THE RIVAL ADMIRALS.

SCHLEY'S REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

ReCannot Understand How His Condact, on Which He Was Congratulated, Could Have Grown Into "Repwhensible Conduct" Six Weeks Later

Washington, Feb. 21 .- Rear Admiral W. S. Schley having been granted permission to answer, the charges recently made against him in the communication recently sent to the senate, yesterday banded to the committee on naval affairs his statement, in which he disclaims any purpose of controversy with the navy department.

The admiral says his orders from from Sampson on May 19 were to block-Cienfuegos, which he proceeded to do. He had no knowledge that there were any insurgents about Clenfuegos who were friendly until the Marblehend arrived on the 24th. Even had he had this knowledge on the 23d of May, the surf would have prevented communication. On his arrival he sent Commodore McCalla, of the Marblehead, ashore to establish relations with the insurgents, the result of which was made known to him at 3:40 on May 24. Then, for the first time, he learned definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Within two hours he started for Santiago. "What possible ground of criti-cism," he says, "adverse to me, there can be in all this, I do not see. I was on the spot, acting under orders which gave me entire discretion, and yet clothed me with the responsibility of going to Santiago only after I was satisfied the fleet was not at Cienfuegos."

He quotes from the dispatch of Samp-son of May 20, in which the latter says Schley should "hold his fleet off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am, there-fore, of the opinion that the best chance to capture these ships will be to hold the two points, Cienfueges and Havana, with all the force we can muster."

As to the slow progress toward Santiago on account of the Eagle, he states that she was a part of the force which Admiral Sampson had seen fit to send him, and he had no right to abandon her. The weather was rough, and not much etter speed could have been kept up. He had been ordered to proceed "cau-tiously." If, however, he had known that the Spanish fleet was in Santiago no consideration for the Bagle or any thing else would have prevented him from getting there at the earliest pos-

Speaking of "the retrograde movements," which the secretary, adopting the language of Admiral Sampson, characterizes as "reprehensible conduct," Admiral Schley says that in 42 years service "never was such Innguage used to characterize conduct of mine, and I see no reason for it now." As to the battle of Santiago, Admiral

speak for themselves. Quoting from his official report to Sampson, in which he congratulated the commander of the squadron and said the "victory seems ig enough for us all," he asks the committee to contrast his reports and those self. He continues:

"As to all this criticism of my course of Cervera's Seet, whether from Admiral ampson or the department, none of it has ever been made by either to me, and I never heard a word of it from any one until after the battle with that fleet.

Admiral Schley quotes the depart-ment's dispatch of May 29 in these words: "The department looks to you te ascertain the fact of the presence of the enemy, and that the enemy, if in the harbor of Santingo, does not leave with-out decisive action." Commenting upon this the admiral says: "In obedience to the above order I did ascertain the fact that the enemy was at Santiago, and the enemy did not leave without a decisive

Detailing events connected with the battle of July 3 he says at 8:45 of that lay Admiral Sampson made signal from his flagship, "Disregard movements of commander in chief," and steamed east-ward to Siboney. "This," says Admiral Schley, "left me the senior officer present and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command." Continuing he declares that when nemy's vessels came out of the harbor signal was made from the Brooklyn (his flagship) to the fleet to "clear ship for action." Then followed the signal Then followed the signal close action," and this by the signal 'the enemy is escaping westward."

He says the Spanish fleet was coming westward under high speed, and "changng course more to westward brought the Brooklyn heading eastward to meet it, into a position where she would have blanketed the fire of the eastern vessels of our force, now changing their courses to the westward, and between them and the Spanish vessels. Instant decision was necessary to avoid interfering in any way or cutting off any of the fire of our vessels, as would have occurred if he had turned towards the Spanish et, now approaching the Brooklyn. Turning outward left the enemy's ships unmasked by the Brooklyn and exposed hem to the concentrated fire of our

At the final capture of the Colon at 1:15 p. m. the Brooklyn was nearest, the Oregon next and then the Texas and Vixen. The New York arrived at 2:25 . m., and the commander-in-chief assumed command of the squadron. Signals were made from the Brooklyn to the squadron until all signal halyards

were sot away, and then by army code. In conclusion Admiral Schley contends that the turn of the Brooklyn in the battle was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat, and of decided

dvantage.' He says he made no report of his maneuver in his report of the battle, as its effect upon the battle was never a quesion with him. His last paragraph reads: "On May 31 I received a telegram from the commander-in-chief congratulating upon my success in locating and kading the enemy's fleet at Sanago. If it was worthy of commendau at that time I am at a loss to under-ind how it could have grown into prehensible conduct, as suggested by imiral Sampson in his letter of July THE NEW PRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. Emile Loubet Succeeds the Late M. Felix Faure.

Paris, Feb. 20.-As might have been The Naval Controversy Growing of the republic, to succeed the late M. Faure, has resulted in some rioting. This would have resulted regardless of who had been chosen, for the monarchists have following enough to make trouble on the slightest pretext. The election of Mr. Loubet, however, gives general satisfaction. Only one ballot was taken. there being 812 votes cast. Of these M. Loubet received 483, M. Meline 270, and 50 were scattering. President Loubet has shown his desire to avoid radical changes by retaining the Dupuy cabi-

Paris, Feb. 21.—In the chamber of deputies yesterday the premier. M. Dupuy, asked for a credit of 16,000



M. EMILE LOUBET.

francs to defray the expenses of the obsequies of the late President Felix Faure. M. Dejenate, Socialist, asked that the obsequies be purely civil. M. Dejeante's motion was rejected by a vote of 414 to 68, and the credit was adopted by 463 to 42.

The demonstrations have entirely ceased, perhaps only until after the funeral of M. Faure, but the aspect is altogether more hopeful, and President Loubet's seat seems permanent. He has reaffirmed his intention to retain the Dupuy cabinet, a step which tends to remove the suspision that he is a Drey-During the month of mourning he will not attend any public ceremony.

CANADIANS GOING HOME.

Joint Commission Adjourns to Meet

in Quebec Aug. 2. Washington, Feb. 21.—The American-Canadian joint high commission, after a session yesterday, adjourned to meet at Quebec Aug. 2, unless the chairmen of the respective commissions agree upon another date. There were several reasons which prompted yesterday's action. It appears there were serious differences of oninion between them regarding the important matter of the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. Then the time for the meeting of the Canadian parliament is overdue, and the Canadians are anxious to return as soon as possible. It also became apparent that there was little likelihood of the possibility of the ratification by the United States senate at its present session of any treaty which might be framed, which also prob-Schley says the facts of that contest ably figured in the decision to adjourn.

A dozen important questions were referred to the commission for its conalderation, and the commissioners assert that substantial progress in the settlement and adjustment of many of them has been made. Probably those which of Sampson containing references to him have given the most serious trouble and proved a stumbling block to a final agreement on all have been the two elating to lumber and the boundary question, in both of which the Canadians have demanded concessions which the Americans felt it would be prejudicial to the best interests of the

United States to grant. It was felt also that an adjournment for a few months might result in a better prospect for harmony and a disposition on the part of the Canadians to agree to propositions made to them from the commissioners on this side.

SPAIN'S TWENTY MILLIONS.

House Passes a Separate Appropriation Bill For the Payment.

Washington, Feb. 21.-A separate bill appropriating \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of Paris was passed yesterday by the house under suspension of the rules. No amendment was in order and an attempt to secure unanimous consent to offer an amendment declaratory of our policy not permanently to annex the islands was objected to. Mr. Wheeler, of Kentucky, upon whose point of order the appropriation went out of the sundry civil bill, made the only speech in open hostility to the measure, but upon the roll call 34 members-31 Democrats, two Populists and one Silver Re publican-voted against it. The votes of 213 members were cast for it. The senate bill to reimburse the governors of states for expenses paid by the states in organizing volunteers for service in the war with Spain before their muster into the service of the United States was also passed under suspension of the rules. The bill appropriating \$500,-000 for the Pan-American exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, was before the house on a motion to suspend the rules, but it was antagonized by the chairman of the appropriations committee, Mr. Cannon. Owing to the lateness of the hour a quorum had disappeared and advantage was taken of this fact compelling an adjournment. The bill will now go over until next Saturday.

Big Grain Elevator Destroyed by Fire New York, Feb. 21.-The grain elevator Columbia, 90 feet high, 60 feet long and 50 feet beam, said to be valued at \$200,000, was burned to the water's edge yesterday and is now lying a total loss on the Hoboken flats. The elevator was preparing to unload into the White Star freighter Cymric. A man on top of the tower was oiling machinery, when a journal became overheated and burning oil and waste dropped down upon the inflammable inner structure of the tower. The flames spread instantly and furiously. The Columbia was cut from her moorings and permitted to drift into the stream, where a fireboat played upon

Russlans 1111 Three Hundred Chinese Pekin, Feb. 20.-A serious conflict has taken place between the Russians and Chinese at Tallen-Wan, 300 of the latter being killed. The conflict is said to have originated in a question of

her until she went aground in the flats.

THE SPANISH CORTES

Begins the Snarl Over the Outcome of the Late War.

"NOT A SINGLE GENERAL SHOT."

Count d'Alemas Complains of the Government's Delay in Executing Leaders Who Capitalated-Blanco, Rivera and Barges Defend the Generals.

Madrid, Feb. 21.-The cortes reassembled yesterday. The galleries in both chambers were thronged with an expectant crowd. The senate was very full, hardly a single general being absent. Senor Montero Rios, president of the senate, in opening the proceedings, pro nounced a culogy upon M. Faure, and a resolutions of condolence with France was adopted unanimously.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, then pro posed to refer the bill providing for the cession of the Philippines to the United States to a special committee, but this the Conservatives protested against, declaring that the bill ought to be conscientiously discussed, and Senor Sagasta withdrew his proposal.

Count d'Almenas then brought up the question of the conduct of the generals engaged in the war in Cuba, declaring that General Primo de Rivera, General Weyler, General Blanco, Admiral Cervera and General Lanares had proved failures. This declaration elicited much applause from the public galleries, in consequence of which several of the spectators were expelled from the cham-

Observing that he would deal with the "shameful capitulation of Santiago," Count d'Almenas asked the house whether he should proceed, and was answered with cries of "yes" and "no," and a general uproar ensued. A repetition of the query provoking still greater tumult, Senor Sagasta rose and defended the government and its Spanisn peace commission. The premier criticized America's "unjustifiable conduct," and said that everything might be discussed except the war, because the cases of the generals were still sub-judice.

Count d'Almenas resumed his attack upon the generals, and complained that "five months had clapsed and not a single general had been shot." This gave rise to another tumult, and Count d'Almenas was called to order. Again he asked why the generals who capitulated had not been executed. It is quite true, he declared, that the army is an army of lions led by asses. Captain General Blanco's administration in Cuba was deplorable, he said, but he was not responsible for the surrender of Santiago. Recriminations continued between Count d'Almenas and Lieutenant General Correa, the minister of war, and there was renewed disorder. General Primo de Rivera arose and denounced Count d'Almenas as "a contemptible caluminator."

General Blanco followed, defending the generals and accepting full responsibility for events in Cuba during his command in the island. General Barges denounced Count d'Almenas as a caluminator.

After a promise on the part of Count d'Almenas to produce proofs of his assertions the senate adjourned.

In the chamber Senor Silvella, the leader of the Dissident Conservatives, moved a vote, signed by the Conservative deputies, censuring the government for its indifference to the country's troubles. nounced the ministry for accepting the war through fear of the Carlists and declared that the country was now suffering the consequences of the government's pussillanimity. He proceeded to detail the lack of preparations and of war matrials and charged the government with responsibility for the surrender of Santiago, which they ordered, although the garrison there numbered 23,000 and there were sufficient provisions in the place for three months. This declaration created a sensation.

Our Receipts in the Philippines. Washington, Feb. 21.-The war department has just received the first itemized statement of receipts from all sources of taxation in the Philippines from the occupation of Manila by the United States forces, Aug. 13 last, to Dec. 21. The total collections amounted to \$1,819,813. Of this total \$534,086 was made up of funds seized by the Americans upon the capture of Manila. The internal revenue receipts were \$96,764, and the customs receipts \$1,144,924.

General Pto Del Pilar Wounded. Manila, Feb. 20.-Scouts claim have seen General Pio del Pilar, who commanded the rebels at Paco, with his arm in a sling, directing the troops. General Montenegro, the insurgent commander-in-chief, is reported to be personally conducting the movements in front of General King's line at San Pedro Macati. The signal corps is arranging signals with the navy for future operations on the left.

Incendiary Philippines Rebels. Manila, Feb. 21.—The natives of the village of Paco made a bold attempt last night to burn the quarters of the First Washington volunteers by setting fire to the huts adjoining the quarters in the rear. Fortunately the wind changed at the moment the fire was discovered, and the flames spread in the opposite direction, destroying fully 20 shacks and houses opposite the ruins of the church. The incendiaries escaped.

French Journalists' Heavy Sentence Grenoble, France, Feb. 21.-Max Regis, the former mayor of Algiers and editor of the Anti-Juif, has been sentenced in default to three years' im prisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 francs for "press offenses and glorifying murder and pillage at meetings in Algiers and Paris." M. Philippe, managing director of the same paper, has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 100 francs.

Alger's Trip to Cuba and Porto Rico. New York, Feb. 21.-Few alterations will be necessary on the United States transport Berlin to provide for the comfort and convenience of Secretary Alger. who will sail on her on a tour of inspection to Cuba and Porto Rico on March 6. She will have no passengers except Secretary Alger, a few of the es of his office and several of his friends, the party consisting of about a

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Wednesday, Feb. 15. The Louisiana bayous are frozen over for the first time since the civil war. The Carlists in Spain vigorously oppose ratifying the peace treaty.

Charles Sommers, Philadelphia's oldest letter carrier, was frozen to death while on his way to work, aged 62.

The governments of the United States and Mexico have agreed upon a new extradition treaty, which is retroactive. Count Tolstol, the Russian philoso-

pher, declares the czar's disarmament scheme as "only worthy of contempt and derision." Playing peker in a shanty near Moss

Grove, Pa., Juan Ferrio accidentally exploded a keg of powder. The shanty was destroyed and the players blown in all directions, but none were killed. Thursday, Feb. 16.

Thirty persons froze to death in West Virginia during the blizzard. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, issue:

a decree declaring the republic in a state of siege.

Claims amounting to \$123,342 have been filed on account of the destruction of the Maine.

Agencillo, the Filipino envoy, now in Montreal, declares the Filipinos will never yield to the Americans. Fire at the Brooklyn navy yard de-

stroyed machine shop No. 28 and caused a loss to the government of over American troops at Hollo drove the rebels through the town of Jaro and

occupied the town, only four Americans being wounded. The Americans at Hayana commomorated the anniversary of the destruction of the Maine by decorating the

wreck and the graves of her heroes. Friday, Feb. 17. A French senate committee voted

a new trial. M. Felix Faure, president of the French republic, died suddenly of ap-

oplexy in Paris last night. F. E. Taft, of Newburyport, died at the Home Market club's banquet to President McKinley in Boston.

John Hill, a rescued passenger of the Bulgaria, now at Ponta Delgada, believes the vessel sunk on the night of

The navy department failed in its efforts to secure bids within the appropriations for the proposed buildings at Annapolis.

Clarence Gross and Joseph Hill, colored drivers of Washington, were killed by the collapsing roof of the livery stable where they were employed.

By a constitutional objection the \$20, 000,000 appropriation for Spain was knocked out of the sundry civil bill in the house. A special bill will now be necessary.

Saturday, Feb. 18. The naval personnel bill has now

passed both branches of congress. The British parliament will be asked to vote \$150,000 to General Lord Kitchener. Our government has instructed Ad-

miral Dewey to seize every island in the Philippines.

The commission investigating General Miles' "embalmed beef" charges have begun their work at Washington President McKinley today returned to Washington from Boston, where he

spoke at the banquet of the Home Market club. Cracksmen at Oberlin, O., connected a drill machine with the railway elec-Senor Annix, in seconding the motion, tric wire in front of a bank, drilled open the safe, but got nothing for their

pains. They opened the wrong safe. Monday, Feb. 20. Senatorial deadlocks continue in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Nebraska, Utah and

California. The recent cold snap in Nebraska has caused a total failure of the wheat crop

in some sections. Agoncillo, the Philippines agent, has left Montreal for Europe, where he will

appeal to the governments. The war department issues an argument in favor of the Hull army bill as

against the Cockrell measure. Relatives of Frank Pears, the Pitts. burger executed in Honduras by order of a military commandante, ask Presi-

dent McKinley to demand satisfaction. Mitter, the cycling champion, won the six day race at San Francisco, covering 2.192 miles. Six others beat the previous record.

Mrs. Charles Fahrenkamp, her two little children and Sarah Butler were asphyxiated by illuminating gas at the Fabrenkamp home in Philadelphia.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS

As Reflected by Dealings in Philadel

phia and Baltimore. Philadelphia, Feb. 20.-Flour in limited demand; winter superfine, \$2.25@2.50. Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$3.10@3.30; city mills, extra, \$2.75@3. Rye flour steady at 3.30 per barrel for choice Pennsylvania. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, February, 754/6 754/6 Corn quiet: No. 2 mixed, Febru-75%c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed. ary, 381/4038%c.; No. 2 yellow, for local trade, 401/41/41c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 38c.; No. 2 white, clipped, 384c. quiet; choice timothy, \$16 for large bales. Beef firm; beef hams, \$18.50@19. Pork easier; mess, \$9.25@10; family, \$12@12.50. Lard weak; western steamed, \$5.45. Butter steady; western creamery, 16@22c.; do factory, 12@14c.; Elgins, 22c.; imitation creamery, 13%@19c.; New York dairy, 13 @21c.; do. creamery, 16@22c.; fancy Pennsylvania prints jobbing at 25@28c.; do wholesale, 24c. Cheese firm; large, white and colored, 104c.; small do., 11@114c.; light skims, 869c.; part do., 768c.; full Pennsylvania, 234c.; western, fresh, 23c.

Baltimore, Feb. 20 .- Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 2 red, spot and month, 75%@76c.; March, 76%@76%c.; May, 77%c.; steamer No. 2 red, 72% @73c.; south ern, by sample, 71@76%c.; do. on grade 736276c Corn steady; mixed, spot and month, 38@384c.; March, 3644@364c.; April, 39@394c.; steamer mixed, 37@374c.; southern, white and yellow, 376394c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, western, 376374c. No. 2 mixed do., 3414@35c. Rye steady; No. 2 nearby, 60@51c.; No. 2 western, 63c. Hay firm; No. 1 timothy, \$11@11.50. Grain freights quiet; steam to Liverpool, 2%d. February and March; Cork, for orders, quarter, 3s. 1d.63s, 3½d. February. Sugar strong; fine granulated, 5.08; coarse do. 5.08. Butter steady; fancy creamery, 23% 24c.; do. imitation, 18@19c.; do. ladie, 15@ 24c.; do. imitation, 1840.c.; do. ladie, 1541.16c.; good ladie, 1240.14c.; store packed, 1140.12c.; rolls, 1240.13c. Eggs firm at 2042.2c. Cheese steady; large, 1140.114c.; fancy New York medium, 11440.114c.; small, 11440.14c. Lettuce at \$1.2540.50 per bushel box. Whisky at \$1.3041.31 for finished goods in carloads, \$1.3141.22 for jobbing lots.

EMBALMED BEEF PROBE

General Miles Testifies Before the Fahrenkamp, aged 33 years, her two children, Florence and William, aged Court of Inquiry.

HE MODIFIES ONE STATEMENT.

Instead of Saying "Pretense of Exthe Theory of an Experiment"-No Intention to Impute Fraud to Any One

Washington, Feb. 21.-The Miles court witnesses were examined and disposed of man and the boy were in bed. feature of the day's proceedings.

He submitted to the questioning of Colonel Davis, recorder of the court, informed the recorder that he was not compelled to "report" to the commissary general of the army. This was in he had reported to the commissary department the fact that complaints had been made to him as to the quality of meat being issued to the troops.

As indicated by a letter of the adjutant general, read by the recorder for the information of the court, the scope five to four in favor of giving Dreyfus of the inquiry was limited to the allegations of General Miles before the war make it warm for the first burglar who commission as to the quality of the army entered his office, and yesterday morning beef, "and the matter purporting to he made good his vow. He shot and fahave been furnished to the public press tally wounded one of a gang of three by the same official." Only two inter- burglars who had entered the postoffice views were called up by the court, the first an interview with a New York Jour- 1:40 a. m. Hauser, who lives next door nal representative early in the beef controversy, in which General Miles was quoted as charging that certain chemicals were used in the preservation of the army ment, and another of the New York Herald, under date of Feb. 1, covering about the same ground.

General Miles was very slow and careful in his replies to the recorder's questions on this point. He called attention to the fact that in both instances he was credited in the interviews with refusing to answer certain questions, and insisted hit. When the battle became too warm that these refusals should be given due weight in considering the questions to which he did repty. He said in the case of the interview of Feb. 1 that he had a letter from the man who wrote the story offering to swear that General Miles had refused to be interviewed, and that the whole story was made up in the office from the writer's general knowledge of the facts. Notwithstanding this, when his final answer was asked as to the au-thenticity of the interview General Miles did not specifically deny it, but merely said it did not quite fairly represent his own opinion of the case. The same qualified denial as to The Journal interview of Dec. 23 was made, leaving the witness on record as not assuming any responsibility for the newspaper statements, but tacitly admitting that there was a good deal of them with which he agreed.

In answer to a question of Colonel Davis, General Miles said he thought ment" was unfortunate, and he disclaimed any intention to impute fraud to any one. "As far as indicating fraud," he "As far as indicating fraud," he John Stewart 0 said, "I wish to state that no such in- C. W. Stone. ference was intended. It was perhaps George F. Huff an unfortunate expression, and had my E. A. Irvin. attention been called to it I might have P. A. B. Wie amended it to say 'on the theory of an Alvin Markle Charles Tubbs experiment. As a matter of fact, it was Frank M. Riter.... an experiment, and a very costly one." General Miles did not recollect whether G. A. Grow...... 0 Dr. Daly's report was volunteered or whether he had been ordered to investigate and report on the meat. It was general talk among the officers at Ponce that the refrigerator beef must have been subjected to some chemical treatment to make it keep for 72 hours. Dr. Daly's. General Miles read a long summary of quarters, giving the various terms in These included "embalmed," "decomposed," "injected," "poisoned," "spoiled" "decomand the like.

The Pacific Cable Bill.

Washington, Feb. 21.-Senator Frye yesterday reported from the committee on foreign relations the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill for the construction of a submarine cable in the Pacific ocean, as amended by the com- national councilor of the order. mittee. The amendments are numerous and radical. The most important of them increases the subsidy to be paid every year for 20 years to \$175,000 and extends the time in waich the contracting company is to be given to complete the line to the Philippine Islands to Jan. 1, 1902.

Duke of Orleans in Brussels. Brussels, Feb. 21.-The Duke of Orleans has unexpectedly arrived here. It is reported that he considers the moment | Coal company's No. 5 colliery. opportune for a monarchist attempt in ers of his party here. Three millions of the duke's portraits, decorated with be dispatched to France for distribu-

The Philadelphia Stranglers. Philadelphia, Feb. 21.-The coroner's aged grocery store keeper who was strangled in her home on Tasker street labor and separate and solitary confinerecently, returned a verdict yesterday, ment in the Eastern penisentiary. William Turner is held as the murderer and Samuel Dobson as an accessory. Mame and Irene Henderson are held as counts of John Blevins, the murde of accessories after the fact. All are col-

The Anti-Roberts Resolution. Washington, Feb. 21.-The proposed vice president.

Armour's Princely Gifts.

Chicago, Feb. 21.-Mr. Philip D. Armour has given \$750,000 more to the were removed from the vault by the endowment fund of the Armour Institute of this city. This makes his total gift given for loans were among these pa-

FOUR PEOPLE ASPHYXIATED.

Mother, Two Children and a Visitor Found Dead by Neighbors.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.-Mrs. Charles tespectively 10 and 9 years, and a woman nated Sarah Butler, aged about 35, were found dead yestercay in a room in Mrs. Fahrenkamp's home, 1416 North Pitty-second street. The gas was turned on and life had apparently been periment" Be Should Have Said "On extinct for two or three days. Scattered about the first floor were remnants of eights and eighrettes and om y heer and whishy bottles.

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The beclim were found by a next of inquiry yesterday made a good start door neighbor, who had forced en enit its work. General Nelson A. Miles traces to the house. Mrs. Paaren-appeared as the first witness. He and kamp was lying on the floor and her three other army officers summoned as daughter nearby. The unknown wobefore the court closed its session. These of last heard from the inmates of the officers were Lieutenant Colonel Van house was on Thursday night, when He me, of the Thirteeath infantry, Lieuter the man was kept playing until a late the mat Colonel Charles W. Minor, of the Such infantry, and Major Heavy Jack-ing. On Friday morning Mrs. Wilson, sea, of the Third cavalry. General Miles' testimony, of course, was the from the floor, where the child said she General Miles appeared in fatigue uni- was sleeping. Mrs. Wilson told her she form, rather striking in contrast with the display of scarfs, buillon and but that the child cover her mother and tons on the full dress uniforms of the allow her to continue sleeping. The were then dead, and from the position with equanimity, except for a flash of of the girl, who occupied another room, u agled indignation and irony when he it is thought that she was overcome by

a traveling salesman for a New York reply to a question as to whether or not firm, left home about a week ago on

A PLUCKY POSTMASTER.

Puts a Gang of Burglars to Flight.

Mortally Wounding One. Easton, Pa., Feb. 21.—When Millard Hauser was made postmaster at Water Gap about a year ago he threatened to and tried to blow open the safe. About to the postoffice, heard an explosion. He jumped out of bed, grabbed his gun and opened a window. On the pavement in front of the office stood a man. The fellow started to run. The postmaster called to him to halt, but the burglar continued to run, and Hauser fired. The burglar fell to the pavement, mortally wounded. His pals ran to his assistance and opened fire on the plucky postmaster. Six shots were exchanged, and it is believed that another of the burglars was for them the thieves picked up their injured companion and carried him about 150 feet. Then, at the wounded man's request, they dropped him in a snow bank and fled. The wounded burglar was carried to a physician's office and there told that he could not recover. He refused to give his name or address or the names of his companions. He was taken to the Scranton hospital.

PENNSYLVANIA'S DEADLOCK.

The Struggle For the Senatorship No Nearer a Conclusion.

as follows:

thieves did not secure any booty.

Harrisburg, Feb. 21 .- Only 14 votes were cast for United States senator at yesterday's session of the joint assembly. The result of the joint ballots, from the twenty-fourth to the twenty-ninth, was

24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. Total 20 55 218 136 15 14

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 21.-Frank O'Donnell, an engineer on the Central however, was the first official report. Railroad of New Jersey, while leaning out of the cab window, was struck by 100 letters received by him at army head- a telegraph pole and had his skull badis fractured. He was brought to the hose army meat was characterized. pital in this city, where he died with out regaining consciousness.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.-Luther Chapin, the founder of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics, died yesterday at his home in this city, aged 83 years. His death was due to general debility. His organization of the first lodge followed the native American riots of 1844. He was the first state councilor of Pennsylvania and the first

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 21.-James Bevden, of Carbondale, and Charles Brady, of North Scranton, trainmen on the Delaware and Hudson railroad, were killed yesterday, the former by being squeezed between cars in the yard at Carbondale and the latter by being run down while walking on the tracks in the Scranton yards. Thomas Glencross, a miner of Dunmore, was killed yesterday by a fall of rock at the Pennsylvania

Easton, Feb. 20.-The trial of George France. He will consult with the lead. H. Stephens, late professor of Lafayette college, ended yesterday with a verdict of guilty of setting fire to Pardee Hall. the tri-color, have arrived here, and will This was to revenge himself upon President Warfield for his dismissal from the faculty, and he must now pay the penalty. Stephens received the verdict apparently without surprise and betrayed no feeling whatever over the jury in the case of Mrs. Lawler, the result. Today he was sentenced by Judge Scott to serve nine years at hard

New Castle, Pa., Feb. 18.-The apparent shortage in city and school accity treasurer, which is about \$67,000, has caused the special auditing committee of councils to determine on a more complete audit of the treasury books, an expert accountant to direct constitutional amendment against ad the investigation. The integrity of the mitting polygamists to congress was fa- idead treasurer had never been doubted, vorably acted on yesterday by the house and he was known as "Honest John committee on elections of president and Blevins." There is a growing belief that the deficit and the murder are in some way connected. It is remembered that certain papers, the exact sature of all of which is not known, murderer. Many believe that notes