

bridges, in order to prevent their being swept away. Such a flood has not been experienced here since 1857.

Boston 12.—The present rain storm, which at midnight still continues, is remarkable, and in some respects an unprecedented one. The rain fall has been very great, that at Newport being from six to eight inches in twenty-one hours. But scarcely a lighter down-pour is reported in Worcester county of this State, and at points in New Hampshire and Maine the rain has turned into ice and much damage has been done to shade trees telegraph lines, poles, etc.

WEBB CITY, Mo., 12.—Last evening two miners had located a heavy charge of giant powder for a final blast and were tamping it down, when the whole amount exploded. The two men, Welch and Peterson were literally blown to pieces. The largest fragments of their bodies found were a foot and a portion of a lower limb.

LOS ANGELES, 12.—In the breach of promise suit of Louise Perkins vs. E. J. Baldwin, the Californian millionaire, to-day, the defendant was placed on the witness stand. He testified that plaintiff visited his ranch as a guest of Mrs. Dexter, his mother-in-law; that plaintiff and Mrs. Dexter accompanied him when he went to San Francisco, and later went to Sacramento and San Jose with the plaintiff alone. He made numerous valuable presents to plaintiff, but the latter said she must have a diamond ring, and he had a valuable stone set for her. He testified that he never spoke to her on the subject of matrimony; never conversed with Mrs. Laird about marrying Miss Perkins; never received any letters from plaintiff's mother regarding the engagement and never had any talk with her about it. Had a conversation with Miss Perkins in San Francisco in the presence of three young ladies, in which he charged her with having said he agreed to marry her. She said: "It's not so," but had said it merely so the servants would respect her more if they thought so. He further testified he gave her presents because he thought he was under obligations to her, the same as any man was to his mistress.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—Another body of white cigar makers, members of the International Union, numbering 130, who arrived from New York to-day, were met at the depot and escorted with a band to Huddy's Hall, where they were formally welcomed and served with a substantial lunch.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 12.—One of the leaders of the anti-Chinese movement stated to an Associated Press correspondent to-night that the Congress called to meet here to-morrow would pass a resolution calling on all persons employing Chinese to discharge them. If at the end of thirty days any Chinese should be employed, the anti-Chinese associations will boycott such employers, and also all persons patronizing such employers. These resolutions have been prepared, so the Associated Press reporter's informant said, and he had no doubt will pass, with possibly an amendment or two. He further stated he believed no attempt would be made to drive the Chinese from their abodes, as threatened by Burnett G. Haskell, and that the Congress would quietly disperse.

The sheriff to-day swore in 300 special deputies, each armed with a six-shooter.

It is well known that a large number of Chinese have recently bought revolvers and rifles and will defend their lives and property. The principal fear now is that some drunken and irresponsible crowd, small perhaps, may attack a Chinese house whose occupants are armed, in which case it is not unlikely some of the attacking party will be killed. It is this should occur, a big riot will be almost inevitable.

This evening a meeting of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic was held, and the services of 75 veterans was tendered to the mayor for the preservation of the peace in case of trouble in the next few days. The company does not serve as a Post of the G. A. R., but simply as a home guard.

At 9 o'clock to-night Mayor Gates bought Winchester rifles and a supply of ammunition for the company, who will report to the commander of the State militia whenever necessary, and move under his orders.

Within the past 48 hours there has been a wonderful crystallization of sentiment in favor of suppressing at the outset any unlawful acts.

NEW YORK, 13.—Governor's Island was visited by a raging storm, and being banked with fog was apparently as isolated this morning as a rock in mid-ocean. The roaring of steam whistles and occasional distant fog bells were the only evidences of its nearness to a great city. The military colony was astray at an early hour. The little steamer *Atlantic*, which darts to and fro between the battery and the pier on the island, brought over loads of officers in their soaked uniforms, and citizens in dripping overcoats. The privates who were pacing along the brick walk in front of headquarters looked disconsolate enough in their wet uniforms.

VIEWING THE REMAINS.

Last evening everybody upon the island was allowed to enter the parlor in which General Hancock's body lay and take a farewell look at the dead countenance. For nearly an hour officers, privates, servants and messengers filed by the coffin. Many eyes were filled with tears at the solemn spectacle.

NEW YORK, 13.—It was precisely 9 o'clock when the first gun fired at

Castle William boomed out over the bay, announcing that the boat was ready to leave her dock. The body had been placed in the cabin. Near it sat the mourners and a few officers. On the decks were gathered officers and soldiers. A moment later the *Chester A. Arthur* steamed out in the stream, and steered for the New York shore.

The fog by this time had lifted sufficiently to give those on board the steamer the first view they had of the harbor. The passage across was so short that few vessels were met.

At 9 o'clock the coffin, which had rested for a few minutes at the barge office, was lifted from the trestle by eight soldiers, who carried it to a hearse with four horses attached, which stood in waiting on the plaza. Four companies of the Fifth Artillery viewed the coffin and were drawn up in line on the street, while the pallbearers stood with uncovered heads as the coffin passed.

All along Broadway from Trinity Church to the barge office policemen were placed, numbering about eight hundred.

At an early hour the people had begun to gather on all the streets through which the procession would pass, but the rain evidently had its effect, and the crowd grew slowly, while all who could find shelter sought such enclosures as doorways, and awnings might afford. The decorations were few and far between, consisting chiefly of flags.

After a flag had been wrapped around the coffin, the troops broke into a column of companies, and prepared for their march to the church. The pallbearers entered carriages, and followed. A squad of police cleared the way. After the hearse, came a long line of carriages with the family and friends, and representatives from the New York commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion. The Society of the Potomac, Phil Kearney Post, No. 8, George Washington Post, Rice Post, and Winfield Scott Hancock Post, all under the Command of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall. The crowd had by this time enormously increased, and along the street, and up Broadway the people stood in places seven or eight deep. The route had been changed, and it was nearly 10 o'clock when the march began in the order above described. There was no music, and only the foot-falls of the police and military as they fell upon the pavement, broke the impressive silence, though far away across the water, came the booming of the minute guns. It was precisely 10 o'clock when Trinity Church was reached by the carriages containing the pallbearers, who followed the hearse into the sacred edifice in this order: Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State; General Sherman; Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan; Major-General Schofield; General Franklin; Brigadier-General Fry; Brigadier-General Terry; Brigadier-General Miles; Brigadier-General Newton; Brigadier-General Wilcox; General Francis Walker; Mr. Hartshorn; Colonel Wiesor and Major Miller, Trinity Church bore no traces of mourning save a white cross on black ground, which rested upon the pulpit. Various floral gifts were tastefully arranged at the altar rail, and the interstices in the reading desk were filled with small floral designs.

When the procession reached the church Rev. Arthur Hill and Rev. Aukett met it at the door of the church and preceded the casket, and it was borne up the aisle followed by the pallbearers. The casket was borne by eight soldiers. On the casket was General Hancock's sword, its golden scabbard and his chevrons. Following the pallbearers, came Lieutenant Griffin and his wife, who was dressed in deep mourning, and who led her four-year-old daughter by the hand. With him was Russell Hancock, grandson of the dead General.

The casket was deposited on the catafalque in front of the altar. The choir chanted "Lord, Let Me Know My End," after which Rev. Goodwin, of Governor's Island, read the lesson. The services concluded by the reading of the Lord's Prayer, by the Rev. Morgan Dix.

The procession re-formed, marching down the aisle to the main entrance, where the casket was once more placed in the hearse.

After the services the funeral cortege returned in the same order as before to the barge office, where the steamer *Osseo* was in waiting to convey the funeral party to Jersey City, where a special train was waiting to convey the party to Norristown.

Promptly at 11:50 the train drew out of the station.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., 13.—The funeral train bearing the remains of General Hancock made the journey from Jersey City to this place without any incident. All along the route, people—men, women and children—were out to see the passage of the black-robed cars, testifying their honor and respect for the brave defender of the Union. At Philadelphia, a Committee representing the Loyal Legion, and the citizens awaited the train.

Among the distinguished Pennsylvanians there gathered were Governor Pattison and Ex-Governors Hoyt and Hartranft. The train reached Norristown at 2:40 p. m. The procession was at once formed consisting of the pallbearers, town council, the Hancock Veterans of Philadelphia, Zook Post G. A. R., masonic organizations and citizens.

The procession filed through Main Street, which was crowded with people, to the site of the tomb on the hill overlooking the city. Several thousand people had gathered at that point and the Loyal Legion and Zook Post

formed a cordon around the tomb to keep the crowd back. The hearse at length reached the curve near the sepulchre, and the sergeants of the Fifth Artillery lifted the heavy casket and, eight on a side with reliefs at hand, slowly led the way around the last bend of the General's last journey.

The bearers alighted and stood in lines on each side of the remains. Secretary of State Bayard walked on a level with the head of the coffin, and half of his colleagues followed, while General Sherman led the file on the other side, with Secretary of War Endicott next to him. General Sheridan was next beyond Bayard. There was no pause at the entrance of the tomb, the regulars carried the casket directly inside, where they rolled it into the niche that was waiting. As the body passed through the gateway of the tomb, the first of the three salves was fired from the hillside by light battery F. O. F., from Fort Hamilton. Then came forward the blue-coated messenger from the window. He bore two wreaths of white marigolds. Upon one, in purple immortelles, was the word "Daughter," and the other bore the word "Husband."

The upper right hand niche was opened and upon the casket of the General's daughter Ida was placed one of the tokens from the widow, while the other was placed upon the General's casket. Then the marble blocks were set in position and sealed. Then as the regulars withdrew from the sepulchre the bugle came out from the ranks, and standing, gently sounded the last "taps" for General Hancock. The bearers re-entered their carriages, the gate of the tomb was fastened, the thousands melted away through the snow and wet paths and down the hillside to town, and the last rites were ended.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., 13.—General Hancock's obsequies in this city will be of the most informal character, but it is safe to say that there is scarcely a public organization in the city but will be represented in the procession which will attend the body to the cemetery, where it will be quietly deposited in the vault beside that of his beloved daughter. The city is thronged with people from the surrounding country, even at this early hour. The only services at the grave will be the artillery salute.

NEW YORK, 13.—This morning Dr. Janeway reported that Mrs. Hancock had passed a restless night, but seemed better at daylight. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the guards of honor drew up in front of the house. Then came a detachment of 200 soldiers from the Forts and drew up behind them. In the meantime Mrs. Hancock, accompanied by Mrs. Lieut. Griswold and Miss Bouvier, entered the room in which the hero lay and took a parting look at his face. Mrs. Hancock's grief was pitiful. She kissed his forehead, while tears fell fast from her overflowing eyes. Then she sank into a chair and would have fallen to the floor had not kind hands come to her assistance. The coffin lid was then put in its place and the laurel wreath brought to this city by the Philadelphia division of the Loyal Legion was laid upon it. Six soldiers bearing a black cloth-covered bier came into the room and placing the coffin upon it, bore the body out of the house. A detachment of troops was drawn up outside as they moved down the winding path to the steamer *Ohester A. Arthur*, which was to receive the party. Mr. Hancock on the advice of her friends did not leave home.

ST. LOUIS, 13.—River men to-day regard with apprehension the probable results of the final break up of the ice gorge in the river at this point. The damage already done to shipping interests by the slight movements of blocks of ice has been by no means inconsiderable. Two or three river steamers, it is stated, have been sunk and as many more have sustained less damage, while still others have been driven upon the shore. The movement of ice at an early hour this morning caused many to think that the final break up was about to occur, but the motion ceased after a short time and the gorge still remains.

UTICA, N. Y., 12.—Ex-Governor Seymour died at 10 o'clock to-night at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling. He began to fall perceptibly at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Shortly afterwards he rallied a little, but soon relapsed into total unconsciousness. He expired without a struggle and as peaceful as if falling asleep.

CHICAGO, 13.—Voluminous reports concerning the condition of cattle from the great stock ranges are published here to-day, which may be summarized as follows: Texas' loss along the northern tier of Panhandle Counties, where the prairie fires destroyed the feed, is heavy. On ranges south of Mabeetle and Fort Elliot, the loss is estimated at thirty per cent. It is claimed, however, that on the whole the loss in Texas will only be about 4 per cent. In Montana, stock in good condition, (cattle) have wintered well so far. In Manitoba, ranchmen report a favorable winter and cattle coming through in fine condition. In Kansas, in the western part of the State, there was heavy loss on account of the unparalleled blizzard in January. Stockmen admit that the number of cattle frozen in the country tributary to Dodge City will reach 25,000 head.

In Colorado cattle on the plains have stood the winter well and the losses are less than two per cent. In some of the mountain parks there is still danger of great losses as the ranges are overstocked and feed scarce.

In Wyoming the cattle have never experienced a better winter—no snow since Jan. 1st, and warm weather has kept the streams open along the Platte for three weeks, the mercury ranged from 69 to 70 above zero. The loss will not exceed 1 per cent.

MIDDLETON, N. Y., 13.—The night express, which left Oswego last night on the Ontario & Western Railroad, ran into a washout about a mile west of Liberty, at 6 o'clock this morning. The engine, express car, baggage car and day coach were thrown from the track. George St. John, engineer, and fireman, A. L. Lewis, were killed, and three passengers were seriously hurt.

Boston, 13.—The rainfall in this section is almost unprecedented. In this city the fall has been nearly six inches in two days, equal to the average fall of two months.

A vast amount of minor damage has been done in many parts of New England, especially to the roads and bridges, causing irksome delays to travel. A section of the city covering nearly a square mile, was overflowed, flooding the basements of all the dwellings and stores, driving the residents into the upper stories and causing a loss of \$150,000. Several hundred families are affected, and several factories at Brockton and the outlying lands are flooded. The Boston Highland district and the Westminster Apartment Hotel will be a complete wreck. The dwellings on the flooded streets are mostly three-story marble fronts, and as the ground had settled greatly before the flood, it is probable most of this section will have to be rebuilt. The residents are living in the upper stories, and are reached only by boats.

Mayor O'Brien has instructed the Overseers of the Poor to devote all the money they possibly can to relieve the sufferers by the floods.

The Roxbury Carpet Company, the Boston Belting Company and others have filed claims against the city for damages occasioned by the floods. All the pumping engines in the city are being used to pump out cellars. Over 500 people are confined to the upper stories and have to be supplied with provisions by boats. So badly is the ordinary traffic interrupted that every conceivable kind of a water craft was forced into the service to enable the imprisoned ones to pass to and from their houses. The Boston Belting Company's factory is almost afloat. Their loss is over \$75,000. The Roxbury Carpet Company's loss is \$60,000.

Two hundred houses on Fremont Street are damaged to the extent of \$10,000, and 400 houses on Ruggles. Winter, Spencer, Cabot and Calvert Streets suffer a total loss of \$100,000. There were many narrow escapes from drowning to-day.

At Foxboro, Mass., half of John Fillman's wool scouring mill was carried away. The Foxboro foundry, T. M. Stevens & Co's leather board mill and Caton Bros. & Bixby's straw goods factory are damaged to the extent of \$30,000. The Boston & Providence track is washed away and the river is flowing through the road-bed.

Baltimore, 13.—The warm rain of last night and this morning caused a break in the Susquehanna River opposite Port Deposit. The water backed up into town with such rapidity that the lower portion was flooded almost instantly. Several small dwellings were washed away, lumber yards and wharves were inundated and the Pennsylvania railroad depot was filled with water to the depth of four feet. The telegraph office had to be abandoned and communication with the place is entirely cut off.

MATTOON, Ill., 13.—Last night at ten o'clock at Windsor, near here, Miss Georgia Aldridge narrowly escaped hanging at the hands of unknown parties. She was alone in her house at the time and stepped out of doors when she was seized, her hands and feet weighted down with bricks and then hung up to die. She was accidentally discovered a few minutes afterwards by her brother who came in the back way by chance. Life was almost extinct. She gave no account of the affair being so overcome by the shock. A note was found saying it was done to get even with her father, Dr. Aldridge. Miss Georgia is a highly respectable young lady aged 24. No clue to the perpetrators has yet been found. Intense excitement prevails at Windsor over the affair.

CINCINNATI, 13.—John B. Mannix, a lawyer and until lately assignee of the estate of Archbishop Purcell, deceased, was arrested this afternoon on warrants sworn to by Peter Dwyer, creditor of the Archbishop, in which charges are made of embezzling \$350,000 of the estate and perjury and in making false statements in the Probate Court in connection with his report. Mr. Mannix was taken before a magistrate, who required bail in the sum of \$110,000, and this not being furnished, the prisoner was lodged in the county jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—The case of the thirteen sailors of the American ship *Sea King*, who refused to go to sea on the ground that \$50 was paid their boarding-house keeper for each of them by Captain Getchell, which was to be deducted from their wages, was concluded to-day in the United States District Court before Judge Sabin. In charging the jury the Judge said the men had acted in a proper manner. The question for the jury was whether the crew was justified after the captain's violation of the Dingley Act, in refusing to go to sea. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty in three minutes.

UTICA, N. Y., 13.—The funeral of

ex-Governor Seymour will take place from Trinity Church, Utica, at 2 p. m. Tuesday. President Cleveland telegraphs as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.

I wish the grief of the people who mourn a citizen of National fame and a Christian gentlemen of the purest example, might lighten the sad bereavement and assuage the sacred sorrow of his stricken wife.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, 13.—Capt. Getchell of the *Sea King*, has been indicted by the United States Grand Jury, for violation of the Dingley act.

ST. GEORGE, Ont., 13.—The Cummings Hotel burned here this morning. Two inmates, N. N. Case of Axbridge, Ontario, and Joseph Armstrong, of Brantford, Ontario, perished in the flames. Others barely escaped by jumping from the windows.

ALBANY, 14.—Thomas A. Edison and others yesterday filed articles of incorporation of the International Railway Telegraph Company, which is to introduce his device of telegraphing to and from moving trains.

Boston, 14.—The area at Roxbury flooded by the overflow of Stoney Brook is constantly increasing. The water has risen over a foot since yesterday, and through some streets the current rushes at the rate of ten miles an hour. Two square miles of the city is now under water from two to eight feet deep. Over 1,500 families are more or less affected, and a conservative estimate of the loss to buildings and stock is \$500,000.

FRANKLIN, Mass., 14.—In addition to the immense losses resulting from the floods, the large Cumberland dam of Pawtucket Waterworks, built last fall, was swept away yesterday, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Troy, N. Y., 14.—Much damage is apparent from the flood in the Hudson at this point. In spite of the mild weather and rain of the past few days it was expected that the ice would go out with nothing more than an ordinary freshet, but the water is above the high water mark of 1876. The lower part of the city is inundated. Several horses have been drowned in their stables and the water is four or five feet deep where it was not expected at all. The flood is subsiding and it is believed the worst is past.

Harrisburg, Pa., 14.—The flood caused by the break up of the ice in the Susquehanna has about subsided to-day. In consequence of the break up in the West branch and of small streams it rose several feet above the figures to which it had fallen last night before the gorges had given way. A canvass of the lower sections of the city shows a great amount of damage, estimated at from \$25,000 to \$30,000, and falls almost entirely upon the poorer class of the people. The rise was so sudden that they could not remove their furniture from the first to the upper floors. The Pennsylvania steel works and all that portion of the town lying along the railroad, was in four feet of water and the damage there is also great. At Middleton, so strong was the current after the gorges gave away, that a channel fifty feet wide was washed through one of the large islands. The people there were in great danger, but succeeded in removing all their goods. The highest figure reached here was 21½ feet, three feet lower than in 1865 when the great flood occurred. Along the railroads west several wrecks have occurred on account of land slides, but no person, as far as ascertained, was injured. All trains were moving regularly to-day and no further trouble is anticipated.

Boston, 14.—The flood reports continue to show serious disasters to bridges, railroads and buildings in various parts of New England, but no loss of life is reported.

The total damage in Massachusetts cannot now be estimated, but it will reach at least a million dollars.

PANAMA, via Galveston, 14.—M. Roussac, French Commissioner, since his arrival here has devoted his time to the inspection of various sections of the canal, and is taking minute notes for future reference. He intends leaving about the 16th inst., for New York and Paris.

M. Charles DeLesseps expresses himself as satisfied with the result of the work so far. The total of digging done during January was 11,000 cubic meters, and it is expected this proportion will be increased in future.

The citizens of Panama are making grand preparations for the arrival of DeLesseps. The merchants have started a fund to defray the expenses of his reception and it already amounts to \$8,000, subscribed by all classes and nationalities. The sanitary condition of the Isthmus is satisfactory.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—In addition to the damages sustained yesterday morning and evening by the shipping interests at that point, from the break up of the ice gorge, it has just been learned that the government fleet anchored behind Cairo Island, consisting of three steamers, forty barges and about twenty pile drivers, valued at above two hundred thousand dollars, broke from their moorings and floated down the river. Mayor Ernest stated that he had received dispatches from Chester, Illinois, to the effect that seven of the barges had been recovered at that point. Two of the steamers were under full pressure of steam, and he thinks they will sustain no damage of a serious nature. The fires of the third steamer, however, had been allowed to go out, and she may be seriously injured before recovered. No estimate of the total damage can be made.