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ILOILO IN HANDS OF AMERICANS

Gen. Miller Captures Panay's Capital.

Town Taken on Saturday, and Now Held by Our Troops.

Insurgents Fired the Place, But Flames Were Extinguished Before Much Damage to Property Was Done.

MANILA, Feb. 14, 9:35 a. m.—The United States forces under Brigadier General Miller captured Iloilo, Capital of the island of Panay, and seat of the so-called Visayas Federation, on Saturday last, after a bombardment. The rebels set the town on fire before evacuating it, but the American troops extinguished the flames.

There were no casualties on the American side.

The United States gunboat Petrel arrived late last evening with dispatches from Brigadier General M. P. Miller to Major General Otis, announcing that Iloilo had been taken by the combined military and naval forces Saturday morning.

General Miller, on receipt of his instructions from Manila, sent native commissioners ashore from the United States transport St. Paul with a communication for the rebel Governor of Iloilo, calling upon him to surrender with a time stated, and warning him not to make a demonstration in the interval.

The rebels immediately moved their guns and prepared to defend their position. Thereupon the Petrel fired two warning guns, the rebels immediately opening fire upon her.

The Petrel and the Baltimore then bombarded the town, which the rebels, having set on fire, immediately evacuated.

The American troops were promptly landed and extinguished the fires in all cases of foreign property, but not before considerable damage had been done.

It is believed the enemy's loss during the bombardment was heavy, but no American casualties are reported.

NEWS CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Shortly before midnight Adjutant General Corbin made public the following dispatch from Major General Otis reporting the capture of the town of Iloilo by the American forces under General Miller on the 11th instant:

"Manila, Feb. 14.

"General Miller reports from Iloilo that the town was taken on the 11th instant and held by troops. Insurgents given until evening of the 13th to surrender, but their hostile actions brought on an engagement during the morning. Insurgents fired the native portion of the town. But little losses to property of foreign inhabitants. No casualties among the troops reported.

"OTIS."

A dispatch also came from Admiral Dewey telling of the capture of the city. It was a brief recital of the facts in the case, but, it is said, contained substantially the same information as that sent by General Otis. It was sent to the Navy Department, and is expected to be made public in the morning.

SITUATION ABOUT MANILA.

MANILA, Feb. 13, 4:50 p. m.—The Twentieth Kansas and the First Idaho Volunteers have been recalled from the marsh lands north of Malabon, and the former regiment is now entrenched in front of Caloocan. The American lines form a complete cordon, twenty-two miles in length, from the coast north almost to Pasayqua south of Manila.

There has been no change in the disposition of the troops, except that the Fourth United States Cavalry has relieved the First Idaho Volunteers, and a battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry has been stationed on the left flank to prevent the rebels sneaking along the beach.

The enemy are busy throwing up intrenchments on their left, sharpshooters in the jungle covering their operations.

Several Americans were wounded in the trench. Second Lieutenant George A. Seaman of Battery B., Utah Artillery, was shot in the leg while standing near his gun. Four men of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers were wounded slightly. Last night Private Brinton, Company B., and Private Stevens, Company G., of the Twentieth Kansas, were wounded.

All the enemy's dead at Caloocan have been buried—127 last Saturday and 300 yesterday. The United States cruiser Charleston has moved up the coast, and is now off Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino government, at a distance of about eight miles.

REBELS DISCONTENTED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Reuter's Telegram Company (limited) has received the following dispatch from Manila, dated February 13th, 3:45 p. m.:

"After the capture of Caloocan, a Spaniard who has been a prisoner there came to the Americans holding up his hands, and said that the Filipinos had offered to release the Spaniards, especially the artillerymen, if they would undertake to fight against the Americans at $4 a day. Most of the Spaniards refused, and even those who accepted the offer did so in the hope of effecting an escape.

"The rebels, according to this informant, are discontented, unpaid, unfed and thoroughly disillusioned, the talismanic wafers being of no avail against wounds, hunger and fatigue.

"On Friday Aguinaldo visited Polo, a few miles northwest of Caloocan, and addressed the Filipino troops there, claiming that he had won a victory, and asserting that 2,300 Americans had been killed.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Adjutant General this afternoon received the following casualty list from General Otis:

MANILA, Feb. 13.—Additional casualties, engagement at Caloocan February 10th:

Twentieth Kansas—Wounded: Captain Charles M. Christy, Company E; Privates James Kersher, Company A; Carl Bennett, Company M.

First Montana—Wounded: Sergeant General W. Lowman, Company D; Private Adolph Charette, Company A.

Following casualties in trenches at Malabon, night of 12th and morning of 13th:

First Montana—Wounded: Privates Steve Stevens, Company G; Charles Brittan, Company B; Joseph Callahan, Company M.

Utah Artillery—Wounded: Second Lieutenant George A. Seaman, Battery B.

Twentieth Kansas—Wounded: Private Via Payne, Company A.

First California—Wounded February 6th: Private Edward O'Neal, Company E.

Morsenberg, Twentieth Kansas, reported February 11th, should have read Morse.

All foregoing slightly wounded.

OTIS.

DENIAL FROM AGONCILLO.

MONTREAL, Feb. 13.—Agoncillo, the Filipino Commissioner, in an interview to-night, gave an unqualified contradiction to the cablegram from General Otis, in which it is stated that he (Agoncillo) telegraphed advising Aguinaldo to drive the Americans out before reinforcements arrived.

"The falsity of this is proved by the American papers themselves," said the Filipino, "in which you may see the statement that many of the Filipino officers were arrested in the theaters just prior to the commencement of hostilities. It is not likely that our officers would be found in the theater if they knew that war was to commence. The thing is absurd on the face of it. It would have been suicidal for me to telegraph any such instructions. Our policy was to maintain an attitude of reserve."

Following is a copy of an official telegram from Aguinaldo, received by Agoncillo, which was translated by Senor Marti:

"On Sunday night the American army attacked our lines with premeditation and without justification, and the men of war of the American fleet bombarded simultaneously Malabon, Caloocan and Paranaque, killing men, women and children. In the cities of Manila and Tendo defenseless and unoffending civilians were arrested, the Americans besides injuring the property of the people, at the same time said they would never cease until they had exterminate the Philippine race.

"The Filipinos are united with one sentiment. They are resolved to die gloriously for the independence of the Philippines, rather than to submit to the unjust ambitions of the invader."

SKATERS RESCUED.

Five of the Six Persons Thought to Have Been Lost Saved.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Five of the six persons who were thought to have been lost on the ice last night were rescued this morning. They were: Elmer D. Brothers, of 4351 North Ashland avenue; Orel Manney, his niece, same residence; Chauncey Manney, his nephew, same residence; George Malley, 18 years of age, of Lake Forest; J. W. Carous, 18 years old, of Lake Forest; Arthur Fletcher of Rogers Park, who was reported missing, was found at his home this morning. Both his feet were frozen.

Fletcher says that about 6 o'clock last evening he and three others were skating on the lake near Calvary Cemetery, when they saw Brothers and his party. The latter were cut off from shore by a crack in the ice that in places was 100 feet wide. He told Brothers he would go to the shore and get a boat, which he did. When he returned, however, Brothers was not in sight, and Fletcher searched nearly all night for him and his companions. Fletcher fell in the water twice during his wanderings in the dark, and it was with great difficulty that he finally reached shore, with both of his feet frozen.

The strangest feature of the rescue was the fact that two distinct parties which had been carried out on the ice at two widely separated points met each other during the night, joined their fortunes and were saved together.

Captain Fountain of the Chicago life saving station, organized a party of rescuers, and left early in the morning for Rogers Park. The party went to Sherman avenue first, and there saw what seemed to be a group of persons on the ice about two miles and a half from shore. Captain Fountain and his crew ran out their boat, and signalled the group on the ice. Mallory skated as near the boat as he could get, and told Fountain that he and his companions were safe. The rescuers started across the ice on foot, and soon had Brothers and the others safely in the boat and landed on shore.

All of the party were taken to the residence of E. F. Krush, 1135 Chase avenue, where they were attended to by a physician. Miss Manney had been wrapped up in two big ulsters that the men in the party gave her, and, although she suffered a great deal from the severe cold, no serious results are anticipated.

National Council of Women.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A blinding snowstorm did not prevent the meeting of the National Council of Women at the Church of Our Father to-day. About fifty ladies were present. The session was devoted exclusively to business matters, the report of the President, May Wright Sewall, being the principal feature.

DEWEY TO BE MADE A FULL ADMIRAL.

The Senate Passes a Bill Reviving the Naval Rank.

It Being Intended That the Hero of Manila Should Get the Office.

Authorizes the President to Approve by Selection and Promotion an Admiral of the Navy, Who Shall Not be Placed Upon the Retired List Except Upon His Own Application, the Office to Cease Whenever Vacated by Death or Otherwise.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—At no time during the session of the Senate to-day was there a quorum of the members, the majority of the Senators being snow-bound at their homes. For the first time in years no invocation was pronounced at the opening of the session, neither the regular Chaplain nor any other minister being able to reach the Capitol.

A sharp debate over the unanimous consent agreement reached Saturday afternoon to vote on the McEnery resolution to-morrow afternoon was precipitated early in the session. Some feeling was manifested by Senators who object to the adoption of the resolution, but none of them indicated what might be their action to-morrow. In connection with the consideration of the resolution, the Senate decided to meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The agricultural appropriation bill was called up, considered and passed, with only a few unimportant amendments.

A bill removing the disabilities of certain persons engaged in the civil war was passed.

It was when Berry of Arkansas gave notice that Bacon would address the Senate to-morrow on the McEnery resolution that the controversy over the question of the unanimous consent given Saturday was precipitated.

Platt of Connecticut took the position that the agreement ought to be rescinded, saying that it partook of the nature of snap judgment, having been made when an appropriation bill was under consideration.

Hale of Maine demanded the regular order, and made a speech in opposition to rescinding the agreement. He declared the proceeding whereby Mason had secured unanimous consent was deliberate, and said he had never witnessed an occasion where an agreement of the kind had been entered upon with more solemnity.

Platt insisted that no unanimous consent was ever given under similar circumstances, and although he disclaimed making any threat, he said: "We shall have no more unanimous consent, if this method is to obtain."

In response to the statement made, McLaurin of South Carolina explained how the unanimous consent agreement was reached, and then said: "I do not know that there are Senators in this chamber who would not have voted for the treaty if they had not been assured of an opportunity to vote upon the McEnery resolution. If any Senator was not present when the unanimous consent agreement was made it was his own fault. I give notice, therefore, that I shall object to any violation of the unanimous consent agreement."

Hoar of Massachusetts said he had just received a telephone message from Mason, who requested, on account of his illness to-day, that discussion of the unanimous agreement go over until to-morrow, when he might be present.

Wolcott of Colorado—Does the Senator from Massachusetts understand that the unanimous agreement of last Saturday carries with it a unanimous consent not to discuss the question in the absence of the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. Hoar, with some feeling, replied: "I do not think the Senator from Colorado ought in fairness to address such a question to me."

After Wolcott and Hoar had had a colloquy that was not audible to the Senate, Hale of Maine rose and said: "Let the Senators adjust their differences outside."

Allison of Iowa said it was well understood that if the resolution was debated it would occupy the remainder of the session. He maintained that the unanimous consent to vote upon the resolution implied that there should be no debate.

Hawley of Connecticut entered a protest against the unanimous agreement to vote on the resolution, and said: "I do not wish to characterize this performance, but it was most unfortunate and unfair, and I think it will hereafter be difficult to get unanimous consent."

A bill granting to the city of Boulder, Col., certain lands for park purposes was passed.

Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, favorably reported, and the Senate passed, a bill creating an Admiral of the navy, it being intended that Rear Admiral Dewey should get the office.

The bill reads: "That the President is hereby authorized to approve by selection and promotion an Admiral of the navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application, and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise, the office shall cease to exist."

The Senate non-concurred in the House amendments to the bills granting pensions to Mrs. Semple, daughter of President Tyler, and to General John Palmer, and sent them to conference.

Consideration of the agricultural appropriation was then begun.

The appropriation for vegetable pathological investigations was increased from $22,500 to $32,500, provided that $5,000 should be used for the investigation of the disease known as "Little Peach." The appropriation of $25,000 for irrigation investigation was increased to $35,000.

Tillman offered the following amendment, which was agreed to: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report on the cost of making tea and the best methods of cultivating and preparing the same for market, so as to demonstrate whether it is practicable to introduce its culture in the Southern States as a profitable industry, $5,000,000.

The bill was then passed.

Teller of Colorado then made a brief statement to the Senate, in which he said he proposed to-morrow to vote for the McEnery resolution. He knew of no agreement to adopt that resolution, but it was practical accord with views which he had expressed heretofore. He hoped, he said, those views might be carried out and crystallized into law.

He was proceeding to discuss some of the amendments which he said would be offered to the McEnery resolution, when Allison said: "No amendments can be offered to the resolution under the unanimous consent agreement."

Among the bills passed were the following: Amending the statutes concerning the draining off, gauging, marking and removal of spirits, so that spirits may be drawn off in packages smaller than barrels and out in five-gallon cans for export purposes; House bill for the establishment of a lighthouse and fog signal at Point Arguello, Cal.

The Senate, then, at 3:20 p. m., on motion of Allison, went into executive session, and at 3:32 p. m. adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS CRIME.

A Man Found Stabbed Through the Heart at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND (O.), Feb. 13.—Peter Gerbrandt, night fireman at the Shunt Stamping Works on Hickox street, was found dead in the boiler-room of the plant early to-day, having been stabbed through the heart. The crime is shrouded in mystery.

The motive for the crime evidently was not burglary, for Gerbrandt's money and watch were found on his body. Appearances indicated that the murdered man made a valiant struggle for life.

The only clew found was a woman's knit fascinator, which was lying near the body.

The theory advanced by the police is that Gerbrandt may have been holding clandestine meetings with the woman, and that a lover or husband witnessed the meeting and killed Gerbrandt. The murdered man was 40 years of age, and had a wife and three children.

Two Divorces Granted at London.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Baron Carl de Merck has secured a divorce on the ground of adultery committed by his wife with her maid's brother. The Baroness was formerly Miss Lillian Young, and is said to be an American woman.

Francis C. Baring was to-day awarded a decree of divorce on the ground that his wife had been guilty of adultery with his cousin, the Hon. Reginald Thomas Dudley Brougham, brother of Baron Brougham. All the parties to this suit are well known in society.

ANTI-CONTRACT LABOR LAWS.

WILL BE EXTENDED TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The Bill Reported Back to Senate With Amendments Covering All Immigration Questions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Senator Fairbanks, from the Senate Committee on Immigration, to-day reported back to the Senate the bill extending the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii, with amendments making the bill cover all immigration questions. The amendments specifically include the Chinese exclusion Acts.

The bill was accompanied by a written report, in which the committee says:

"The committee is of the opinion that, since the Hawaiian Islands have come within the jurisdiction and authority of the United States, our immigration laws sohuld be so extended as to protect the citizens and laborers in those islands from invasion by immigration of undesirable subjects or citizens of other countries.

"Under the municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, the importation of contract laborers is expressly sanctioned. This class of immigration forms by far the larger portion of the objectionable elements now being imported into the islands, and is entirely repugnant to the policy of the United States.

"Since the passage of the joint resolution of annexation there has been a decided impetus given to the importation of contract laborers into the islands by the sugar plantation owners. The committee is informed that each vessel from Asiatic countries is increasing the list of contract laborers, and unless some restrictive measures are adopted the number must shortly be still further augmented.

"The joint resolution annexing the islands to the United States provided for the exclusion of Chinese in the following language: 'There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may be hereafter allowed by the laws of the United States.'

"This provision the committee regards as inadequate, inasmuch as it does not provide for apprehending and deporting Chinese immigrants, should they land in contravention of the terms of the joint resolution above mentioned. It is therefore deemed essential that the provisions of the Chinese exclusion Acts, as well as the discriminating immigration laws of the United States, should be promptly extended for the protection and welfare of the citizens of Hawaii."

Panama Dock Laborers' Strike.

COLON, Feb. 13.—At a conference at Panama yesterday between delegations representing the railroad company and the striking dock laborers, the strikers' delegates reported that the men were willing to accept $2.20 in currency for a day's work. The railroad company refused to accept the proposed terms. Fifty more Fortune Island laborers arrived on board the steamer Finance to-day. The situation is unaltered. The Panama end of the railway is completely blocked with freight. The railroad company's loss through the embargo caused by the strike is tremendous.

HEAVY STORMS IN EASTERN STATES.

Washington City in Grasp of Severest Blizzard in Its History.

Nearly Three Feet of Snow on a Level and Mercury Hovering at Zero.

Driven by High Wind, Has Drifted in Banks of From Five to Eight Feet in Depth, Suspending All Traffic—a Thorough Blizzard at New York and Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—With two inches less than three feet of snow on the level, and the mercury hovering constantly near zero, the Capital is in the grasp of the most severe blizzard in its history. The snowfall which began on Saturday evening has continued without cessation, the official measurement in fifty hours being twenty inches on top of the heavy fall of the few days preceding. Driven by a high northwest wind it has drifted in banks of from five to eight feet in depth, suspending all traffic, tieing up the street car lines, cutting off the city from all outside communication by rail and causing untold suffering among the poor.

By noon every street car line in the city had been forced to suspend operations. Nearly all the retail business houses closed down and dismissed their clerks. Delivery wagons which ventured out on their routes were in numerous instances abandoned in the streets, the drivers unhitching their horses and making for shelter from the biting blasts.

At the Capitol neither house of Congress had a quorum, and only a handful of clerks put in an appearance at the various executive departments, all of which closed early, dismissing their forces.

At the City Hall the same conditions prevailed, and no courts were held, while public schools made no attempt to hold sessions, the few pupils who reached the building being promptly sent home. The schools will remain closed to-morrow.

Toward afternoon, when the railroad companies were forced to admit that their traffic was practically abandoned, the city was forced to the realization that famine of coal and provisions was impending. The price of everything in the eating line went soaring skyward. At the market prices were advanced from 25 to 100 per cent., when the scantiness of the supply and immensity of the demand became manifest. Orders from near-by towns poured in and gave a fresh impetus to the advance.

The same conditions apply to the coal supply, which is perilously scarce. The article is being sold by the bushel, and dealers say the stock on hand is exceedingly limited, while railway conditions make the outlook for shipments into the city very gloomy.

It was announced this afternoon that the gas supply was being rapidly exhausted from the reserve tanks, and the gas company's supply of coal was so slender that it would have to be husbanded most carefully. Consequently the pressure was reduced. Many of the street lamps were not lighted. The electric lighting companies, are as yet maintaining a service.

The police report that the condition of the colored population is pitiful in the extreme. Every effort is being made by the authorities and charitable institutions to alleviate the suffering, but owing to the terrible weather conditions but little can be accomplished. There has not been during the day a moment's cessation of the snowfall, and with the gale prevailing to-night it is dangerous for any one but a strong man to venture out. Many persons have been overcome by the cold, but no fatalities have been reported within the city limits. It is feared, however, that there has been loss of life in the adjacent country.

At nightfall the streets were deserted by both pedestrians and teams. The drifting snow has rendered most of the wide avenues and uptown streets impassable, and four horses to single wagons endeavoring to break through with supplies is a common sight. In many instances pack horses have been resorted to, and all day they could be seen struggling under double burdens of provisions or sacks of coal. Two of the largest theaters did not open their doors.

One of the most serious phases is the danger from fires. The fire department is rendered practically useless by reason of the deep snow and the low water pressure, which, in high points of the city has failed entirely.

The Potomac is frozen from its south side to Point Lookout, where it empties into the Chesapeake. The ice varies from five to ten inches in thickness and navigation has been suspended. The Alexandria ferries were forced to abandon their trips some days ago, and to-night the Norfolk boats did not attempt the passage.

The railway mail service is paralyzed by the storm, and mails are at a standstill throughout the Atlantic region.

No through trains arrived here from the West over the Pennsylvania road to-day, and only one over the Baltimore and Ohio. The only outbound train started on the Pennsylvania was an extra pulling out at 4:30 this afternoon for the East. On the Baltimore and Ohio only two through trains arrived from the East. All C. and O. trains were abandoned, and there were no trains either sent out or arriving over the Southern and the Atlantic Coast line.

BLIZZARD AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The storm which has been raging since Saturday night increased in violence to-day, becoming a thorough blizzard. Snow fell all day and is still coming down. A bitter northwest wind drifts the snow in clouds. The street cleaning department, after struggling thirty-six hours to clear the principal streets, gave up entirely, even surrendering Broadway to the kind and snow. The surface railroads run snow plows over the roads at intervals, and maintain a service, but the cars are not heated, and not well patronized. The elevated roads are running, but trains pay no regard to schedule time.

In the suburbs, where the wind has free sweep, the rifts are five to ten feet high, street railroads have stopped altogether, and suburban steam roads are blocked. Many neighboring towns are cut off from New York altogether. Few trucks and delivery wagons were seen on the streets to-night. Floating ice cakes in the river hinder the ferries greatly.

Few persons ventured from their homes to-day unless obliged to do so. Courts had to be closed because of the cold, and the special Lincoln Day celebrations and the theaters were thinly attended.

To-day was a legal holiday with the banks and exchanges, and an enforced one in the business districts generally. As there were no shoppers, the big stores closed their doors and sent the clerks home. The streets even in the theater are almost deserted.

All the charitable institutions are taxed beyond their resources, owing to the sudden demands made upon them. Of the 15,000 destitute families in the city as estimated by Blair, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, nearly all are either freezing or starving to-day. The continued storm has handicapped all efforts to aid, and the blizzard of to-day has necessitated a complete suspension.

The thousands of poor Jews, Italians, Greeks, Syrians and Armenians who make a living by selling fruit, confectionery and other small articles from push carts and stands have been driven out of business altogether, and brought to the verge of starvation.

Persons employed outdoors have lost employment temporarily. They number many thousands and some of them will swell the list of destitute.

The task of keeping railroad trains in motion was almost herculean. Particularly was this the case with the lines running out of the Grand Central station. With each hour the severity of the conditions increased and those in charge of the work were reluctantly compelled to admit that total stagnation of traffic stared them in the face. When told of the continuation of the existing conditions was to be expected to-night, officials of the roads said it was likely that traffic would come to a standstill before to-morrow.

To-night orders were issued to suspend operations on the main line and branches of the Long Island Railroad until the storm subsided.

Drifts nearly ten feet high were prevalent throughout the island. All of the Sound steamboats are tied up by the storm, and it was announced that none of the Fall River, Stonington or Norwich lines would venture to make trips until the storm ceases and the entrance to Hell Gate is free from ice.

No out-of-town mails were received here to-day, with the exception of two morning consignments from Boston.

Chief of Police Devery to-night issued an order to the Captains of the various precincts in Greater New York to give shelter to all who apply for it, and to afford general assistance to destitute persons.

Mayor Van Wyck to-day notified Commissioner John W. Keller of the Department of Charities that he had $20,000 subject to the Commissioner's draft for the purpose of relieving the poor. Tammany Hall gave half the amount and Richard Croker and James Keene contributed $5,000 each.

FIERCE STORM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—After a day of heroic battle, all the human forces that could be brought to play against the elements has been forced to succumb, and to-night the city is fast locked in the embrace of the worst blizzard in the history of the local Weather Bureau. Steam and local traffic are at a standstill, and the snow heaped streets are deserted.

From 8 o'clock Saturday night to the same hour to-night there has been a steady snowfall, the aggregate depth of which at the latter hour was 17¾ inches. The high winds have whipped this into impassable drifts, and there is no sign of the storm's abatement.

Early in the day the Pennsylvania Railroad abandoned its through trains to the West, the last one leaving here at 8:30 this morning for Harrisburg. At last reports it was stalled near Lancaster. The Western trains due here from New York at 1:25 and 11:52 a. m. went no further than this city. All in-coming trains from the South and West which contrived to reach Broad-street station were held here. The decision to entirely abandon the New York division was not reached until 7 o'clock to-night, when it became apparent that the attempt would be of too desperate a nature.

Early in the day the Reading Road posted a notice that all train service was abandoned until further notice. The Baltimore and Ohio abandoned its local service early in the afternoon. No trains left for the West.

There were a number of deaths and a good many casualties attirbutable in the prevailing conditions. John W. Yeamans fell dead at Seventeenth and Cherry streets; Benjamin Zeebley, aged 70 years, became unconscious on the street, and died within a few minutes; James Hall was found dead in a yard downtown.

Those districts which rely on Philadelphia for a supply of anthracite are threatened with a famine, not a single coal vessel having passed out of the Delaware since the middle of last week, and shipments by rail having been cut off.

SITUATION IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Feb. 13.—The entire Denver and Rio Grande Railway system, with the exception of the Blue River branch from Leadville to Dillon, is open to-day. Traffic has been resumed in all departments, and no fear of any further delay is felt, as the storm has abated. The Colorado Midland is also open to Leadville and is rushing coal into that camp.

The big storm in the vicinity of Leadville started on its fourth week to-day, after one day of sunshine, and although the snowfall was not very heavy, there was enough to add considerably to the difficulties in the way of opening up the branch lines to the mines in the gold belt. For the present Leadville has enough coal and provisions, and arrangements have been made there to secure food to outside districts. Two prospectors on snowshoes arrived in Leadville to-day from Wheeler. It took them four days to make the trip of fourteen miles. There is enough food at Wheeler and other towns around Kokomo and Dillon to last ten

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LORD BERESFORD ENTERTAINED.

San Franciscans Do Honor to the British Admiral.

Entertained in Assembly Hall of the Chamber of Commerce.

Bold Daylight Robbery at Corona, Riverside County—Two Men Loot a Saloon Keeper's Home of Six Thousand Dollars in Gold and Silver and Jewelry Amounting to Five Hundred More.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—The assembly hall of the Chamber of Commerce was crowded to the door this afternoon, and standing room was at a premium. The occasion for this display of enthusiasm was the reception tendered Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., by the Chamber of Commerce of this city. Lord Beresford was entertained in his official capacity as representative of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain.

The assemblage which greeted the distinguished gentleman was composed of the great merchants of this city, representatives of the diplomatic corps, the army, the navy and the National Guard of California and of the principal commercial bodies of San Francisco, besides several representatives of the Federal service.

The entrance of Lord Beresford to the assembly room was the occasion of a very pronounced ovation.

Vice President Newhall introduced Lord Beresford with a few felicitious remarks. He touched upon the increasing friendship existing between the United States and Great Britain, and expressed the hope that the situation in the Far East would tend to further increase the great spirit of friendship of the two English-speaking nations. Mr. Newhall praised the wonderful navy of Great Britain, and said that its growth was really the foundation of commercial supremacy of Great Britain.

Hon. James D. Phelan, Mayor of San Francisco, then said a few yords of welcome to Lord Beresford, after which that gentleman addressed those present. He followed the same general vein outlined by him in the interview with him set out by the Associated Press on Friday last.

Concerning the "open door' policy, he took the view that it means simply that instead of "spheres of influence," which means the breaking up of the Chinese Empire, that England, America, Germany and Japan shall by agreement maintain free and equal commercial relations for all in the Orient. It includes the reorganization of the Chinese armies into one imperial army instead of numerous provincial armies, officered both as to commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Europeans, so that the Chinese Empire may be properly policed and life and property made safe. As it is now, mobs and rebellions are liable at any time to destroy both lives and property, as actually happened not long ago, when about 6,000,000 taels' worth of property belonging to the French mission in Western China was destroyed.

He spoke very flatteringly concerning the achievements of the American navy, and of the growth of American influence throughout the world, and expressed his greatest satisfaction at the firmer union of ties of friendships existing between England and the United States.

At the close of Lord Beresford's remarks short addresses were made by Horace Davis, Judge Morrow and other prominent speakers, after which an opportunity was given the members of the chamber to meet the distinguished guest.

RACES AT INGLESIDE.

Winyah, Tom Smith, Eakins, Mistleton, Prompto and Cyril Win.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Weather at Ingleside to-day fine; track fast. Results:

Three furlongs, two-year-olds, Winyah (Hennessey), 11 to 1, won; St. Agnes (H. Martin), 8 to 5, second; Tanobe (Snider), 15 to 1, third. Time—0:37. Yantic and Belle of Palo Alto also ran.

One mile, over four hurdles, Tom Smith (Mattier), 8 to 1, won; Major S. (Roullier), 12 to 1, second; Tyro (T. Murphy), even, third. Time—1:51½. Joe Cotton, Monita, Arundel, Billy McCloskey, Ballister and Joan also ran.

Five furlongs, selling, Eakins (Hennessey), 30 to 1, won; Silver State (Rutter), 8 to 1, second; Einstein (H. Martin), 8 to 5, third. Time—1:02. Little T. G., Nonesuch, Midas, McFarlane, Torsion, Chapple, Smyle, Oakleaf and Distinction also ran.

Six furlongs, selling, Prompto (H. Martin), 15 to 5, won; Good Hope (Ward), 4 to 1, second; The Fretter (Powell), 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Lady Brittanic, Genua, Heigh Ho, Formella, Dick Behan, Toribio and Two Cheers also ran.

Mile and a quarter, selling, Mistleton (Bullman), 7 to 2, won; Lady Hurst (Weber), 12 to 1, second; The Bachelor (H. Martin), 9 to 5, third. Time—2:08¼. Hardly, Robert Bonner, Our Climate and Judge Wofford also ran.

Six furlongs, selling, Cyril (Rutter), 5 to 1, won; Midlight (J. Weber), 8 to 1, second; Montallade (H. Martin), 6 to 5, third. Time—1:14½. Sir Urian, Novia and Maxello also ran.

Pioneer of Marysville Dead.

MARYSVILLE, Feb. 13.—Colonel Edward Woodruff, a pioneer resident, died last night. He was plaintiff in the famous injunction suit brought against the North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company in 1881. It was decided by Judge Sawyer in his favor. He leaves a son, Dr. E. H. Woodruff, who resides in San Francisco. Colonel Woodruff was born in New York in 1824.

Smallpox at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 13.—The Health Officer has several suspects under quarantine, but there are no cases of smallpox reported. Patients at the pest house are all recovering.