

THE NEWS

Nellie Weaver, sixteen years old, confessed having put poison in the meal of the family of D. A. Walmer, of Montpelier, Ind. The flour mill operated by Louis H. Hyde, in Joliet, Ill., was burned to the ground. The building was owned by the Economy Light and Power Company. The Bank of Tempe, Tempe, Ariz., has suspended and assigned to D. A. Abrams, of Phoenix. The Phoenix National Bank is the heaviest creditor. P. P. Dages, the president, says the assets will exceed the liabilities, and that depositors will be paid dollar for dollar. Lewis Fiehl, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in Bridgeton, N. J., for the killing of Christian Zais, was sentenced by Judge Reed to twenty years in the state prison. This is the full extent of the law. At the meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Society, in Saratoga, papers were read on the progress of the work among the various races. Miss Agnes Irwin, of Philadelphia, has accepted the deanship of Radcliffe College. J. C. Neely, a prominent lawyer of Adams county, Pa., is dead. The twenty-first annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was opened at Nashville, Tenn. A boiler in the engine-house of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at South Wilkesbarre, exploded. The house was demolished, and the supply of air cut off from the workers in the mines, but they all got out safely. Philadelphia Councils Committee on Commerce and Navigation reported favorably as appropriation of \$10,000 for a preliminary survey of the Jersey Ship Canal. The Southern Methodist Episcopal General Conference finally adjourned at Memphis, and will not meet again until 1898. Peter Cruise attempted to kill Annie Brozsa in Philadelphia by shooting her in the mouth, and then committed suicide. The floods have subsided in the towns along the Upper Susquehanna, Delaware and Juniata rivers, and the estimates of losses run up into millions. There is suffering among the poor people of Williamsport, Lock Haven, Marietta and other towns, their little homes being washed out and their furniture ruined. Snow has fallen to the depth of five inches on the Tennessee mountains. The tracks of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad were washed away at Avon, N. Y., and all travel was stopped. Enormous damage has been done to milling property and the railroads along the banks of the Schuylkill, from Pottstown to Philadelphia. Extra coal train No. 122 was wrecked at West Palmira, on the Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The wreck was caused by a wash-out. The engine and a number of cars were demolished. Engineer Fine, of Camden, was seriously injured. The floods in Pennsylvania and Western New York did immense damage to property, but, fortunately, few lives were lost. The Susquehanna and Juniata rivers rose higher than during the great freshet in 1889. Williamsport and Lock Haven appear to have suffered the most. In the Conemaugh Valley considerable damage was done, and the people of Johnstown were badly frightened by the rising waters. The Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads lose heavily. A report looking to closer relations with the Associate Reformed Church was adopted at the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church. General Sweetland, of the Connecticut contingent of the Commonwealth Army, appeared before Judge Fitzgerald, in New York to plead to the indictment for parading his men through the streets of Morrisania without a permit. The general pleaded not guilty. The presidential hunting party arrived at Bodies Island to shoot snipe and marsh birds. Nearly all the plants in the Connellsville coke region were in operation with increased forces of men. Grace Ouderkerk, aged seventeen years, of Valparaiso, Ind., was arrested for shoplifting, and shot and fatally wounded herself. Stage robbers held up a coach on the way to Stockton, Cal. One of them was killed by the express messenger, and the second robber then shot two of the passengers. Two lively stables, a planing mill and a brick block of business houses at Akron, Ohio, were burned. Total loss about \$200,000. At Rinehart, Mo., William Tardue shot and killed A. W. Hundie, then set fire to Rindie's house, and killed himself. The appeal of Dr. D. C. Kelley against the action of Bishop Hargrove in suspending him for leaving his charge in 1896 to make a canvass for governor on the Prohibition ticket, was sustained by the Southern Methodist General Conference. The commission appointed by the New Jersey legislature to investigate the oyster troubles in the Delaware Bay reported that unless some radical change is made in the laws the industry will be extinguished.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Four Harvard students were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the harbor at Boston. Three colored laborers were asphyxiated by foul gas from a well, at Martinsburg, West Virginia. By a freight wreck on the Big Four Railroad, at Springfield, Ohio, Brakeman C. I. Bolen and two tramps were probably fatally injured. The dam at Lima, Montana, broke, and a large amount of farm property was swept away. The railroad track between Lima and Dillon was badly washed. The British steamer Clarendon, from Cardiff for Vera Cruz, was reported at Savannah to be anchored off Little Bahama Island, with her shaft broken. A train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was wrecked three miles north of Oswego, New York. One boy, five years old, Willie Mahr, of Newark Valley, was killed outright, and eight or nine passengers were badly injured. Destructive floods occurred in the Black River and Chippewa River Valleys, in Wisconsin. Dams and bridges were swept away and railroad tracks washed out at many points. Benjamin Curtis, 10 years old, died in Washington, D. C., from the effects of burns received while tied to a stake playing "Wild West" Indian tortures with a number of other children. He was incensed in a sack, which was accidentally set on fire. The children ran away. Curtis could not free himself and was literally roasted.

CABLE SPARKS.

UNITED STATES CONSUL-GENERAL EDWARDS died at Berlin from brain fever. LOUIS CLOVIS BONAPARTE, a grand nephew of the first Napoleon, died in London. BRAZILIAN INSURGENTS gained a victory over the government troops near Rio Grande no Sul. A German named Mueller has been arrested at Liege, Belgium, and confessed that he caused the recent dynamite explosions in that city. The Serbian Court of Cassation has pronounced null and void a ukase reinstating ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie to regal rights. EMILIA HENRY, the anarchist, who was condemned to death in Paris, has attempted to bribe his keepers, with the hope of being able to escape from prison. CHANGES in Mexican export duties are as follows: Coffee, \$3 50 per 100 kilograms; deer and goat skins, \$2 50 per 100 kilos, and vanilla, 40 cents per kilo. The Manchester Steam Navigation Company is to place twelve steamships on the Manchester canal, to be engaged in the trade between Manchester and India, the Mediterranean and America. A resolution to prohibit female labor, both in the interior of mines and on the surface, was unanimously adopted by the International Miners' Conference. The resolutions apply to all countries. A circular letter from the papal nuncio to the French bishops in relation to the law directing that all church accounts shall be kept uniformly called forth a protest from the government. The nuncio made an apology. It is reported in Condon that Ambassador Bayard has represented to the British government the desire of America to be released from its treaty obligations to Samoa. The report is discredited in Washington however. The story from Cairo that a criminal indictment has been lodged in behalf of Egyptian notables charging Count de Lesseps and the early directors of the Suez Canal Company with misappropriation of money is discredited in Paris.

COXEY AND PALS IN JAIL.

The Commonwealth Sentenced to Twenty Days Imprisonment. Browne and Jones languish in the District of Columbia jail, and the "Industrial Army" is without a leader. Judge Miller sentenced the three men to twenty days in jail each for carrying a banner into the Capitol grounds in defiance of the law and of the police, and Coxe and Browne were further fined \$5 or imprisoned for ten days for walking on the grass. Many persons outside of Washington might regard this as a rather hard sentence for what appears to be a trivial offense. But the sentence is not regarded in Washington. Coxe, Browne and Jones admitted to the Court that they knew that they were violating the law. They had been warned by the police and Browne said that he and Coxe knew before they started from Massillon, Ohio, that it would be against the law for them to attempt to parade and make speeches in the Capitol grounds. But they denounced these laws, in the words of Browne as "cobweb" laws, and declared that they were unconstitutional, and that would show the authorities of Washington that the "Industrial Army" would not be governed by any such obnoxious laws. Judge Miller made this very plain in his remarks in imposing sentence. The Judge said that Coxe's course in bringing an "army" to Washington on what Coxe knew to be a fool's errand, and Coxe's previous announcement that he would not obey the law, made the case more than one of ordinary importance. The Judge said that whenever a man begins to think that whatever is opposed to him is unconstitutional and must be swept out of the way he at once becomes a dangerous citizen. All three of these men knew perfectly well that they were disobeying the law and their object was to show the people of the country that they would defy Congress and the Government of the United States. There are a large number of other men on their way to Washington and the Judge evidently intended this punishment as a warning as well as a just punishment to Coxe, Browne and Jones. The plea set up in court by Congressman Hudson and Pence, who spoke in behalf of Coxe did not help his case any. Hudson and Pence made a vicious attack upon "The Metropolitan newspapers," and on the "money power." Brown and Coxe made the speeches in the same order. Effort was made to try and get the Judge to impose a fine only, as the men were prepared to pay their fines. But the Judge did not propose that they should escape in that way, and he sent them to jail where they were taken in the Black Maria along with other prisoners. They propose now to issue manifestos daily from the jail, but the Washington people are in hopes that the authorities will prevent that kind of work. Coxe's Army is liable to soon break up. One of Coxe's valuable horses has been stolen and the belief is general that some member of the army has taken it. The camp was moved from Bladensburg to a field some distance away.

LOST HIS LIFE TO SAVE HERS.

Heroic Conduct of a Fredericksburg Boy—Sad Death of Two Playmates. Lizzie Erickson, aged about fifteen years, daughter of Mr. Gus Erickson, and Alexander Humphreys, son of Mrs. William Humphreys, both of Fredericksburg, Va., were drowned in the Rappahannock River just below the dam. Together with Tom Humphreys, a younger brother of Alexander, they were playing on a scow, when the girl fell into the river. Alexander Humphreys quickly threw off his coat, and jumping into the river, reached Lizzie when she rose the second time and bravely seized her. He succeeded in floating her some distance, but when within a few feet of the shore the girl became excited, threw her arms around the boy's neck, and they both sank together. Tom Humphreys ran home and informed his parents. The news spread rapidly and a large crowd gathered at the scene of the sad accident. The river, which is quite swollen from the rains, is now being dragged for the bodies.

16 DROWNED.

A Furious Storm Sweeps Over Lake Michigan.

VESSELS DRIVEN ASHORE.

Unfortunate Sailors Carried Down Into the Surging Waves in Full View of the Chicago Lake Front Hotels—Snow in Wisconsin and Michigan. The storm which swept Lake Michigan was the most disastrous of recent years. Eight vessels were driven ashore within the city limits of Chicago. Out of their crews ten men are known to be drowned, and in every instance boat and cargo are utterly lost. One schooner, the Myrtle, was wrecked just outside the government pier, within a half mile of Michigan Boulevard and six men of her crew went down to death in plain view of the hundreds of people who lined the boulevard walls or watched the awful storm from the windows of the big hotels which overlook the harbor. The wrecks extended from Glenoco on the north, where the Lincoln Hall went to pieces, to South Chicago, a distance of forty miles. Heroic rescues were made by the life-saving crews from many of the stranded vessels. One of the most exciting features of the storm was the imprisonment of 27 men who were working in the water works crib off Lakewood, one mile from shore. Their only shelter was a timber tower erected on the crib, and until that was washed away at 2 o'clock the men were not believed to be in any danger. It was a close question for them however. After that time as the water went over the crib again and again in blinding sheets, crowds of people lined the shores anxiously watching the crib from which a distress signal fluttered at various times during the afternoon. SIX PERISH AT MILWAUKEE. Five men and a woman perished in the wreck of the schooner M. J. Cummings just south of the harbor. Capt. John McCullough, master of the schooner, was drowned. One of the crew and a life saver were rescued. The men who perished fell from their perches in the cross trees to the water and sank out of sight. Six thousand people lined the piers and the shores of Jones' Island and the mainland when tug Knight Templar towed a scow bearing the life-savers left the pier to make the rescue of the crew. When the surfboat was within fifty yards of the wreck, a man who had been clinging to the rigging of the mizenmast was seen to throw up his hands and fall backward into the surging waves, being instantly lost to sight. A short time before another of those clinging to the ropes had also let go his hold and perished. A groan went up from the crowd as each body was lost to sight, and then all eyes entered on the surfboat as it dropped back beside the sunken vessel. The rescues were watched with thrilling interest, while the snow and rain pelted all who exposed themselves. FIVE INCHES OF SNOW. A blizzard prevailed at Gaylord, Mich. Snow covers the ground, but as the weather is not cold crops may not be injured, although they are unusually advanced. MARKESON, Wis.—A heavier snowstorm than any during the last winter has prevailed here. The thermometer registered thirty degrees.

FIGHTING THE DALTONS.

Two Officers Fatally Shot and Two Outlaws Badly Wounded. Two supposed members of the notorious Dalton gang of outlaws passed through El Reno, O. T., going eastward. They were mounted and were heavily armed with six-shooters and Winchester strapped to their saddles. It was on last Saturday that two members of the band of outlaws who two months ago held up and robbed a Rock Island passenger train at Pond Creek were captured in El Reno and the officers have since been on the alert believing others were in this vicinity. When these two suspicious looking characters passed through town Sheriff Jackson wired Deputy Ferris at Yukon, a village twelve miles east of El Reno, to form a posse and intercept them or take them in until they could be identified. The two armed men rode into the village, dismounted and entered a saloon, deputy sheriffs keeping their eyes on them in the meantime. When the outlaws came out of the saloon and started to return to their horses two deputy sheriffs, Samuel Ferris and James Snyder, approached them. The bandits immediately began firing at them with six-shooters. The officers returned the shots promptly and an exciting fusillade was kept up until both parties had emptied their guns. Both the deputy sheriffs were fatally wounded. Ferris being shot several times through the body. Each of the outlaws was also dangerously and probably fatally wounded, one of them being unable to mount his horse as his companion did so and rapidly rode away. The citizens had gathered in a great throng and sent volley after volley of shots at the fleeing desperado, shooting off his hat and perforating his clothing. It is certain that he is seriously wounded, as his pursuers readily followed him by a trail of blood. The captured outlaw was bound down with ropes and immediately hurried to the county jail in El Reno to avoid the vengeance of an infuriated mob. It required the united efforts of five men with drawn guns to do this. In the event of the death of the wounded officers the outlaw will undoubtedly be lynched unless the civil officers enlist the military at Fort Reno to protect the jail. The prisoner fainted when he was looked up and implored the officers to call for military aid. Miss HELEN GOULD has sent a large number of flowers and shrubs for conservatories, in Tarzovota, N. Y., to Roxbury, Delaware county, where they will be replanted in the grounds surrounding the church in memory of her father.

AD VALOREM RATES.

As Equivalent Estimate of the Difference Among the Three Bills. The treasury experts have completed their work of calculating the equivalent ad valorem rates of the compromise tariff bill as compared with the equivalent ad valorem rates of the McKinley law and those of the House bill which show the following averages on each of the schedules and for each of the two bills and the existing law: Pres. Law. Sen. Bill H. Bill. Chemicals... 31.65 24.41 25.07 Earth, earthenware and glassware... 51.25 37.33 34.87 Metals and manufactures of... 58.43 34.26 35.06 Wood and manufactures of... 22.65 22.82 22.64 Sugar... 14.55 39.59 22.61 Tobacco and manufactures of... 177.82 105.05 91.11 Agricultural products and provisions... 33.21 23.62 21.54 Spirits, wines and other beverages... 62.90 58.89 60.61 Cotton manufactures... 55.25 40.92 38.41 Flax, hemp and jute and manufactures of... 45.00 32.41 30.51 Wool and manufactures of... 98.62 41.13 30.71 Silk and silk goods... 53.56 45.90 45.11 Furs, papers and books... 23.85 20.38 19.14 Sundries... 27.00 22.12 20.28 Total... 43.88 36.79 35.85 Include oils and paints in chemicals.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SENATE. 131ST DAY.—The session of the Senate was dull and extremely uninteresting. But little progress was made on the Tariff bill only two hours being spent upon it. Two hours was then spent passing bills on the calendar to which there was no objection. 132D DAY.—The Senate held an eight-hour session—from ten in the morning until six in the evening. The entire time was spent debating the proposed Senate duty of forty cents per ton on iron ore. 133D DAY.—The Senate disposed of seven paragraphs of the metal schedule after eight hours of debate, which was marked by quite a number of interesting clashes between the Republicans and Democrats. The sensational feature of the day was caused by the unexpected presentation by Mr. Jones of an amendment, substituting the McKinley bill classification and specific rates on round iron in coils, blooms and charcoal iron, somewhat higher than those already proposed. 134TH DAY.—Senator Gorman's speech was the feature of to-day's session of the Senate. Mr. Gorman's speech furnished texts for the Republicans for the remainder of the day. 135TH DAY.—The Senate proceedings were enlivened by a short debate on Hawaii, and a very sarcastic speech from Mr. Hale on Mr. Gorman's speech of yesterday. It was after three o'clock when the Senate got down to actual work on the schedules. Very fair progress was made, eight pages (from paragraph 121-143 inclusive) being disposed of. HOUSE. 131ST DAY.—The U. S. House of Representatives was not in session to-day. 132D DAY.—The early part of the day's proceedings in the House was devoted to the legal discussion concerning an amendment offered to the Legislative Appropriation bill declaring that the statute which directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to make deductions from the salaries of members on account of absence had been repealed. The chairman ruled the amendment out of order, but was in time overruled by the House on an appeal. The amendment was then adopted. 133D DAY.—The question of civil service reform was given full sway in the House, the occasion being the amendment to strike out the paragraph in the Legislative Appropriation bill providing for the Civil Service Commission. It gave opportunity for some stirring and not a few amusing speeches. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 193 to 71 amid great Democratic applause and Republican cries of "spoils." In the early proceedings the resolution to investigate the alleged armor-plate frauds was adopted. 134TH DAY.—The onslaught of the Civil Service Commission in the House was resumed, and several times during the day the question was disposed of only to break out a moment later in another place. The House passed the Senate bill amending an act to provide for the sale of the remainder of the reservation of the Confederate Oreb and Missouri Indians in the States of Nebraska and Kansas. 135TH DAY.—After being under consideration for just one week, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was passed by the House. The main fight was in the House, after the bill had been reported back from the committee of the whole, on the amendment declaring the laws authorizing the docking of member's salaries for absence repealed, and on the amendment refusing to provide for the Civil Service Commission separate.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

MADAME CARNOT has not been photographed for fifteen years and says she never will be again. SIR FRANCIS JUNE has defied journalists, as literature in a hurry. Some of it often appears more than half that way. EX-SECRETARY TRACTIS is quoted as saying to a friend that, in addition to the work and worry, his Cabinet life cost him \$30,000 every year above his salary of \$8,000. A LABOR FARM has been offered Mr. Ballington Booth, on Staten Island, upon which to establish a colony for those rescued from the slums who are willing to do farm work. VERDI is a horse-breeder as well as a musician. His paddocks on his country estate near Genoa are among the finest in Italy. Verdi has little music at home and seldom visits the opera. DR. HERBERT SPILL, of the London Cancer Hospital, says that mental worry is the chief cause of cancer. The number of cases has more than doubled in England in the last twenty years. AUGUSTUS DALY had two boxes thrown into one for the Duke and Duchess of York and the Duchess of Teck at the one-hundredth performance of "Twelfth Night" at Daly's Theatre, London. LADY ABERDEEN has made an appeal for sympathy and support in the work of a society formed in Winnipeg to send magazines, weekly papers, and books to settlers in the Northwest who make application for such reading matter. REV. J. P. JANZ has just completed a translation of the Old and New Testament in Javanese for the British and Foreign Bible Society. He is over 70 years of age, has been forty-one years in Java, and is probably the best living Javanese scholar. DR. J. A. GILBERT of the Yale psychological laboratory has just completed some tests regarding the mental and physical developments of the pupils of the New Haven public showing that boys are now more sensitive to discrimination, that girls can tell the difference in color shades better than boys, and that boys think quicker than the other sex.

MURDERED BY BANK ROBBERS.

Exciting and Fatal Encounter in the Streets of Longview, Tex. Two robbers made a daylight raid on the First National Bank of Longview, Tex., securing about \$2,500. A long fight between the robbers and citizens ensued, in which two persons were killed and several injured. The two killed are George Buckingham, of Longview, who was firing upon the robbers, and George Bennett, one of the robbers. The injured are: City Marshal Muckleroy, shot in the abdomen; Charles Leonard, shot in the leg, which had to be amputated; J. W. McQueen, who cannot recover; T. C. Somers, of Longview, flesh wound in the side, and T. E. Clemmons, cashier of the bank, shot in the hand. While Cashier Clemmons was getting ready to close the bank two roughly dressed men, both heavily armed, entered. One of the men approached the cashier pulled two revolvers, and ordered him to throw up his hands. The other man made a leap for President Clemmons, and throwing him to the floor, held him there. The cashier by this time had his hands up, and his assailant emptied the coin and bills from the till into his pockets. While this was going on two other members of the gang in the rear of the building had aroused the suspicions of Marshal Muckleroy, and that officer shouted for help. The two opened fire on him, one ball striking him in the abdomen, bringing him to the ground, probably mortally wounded. The shooting drew a crowd. George Buckingham fired at the robbers, but he was instantly killed by a bullet from the revolver of one of the men. The quartet made a break for the horses, firing at the crowd as they ran. One fell dead from a bullet fired by one of the attacking party, but the others escaped. FATAL RAILWAY WRECK. Seven Persons Killed in a Collision in the Standing Rock Tunnel. Seven persons were instantly killed in a collision on the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railway, twelve miles east of Princeton, Ky. The disaster occurred in the Standing Rock tunnel between an extra freight west-bound and the bridge train in charge of Conductor Nick Hill. Hill expected to take the siding just east of the tunnel. He took the precaution of sending a flagman ahead to warn the freight or any other train which might come up. The dead conductor was backing up, with a boarding-car in front, but had followed the flagman too closely. Just as his train had entered the tunnel engineer Jones, with the extra freight, entered the other end of the tunnel. His train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The fireman and Jones saw their danger in time to jump and save their lives. The engine crashed into the boarding car, in which the doomed men were imprisoned. The car was smashed into kindling wood, the engine of the freight train plowing almost through it and filling the tunnel with wreckage. The voice of only one of its victims, John Conroy, could be heard in the stillness of death which followed. He was piteously appealing for help, but no man could reach him, and soon his cries ceased. A wrecking train and large crew were put to work at both ends of the tunnel. All but two of the victims were almost uninjured except in their heads, which were horribly crushed.

THE BULLET-PROOF COAT.

English Riflemen Shot at the Tailor in His Arms. The Duke of Cambridge and a large number of military and naval experts, together with the military and naval attaches of the foreign embassies and legations, including Lieutenant Cowles, the United States naval attaché, were present in London at the Alhambra Theatre to witness a special test of the bullet-proof coat invented by Herr Dowe, the Manchester tailor. A number of shots were fired at Herr Dowe when encased in his coat, but the coat was not pierced. The shots were fired at different ranges. A committee composed of well-known military officers, guaranteed that the tests were genuine, and all the officers present expressed great satisfaction at the results. Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State. Colonel Herman Osthause, general inspector of rifle practice, N. G. P., makes public his annual report, in which he notes with satisfaction the great advancement made since he assumed the duties of the office. Captain John B. Meredith, at one time in the United States Navy, shot and killed himself at Pittsburg. John Luzzor, of Hazleton, has entered suit at Wilkes-Barre against Miss Edna Gabida, claiming \$2000 for breach of promise of marriage. The fourth reunion of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was held at Chambersburg. Moses Strickler, aged 43 years, an employe at the Bernville creamery, trod upon a nail several days ago but thought very little of the injury. The wound became inflamed, his jaws were firmly locked, and after forty-eight hours of terrible suffering death came to his relief. William A. Welver, one of Phillipsburg's prominent inhabitants, visited Easton to see the circus. He became bewildered, wandered to Glendon, two miles from Easton and was struck by a Lehigh Valley passenger train and killed. The new \$50,000 Catholic Church at Pottsville was dedicated by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Bishop McGovern, of Harrisburg. The crusade against violators of the Sunday laws at Scranton was suspended, and druggists, milk dealers, confectioners and florists were open for business. Anthracite operators in the Hazleton region are making great preparations to supply the demand occasioned by the strike in the soft coal regions. After an absence of fifteen years, Thomas Wall returned to his home in Stroudsburg to find his wife dead and his family separated. The Republican State Convention selected as candidates General D. H. Hastings for Governor, Walter Lyon for Lieutenant-Governor, Amos H. Mylin for Auditor-General, General Latta for Secretary of Internal Affairs, George H. Huff for Congressman-at-large from the western portion of the State, and Galusha A. Grow for the same office from the eastern section. The School Directors of Northampton county met at Bethlehem and discussed jointly topics. Among other things agreed upon it was voted that no teacher in country districts should have more than 35 pupils to instruct. One hundred thousand persons witnessed the big parade of the Knight Templar in Pittsburg. Vincent Bokes, of Shamokin, shot and killed his wife after a quarrel. He was arrested. The investigation of the Homestead armor plate scandal was concluded by the Government Board of Inquiry, and it was learned that not only had defective and blow-hole plates been used, but that inspectors had passed them. It is thought that the contract may be annulled. Clark K. Lawson, after posing some time as the son of a wealthy lawyer, was arrested at Stroudsburg, accused of passing a bogus check. Freight Conductor Joseph Whipkey and three confederates were arrested at Allentown for stealing \$7,000 worth of goods from Lehigh Valley and Reading trains. The body of the 9-year-old daughter of Clarence Patton, of Porter Township, was found in the Juniata River below Barre. Post play is suspended. W. J. Martin has entered suit in Pittsburg against his mother-in-law for \$20,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections. During a family brood Antonio Kospile, of Shamokin, threw his small child through a window, and a Newfoundland dog picked it up, swam a creek with his burden, and deposited the infant in his kennel, where it was found alive. Coal operators of Pittsburg and Ohio met at Pittsburg and adopted as an ultimatum to the strikers a 60-cent rate for Pittsburg and a 60-cent rate for Ohio. Gertrude, the baby daughter of William Christopher, at Hazleton, was killed by a base ball bat, which slipped from the hand of her brother. The defeated candidates for State delegates at the Delaware County Convention will contest the seats of the successful candidates at the Harrisburg Convention. Vice-President Daveport, of the Bethlehem Steel Company said the failure of the test of the Indiana armor plate at Indian Head was due to the Harvey process. Capt. Richard H. Morris was buried in St. James Episcopal Church Cemetery, Bristol. ARMOR PLATE FRAUDS. A House Investigation Soon to Be Under Way. Another important Congressional investigation was started in the House by the passage of the resolution directing the Naval Committee to immediately investigate the alleged frauds in connection with the furnishing of naval plate armor by Carnegie, Phillips & Co., or by the Carnegie Steel Company Limited. These concerns have Government contracts for 9000 tons of armor costing about \$8,000,000 and the investigation is to go over the entire amount beginning with the first contract in 1890. Chairman Cummings of the Naval Committee has called a meeting at which time the general plan of the investigation will be outlined. It is probable that a sub-committee consisting of Representatives Cummings, Money and Dulliver, will do the active work of investigation. Representative Cummings said: "We hope to make the investigation thorough and will begin at once. There is a large amount of material already in possession of the committee concerning the extent of armor contracts, amounts delivered, and yet due, etc. This was furnished when we were framing the appropriation bill. We will now supplement this by getting at the alleged frauds and the resolution is strong enough to let us go to the bottom of the matter." Representative Dunphy, of New York, will be the first witness called. He started the investigation and is thoroughly informed on the details of the alleged irregularities. He will give the committee the clues on which they will proceed.