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LAST EDITION.

WELLMAN'S NEW BOMB.

Intimates that Ward Men Had Lots of Silver on Monday Nights.

MADE WEEKLY COLLECTIONS.

Tried to Get One of Capt. Cross's Witnesses to Make Such Admissions.

THE ATTEMPT WAS A FAILURE.

Sergt. McAdam, Like All the Others, Stands by His Chief.

Assistant District-Attorney Wellman said this morning, notwithstanding the frequently expressed view that Capt. Adam A. Cross had practically met the accusation against him, that although he had some witnesses in rebuttal, he did not deem it at all necessary to call them.

The Cross-Smith trial was in its last stages when shortly before 11 o'clock Sergt. McAdam, of the Eleventh Precinct, was called to the witness stand and testified how diligent Capt. Cross had been in the discharge of his duty.

On cross-examination, however, Mr. Wellman fired a new and highly explosive bomb. It was like this:

"Sergeant, how much silver was there in the basket on the Sergeant's desk each Monday night when you were there under Capt. Cross?"

"None," replied the Sergeant.

"What! Isn't it a fact that the ward men came in every Monday night after they had made their rounds collecting, with their pockets so full of the silver they could hardly walk? And wasn't it sent out to be changed into bills?"

"I don't know anything about any such thing," the Sergeant answered.

"Is there a single disorderly house running in that precinct to-day?"

"No, sir."

"So, it is possible to suppress these houses under Capt. Cortright? Under an officer who 'has his heart in his business,' as Inspector Williams puts it?"

"I suppose so."

"And if they were not running under Capt. Cross how did it happen that Capt. Cortright had to close them?"

"Well, Capt. Cross made more raids and got more convictions than Capt. Cortright," replied the Sergeant.

Mr. Hess added that it was in evidence that Cross made more raids than McLaughlin, Devery and Cortright combined, which President Martin promptly ordered stricken from the record.

Mr. Wellman demanded an answer, and the Sergeant was silent, although Inspector Williams testified yesterday that disorderly houses were of mushroom growth, and that whenever there was a change of captains in the precinct, these houses resumed business with new boldness.

Dietrich W. Dakel, who was a detective under Cross and who is now retired after twenty years' service, testified for the Captain. He said that he and Officer Schenuiger got the evidence on which Capt. Cross made the raid on Katie Schubert's house and that of Rhoda Sanfords.

The raids were made May 30 and May 16, 1892, respectively.

The witnesses told the processes employed by him as an officer detailed to detective duty in civilian's dress in his efforts to get evidence against disorderly houses.

He gave details as to how the stool-pigeons, usually a confirmed criminal or a jailbird like yesterday's witness, Nathan, and over whom the police hold a Damascus sword, performed the work assigned to them, because they do not dare offend the police.

The officer, he said, always hovered near, so that the stool-pigeon could not play falsely, and when the pigeon had obtained the necessary evidence, a warrant was obtained on his affidavit, and the raid followed. Confronted by the witnesses, the madame, he said, usually pleaded guilty and paid a heavy fine.

"After the raid, and Capt. Cross made 116 of them," went on the witness, "he instructed us to keep a sharp lookout and see that these houses did not open up again."

"We were called upon to investigate every communication received by the Captain, most of them anonymous. Capt. Cross was transferred to another precinct just on the eve of wholesale raids for which he had been preparing for weeks.

"As for the Rhoda Sanford and the Schubert houses, I made careful inspection of them nightly; tried to gain an entrance myself and sent stool pigeons to try and get in also.

"I saw men ring the bell, get no response and go away. They were strangers and prospective customers and could not get in. The houses were closed up so far as business was concerned. My efforts as well as the stool pigeon's to get in failed.

"Mr. Dakel, did you ever see Mrs. Schubert at the station-house?"

"I saw her once about two months after the raid of May 30. She asked for Capt. Cross, and talked with him in the main office. I entered the station just as the Captain was saying, evidently his reply to something she had said: 'You go back there and keep that house closed or I will send you to prison.'"

This conversation was reported more fully by two former witnesses.

The 6 O'Clock Edition and the Morning Extra of The Evening World contain more sporting news of interest than can be found in any other evening newspaper.

USED WOMANLY WIT.

A Waiting Crowd Cleverly Eluded by Janitress Wilson.

Two Pretty Girls Rescued from an Embarrassing Position.

They Were Locked in a Big West-Side Factory Building.

The gossips of old Greenwich Village are telling to-day of the thrilling experience last evening of two pretty girl employees of Jenkins & McGowan, printers and bookbinders, of 30 Greenwich avenue, who were accidentally detained prisoners in the building for two hours.

The experience is described as thrilling from the girls' point of view, for they believed that dire calamity had befallen them, and were accordingly hysterical.

Incidentally the gossipers are lauding ing sagacious Mrs. Julia A. Wilson, janitress of the five-story flat at 32 Greenwich avenue, who cleverly went to the girls' rescue, and spirited them away from under the very noses of four or five hundred curious people, and one of the "finest" of Capt. Delaney's Charles street police. While they were devising means of liberating the girls the latter were on their way home rejoicing, the crowd and policeman none the wiser until Mrs. Wilson informed them.

Peculiarly enough, no one this morning appeared to know the names of the girls, and they are not saying anything.

Jenkins & McGowan's building is a veritable bastile in appearance. The front doors are barred and lined with heavy wire screens. Not less than fifty girls are employed and many more men and boys.

When the watchman locked the doors shortly after 6 o'clock last evening everybody was apparently out of the building. About 7 o'clock, however, children playing in front of the building heard screams, and through an opening in a screen on one of the doors saw the faces of two girls. They were crying and beckoning frantically through barred doors.

The children told Policeman Daniel J. Farrell, of the Ninth Precinct, who patrols that post. He came and a big crowd assembled. Farrell tried to talk with the girls through the doors, but they were too frightened to reply. Half a dozen storekeepers came, with keys and tried the lock, but none of them would fit.

Fully half an hour was occupied in this manner. Then a bombastic old man appeared on the scene. He caught hold of the store door and rattled it frantically until he got red in the face.

"Open that door!" he shouted to Policeman Farrell.

"I can't," replied the policeman.

"Break the door down!" shouted the old man. "If that was my daughter in there I'd do it!"

"No, you wouldn't. I'd arrest you!" cried Farrell!

"No, you wouldn't!" almost screamed the man in his anger, "for I'd give you $2, and that's all you fellers want, anyhow!"

Farrell blustered and the old man subsided after thus relieving his mind.

Somebody suggested that a ladder be procured from Fire-Engine House 16, in Tenth street, and this was made known to the prisoners. But with all their fright and desire to be free, the idea of climbing down the ladder from the second floor to be gazed at by the big crowd was too much and they said "No."

Meanwhile, Janitress Wilson had managed to slip a note under the door, telling the girls to go to the roof and she would help them to escape. They immediately disappeared, the crowd didn't know where.

Mrs. Wilson went to the roof of her flat, where, luckily, she had a ladder. This she raised to the roof of the factory building, and the girls came down.

Mrs. Wilson then took them through the house into the cellar. She smashed out a window in a partition dividing the cellar from that next door, No. 34, and "boosted" the girls through. Then she followed, and let them quietly out of the front door, and they disappeared up Greenwich avenue.

Then she told Policeman Farrell what she had done.

"But I want their names," exclaimed the policeman.

"Get 'um!" she laconically replied.

Just then somebody came up with a ladder, to take the girls out of the second-story window.

Mrs. Wilson doesn't know the girls' names.

STRIKE FOLLOWS A CUT.

Suncook, N. H., Mill Hands Won't Work on Fall River Rates.

(By Associated Press.)

SUNCOOK, N. H., Aug. 23.—Four hundred weavers in the China mills here did not go to work this morning, as a result of a reduction in wages equal to the cut in the Fall River mills. The wages paid here are governed by the scales paid in Fall River, and the operatives were accordingly notified of a 10 per cent. cut down on Tuesday.

They objected strenuously, but worked until late yesterday afternoon, when they went out. This morning they refused to return. Notices of a reduction have been posted in the Webster and Pembroke mills also, and strikes may follow. The weavers, who are nearly all French Canadians, are not members of a Union, but will probably organize now.

Accuses a Former Boarder.

Leon Hart, of 183 Newark avenue, Jersey City, is locked up in the Tombs Prison on a complaint made by H. Lublang, of the same address. Hart was a boarder with Lublang, and a few days ago he left, taking with him, it is alleged, $7 and a gold watch, valued at $100. Last night Lublang met Hart on the Bowery and caused his arrest. Lublang was interested to go to Jersey and get requisition papers. He left court to effect that purpose.

Gold Comes Back from Cuba.

The receipt of over $1,000,000 in United States gold coin from Havana recently is said by bankers to be a natural movement at this season of the year. It is practically the repayment of the money sent to Cuba earlier in the season to facilitate the planting and cultivation of sugar.

To Aid Plainfield's Unemployed.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 23.—The City Council has adopted a resolution to petition contractors who get sewer contracts from the city to employ home laborers. This, it is thought, will result in securing work for the unemployed laborers in the city.

DR. DEPUY, 150 5th ave., commends the ELECTROPOISE. It cures without medicine. Call or write for information. 1122 Broadway.

PITIES HER EX-LOVER.

Miss Bohne Tries to Have Thief Rothkugel Discharged.

Was Her Sweetheart and Robbed Her Father's Flat.

Not Allowed to Withdraw the Complaint.

Louis Rothkugel, the burglar-lover, having abused the confidence reposed in him by his former sweetheart, Hettie Bohne, confessed in the Harlem Police Court this morning to having taken two rings, two watch charms and sundry other articles of jewelry from Miss Bohne's room last Thursday while all the members of the family were absent.

LOUIS ROTHKUGEL.

Hattie Bohne lives with her father, who is a well-to-do architect, in the handsomely furnished flat at 75 East One Hundred and Fifteenth street. Rothkugel, when he was introduced to Miss Bohne last New Year's Day, represented himself as a salesman. He lived at 24 West One Hundred and Ninth street with his parents, who are highly respectable. Rothkugel's attainments as a pianist and the possession of a sweet tenor voice were the means of finding rapid favor in Miss Bohne's eyes. She smiled graciously upon him, and many a Winter's evening only passed too rapidly as the two mingled their voices in love's duet. His visits continued and the attachment between the two grew stronger until inquisitive neighbors were quite sure there would soon be a wedding in the Bohne flat.

MISS HATTIE BOHNE.

Wednesday evening of last week Rothkugel called as usual. He seemed a little out of sorts. To Hettie's queries as to what the matter was he said he was not feeling well. He left early that night. He learned first, however, from his sweetheart that her parents and her sixteen-year-old brother would be away on the following day.

Rothkugel made an engagement with Hettie to meet him at Macy's at 3 o'clock the next day, and take dinner with him at some swell restaurant. Miss Bohne, attired in her most fetching dress, kept the engagement. Rothkugel did not. Instead of doing so, according to his own confession, he went to Hettie's home, and first making sure that none of the family was there by ringing dumb-waiter tube, he broke into the flat and helped himself to whatever he could find.

Mr. Bohne returned just in time to see Rothkugel leave the house in a great hurry, without even bidding the architect the time of the day. Mr. Bohne thought nothing of this seeming coolness until he found that his flat had been broken into. When Hettie returned home, very angry over being slighted by her lover, and heard of the robbery, she declared at once that Rothkugel was the thief. Complaint was made at the East One Hundred and Fourth street station-house, and Detective Mooney arrested Rothkugel at One Hundred and Sixth street and Third avenue.

Miss Bohne is a petite blonde, with a rather pretty face. She has still a tender spot in her heart for her former sweetheart, who looked rather ruffled up after having spent a night in a cell. Miss Bohne was dressed in a buff-colored dress, trimmed with costly lace, while Rothkugel's linen was soiled and his clothes showed signs of wear. His hair, which is very thin on the top, was unkempt, and his blue eyes were red from either weeping or lack of sleep. When he was led before the bar Mr. Bohne looked at him pityingly.

"I don't want to press this charge," said Miss Bohne in almost tearfully to Justice Taintor. "I wish to withdraw the complaint. Mr. Rothkugel was driven to desperation, and I do not think he will commit another theft."

"You can't withdraw the charge here," said the Justice.

Rothkugel was led to his cell and Miss Bohne left the court, struggling hard to keep back her tears. Rothkugel was held in $1,000 bail for trial for burglary. His picture was taken for the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters this morning.

Brindle Lost Three Fingers.

Fred Brindle, fifty years old, a laborer, of 185 Bowery, jumped from a cable-car at Ninety-sixth street and Third avenue, early this morning. He missed his footing and fell beside the car and three fingers were cut off by the trucks. The car went on and no arrest has been made. Brindle does not know the number of the car.

A HANDBAG ITS COFFIN.

The Body of a Murdered Girl Baby Washed Ashore Near Sandy Hook.

BRICK IN THE BAG TO SINK IT.

Rags Tightly Tied Around the Child's Neck Indicate That She Was Strangled.

SATCHEL MAY FURNISH A CLUE.

Nothing to Show Whether the Crime Was Committed Ashore or on a Steamship.

(Special to The Evening World.)

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 23.—A child murder was revealed to-day by the washing up on Bayside Beach, half a mile to the north of Camp Low, of a woman's handbag containing the body of a girl baby.

The satchel was picked up by a beachcomber, who at first thought it a rich find. It was of good leather, had evidently not been long in use, and was quite heavy.

Upon opening it, the finder was horrified to discover, doubled up in it, the body of a child that apparently was not more than a week old at the time of its death.

There was no clothing upon the body, but around the child's neck were tied some linen rags, and it is almost certain that these caused the little one's death by strangulation, before she was put in the satchel and thrown overboard.

In the satchel, put there for the evident purpose of sinking it, was a brick.

The gruesome find was reported to First Sergt. Abbott, of the Sandy Hook detachment, and he reported it to his superior officers

Word was at once telegraphed to the Coroner at Long Branch, and he was requested to take charge of the body.

The hand-bag may furnish a clue to the identity of the child and also to the person or persons who caused her death.

There is much speculation as to whether the crime was committed on shore or on board some outgoing ocean steamer. The presence of the brick in the handbag rather supports a theory that the child was killed on shore and put in its peculiar coffin there, but the bag may have afterwards been taken aboard some coastwise or ocean steamer and dropped into the sea.

There are thousands of bricks of the size and color of the one found in the bag at all of the seaside resorts that border upon Sandy Hook Bay.

WERNER SAYS NOT GUILTY.

Goff, Jerome and Moss to Defend Him in the Bribery Case.

Carl Werner, otherwise known as "Wesner," a saloon-keeper, at Fifth street and Avenue B, who gained prominence recently as a Lexow witness, was before Recorder Smyth this morning to plead to a charge of bribery.

In his recent trial before the Commissioners, Policeman Henry Cohen testified that Wesner attempted to bribe him on Sunday, July 29 last, by offering him a $5-bill to make the charge against his bartender, whom Cohen had just arrested, one of "exposure," instead of a violation of the Excise law.

Wesner pleaded not guilty. His attorneys were Messrs. Goff, Jerome and Moss.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.

Caught While Holding Up a Man During a West-Side Parade.

Special Officer Grieg, who accompanied the Hirsch Association on a chowder excursion yesterday, last night arrested James Ryan, fifteen years old, of 348 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, and James Kelly, eighteen years old, of 235 East Sixty-fifth street, while they were grabbing a watch chain from George Peters, of 84 Chrystie street, at Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.

Ryan was in the act of rifling Peters's pockets while Kelly held the victim. Both were held for trial in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

MISSED HORSE AND BUGGY.

Lang Recovered Both from a Man Arrested for Reckless Driving.

John B. Lang, of 212 East Eighty-ninth street, left his horse and buggy standing on Jerome avenue, near the entrance to Jerome Park, yesterday afternoon, and when he returned they were gone. Shortly afterwards Mounted Policeman Kersey, of the Thirty-third Precinct, arrested John Matthews, thirty-six years old, of High Bridge, for driving recklessly down Jerome avenue near Macombs Dam Bridge.

Matthews and the horse and buggy were taken to the police station, and arrived there just as Lang was making a complaint to the sergeant in command.

Lang at once identified the horse and buggy as his property, and Matthews was locked up. In Harlem Court this morning Justice Taintor held Matthews in $1,000.

Lightning Kills a Florida Boy.

(By Associated Press.)

ANTHONY, Fla., Aug. 23.—Willie Strauhan, aged twelve years, was killed by lightning just as she was entering the door of his home yesterday.

THE JANITOR IS BOSS.

Only One Tenant Will Be Accepted.

FOR AMERICA'S CUP.

"The London Yachtsman" Says Lonsdale Is to Challenge.

Prince of Wales Said to Have Snubbed George Gould.

Told Him Not to Talk to Him of Centreboards.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Yachtsman says that it learns upon good authority that the next challenge for the America's Cup will be issued by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Vanity Fair to-day says the Prince of Wales was greatly annoyed at the failure on Saturday last to sail the match race between Brittania and Vigilant. Vanity Fair adds that when Mr. Gould boarded the royal yacht Osborne, in order to explain matters, the Prince of Wales remarked in an irritated tone:

"Don't talk to me about centreboards. I know nothing about them."

GLADSTONE REPORTED ILL.

His Secretary Says the Aged Statesman Is in Good Health.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Alarming rumors were circulated here and elsewhere today, in regard to the health of Mr. Gladstone.

The latter's secretary, in reply to telegrams asking if the aged statesman was ill, announced, during the afternoon, that there was no truth in the sensational reports, adding that Mr. Gladstone was enjoying his usual good health.

FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.

Decision Reserved in Two Cases of Marital Infelicities.

Judge Osborne, sitting in the City Court, Brooklyn, to-day heard the application of August Boehm, of Williamsburg, for an absolute divorce from his wife, Ella, and for the custody of their two children. Boehm says his wife has been living with one Anton Baier, a butcher, of 114 Central avenue, since September, 1893. Mrs. Boehm denies this, and says that her husband deserted her six weeks ago. Decision reserved.

Judge Osborne then heard the application of Lawyer A. P. Hinman for counsel fee and alimony to enable Mrs. Rose M. Stein to prosecute her suit for absolute divorce from her husband, George Stein. Mrs. Stein says her husband earns $30 per week. She names Mary Lappon, of 59a Covert street, as co-respondent.

Stein makes counter charges. Decision reserved.

RAPID FIRE TO-DAY.

Continuation of the Dynamite Tests at the Proving Station.

(Special to The Evening World.)

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 23.—Preparations are being made at the dynamite station to fire rapidly to-day. Iron plugs or dummy shots ten feet long, ranging in weight from 445 to 1,100 pounds, according to the amount of sand they contain, will be fired. The size is fifteen inches.

Five large full-sized fifteen-inch shells are being loaded with nitro-glycerine. They will be fired to-morrow instead of yesterday as before reported.

The explosive put into these shells looks like a yellow dough in the shape of large cheese.

Smaller calibre loaded shells will also be fired to-morrow.

You read The Evening World! Do you read the Sunday World?

HE WILL NOT SIGN IT.

Cleveland Will Let the Tariff Bill Become Law by Limitation.

Congressmen Vainly Urge Him to Change His Mind.

They Say His Signature Will Aid Them in the Campaign.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The President remains firm in his purpose to let the Tariff bill become a law without his signature. This, as was stated by the Associated Press at the time, was his intention when he left Washington for Gray Gables, and there is excellent authority for the statement that Mr. Cleveland, since his return, has indicated that he is of the same opinion as before he left here.

A great deal of pressure has been and is still being exerted to induce him to forego his present purpose and to sign the bill, either with or without some message expressing his views, but the President gave no encouragement to those who have pressed views of this nature upon his attention, and has indicated that he will allow the bill to become a law by expiration of the ten days' clause of the Constitution.

The persons most urgent in suggesting to the President that he sign the bill are members of Congress who have represented very strongly that a signature of the bill will help them considerably in their defense of it in the coming campaign, and that should it not have the measure of Presidential approval indicated by Mr. Cleveland's signature their position on the stump will be embarrassed to some extent at least.

Speaker Crisp and a number of other Congressmen have presented this view of the matter, and the Speaker saw Mr. Cleveland to-day on the subject.

So far as can be learned the President's attitude has been one of patient listening to and consideration of the arguments presented, but he has refrained carefully from making any promises or giving encouragement to Congressmen who wish the bill signed. A veto of the bill, however, is not even suggested.

It cannot become a law without the Presidential autograph until next Monday, and, this being the case, the adjournment of Congress will hardly take place before next Tuesday.

The fact that it is Mr. Cleveland's purpose to permit the bill to become a law without his signature is also a strong indication of the improbability of any message on the Tariff from the President.

Even before the reading of yesterday's journal in the Senate to-day the absence of a quorum was pointed out by Mr. Manderson, and the roll being called, thirty-three Senators, ten less than a quorum, responded.

Will Aid in Arresting Ezeta.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Navy Department to-day telegraphed Capt. Howison, commanding the Mare Island (California) Navy-Yard, to extend the facilities of the yard to the United States Marshal, and to assist him in serving the warrant on Ezeta and the other Salvadorean refugees confined on the United States steamer Bennington.

Alderman Bland a Suicide.

(By Associated Press.)

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 23.—William C. Bland, aged fifty-two years, Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, committed suicide to-day by taking prussic acid. He had been drinking heavily. His goods had been levied upon by the Sheriff, and he was to have been tried to-morrow on a charge of embezzlement.

Four Killed in a Cave-In.

(By Associated Press.)

DURANGO, Mexico, Aug. 23.—A mining disaster is reported from the Tamriemo district, southwest of this city. A cave-in occurred, burying ten miners. Six of the men were rescued alive, but the others were dead when found. The Superintendent of the mine was arrested, and will be held until the investigation as to the cause of the catastrophe is completed.

CABLE-CAR BLOCKADE

Third Avenue Line Tied Up Nearly Two Hours.

Trouble Caused by the Cable Parting at Chambers Street.

Horses Had to Be Used at the Park Row Curve.

The breaking of what is known as the slow cable on the Third Avenue Cable Railroad at 10.40 o'clock this forenoon caused a long and troublesome delay to the public and the Company. The cars were stopped all along the line, and the Second avenue and East Broadway cars, which run on the Third avenue tracks south of Grand street, were also delayed.

The cable parted at the Chambers street crossing, on the up track, and when the break was found the ends of the big wire were half a block apart.

The break was quickly indicated at the Bayard street power-house of the company, where the cable became twisted on the huge cylinders. The big engines were quickly stopped, and Master Mechanic Samuel Berrian and a force of ten men jumped into the repair wagon, which is always in readiness at the power-house, and were rapidly driven down to the bridge.

As the exact location of the break was not known, it required a close search at the man-holes or shafts and into the narrow slot of the cable conduit. The search continued until Chambers street was reached, when one of the workmen discovered one end of a broken cable, and Mr. Berrian found the other half way up the block.

"When a cable breaks the ends are generally found 500 or 600 yards apart," said Mr. Berrian. "We are fortunate to find the broken cable ends of this one such a short distance apart. It will take several hours to haul this broken wire into the power-house and splice it. This cable is used on the curves, and its parting will necessitate the use of horses at the Post-Office terminus until we can repair it. In the mean time, the cars can be run by means of the other two cables, the horses being required to draw the cars where the grips cannot take hold."

At 12.25 the broken cable was dropped down into the conduit, so that it would not interfere with the operation of the other cables, and the cars were started all along the line. Horses were used to make the transfer around the Park Row curve, near the Post-Office.

ONE SEQUEL TO THE BLAST.

Fogarty Arrested and His Father and Another Man Wanted.

Thomas Fogarty, seventeen years old, who had charge of the laborers engaged in excavating cellars at 129 and 131 West Eighty-fourth street, where seven women, one boy and several horses were injured yesterday by a premature blast, was arraigned in Yorkville Court this morning.

The contractor is Thomas's father, Patrick Fogarty, of 407 East Fifty-eighth street. Yesterday he left the work in charge of his son and a foreman whose name is not known. The explosion was caused by an improperly placed dynamite cartridge. The shower of missiles filled the air, and many of them flew as far east as Columbus avenue.

When Fogarty was arrested he was unable to explain the cause of the accident. Justice Mead held him for examination, and ordered the arrest of the foreman and Patrick Fogarty.

Connecticut's Prohibition Ticket.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 23.—At the Prohibition Convention held here yesterday De Witt C. Pond, of Hartford, was nominated for Governor, and Edward Manchester, of Winsted, for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

LAST EDITION.

GUILTY OF ARMOR FRAUDS.

House Committee Sustains Charges and Scores the Carnegie Company.

ELEVEN SEPARATE COUNTS.

Plates and Bolts Falsely Treated Before Being Put to Tests.

INSPECTOR'S STAMP STOLEN.

Testing Machine Tampered With and Cavities Plugged---Specimens Substituted.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—Representative Amos J. Cummings, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, presented to the House to-day the preliminary report upon the investigation of the armor plate and bolts furnished to the Government by the Carnegie Steel Company.

The investigation has been in progress for weeks, and during its course testimony has been given by the principal officials of the Carnegie Company, by workmen and by Government officials. The report is a remarkably complete and minute review of the case.

The committee finds that the charges of fraud have been sustained, scores the company severely and recommends that fifty-nine suspected plates in use should be tested as the only method of proving their fitness or unfitness.

It also finds that the Government inspection was negligent and defective, but no charge of dishonesty rests upon the inspectors. The charges against the Company are summarized as follows:

First—The plates did not receive the uniform treatment required by the specifications of the contract.

Second—False reports of treatment of the plates were systematically made to the Government inspectors.

Third—No bolts received the double treatment provided for in the specifications of either contract. A report of a double treatment, however, was made to the Government inspectors.

Fourth—Specimens taken from the plates both before and after treatment to ascertain the tensile strength of each plate were stretched without the knowledge of the Government inspectors, so as to increase the apparent tensile strength when actually tested.

Fifth—False specimens taken from other plates were substituted for the plates selected by the Government inspectors.

Sixth—The testing machine was frequently manipulated by order of the superintendent of the armor-plate mills to increase the apparent textile strength of the specimens. These specimens were jugged in measurements so as to increase their apparent ductility.

Seventh—Various specimens selected by the government inspectors were retreated without their knowledge before they were submitted to test.

Eighth—Plates selected by the government inspectors for ballistic test were retreated with the intention of improving their ballistic resistance without the knowledge of the government inspectors. In one case at least the conclusion is almost irrestable that the bottom of an armor plate was substituted for the top half of plate A 619, after it had been selected by the government while awaiting shipment to Indian Head.

Upon this ballistic test a group of plates containing 348 tons, valued at about $180,000, were to be accepted or rejected. In three cases, at least, the plates selected by the Government inspectors were retreated in this manner without their knowledge. These ballistic plates represented 779 tons of armor, valued at about $410,000. The groups represented by these three plates had all been submitted for the premium of $30 per ton if they passed a more severe test than required for acceptance.

Ninth—In violation of the specifications of the contract plugs or shelving cavities, erroneously called blowholes, in the plates were plugged by the contractors and the defects concealed from the Government inspectors. These cavities in some cases diminished the resistance and value of the plate.

Tenth—The inspectors stamp was either duplicated or stolen, and used without the knowledge of the Government inspectors.

Eleventh.—The Government Inspector inspecting bolts was deceived by means of false tempiets or gauges.

Much of the testimony given is reviewed in the report. It is said that the first charge is admitted by Supt. Schwab and that the specifications meant that the plates should be of uniform quality before treatment, when practically uniform results would follow.

The second charge is said to be proved by the rough records of the Company of over 700 plates and lots of bolts.

"It is proved," says the report, "that the bolts never received but one treatment, while it was of the utmost importance that they should receive two treatments. The peculiar shock to which they would be subjected in battle from projectiles and from ramming required it.

Experiments had been made showing that unless this treatment was given the bolts would break under a heavy blow, rendering the armor, in a measure, useless. It is a bad result of this acknowledged fraud that to-day the armor of our ships is held in place by bolts which the Company acknowledges have received but one treatment when two were necessary.