

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

Commencement of the Investigation by the Congressional Committee.

Testimony as to Intimidation and Murder in Copiah County.

Details as to the Killings of J. P. Matthews and the Warnings to His Family.

All the Witnesses Say That No Political Murderer Has Been Punished.

Special Dispatch.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The senate committee to investigate the Copiah county (Mississippi) outrages to-day commenced the examination of witnesses. The meetings are held in the custom house, and will be open to the public. A special messenger was dispatched from Washington to Jackson and Hazlehurst, Miss., Monday last to summon witnesses to appear here, but owing to the bad condition of the roads only three appeared to-day. Others will be in attendance to-morrow, and the investigation will be proceeded with rapidly until finished. Until the committee has made some progress in its labors it will be unable to determine whether it will be necessary to proceed to Copiah county in order to complete its work. From information gained before leaving Washington it was thought to be impossible to obtain an important hearing at Hazlehurst or any other accessible point in Mississippi, and this information seems to be confirmed by reports given by parties who have recently arrived from there.

Organized bands of armed men are still holding meetings in the county and sending forth their decrees, the general tone of which is that no man shall be allowed to live who in any way encourages a free ballot or sympathizes with the independent movement started prior to the last election. As many of the important witnesses are negroes who have already been subjected to gross indignities they are in a great degree terrorized and the committee believe it would be impossible to secure their attendance or any material evidence. The investigation is conducted within sound of the crack of the whip. The fact may be developed later on, however, that to get at all the facts connected with the killing of Matthews a personal visit to the county by the committee will be necessary.

Leon H. Matthews, of Hazlehurst, was the first witness called. Matthews was the brother and partner of the murdered man. He was a candidate for sheriff of Copiah county last fall, and made a personal canvass, which indicated an independent vote, but yet the voters were given a democratic majority of over 2,000. During the canvass an armed mob to the number of 150 patrolled the county, breaking up the independent meetings, and just prior to election shooting, whipping, burning, and other outrages were committed. Matthews testified from personal knowledge of several instances where men were whipped, and himself saw the body of one colored man, Wallace, by name, just after he was shot and killed. Two days before election this mob rode to Hazlehurst and were met by Congressman Barker, which they sent a delegation to the house of Matthews with a note ordering him not to vote. The failure to obey their mandate cost Matthews his life. A few days prior to the election the mob burned a colored man, and shot several for refusing to obey the dictates of Wheeler and others, with guns, escorting colored men to the polls. A public meeting was afterward held, and resolutions passed, which were defied by Wheeler, and he was shot after the burial of his father. No mention of the affair was made in the Copiah papers save a notice of Matthews' death, and they were quiet as to all the outrages. Matthews testified positively that his brother had no personal difficulty with Wheeler, and was shot solely for refusing to obey the dictates of Wheeler and others, with guns, escorting colored men to the polls. A public meeting was afterward held, and resolutions passed, which were defied by Wheeler, and he was shot after the burial of his father. No mention of the affair was made in the Copiah papers save a notice of Matthews' death, and they were quiet as to all the outrages. Matthews testified positively that his brother had no personal difficulty with Wheeler, and was shot solely for refusing to obey the dictates of Wheeler and others, with guns, escorting colored men to the polls. A public meeting was afterward held, and resolutions passed, which were defied by Wheeler, and he was shot after the burial of his father. No mention of the affair was made in the Copiah papers save a notice of Matthews' death, and they were quiet as to all the outrages.

John M. Matthews, son of the Matthews who was killed by Wheeler, testified to having seen an armed mob at Hazlehurst on election day. He also gave hearsay evidence as to the conversation between Wheeler and others in regard to a conspiracy to kill Matthews. Shots had been fired through his uncle's store door in the country, and the next day a committee of nine men presented him with a resolution threatening all the blacks in the county, including his father, his wife and children. He detailed the incidents connected with his departure for Oxford on the Sunday preceding the election, and his return on Tuesday after his father had been killed, showing the body of his father, and the resolutions passed by the mob which were defied by Wheeler, and he was shot after the burial of his father. No mention of the affair was made in the Copiah papers save a notice of Matthews' death, and they were quiet as to all the outrages. Matthews testified positively that his brother had no personal difficulty with Wheeler, and was shot solely for refusing to obey the dictates of Wheeler and others, with guns, escorting colored men to the polls. A public meeting was afterward held, and resolutions passed, which were defied by Wheeler, and he was shot after the burial of his father. No mention of the affair was made in the Copiah papers save a notice of Matthews' death, and they were quiet as to all the outrages.

A. W. Burnett, chairman of the independent executive committee of Copiah county, testified to substantially confirming the testimony of the previous witnesses as to the outrages and the efforts made by the officials to stop them. The witness detailed the circumstances of his being shot through the thigh and dangerously wounded by Frank Wheeler, during the election. When he first saw Hayes before the shooting there were eight men with them. They went off in pairs in different directions, the witness believed, for the purpose of intercepting and shooting him on his way to the polls. He was wounded by Wheeler, and he was shot after the burial of his father. No mention of the affair was made in the Copiah papers save a notice of Matthews' death, and they were quiet as to all the outrages. Matthews testified positively that his brother had no personal difficulty with Wheeler, and was shot solely for refusing to obey the dictates of Wheeler and others, with guns, escorting colored men to the polls. A public meeting was afterward held, and resolutions passed, which were defied by Wheeler, and he was shot after the burial of his father. No mention of the affair was made in the Copiah papers save a notice of Matthews' death, and they were quiet as to all the outrages.

Mrs. Matthews, the wife of the murdered man, will testify to-morrow. All the witnesses testified that nothing had been reported to Wheeler for killing Matthews nor to Hayes for shooting Burnett.

Another Recruit for the Baltimore and Ohio Company.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Charles Soldan, superintendent of telegraph for the Western Union, having charge of all lines and offices of the Washash system, embracing nearly 4,000 miles of line, an accomplished electrician, and who was superintendent of the American Union Telegraph company before its consolidation with the Western Union company, has resigned, to take effect March 1, upon which date he will assume charge of the railroad and commercial telegraph business of the Baltimore and Ohio company's lines east of the Ohio river, to and including the state of Maryland. Mr. Soldan has had the full confidence of Mr. Gould, Maj. Hopkins, of the Washash railway, and of General Manager Eckert, of the Western Union, and his resignation has created no little stir in telegraph circles.

The League of Laborers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Work will be suspended at the League Island navy yard about March 1 unless it is otherwise directed by Secretary Chandler. The suspension was expected to have occurred two weeks earlier, but as the steamer Osage has not been completed the men will continue at work until the vessel is ready for sea. During the past two months men have been struck from the rolls as the work advanced and they were discharged until the force now at work will not exceed 150 persons. Commander McGinness, who is in charge of the Osage, said to-day that he was confident that everything about the ship would be in readiness for sailing on March 1. A dock of the yard's engines was made to-day and the machinery worked satisfactorily.

North's Registration.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The registration closed to-day in this city. The total number registered was 5,379, of which the colored registered 1,014, a majority of 81. Taking the total vote as a basis the white registration vote of the city is 54, and admitting only 5,000 colored men vote, Banks and Parker will be returned to the legislature by over 700 majority over the majority they received last November.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The subcommittee on privileges and elections met in the custom house, in the office adjoining that of Collector Badger. There were present Chairman Hour and Messrs. Cameron, Frye, Salisbury, and Jones.

The first witness examined was Leon H. Matthews, a brother of J. P. Matthews, who was killed by Wheeler. He said he had lived all his life, and was a candidate at the election on Nov. 7. He was active in politics and had canvassed the county. He considered the voting population, as to color, about equal, but thought the colored people had a majority. He believed that the independent movement was carried by the colored vote, and the democrats carried the election. The respective parties canvassed the county together. There were some slight disturbances in the canvass and clubs were organized by the democrats, who were armed and mounted. They murdered some, whipped others, and put ropes around the necks of still others, but did not hang them. Three weeks before election he saw a man who had been whipped

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

A Decision That the Trustees Have Been Negligent, and that the Stockholders Are Entitled to \$16,000,000.

Boston, Feb. 15.—An opinion was filed in the United States court to-day by Judges Lowell and Nelson which is practically in favor of the Credit Mobilier as against the trustees under the Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contracts. The cases were those of Rowland Hazard, commissioner, vs. Thomas C. Durant and others; 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 a commissioner under the supreme court of Rhode Island. The allegations of the bill filed Dec. 7, 1882, are in substance that 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 their trust to the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America, and that the trustees have been guilty of willful negligence and misconduct in the management of the trusts. The prayer of the bill is for an accounting and for other relief. In the first suit the plaintiff has associated with him certain stockholders of the Credit Mobilier, and in the second the commission proceeds alone. In the Rhode Island supreme court a final decree against Durant for \$16,071,000 was found in 1882. The bill avers that Durant had disposed of his dividends and was himself, and the only defendants who were citizens of Massachusetts appealed and filed demurrers upon which the cases were heard some time ago by Judges Lawrence and Nelson. The defendants referred to are the executors of Oliver Ames and John P. Ames, and also George F. Gordon Dexter. The objections were made in the first suit that the plaintiff appeared in two capacities, and in the second, that the plaintiff was only a commissioner and not a stockholder. The other points involved are the obligations of the trustees under the 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. Can the trustees relieve themselves of all liability in a case by simply taking up their residence in different states? We think not. By familiar rules of law the liability of co-trustees who had joined in a breach of trust is several as well as joint. Undoubtedly difficulties may arise in adjusting the equity between the co-trustees, where all of them are not before the court, but the incumbrances springs from their own wrongful acts, and should be suffered by them, not by the *cestui que trust*. We, therefore, hold upon the case as stated in the bill in the first instance.

The trustees decreed against the defendants who have appeared, and has jurisdiction to entertain a suit against them in the absence of the other trustees who cannot be served with process. In the second suit the court holds that the plaintiff is a commissioner, and is not a stockholder, and he must be trusted in that capacity alone. This is named as a fatal objection to the second suit. In the first suit the demurrers are overruled, and in the second the demurrers are sustained.

Mr. Bates' Satisfactory Explanation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A morning paper contained an article reflecting upon the character of Mr. D. H. Bates, who has recently resigned from the Western Union company to accept the presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph company. Mr. Bates, on being questioned on the subject, said: My resignation was not a resignation, but a transfer of my position as superintendent of the Western Union company, and about the same time my chief clerk, John Heiser, absconded, having absconded with the company's funds, and I have not yet recovered them. Heiser soon after returned and confessed his guilt, but has never been proceeded against. I have not yet recovered them, and I have not yet recovered them. Heiser soon after returned and confessed his guilt, but has never been proceeded against. I have not yet recovered them, and I have not yet recovered them.

It can only add to the above the statement that within a week or so after the date of my resignation, the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph company, in Philadelphia, and handed to me the sum I had deposited, with four years' interest, stating that I had cause of complaint against the company for not having returned the money to me sooner. I have not yet recovered them, and I have not yet recovered them.

Charges Against the Postmaster of New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—William T. Young, for many years a clerk in the postoffice in this city, has forwarded the following sworn charges against Postmaster Pearson, and asks Postmaster General Grosvenor for an investigation: Charge first.—That mail matter has been frequently stopped in the postoffice in this city, and New York with a view to deceive the public as to the time of its arrival at the postoffice. Charge second.—That certain preferences are shown to certain mails as specialties to the detriment of other mail.

Overtures for Republican Harmony in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 15.—The executive committee of what is known as the Filley state republican committee held a meeting last evening and passed resolutions favoring joint action by the state committee of the two factions of the republican party in calling one state convention in which all the conflicting elements of the party may be reconciled and one set of national delegates and one state committee elected. The Hon. R. T. Van Horn, chairman of the state committee of the opposing faction, will be officially advised of the action of this executive committee. A meeting of the whole Filley committee was called to meet in St. Louis on March 11 for the purpose of receiving any report the Van Horn committee may present and take such other action as the exigencies of the situation may demand.

Mass Meeting of Workmen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A mass meeting of workmen was held in Cooper union to-night, and resolutions were adopted urging the passage of the stone cutters' convict labor law and life and limb bills, which are now before the legislature. There were speeches by Victor Denny, ex-assemblyman Quinn, George Harris, Leonard Thompson, and W. A. Brown, of Baltimore.

Gen. Grant Doing Well.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—The Medical News, published here to-day says: The condition of Gen. Grant's health has of late been the subject of numerous newspaper paragraphs containing gloomy prognostications. It therefore affords us pleasure to be

THE HARRIG-BUSEY TRIAL.

Harrig Acquitted by the Jury Without Leaving Their Seats.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15.—The trial of Wm. F. Harrig, indicted for assaulting with intent to kill James F. Busey, took place to-day in the criminal court. A number of witnesses testified for the prosecution and defense. The case was submitted without argument, and the jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of not guilty, on the plea of self-defense. Harrig and Busey are well known active ward politicians in this city, and at the primary election in October last advocated the cause of rival candidates for the sheriffship. On the day following the primary election they met with a number of other ward politicians in front of the city hall. A dispute arose, followed by blows, and both drew pistols and commenced firing at each other. Harrig was untouched, a youth named Flanagan was shot in the arm, and Busey received three wounds. It was supposed at the time that Busey, who was superintendent of street cleaning, was mortally wounded. He lay at the point of death for several months, but finally recovered. Harrig was confined in jail until Busey's recovery, when he was released on bail.

Secretary Lincoln's Plan.

His Method for Relieving the Distress of the Flood Sufferers Working Well—His Statements Before the Committee of Appropriations Yesterday.

Secretary Lincoln was before the house committee on appropriations again yesterday while that committee was preparing the joint resolution, subsequently passed by both houses, making an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in the Ohio river and its tributaries. The secretary said he thought that the appropriation asked for, making a total of \$500,000, would be sufficient, at least for the present. He has ordered a boat with supplies to be sent from Parkersburg, W. Va. There will then be seven boats on the river between Pittsburg and Cairo distributing clothing and provisions.

Representative Morey informed the secretary that most of the towns in Clermont county, Ohio, are wholly submerged and the people driven to the hills for safety; also, that it is impossible to afford relief from the river, and suggesting that \$2,500 be placed at the disposal of the citizens' committee at Batavia for immediate use. A telegram from the mayor of Madison, Ind., says that the inhabitants of Millon, Ind., numbering about 350 persons, are in distress, and asked for \$500. The mayor of Portsmouth, Ohio, telegraphed to Secretary Lincoln that that city is under water and that there is great suffering and loss of property.

Dr. Charles M. Ford died at his residence, corner Second street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill, at 6:40 o'clock last evening. He had been confined to his bed by sickness about three weeks. He was attended by Drs. Busey, Hagner, Dunn, and J. Ford Thompson. At the time of his death he was surrounded by his family. Dr. Ford was born in Troy, N. Y., May 15, 1840. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. Upon his arrival in this city during the war he was commissioned assistant surgeon, and afterward made surgeon in charge of the old capital prison, where he remained until it was abandoned in the class of the war. He was for several years a member of the staff of the Washington hospital and physician to the Washington asylum. His practice was large, owing to his great energy and extreme conscientiousness. As a citizen he was kind, large hearted, and sympathetic. He was a prominent member of several Masonic bodies, and an honorary member of every military organization in the district. The funeral will probably take place Tuesday.

The Annual Concert and Exhibition of the Washington high school took place last night at the exhibition hall of the school, corner of Seventh and O streets. The attendance numbered fairly 1,100 people, among whom were Commissioner West, Lieut. West, U. S. A.; H. N. Burchard, Maj. Bates, U. S. A., commander of the high school cadets; Trustees Lovejoy, Clark, and Baum; Supt. Wilson, Prof. Chickering, Dr. Keyburn, Prof. L. W. Mason, of Boston; Prof. Butterfield, Prof. Copp, Mrs. Allen, Prof. Mitchell, of Howard university; ex-Trusted Davis and Wilson, and others. The programme, which comprised fourteen numbers, was appreciated and called forth frequent applause.

The "Unity club" met at the residence of Dr. Welch, No. 217 Four-and-a-half street northwest, last night, with full attendance. The programme rendered was a select one, and the participants were loudly applauded. The special feature of the evening was an essay read by Dr. Loring on the life and work of Nathaniel Hawthorne. His essay paid an eloquent tribute to the genius of the great poet, and detailed his work in a learned manner.

There will be a meeting of the bar of the United States supreme court this morning to take appropriate action with reference to the death of the late Philip Phillips, recently deceased. Several prominent speakers will address the meeting.

Lectures to Young Men.

Rev. Dr. William A. Bartlett, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, has begun a series of discourses on Sunday evening to young men. The first of these was given last Sunday evening, and was largely attended.

The German at the Armory.

A complimentary german will be given at the National Rifles' armory next Friday night by a number of well-known society gentlemen. Dancing begins at 9 o'clock, and the favors are said to be exquisite.

CONDENSED LOCALS.

An amateur opera and comedy will be given at Lincoln hall this afternoon and to-night. The shaft of the new reservoir in the rear of Howard university has been sunk to a depth of 43 feet.

Mr. John A. King, of New York, gave a select dinner party to a number of his friends at Wormley's last night.

Not one marriage license was issued yesterday. This was doubtless due to the superstition belief that Friday is an unlucky day.

The game dealers in the markets have been notified by the police that the law against selling rabbits after Feb. 1 will be enforced.

The regular Friday evening reception of the lady guests of Willard's hotel was largely attended last night. Dancing was kept up until a late hour.

A test for insulation was made on a completed section of the underground telegraph conduit on T street yesterday. The insulation was found perfect.

The regular Friday evening entertainment of the guild of St. John's parish was held last night at a large attendance, which was well advertised by Rev. Wm. A. Leonard.

A merry Valentine party was given by Prof. Phelps at St. Joseph's hall last night. Each of the several hundred ladies and gentlemen present were presented with a comic valentine.

The police of the eighth precinct have been informed that a white man named Abel beat his aged and blind wife and drove her out into the street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The guests of the McPherson house, corner of Filburn and M streets, presented "The Dowager" to an enthusiastic and appreciative audience last night. One hundred invited guests were present.

The ladies of the Metropolitan hotel tendered their friends a hop last night. The guests were received by Mrs. Albert S. Willis, Mrs. H. B. Money, Mrs. W. C. Gates, Mrs. E. W. Townsend, Mrs. T. H. Johnston, Mrs. J. V. L. Fidelity, and Mrs. J. K. Jones.

Last night the horses attached to herbig coach No. 4, driven by Harry Franklin, became frightened when near Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and dashed violently down the avenue, until caught at Tenth street. The driver was dragged off the coach and severely hurt.

The Weather.

Slightly warmer, fairer weather, lower barometer, shifting to cool and south. Yesterday's thermometer 7 a. m., 36.5°; 11 a. m., 39.5°; 3 p. m., 53.5°; 7 p. m., 52.5°; 11 p. m., 52.5°; maximum, 59.5°; minimum, 27.5°.

THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

Progress of the Measures for the Relief of the Sufferers.

A Fire Disaster Adds to the Dismay in Cincinnati.

Two Buildings Take Fire and the Walls Fall in, Killing Fourteen Persons.

More Contributions of Money and Clothing from Various Cities.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—At 3:40 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded from the box at Ludlow and Pearl streets, where the water surrounds the houses. When an engine reached the place it was discovered that the rear portion of two brick buildings on the south side of Pearl street, near Ludlow, had fallen in, and that ten persons had been buried in the ruins or drowned. The occupants of the front portion had given an alarm, and before the real cause was ascertained the fire alarm was sounded. The firemen, in conjunction with the police, made superhuman efforts to rescue the living and recover the bodies of the dead. The buildings were used as boarding houses, and had from twenty to thirty occupants. The following persons are known to have been killed by falling timber or drowned: Jean W. Kyle, son of the proprietor; Mary Colter, Maud Ellis, James Ogden, Barney Winkler, Mrs. Winkler, Thomas Bark, and Mrs. Lena Burk, and two children, William and Lewis Burk, making ten lives lost, so far as known. The rescued women were conveyed in a patrol wagon to a fire engine house in the vicinity where they were made comfortable by a Mrs. Mrs. Kyle, whose son was lost in the ruins, was inconsolable. She imagined her boy was alive and struggling for his freedom. Then she gave him up for lost and her agony was heartrending. Mrs. Winkler occupied a room in the part that fell, says she could not sleep for the cracking of the walls. She thought at first it was paper affected by water, but afterward supposed it was something else. "I got out of the place," she said, "and saw Maud Colter and told her what happened. I went to the door of the next room, where Maud Ellis was sleeping, and tried to awaken her. Then I called to Maud Colter again to hurry. She was sitting on the bed. I led her out. I was near the door. I felt the house going. I could have stepped through the door to the front part, but I turned to get Maud. I could not see, and felt all around for her, and then we all went down together. I do not know how I escaped, but I crawled out and screamed."

This was told between sobs, as the poor woman bemoaned her room mate, Mary Colter, and the girl Maud Ellis. The body of Thomas Bark was recovered shortly before midnight, and was buried. The accident has spread terror among the occupants of similar old buildings in the flooded district. Many who can do so are getting out to safer quarters.

The disaster has increased in horror by the discovery of two bodies of persons not known hitherto to have been among the victims, those of Mr. and Mrs. Woschmeier, who have been taken out and identified. The search is still in progress for others.

A conference was held this morning between Gen. Beckwith and Charles M. Constantine, chairman of the Ohio relief committee, and the Cincinnati relief committee, and it was decided to send out as soon as able on the steamer Granite State for points above Cincinnati, bearing the joint relief of the government and the Ohio and the chamber of commerce. The committee will distribute in harmony so as to prevent confusion. The government will put aboard supplies worth about \$10,000, the state committee \$15,000, and the chamber of commerce committee as much as can be ready. At 9 p. m. the river was still falling one-half inch per hour.

A special from Gallipolis, Ohio, says: The relief steamer, Nora Belle and Jim Montgomery, returned from a trip down the river in the afternoon. They report that the village of Athens, O., is almost entirely swept away. At Millersport, O., twenty or thirty houses are gone. At Proctorville, O., the water is in the second-story. At Caredo, W. Va., \$300,000 worth of lumber was lost. Supplies are greatly needed everywhere. The relief committee is using four small steamers to distribute supplies which are coming in liberally.

The steamer Granite State, chartered by the relief committee for the shipment of provisions and bed clothing for the relief of sufferers at points above the city. The Ohio state commission has turned over \$15,000 to be expended through the agency of the relief committee.

The chamber of commerce relief committee issued this notice to-day: To the People of Ohio—Inasmuch as the relief committee of the chamber of commerce and the relief committee of the state of Ohio are in relation to the sending of contributions of money, provisions, clothing, &c., to the city for distribution in such cases, the committee of the chamber of commerce has the honor to inform you that the relief committee is using four small steamers to distribute supplies which are coming in liberally.

The chamber of commerce has appointed a committee to take such steps as may be necessary to inaugurate a movement to fill up the lower part of the city to a height above the present flood. The Little Miami railroad engineers have been taking water levels on telegraph poles, with a view of raising that road above the high water mark.

Ripley has fully 1,500 persons dependent and has been receiving help from the interior as far back as Hillsboro, thirty-five miles away. The village of Rural, with 350 inhabitants, has 115 without. Eight families are sheltered in a little school house and thirty-two persons are in a small school house.

Relief by the steamer Granite State to-morrow will be gladly received. At 10 p. m. to-night the river here had receded eighteen inches since last night.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 15.—The city has already contributed about \$20,000 in money and supplies for the benefit of the flood sufferers, and the work of collection is still briskly progressing.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 15.—The river rose very slowly to-day. At 6 p. m. the gauge read 39 feet 4 inches. The weather is clear and cold. It is now thought that the river will not reach last year's stage of water by a foot.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 15, 9 p. m.—The river rose 2 inches during the last 24 hours, and is still rising slowly. The thermometer has ranged from 22° to 24° above zero. The barometer stands at 29. The people are hopeful. Nothing new of importance has occurred.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 15.—The river commenced rising this morning, and this evening the marks showed 31 feet 6 inches. The river is still rising. The weather is clear and cold.

KANTON, Pa., Feb. 15.—At 11 o'clock this morning the Delaware river was 19 feet high, and ice, logs, and lumber are now being swept past here in large quantities. The mills along Deck street have been stopped by the overflow of the Lehigh river.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 15.—The cold weather seems to have had no effect on the rising in the river here. Since last night it has risen over four feet, registering 19 feet 11 inches at noon and still rising at the rate of an inch an hour. The rail works have as a been compelled to suspend, and many cables in South Harrisburg are flooded. A number of quins can only be reached by boats.