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AMERICAN.

CINCINNATI, 14, 9 a.m.—River marks 71 feet: a rise of 3 1/2 inches since 2 a. m. Weather cold; thermometer shows 30 degrees above zero.

Parkersburg, W. Va., advices report a fall of two feet; Gallipolis, 18 inches in 12 hours; Maysville, 60 miles above Cincinnati, stationary, which indicates but very few more inches of water here. Telegraphic communication has been resumed with Parkersburg, but Marietta, Ironton, New Richmond, Ripley and other small towns are entirely cut off.

The river is slowly rising, having reached 71 feet 1/2 inches at noon. The sudden cold last night made the suffering intense, as many people in the flooded houses were not provided with fuel or had not facilities for using it. In Newport, Ky., this morning the scene was most desolate. The high wind last night moved the water so as to topple over many more buildings, and loosened from their foundations they have swung into the streets, until in many cases, the relief boats have great difficulty this morning in passing around them. The need of help in Newport is increasing as the stores of imprisoned families grow less and less.

CINCINNATI, 14, 2 p. m.—The water is still at 71 feet 1/2 inch.

2:30 p. m.—The first fall since the beginning of the floods is recorded. The river is now 71 feet 1/2 inch.

The Masons of this city have two organizations for relief work, one known as the Masonic Flood Committee, composed of energetic young men, most of whom give their personal attention to the distribution of supplies and money entrusted to them.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 14, 1 p. m.—The river continues to rise. The canal gauge registers 45 feet 6 inches, a foot higher than at any time last year. It turned cold early last night. A strong wind last night caused the waves to do much damage in the submerged districts. A great many houses have fallen down or floated off. It is not uncommon to see a large frame structure floating down over the falls.

The suffering is great at Jeffersonville, where the people are crowded together in churches and schoolhouses almost to suffocation. The relief measures in operation are very inadequate. The waves did much damage to property last night. Two more feet of water will flood the penitentiary where 600 convicts are to be cared for. The 125 families of lime burners at Utica, twelve miles above here, are still huddled together in one church and sadly in need of relief. The town of Clarksville, Ind., is almost washed away. The Kentucky river at Frankfort is reported rising again.

The sights are most distressing—houses caved in, hundreds of people huddled together in the same building; many remain in the second stories, shivering and suffering from the dampness and cold, and in many cases from hunger. The penitentiary is still out of water, but a little more water and the convicts will become flood sufferers with nowhere to go. Utica, Indiana, is almost out of sight, and the inhabitants have fled to the hills for safety. Clarksville is entirely depopulated. Relief is coming in slowly.

The river at 6 o'clock last night was 17 inches above last year. The wind of Wednesday night played havoc with the tenement houses in the submerged districts, hundreds of houses being ruined and many have gone down the river. These tenements were all occupied by poor people, who in their homeless condition are being cared for by the local organizations. The board of trade relief committee gives notice it is prepared to distribute all aid sent from other points to the suffering and destitute along the Ohio river below here.

WHEELING, 14.—The weather has been cold all day, adding to the discomfort of the homeless victims of the flood. The worst suffering has been relieved.

Two men were arrested to-day for systematic fraud on the relief committee. One had procured 30 and the other 37 complete outfits of clothes, and between them 17 pairs of shoes, under assumed names.

CAIRO, Ill., 14.—The steamer Fowler reports the water on the first floor of the building on Front street at Paducah, and all landings on the Kentucky side under water, but no suffering, as the people have gone to the hills. Joppa, a small town on the Illinois side, is inundated, the water covering the tops of the houses. The town is completely deserted.

At Metropolis the water is over the first floors in the buildings on Front street, and all business has been removed to the back streets.

Mound City, like Cairo, is protected by a system of levees, and the river will have to rise about three feet more to cause much inconvenience there. It is reported that the towns of Golconda, Smithland, Elizabethtown, New Liberty and Shawneetown are under water.

Dallas, 14.—The Trinity River has overflowed its banks. The only dry spot in the bottom is the Pike landing, west of the city, to the hills. Elm Fork, between Dallas and Denton, has inundated the country for miles around. Five miles of trestling on the Missouri Pacific railroad is washed away, and all the trains of that road are abandoned. No mails from St. Louis and the east since Sunday.

TORONTO, O., 14.—Telegraph commu-

nication was re-established to-day. Three-fourths of the town is under water, including the entire business portion. The water is seven feet higher than in 1883, and, though fallen considerably, it is still above any known high water mark. The soup-houses are open, but are inadequate to feed the thousands of homeless and penniless. Every door is open, but there is not enough room. Frame houses are swept from their foundations, and brick buildings have crumbled into the waters. A strong current is sweeping through the streets. At Hanging Rock but four houses are above water, and Coryville has but two houses above the flood. The bottom lands are devastated. The postoffice is under water, and the mail is delivered from the court house. The Council has appointed a committee to go to Columbus to ask an appropriation. Starvation stares thousands in the face. The iron mills are stopped, and many employees will be destitute before the flood can come to an end. Many merchants will be forced to assign.

Marysville, Ky., 14.—The river rose five inches last night, and came to a stand this morning but has since fallen three inches. Four hundred people are rendered homeless.

Catlettsburg, Ky., 14.—The river is receding slowly and has fallen four feet. The people are now returning to the second stories.

Lawrenceburg, Ind., 14.—A fearful windstorm last night added further desolation by upturning more houses. The losses on property can be safely placed at not less than \$400,000. The cold weather, though welcome as stopping the rise, brings much suffering to people not provided with fire.

The waves last night not only caused more loss, but terrified the inmates of houses. One row of fine houses was swept away this morning, and four squares are now a total wreck. From two to five million feet of lumber is floating from Graham's saw mill, one of the largest in the country. The court house is now entered by skiffs.

Madison, Ind., 14.—The river is still rising. Seven houses were washed away to-day, and as many more from Milton, Ky. It is estimated there are three thousand people here homeless and destitute.

Gallipolis, 14.—The relief steamers Nora Belle and Jim Montgomery returned from a trip down the river report the village of Athalia almost entirely swept away. At Millersport twenty or thirty houses are gone. At Proctorsville the water is in the second stories. Credo, West Virginia, lost \$300,000 worth of lumber. Supplies are needed everywhere. The relief committee are using four small steamers to deliver supplies which are coming in liberally.

St. Louis, 14.—A dispatch from Matamoros, Mexico, says: A desperate fight occurred Tuesday, about twenty miles from here, between the custom officers and guards and a gang of smugglers, in which Major Palacios and one of his men were badly wounded, two smugglers killed, and several wounded. The remainder of the smugglers fled, leaving behind \$8,000 worth of dry goods, and a number of horses and mules.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., 14.—A shooting affray occurred last night between M. C. Harris and Charles and Tom Shannon, growing out of the assassination last Saturday. Harris is editor of the Morning Horsehoe, and bitterly denounced the assassination and all connected with it. Watson especially was denounced in yesterday's Horsehoe, and charged by the editor with being a fugitive from justice from Carlisle, Pa., where he is under indictment for murder, arson and burglary under his right name, Charles Faulkes.

Last night while Harris was in a saloon, Watson, accompanied by Shannon, entered through the back door. Harris drew his revolver and ordered them to throw up their hands, at the same time backing towards the door. Passing out he started for his office, and had gone but a few steps when Watson rushed to the street and opened fire on him. Shannon also fired. Harris began firing at Shannon, who retreated into the saloon. Harris started for his office and procured a Winchester rifle, but before he could use it the officers interfered and placed him under arrest.

CINCINNATI, 15, 9 a. m.—The river is now 70 feet 4 inches and falling; clear and cold. The river is falling all the way above, and very rapidly a hundred miles or so up the river.

CINCINNATI, O., 15.—At 3:40 this morning the fire alarm sounded from a box at Ludlow and Pearl where the water surrounds the houses. When the engines reached the place it was discovered that the rear part of two brick buildings on the south side of Pearl street, near Ludlow, had fallen and ten persons were buried in the ruins or drowned. The occupants of the front portion had given the alarm and before the real cause could be ascertained the fire alarm sounded. The firemen, in conjunction with the police, used superhuman efforts to rescue the living and dead. The building was occupied as a boarding house and had 20 or 30 occupants. The living were soon brought out, but four members of a family named Burke Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Maud Ellis, Lydia Ellis, Willie, Kate and another name not known are supposed to have been crushed or drowned. Mrs. Webb the occupant of a room in the part that fell was awakened by the cracking walls and tried to awaken others, but fell with the ruins and yet escaped without injury.

The building that fell this morning was occupied as a boarding-house by

Robert Kyle and George Oyester. There were about thirty-five people in the building at the time. The following are known to have been killed, either by falling timbers or drowning: John W. Kyle, son of the proprietor, Libby Collier, Maud Ellis, James Ogden, Barney Winkler, Mrs. Winkler, Thomas Burk, Mrs. Lena Burk and two children, William and Louis Burk, making ten lives so far known to have been lost.

The accident has spread terror among the occupants of similar old buildings in the flooded districts. Many who can do so are getting out to safer quarters.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., 15.—The river on the standstill at 46 1/2 feet; falling above. Clear and cold. The worst is over. No threats up or down.

NEW YORK, 15.—The annual report of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway shows gross receipts \$7,476,000; net \$2,732,000.

BOSTON, 15.—Wendell Phillips makes no public bequest. His property, \$250,000 in value, being devised to his widow and adopted daughter.

NEW YORK, 15.—Business failures of last week 298 against 278 previous week.

CINCINNATI, 15.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to take such steps as may be necessary in inaugurate a movement to fill up the lower part of the city to the height of the present flood.

The Little Miami Railroad engineers have been taking water levels on the telegraph poles with a view to raising the road bed above the high water mark.

NEW ALBANY, 15.—Jeffersonville to-night presented a strange, sad sight by moonlight, with the mad waters of the Ohio rushing with wonderful force through the streets, almost equal in velocity to the current in the middle of the river. The waves were lashing the houses, and a great many were toppling over. The scene is beyond description. Very often the cries of the people calling for boats can be heard. There is a feeling of despair among all citizens. About ninety-nine out of every hundred houses are under water.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., 15.—Noon.—The river has risen six inches during the past 12 hours. The telegraph office was invaded and communication cut off for several hours. The instruments were removed to the second story of a neighboring building, where no similar trouble is anticipated, unless the poles are washed away. One house was carried from the foundation this morning and floated off. Several foundations have given way and the houses are leaning and liable to fall at any moment. Should the wind rise great damage of this character will follow. There is increasing distress in the hills back of the town, where many citizens are encamped. The colony is well provisioned but fuel is scarce. There are several cases of serious sickness. All business is entirely suspended, and must remain so several days. About the only boats running are the Evansville and Cairo packets. The trip from Evansville here shows a vast sea. The situation at Uniontown grows more serious hourly; many inhabitants have deserted their houses, and gone to places of safety. Those remaining are living in the second stories. The fuel problem is presenting itself as an embarrassing incident. At least two feet more of water is expected. Aid is badly needed. The same is true of Cosqueville, Weston, Cove-in-Rock, two or three points below here. The situation at Shawneetown is quite as bad as has been represented. The entire town is submerged to an average depth of eight feet. The river is steadily rising. Shawneetown has a population of 2,000, not over a quarter of whom it is estimated remain. Three and a half miles distant, at Bowlesville the coal mines shut down some time ago, and the houses formerly occupied by the miners are now used by flood fugitives. In the same neighborhood many are living in tents furnished by the Governor of Illinois. Among these latter there is much suffering on account of the cold weather. Several cases of extreme distress are reported, but as yet no death.

MOONSHILLE, W. Va., 15.—The Pittsburg Press relief boat from Iron City arrived here this evening, having stopped at a number of villages between Stubenville and Wheeling, but found the people able to care for themselves, except at Wellsburg, W. Va., and Warren, Jefferson County, Ohio, where great distress prevailed, and donations were given liberally. She left nothing at Wheeling. About 500 people are suffering there, but the city is determined to take care of its own. Between Wheeling and Moonshille, the devastation is terrible, much worse than from Wheeling to Pittsburg. The greatest financial loss is that of the Ohio River Railway, for 100 miles of track and road-bed have almost entirely disappeared, and the bridges are all swept away. Moonshille is entirely destitute, but the wealthy people of the town have refused to accept aid, and are doing everything possible to alleviate the suffering. At Benwood there are 2,500 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are in absolute want. The manufacturing establishments from which they gain their living are all flooded, and will not resume operations for five weeks.

PADUCAH, Ky., 15.—While John Beatty was attempting to convey his wife, three children and two young ladies named Weatherford across the backwater near Newburg on the Tennessee River, the skiff was dashed against a tree by the current and upset, and Mrs. Beatty, all the children and one of the young ladies were drowned.

Pittsburg, 15, 6.25 p. m.—The river is 21 feet, and stationary. Clear and cool.

Wheeling, W. Va., 15.—The river commenced rising here this morning. The marks show 31 feet 6 inches, and rising.

YOUNGTOWN, O., 15.—Kitty Gilmore, a young lady, was placed in a vault at Warren yesterday and taken out of the vault two hours after by the undertaker of the town and sent to the house of Dr. Nelson. She still retains a glow on her cheek and a natural expression of the eye. The physicians say she did not die of inflammation of the bowels but from hypodermic injections, and are yet divided in opinion as to whether she is alive or dead. The body was taken from the coffin and placed in a bed and will be kept for several days at least.

DEADWOOD, D. T., 15.—Information was received a few days ago that an attempt would be made by the cowboys to rescue Jesse Pruden, arrested at Miles City, Montana, and en route for Deadwood. A posse left Spearfish to assist the officers. Arriving at Stoneville, 75 miles north of Deadwood yesterday, the posse was attacked by the cowboys, and a man named O'Hara killed and Fred Willard wounded. One cowboy named Cunningham was killed, another, name unknown, wounded and captured. The cowboys fled. A party is now organized at Spearfish to pursue the outlaws.

Knoxville, Tenn., 15.—Last night, in Green country, the wife of James Hunter was instantly killed by some one who fired a gun from the outside. Hunter and wife and other members of the household were sitting around the fire at the time. Hunter is a wealthy farmer, and had just received a large amount of money. Two brothers named Moore are arrested on suspicion.

Cleveland, 15.—A Leader special from Harmar, near Marietta, reports that W. R. Miller was found dead in his house, with two bullet holes in his body. His wife and his brother were arrested for the murder. Rumors say that his wife threatened to put him out of the way, because she loved his brother. The prisoners have denied all knowledge of the crime.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—Picayune special from the Plaque mine: Thomas Benton, colored, was hanged to-day in the presence of 2,000 people, for the murder of Robert Duggan July 8, 1888. When the drop fell a moan ran through the crowd and women shrieked and some fainted.

BOSTON, 15.—An opinion was filed in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, by Judges Lowell and Nelson, which is practically in favor of Credit Mobilier as against the trustees under the Oakes Ames and Union Pacific contract. The cases were those of Rowland Hazard, commissioner, vs. Thomas C. Durant and others, and the same vs. same. The defendants filed demurrers and the hearing was thereon, but the decision involves all the points at issue. Some \$16,000,000 are involved. These suits grew out of the same transaction. The plaintiff in the first case is the commissioner, under the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The allegations in the bill, of December 7th, 1882, are, in substance: The trustees, Thomas C. Durant and six others, to whom was assigned the contract between Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific railroad, failed to account for many millions of dollars due under the trust to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America, and that the trustees have been guilty of wilful negligence and misconduct in the management of the trust. The opinion says: "Taking the narrative of the bill to be true, we are bound to believe the demurrers, that the trustees acting jointly have received many millions of dollars in money and securities, the property of the shareholders, which they still retain and refuse to account for under the trust agreement; and they have also been jointly guilty of gross negligence and misconduct in the management of the trusts from which the stockholders have suffered loss."

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—The sub-committee of the Senate committee on privileges of elections met in the Custom House; present, Hoar, Cameron, Frye, Saulsbury and Jones.

Leon H. Matthews, brother of J. P. Matthews, killed at Hazelhurst, Copiah county, Miss., said he had lived there all his life, and was a candidate at the election of Nov. 7. He considered the voting population, as to color, about equal, but thought the colored people had a small majority. He believed the Independents had 500 majority in the county, but the democrats carried the election. The respective parties canvassed the county together. There were some slight disturbances after the canvass, and clubs were organized by the democrats, who went armed and mounted. They murdered some, whipped others, and put ropes around the necks of still others, but did not hang them. The day before the election he saw an armed mob at Hazelhurst. They sent a message to his brother, warning him not to vote next day. A few days before the election the colored church was burned. The Independents attempted to organize a club there. The mob carried a cannon all over the county and fired it occasionally. Armed bands notified the Matthew family that if any trouble occurred the latter would be held responsible. As soon as the polls opened on Nov. 7th, J. P. Matthews went to vote, and was shot by Wheeler just as his name was being checked off on the poll list. Witness learned this from the election officers. An armed mob riding over the country before the election declared they would carry the election with shotguns, if

necessary, or with the knife. The witness gave the names of several persons in the armed mob, among them J. T. Meade, chairman of the democratic committee of Copiah county. Witness mentioned the killing of Frank Sage and the shooting of his wife; the whipping of Henry Potter; the assaults on David Bell and Solomon Smith, and other assaults on colored men. Some few colored people voted on election day. Others went to the polls but feared to stay. Only three or four colored men in the county are thought to be democrats. Witness made a statement concerning the efforts of his brother and himself and other political friends to have the county officials take some action to check the outrages, and finally applied to the Governor, but nothing was done.

A. W. Burnett, chairman of the Independent Executive Committee of Copiah County, testified substantially confirming the testimony of the witness as to the outrages, and the efforts made by the officials to stop them.

All the witnesses testified that nothing had been done to Wheeler for killing Matthews, nor to Hayes for shooting Burnett.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The investigation of the Danville election riots was resumed this morning.

Edward M. Hatcher (white) denied that he assaulted Jack Rudd the day of the riot. He saw marks of bullets on the buildings in the rear of the white people which must have been fired by the negroes.

J. C. Reagan (white) testified that he saw a crowd of angry negroes and went to a hardware store and asked for a box of chop axes. He told the clerk there was going to be a knock down fight. The clerk refused to give them. Witness hunted for them but could not find any, and returned to the scene of the riot. He was armed with a pistol.

Senator Sherman—Did you fire on that occasion?

Witness—I don't care to answer that question.

Senator Vance—You are not required to answer that question unless you choose.

Sherman—I put the question to you. Did you fire on that occasion?

Witness—I decline answering that question.

Witness refused to say how many times he shot into the crowd that day. He thought it necessary for the white people to fire.

R. W. Glass, colored, was called. He said he did not feel safe in telling what he knew about the riot.

Senator Lapham—Why not?

Witness—I live in Danville and have got to go back there. Witness had heard it said any negro who testified —

Senator Vance—Oh, we don't want that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Lapham—I have a right to know the grounds of this fear.

Witness being reassured told his story. He heard a pistol fired, and rushed to the scene, and found some seventy-five colored men and twenty-five white men. The white men and policemen were telling the negroes to leave. The negroes replied: "We are not doing anything; why should we leave?" He heard Hatcher say, "This is a white man's town, and I am damned if we don't rule. You are all going to get killed if you don't leave." Then the white men drove the negroes off with pistols. Witness named Hatcher, Lee, Covington and Oliver, whom he said had pistols. Lee gave the orders to fire and they did fire. Then the colored men began to leave, and the whites came out of the opera house.

"How many?" was asked.

"It looked like three or four hundred." They (the whites) went into a hardware store and got pistols. He saw the pistols, twenty-five or thirty of them, and a bag of cartridges in a real estate office, where he took refuge, and the white people came in and supplied themselves. When all the negroes had left the witness heard the whites going about the streets shouting, "Hurrah for we Democrats." [Laughter.] He heard some whites say, "Kill every damned nigger we can see." He heard Henry Barksdale make a speech in which he said, "We intend to carry this election by fair means or foul." He heard him say it was to be carried "by de point ob de gun." At the time of the riot he saw white men riding up with guns; saw white men running home after their guns; saw no colored men.

Geo. A. Lee (white) saw several pistols in the hands of the colored people; believed the first volleys were fired into the crowd of negroes, but after the latter began to run a great many shots were fired in the air; saw some eight or ten pistols among the negroes pointed at Taylor's staff. If the whites had not used their pistols we would have been shot into smithereens, and not only that, but our wives and sisters would have been murdered in our houses! I know this by threats made two or three days before by their leader.

Senator Sherman—Did you hear that threat?

Witness—I did not hear it.

Witness could not imagine how an excited crowd of people could have shown as much mercy as they (the whites) did. The general remark was, it was the leaders who ought to have been killed, and not these poor negroes. The direct cause of the excitement was Simm's speech. The original cause was a cold blooded murder of one of our best citizens by our "readjuster brindle tailed mayor." Witness spent the better part of the day in the real estate office where the witness (Glass) had seen arms and cartridges. It was positively not true that men went in there and armed themselves. He was