C. Bonner, of Toledo, called the meeting to order and introduced United States Senator John Sherman, who delivered a lengthy address. After Senator Sherman's speech, the convention adjourned until eight o'clock, P. M.

At the evening session Senator Sherman was chosen for Permanent Chairman, and other temporary officers were made permanent. The names of seven candidates for Governor were presented to the convention. The first ballot resulted as follows: Cash, 165; Fox, 146; Keifer, 74; Bushnell, 58; Barger, 85; Harris, 56; Hoyt, 176; and Nevin, 60. Bushnell received 599 votes on the sixth ballot. The nomination was made unanimous.

GOVERNOR LIPPITT INAUGURATED.

The Twenty-seventh Chief Executive of Rhode Island Installed.

Charles Warren Lippitt, of Providence, was inaugurated Governor of Rhode Island, at Newport. Governor D. Russell Brown, the retiring Executive, marched with his staff from his hotel to the State House, where the

SOUND MONEY CONVENTION.

Secretary Carlisle Speaks Before the Gathering at Memphis, Tenn.

The Sound Money Convention assembled at Memphis, Tenn., and adjourned the same day, having completed its work with celerity and without any friction.

More than six hundred delegates entered their names upon the roster, and the great Auditorium, which seats 5000 persons, was crowded to the doors by citizens of Memphis and visitors from all parts of the South.

Among the delegates were men from all the walks in life. Well-groomed and trimly-dressed merchants and bankers from the cities and towns sat side by side with farmers and planters in buttoned suits, stained with the dust of travel.

Secretary Carlisle, of Memphis, called the convention to order and Representative Catchings, of Mississippi, was made Permanent Chairman. At the conclusion of his opening address the delegates from each State chose one of their number to form a Committee on Resolutions.

Secretary Carlisle was then introduced and received a vociferous and hearty welcome. He spoke for an hour and a half in a manner which held the attention of the audience until the last word had been uttered. He was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause.

At the conclusion of Secretary Carlisle's address a recess was taken until 8 o'clock P. M., in order to afford the Committee on Resolutions time to do its work. When the convention reassembled the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution congratulating President Cleveland on his opposition to all monetary heresies was approved.

It was resolved to print Secretary Carlisle's speech in pamphlet form for free distribution, and in connection with this the thanks of the convention were extended to the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club of New York for its good work in the circulation of literature bearing upon the silver question.

Representative Patterson, who organized the movement for the convention, was loudly called for, and made an address, in which he argued that the interests of the South lay in cultivating close business relations with the Northern States rather than the sparsely settled mining districts of the West. The convention then adjourned.

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WILLIAMS OUT.

New York's Famous Inspector Retired by the Police Board.

Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams has been retired by the Board of Police Commissioners of New York City on his own application. His pension will be \$1750 per year.

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A GREAT RISE IN WHEAT.

Speculation Has Been on a Scale of Unprecedented Magnitude.

COTTON ALSO TAKES A JUMP.

Operators All Over the Country Have Been Buying Heavily and Unfavorable Crop Reports Caused a General Rise in Prices—The Trend of the Markets Here and in Europe is Upward.

The wheat markets in New York and Chicago have been a speculative verve since sending up molten lava, burning cinders and red-hot stones, with the bears running for their lives. Prices shot up 2 1/2 to 4 cents a day. When July wheat touched 80 cents in New York the brokers on the Produce Exchange gave a ringing cheer. The speculation of late has been on a scale of unprecedented magnitude.

In three days the sales at the New York Produce Exchange have reached 102,000,000 bushels. In Chicago the dealings were much heavier. Operators all over the country have been buying heavily, and the wheat market has been a scene of the most intense and unobscure trade in the West.

The rise was due largely to unfavorable crop reports, but it was partly traceable to the general bull market in this country. Everybody thinks everything is going up. Liverpool, which has been trying to resist the advance, threw up the sponge and marked up its price 2 to 3 pence. Glasgow, which stood as a rule, was in the throes of speculative excitement. Paris was higher. The foreign houses were buying in New York quite freely.

After July wheat had reached 84 in New York a reaction came, and prices tumbled several cents.

Broadstreet's Commercial Agency's mouthpiece, stated that the world's visible stock of wheat had fallen off within a week. A stream of despatches from the West said that considerable damage had been done, and the bullish sentiment spread. Corn and oats also advanced in sympathy with the other grains.

Cotton also astonished people far and wide. The sales at the New York Cotton Exchange in one day reached the imposing aggregate of 329,300 bales, which beats anything that the Exchange has seen in a month of Sundays. Prices made a jump in one day of 20 to 25 points at New York, 19 to 21 in New Orleans, and equal to 16 points in Liverpool, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Baltimore, Augusta, St. Louis, and New Orleans advanced 5 to 10 cents. At Fall River, Mass., print cloths were active and advancing.

"We will give these fellows a heavy sentence and they will get their just dues," said the Judge. "The law will give them heavy sentences." One of the leaders replied: "Yes, we know the jury will convict them and give them a severe sentence, but Governor Altgeld will pardon them out. He recently pardoned three brutes you sent up from Champaign County for twenty years, and he will pardon these men. If any other man than Altgeld was Governor we would not be here today. At Fall River, Mass., print cloths were active and advancing.

"I want you men to quit this place at once," resumed the Judge, but the mob from the jail refused to get away from the place. The mob again began work to get at the prisoners at 2.30 a. m. At 3.15 the mob secured both of the prisoners and started for the bridge where the girls were attacked. The men had ropes about their necks and they were marched through the main streets to the bridge.

The ropes were fastened to the bridge railing, and the young men were told to jump. "Don be afraid," the Judge then told them, "throw them over the rail. The ropes were fifteen feet long, stout and well tied. After about ten minutes life appeared to be extinct. The faces of the men were not swollen. The bodies were cut down at 8 o'clock and taken to an undertaker's office.

"KILLED HERSELF AND BABES." The Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. Notzen, of Omaha, Explained.

The bodies of Mrs. Ida Notzen and her two children have been found in the Missouri River. They were firmly tied together with a stout rope. It is believed that Mrs. Notzen bound the babies to her and then leaped into the river.

This clears a mystery that has been hanging over the case. Mrs. Notzen was a prominent school teacher at Omaha, Neb. When she disappeared she left letters saying that disappointment at not obtaining work that she expected had driven her to suicide.

Mrs. Notzen belonged to one of the best families in Omaha. She was a bright woman, with a strong interest in educational matters. Her life was heavily insured, but payment has been resisted until now because of the insufficient proof of death.

"DOTY MARRIES A NATIVE." The American Consul at Tahiti Gives His Friends a Surprise.

The American brig Galilee, from Tahiti, brings the information that Jacob Lamb Doty, United States Consul at Tahiti, has married a native woman of the island. Consul Doty has always been regarded as an eccentric fellow by his acquaintances, who will not be surprised at his latest step.

Mr. Doty began his official career about ten years ago as a page in the House of Representatives, and through influence at Washington secured from President Cleveland, early in his Administration, the appointment of Consul at Tahiti.

According to the story brought by the Galilee, the ceremony was performed according to the native custom.

When Doty returned to Tahiti with his bride, he rented a house and the pair are now living in South Sea Island style, with a good stock of coconuts and taro root.

Lost With the Gravans. The Gravans, a Spanish steamer, was wrecked off the Philippines and 168 persons drowned.

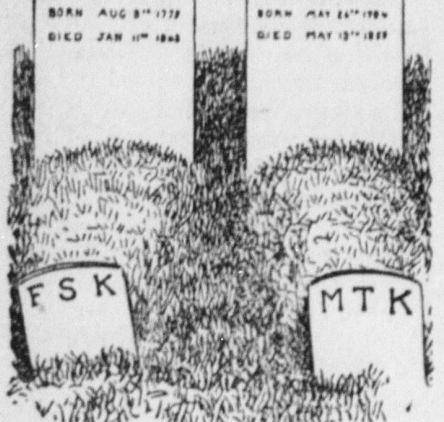
Earthquake Kills Fifty. Fifty persons have been killed and one hundred and fifty injured by an earthquake at Paranythia. Nearly every house in the town was destroyed. Paranythia is a town of 5000 inhabitants, in the Province of Epirus, which is a part of Albania.

Choked to Death on Pot Pie. At Fort Wayne Hattie Philandam, aged five, watched her sister make a beef pot pie. The little one asked for a little bite and it was given her. She choked, and in spite of the efforts of her sister in less than ten minutes the little one was dead of hemorrhage.

A MONUMENT TO KEY.

Tribute to the Composer of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Unhonored by his countrymen, beneath the soil of his native country in the cemetery of Frederick City, Md., have lain for many years the ashes of Francis Scott Key, whose hymn—"The Star Spangled Banner," has been the inspiration for thousands of heroes



WHERE FRANCIS SCOTT KEY IS BURIED. At last a movement is on foot to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

The Key Monument Association was organized in June, 1894. It has raised so far about \$2000 for the object it has in view, and now appeals to the country at large for funds.

As especially appropriate to the day and in keeping with the spirit, the committee selected National Flag Day, June 14, as a time when the children all over the land and all patriotic citizens generally should make contributions to the fund.

Governor Brown, of Maryland, sent an appeal of this character to the Governors of all the States. The remains of Francis Scott Key were reinterred from the Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, to their present resting place. Plain head and foot stones alone mark the grave. This neglect by his countrymen is due, perhaps, not so much to lack of patriotism as to the fact that thousands are not aware of the movement now on foot, and have not been asked for contributions to the fund.

LYNCHED TWO YOUNG MEN.

An Illinois Mob Feared Governor Altgeld Would Pardon Them.

A mob which had been in possession of Vermilion County Jail at Danville, Ill., for several hours succeeded in finding two young men, John Halls, Jr., and William Royce, in their cells, and took them outside and hanged them for assaulting Miss Laura Barnett. From midnight, when the mob first made its appearance at the jail doors, there was a determined struggle to lynch the men. For hours they battled against heavy oaken doors and iron bars in defiance of Sheriff Thompson and his assistants. The mob openly declared that they would refuse to let the Governor pardon the men if the law was allowed to take its course.

At 2 o'clock a. m. Sheriff Thompson sent for Judge Bookwalter, of the Circuit Court, who refused the crowd from the jail corridor. He made an earnest plea to let the law take its course.

"We will give these fellows a heavy sentence and they will get their just dues," said the Judge. "The law will give them heavy sentences." One of the leaders replied: "Yes, we know the jury will convict them and give them a severe sentence, but Governor Altgeld will pardon them out. He recently pardoned three brutes you sent up from Champaign County for twenty years, and he will pardon these men. If any other man than Altgeld was Governor we would not be here today. At Fall River, Mass., print cloths were active and advancing.

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THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

22 MILK AND CREAM. Lighter receipts caused an active market the past week, with surplus milk selling at an average of \$1.12 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals. 1,484,154 Condensed milk, gals. 15,670 Cream, gals. 53,327

BUTTER. Penn.—Fresh, extras. 19 @ 19 Firsts. 17 @ 18 Thirds to seconds. 12 @ 16 State—Fancy. 17 @ 18 Seconds to firsts. 12 @ 16 Western In. Creamery. 10 @ 15 Western Dairy. 8 @ 13 Factory, fresh. 7 1/2 @ 11

CHEESE. State—Full-cream, white, fancy. 6 1/2 @ 7 Full cream, good to prime. 6 1/4 @ 6 State Factory—Part skims. 1 1/2 @ 3 Part skims, choice. 4 @ 4 1/2 Full skims. 1 @ 1 1/4

EGGS. State & Penn.—Fresh. 13 @ 13 1/2 Jersey—Fancy. 14 @ 14 1/2 Western—Prime to choice. 13 @ 13 1/2 Goosie eggs. — @ —

BEANS AND PEAS. Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice. 2 3/8 @ 2 4/8 Medium, 1894, choice. — @ 2 0/8 Pea, 1894, choice. — @ 2 0/8 Red kidney, 1894, choice. 1 8/8 @ 1 9/8 White kidney, 1894, choice. 2 1/2 @ 2 3/8 Black turtle soup, 1894. 1 1/8 @ 1 3/8 Lima, Cal., 1894, 50 lbs. 2 9/8 @ 3 0/8 Green peas, bbls. — @ 1 0 1/4

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH. Cramberries, Cape Cod, Whbl. — @ — Jersey, 3/4 crate. — @ — Apples, greenings, 3/4 bbl. — @ 5 0/8 Baldwin, 3/4 bbl. — @ 5 0/8 Golden Russet. — @ 2 50 Grapes, Del., 3/4 basket. — @ — Catawba. — @ — Strawberries, Southern, Wgt. 4 @ 8 Md., prime, 1/4 qt. — @ 10

HOPS. State—1894, choice, 3/4 B. — @ 9 1894, common to fair. 4 @ 6 Pacific Coast, choice. 8 @ 9 Good to prime. 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 Old odds. 2 @ 3

Wool—Prime, 3/4 100 lbs. — @ 75 Clover mixed. — @ 65 Straw—Long rye. 45 @ 45 Out. — @ 45

LIVE CATTLE. Fowls, 3/4 bbl. — @ 1 1/2 Spring chickens, 3/4 pair. 3 1/2 @ 1 0/8 Roosters, old, 3/4 B. — @ 11 Turkey, 3/4 B. — @ 8 Ducks, 3/4 pair. 50 @ 50 Geese, 3/4 pair. 65 @ 1 1/2 Pigeons, 3/4 pair. 25 @ 45

BREWERED POULTRY. Turkeys, 3/4 B. — @ 1 1/2 Chickens, Phila. broilers. 40 @ 45 Capons, Phila. — @ — Western. — @ — Ducks 3/4 B. — @ 11 Geese, 3/4 B. — @ 8 Squabs, 3/4 doz. 1 1/2 @ 2 7/8

VEGETABLES. Potatoes, Bermuda, 3/4 bbl. 4 00 @ 4 50 Southern, 3/4 bbl. 3 00 @ 3 50 Sweet, 3/4 bbl. 2 50 @ 3 00 Calabrese, N. C., 3/4 bbl. 1 25 @ 1 50 Onions—Yellow, 3/4 bbl. — @ — Bermuda, 3/4 crate. 1 25 @ 1 25 Squash, marrow, 3/4 bbl. — @ 1 25 Asparagus, 3/4 crate. — @ 1 75 Cucumbers, Fla., 3/4 crate. 75 @ 1 25 Celery, Southern, 3/4 doz. — @ — Beets, 3/4 100 bunches. 1 50 @ 4 00 Peas, N. C., 3/4 basket. 65 @ 1 00 Radishes, 3/4 100 bunches. 5 @ 6 3/4 Tomatoes, 3/4 crate. — @ 75 Rhubarb, 3/4 100 bunches. 1 00 @ 1 25 Lettuce, 3/4 bbl. 1 00 @ 2 00 Kale. — @ —

GRAIN, ETC. Flour—City Patent. — @ — Spring Patents. — @ 4 50 Wheat, No. 2 Red. — @ 8 25 July. — @ 8 1/4 Corn—No. 2. — @ 26 Oats—No. 2 White. 35 @ 36 1/2 Track, White. — @ 43 Malt—Western. — @ — Barley—Ungraded Western. — @ — Peas, N. C., 3/4 basket. 65 @ 1 00 Clover. — @ — Lard—City steam. — @ 6 1/4

LIVE STOCK. Beaves, city dressed. — @ 9 Milk cows, com. to good. — @ 9 Calves, city dressed. 7 1/2 @ 10 Country dressed. — @ 9 Peas, N. C., 3/4 basket. 65 @ 1 00 Lambs, 3/4 100 lbs. 4 50 @ 7 00 Hogs—Live. — @ 5 10 Dressed. — @ 7 1/2

Lynched by a Mob. Jacob Henson, colored, convicted in Howard County, Maryland, for the murder of Daniel F. Shea, and sentenced to be hanged June 7, was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged.

The lynching was the work of about twenty determined men. The lynchers feared that the Governor of Maryland might be induced to interfere and commute the dead man's sentence to life imprisonment.

Vesuvius' Protective Activity. The activity of Vesuvius, which coincided in 1894 with the earthquakes in Japan, Turkey and Calabria, is again noticeable. Thick columns of smoke, fire and lava are issuing from the mouth of the crater, making a splendid spectacle by night. A new cone is forming on the summit, which is already seventy feet high. The seismic instruments are very active.

England Stands by Gold. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the British Exchequer has formally replied to the memorial forwarded by influential bankers and financiers, in terms emphasizing his previous strong remarks in favor of the gold standard. He says the Government must not countenance any change in the present system of currency.

Newly Gleanings. Russian wheat is growing poorly. There are 5304 Indians in New York State. Chicago is aroused over her fifty miles of railroad. Japan now has more than 2000 miles of railroad. Fever is making terrible ravages among the French troops in Madagascar. A \$4,000,000 bridge over the Missouri River will be built by Sioux City (Iowa) capitalists.

AMERICAN CATTLE ABROAD. Determining Whether We Are Discriminated Against in Europe. Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department, is examining into the facts in the case to determine whether or not European countries, and especially Great Britain, discriminate against cattle from the United States in the matter of regulations governing importation and slaughter. Mr. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, reports that he is informed that cattle from that country imported into Great Britain are not required to be slaughtered at the port of entry, which is the case with cattle from the United States. This matter is being looked into by the department previous to having a protest made by the State Department in case it should prove to be the case.



SECRETARY JOHN C. CARLISLE.

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INSPECTOR A. S. WILLIAMS.

Williams was born in Nova Scotia and was appointed a patrolman on August 3, 1866. He was made a roundsman July 1