The Times.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Virginia—Cloudy and threatening weather; light southerly winds.

North Carolina—Cloudy, probably rain in southwest portions; light southerly winds.

VOL. 14. NO. 9. RICHMOND, VA., SUTURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FLOOD OF WATER IN THE STREETS.

Ice Gorge Causes a Serious Freshet in Richmond.

THE RISE WAS SUDDEN

People Were Preparing, But Not Ready, for Overflow.

MANY DRIVEN FROM HOMES.

Nearly One Thousand in Manchester Had to Leave Their Residences—Damage Done to Mayo's Bridge. The Water in Lester, Cary, Main and Franklin Sts. Scenes at Night.

Richmond is not now experiencing one of the most assessious freshets within the history of the city. People had several hours warning of its coming, for the waters began rapidly to rise in Columbia and other upcountry points yesterday morning.

The reason here is not due to any great volume of water coming down from the mountains, as is usually the case, but it results from a gorge in James river. The rise at Columbia was 24 feet and it came unexpectedly. The water soon fell to 10 feet at Lynchburg and to that at Scottsville and was stationary at midnight.

A SUDDEN RISE.

Late in the afternoon the water began suddenly to rise in James river at Richmond. It went up at the rate of two or three feet an hour. The wharves were all flooded and water came up into Lester street in Rocketts and into Dock, Cary, Main and Franklin near Seventh.

The people residing in these territories became alarmed at this unusual occurrence. Their anxiety was relieved in half an hour when the water began to recede. Main street was shoal clear of it. But the work of removing goods to places of safety was kept up. This was a wise precaution for the water soon began to rise again and it came to higher than before. It covered Main street from a short distance below the old St. Charles Hotel to Seventeenth and was over knee deep in some places. Basements were flooded.

At midnight the water was still rising. It was all through the old Market and policemen had to wade through it to reach the First Station.

In the early part of the night there were rumors that Mayo's bridge had been washed away. This report proved to be incorrect, but the structure was certainly very much damaged, especially on the Manchester side where the ice and water except resilient it with great force.

A THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Over in Manchester, perhaps, a thousand people were driven out of their houses. The city was flooded up to Fifth street. The building of the Standard Spike Mills was floated, and a part of the foundation of the Manchester Paper and Twine Company, recently erected, was washed away.

As soon as the news of the great rise at Columbia was received here yesterday morning, people in the districts likely to be inundated, began to move out and to carry goods to places of safety. Thousands of people were employed in the work, and all the available vehicles were engaged. The steamship companies notified patrons of the danger their goods were subjected to, and they were carried off. Practically all had been removed by the time the great overflow came. There was a busy scene presented on Lester street and in the neighborhood of Seventeenth. In these territories many families reside over the stores. Goods were carried up into the second or third stories, and in most cases the ladies and children were sent away. The big wholesale merchants and manufacturers rented rooms on high and dry ground and carted goods there.

MANY UNPREPARED.

It was thought the freshet would not come until today, and many were totally unprepared for it, when in the evening the water began to flood cellars and finally the ground floors. The flood first made its appearance up town at the corner of Seventeenth and Franklin streets, and the drug store of Dr. W. H. Scott got the full benefit of it. Water poured into his store in great volumes and drove everybody out. It went up through the market floors, and dealers in meats and vegetables waded through the water to get their goods out. The water crawled up into Main street and got nearly to Thom's restaurant before it began to recede. Then, as suddenly as it came, it went away. It left Main street entirely, but rose higher than before.

Coal carts were placed in the street in front of the Old Market in order to measure the rise of the water. On this scores rise it went up at the rate of almost an inch in ten minutes.

THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock a Times reporter made a tour of the flooded district in the neighborhood of the market. A busy scene was presented. People as high up as Eighteenth street were removing goods to the upper shelves. Men with high boots were wading in water above their knees and carrying off various articles. Vehicles of every description were employed. Thousands of people were around watching the progress of the water or viewing the fire at S. H. Hawes & Co's. Street cars could not run on Main or Franklin streets, and many persons who were not convenient to the Traction line walked a long distance.

Governor Tyler was on hand. He first looked at the fire and then watched the waters as they came up filling the street.

Not since the memorable days of the early summer of 1889 had the people had such an experience. Then the water came out into Main, Franklin and Cary, doing much damage. It was at that time that the Johnstown (Pa.) disaster occurred. The freshet of 1877 was even more damaging.

DOWN IN FULTON.

Down in Rocketts and some parts of Fulton the scenes witnessed up town were duplicated. Many people had to leave their homes or flee to the upper stories of their houses and remain there to be carried off in boats.

Over on the Manchester side more damage was occasioned perhaps, than in Richmond. The water rolled up Hull street as far as Fifth and the residences were hastily vacated.

The Pocahontas was tied up fast at the New York wharf. It was reported that the ice gorge had swept the vessel down the river, but as far as could be ascertained she escaped without any material damage.

Superintendent Knowles personally looked after the work of protecting the lower Gas Works. He said at midnight that eight inches more rise would result in shutting down the upper works and the city would be in darkness. This rise had not come at two o'clock, and it is probable no such disaster will befall the people of Richmond. Yet this being a local flood no one can tell what may happen.

The damage to property is already considerable, but there is no way of estimating it. It will reach many thousands of dollars.

The gorge in the river is a fearful one. It acts as a dam and backs the water up into the streets.

OFFICER WRIGHT BUSY.

Policeman Wright, of Manchester, was one of the busiest men in the two cities. He was on the go all night along the water front looking out for people he might help. He made several efforts to cross the damaged Mayo's Bridge but could not get near enough to it to make an investigation, the structure is undoubtedly badly injured. It was reported this morning that the Richmond end was more damaged than the Manchester end.

At 2 o'clock this morning water was nearly two feet deep around the First Police Station, and it was slowly rising. Sergeant Matthews was in charge. Fortunately, there were no arrests to be made. There was considerable excitement at the station when a barrel of lime in the cellar was observed to be smoking at a lively rate. The police realized the trouble, and their timely action prevented a fire.

THE LIGHTS GO OUT.

To add to the horrors of the night, the arc lights went out, and the city was in darkness. In the lower districts some people went about with lanterns or candles to light the way for the work they had to do.

The Hustings Court-room in Manchester was opened for the homeless people, and many sought refuge there.

It was painful to witness the distress of the poor people who had lost their household effects. They had just gone through a fearful experience on account of the recent cold spell, and the consequent scarcity of fuel and provisions.

AN EXCITED MAN.

The rapid rise of the water here caused some people to grow unduly excited. One man had an idea that the world was coming to an end. He called The Times office up every few minutes to tell what he had heard. This gentleman started off with the water 22 feet at Columbia and at 1 A. M. he announced that he had learned that the rise was 32 feet. There were other precincts to hear from when he utterly collapsed at one o'clock after saying the water would reach 40 feet at Columbia.

THE WATER FALLING.

At 3 A. M. the water had fallen four feet at Belle Isle. It did not go as high as it did in 1877, and no damage was done at the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works. Officials and employes were on duty all night preparing for the worst that might come.

The fall was noticeable in the lower

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEEF COURT READY TO WORK.

General Miles Will Be the First Witness Examined—Commission May Go to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Court of Inquiry to investigate the allegations of the Major General of the army in respect to the quality of the beef furnished the army during the war with Spain, met to-day at the rooms formerly occupied by the War Investigating Commission in the Lemon building. A full membership was present and the court went into secret session to discuss the preliminaries of the proceedings and to endeavor to sketch out the line of inquiry to be pursued.

At 1 o'clock Colonel Davis, the recorder, gave out a statement as to the court and its work. To-day and probably all of to-morrow will probably be occupied in the examination of reports of regimental and other commanders who participated in the Cuban and Porto Rico campaigns, the object being to select witnesses to be summoned. In addition to these reports the proceedings of the War Investigating Commission will be looked to for suggestions of witnesses.

The taking of testimony hardly will begin before Monday. The sessions then will be open.

MILES TO BE FIRST.

General Miles is expected to testify first, preceding his charges and their foundations. The investigation will be limited strictly to canned roast beef and refrigerated beef, but the scope of the inquiry will be constituted so as to follow the beef from packer to private soldier, so that the action of the packers and all War Department officials connected with the beef supply will be investigated. Colonel Davis said the inquiry would continue indefinitely and he could give no idea as to the time of its termination.

MAY GO TO CHICAGO.

Speaking further of the investigation and probable testimony, Colonel Davis said that the court was not limited in its sittings to Washington, but under the order convening it could travel from place to place.

This statement is considered significant, for while the court has announced no determination to go elsewhere, there is a possibility that it will visit the Chicago and South Omaha packing houses, where the beef in question was prepared.

The list of witnesses will include many civilians as well as army officers and soldiers. Suggestions as to witnesses from any quarter, Colonel Davis said, would be considered and all would be summoned who it might seem likely would throw any light upon the controversy.

It was learned this evening that the court has practically determined to visit the packing houses in Western cities from which beef was furnished. The pilgrimage will take in Chicago, South Omaha, Kansas City and perhaps St. Louis.

Some of the officers whose reports General Miles has placed with the court, are now in the Philippines. Their testimony will not be sought. It was pointed out by a member of the court that their testimony would be cumulative and therefore really unnecessary since it would be in accord generally with what would come from officers who are accessible. The depositions of a number of officers now in Cuba will be taken.

The court will meet at 10:30 to-morrow morning and resume, behind closed doors, the work of mapping out the plan of procedure and preparing the list of witnesses to be summoned.

NO LONGER FEAR FOR OUR CURRENCY

For Two Years Congress Will Be for Sound Money

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

He Congratulates the Nation on Our Restored Prosperity.

A BURDEN OR AN OPPORTUNITY

He Says Whichever the Philippine Situation May Be, Conscience and Civilization Require Us to Meet It Bravely—We Are Swiftly Passing to a Creditor Nation.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The last day of President McKinley's visit to Boston was spent in a continual round of pleasure, and the different events which were crowded into the few remaining hours followed each other with bewildering rapidity. The President arose and breakfasted at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock was en route to Tremont Temple, where he spoke to the members of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, who were assembled in annual convention.

In his speech the President said:

"I am glad to have an opportunity of living, as you have had the opportunity of living in this last year when the American people have again manifested their patriotism, their love of country, their devotion to American honor, and I want to see all the brave men of the Spanish war, North and South, in some great patriotic organization, and I know none better than the Grand Army of the Republic."

After the applause had subsided Secretaries Alger and Long spoke briefly. Immediately following this carriages were taken for the State House, where the President visited the Legislature in joint session, and made an inspiring address. Here also Secretary Long created much amusement by his witticisms and his allusion to the time when he will wield the gavel as speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

MEET IT BRAVELY.

During his speech the President said:

"We may regard the situation before us as a burden or as an opportunity, but whether the one or the other, it is here, and conscience and civilization require us to meet it bravely. Desertion of duty is not an American habit. It was not the custom of the fathers, and will not be the practice of their sons."

After a short reception the Presidential party was taken on a tour through the subway thence to the Algonquin Club, where a breakfast was tendered to the gentlemen by the members of the Commercial Club, composed of the principal business and professional men of the city of Boston.

The President made a short address, in the course of which he said:

"We are fast going from a debtor to a creditor nation. I hope nothing will check it. We have quit discussing the tariff and have turned our attention to getting trade wherever it can be found. It will be a long time before any change can be had or any change desired in our present fiscal policy except to strengthen it. The differences on this question which existed have disappeared. We have turned from academic theories to trade conditions and are seeking our share of the world's market.

OUR CURRENCY SAFE.

"Not only is our business good, but our money is good. There is no longer fear of debased currency. It has been happily dispelled. The highest and best standard recognized by the leading commercial nations has been maintained, and it has been done without a resort to loans. The cause of sound money has advanced in the last two years. Honest finance has made positive gains. I do not think we quite appreciate yet the full measure of its success.

"Both branches of Congress on the 4th of March next will have an unquestioned majority opposed to any demoralization of our currency and committed to uphold the world's standard. Certainly for two years every branch of the national government will be united for good currency and the invulnerability of our national finances.

IN SPITE OF WAR.

"The enterprise of the people cannot, therefore, be unsettled by sudden changes. We have been engaged in war. Two hundred and seventy thousand of our citizens have been in the field; our sailors have been afloat in two hemispheres, and yet the business of the country has been steadily growing, our resources multiplying, and at the end of our glorious land and naval triumphs we find our country in a condition of almost unparalleled activity and prosperity. Our domestic situation is fortunate, indeed, considering the new questions which we must meet and solve. That they will be settled on the lines of right and duty I cannot doubt."

The party left for Washington at 5:15 P. M.

Secretary Long did not return, preferring to go to his home at Hingham with Mrs. Long and start for Washington in the morning.

Hon. Ferdinand Peck, commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition, with his wife, accompanied the President as far as New York.

The President left in excellent health and expressed himself as having enjoyed every moment of his trip.

SPAIN'S INDEMNITY.

Two Bills Introduced in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Two bills were introduced to-day to pay Spain $20,000,000 provided for in the Paris treaty. One by Representative Cannon is in the terms of the provisions of the paragraph which was eliminated from the Sundry Civil appropriation bill. The other was introduced by Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, and in addition to the appropriation contains a second section substantially in the language of the McEnery resolution, passed by the Senate. The third section is the same as the Bacon resolution offered as an amendment to the McEnery resolution and which was defeated by a tie vote in the Senate.

The Chester at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 17.—The transport Chester arrived here this afternoon with the 34th United States Volunteer Infantry. The regiment will go into camp here to be mustered out.

MR. HEPBURN IS AGAIN BEATEN.

His Fight for the Canal Bill Unsuccessful.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL

Was Passed After the House Tabled Mr. Hepburn's Appeal.

THE NAVAL PERSONNELL BILL

Passed the Senate Practically as It Came from the Committee—The Senate Offered Three Historic Paintings—The Naval Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—In the House to-day a bill was passed authorizing the President to appoint five additional cadets at large to the Naval Academy.

During the course of the brief debate upon the bill it developed that one of these cadetships was to go to a son of Carlisle Bradley, who commanded Admiral Dewey's flagship at the battle of Manila, and another to a scion of Eugene Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, the hero of the torpedo-boat Winslow engagement with the masked batteries at Cardenas.

MR. HEPBURN BEATEN.

"The regular order" was then demanded. This was the vote upon the motion made just prior to adjournment yesterday to lay upon the table the appeal from the decision of the Chair, wherein the Speaker ruled that Mr. Hepburn's resolution to recommit the sundry civil bill with instructions to incorporate in it the Nicaragua canal bill amendment, was not in order. No quorum having developed upon the motion yesterday the vote was again taken by ayes and noes.

The Chair was sustained and the appeal laid upon the table—155 to 96.

The sundry civil bill was then passed.

The House then went into committee and took up the naval appropriation bill. The bill as reported carried $14,158,905, exceeding by $8,905.58 the largest bill ever reported by the Naval Committee, but being $3,705,209 less than the estimates. No general debate was demanded upon the bill, and its reading for amendment under the five-minute rule was immediately commenced.

An attempt to defeat the provision for a joint arrangement between the government and the Pittsburg Railroad Company at the Boston naval yard failed.

A point of order against the provision in the bill relative to the re-arrangement and re-construction of the buildings at the Naval Academy went over until to-morrow.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 P. M., the evening session being devoted to private pension legislation.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—At its session to-day the Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Vice-President of the United States, as president of the Senate, to express to the government and the people of France, the sympathy of the Senate in the bereavement that has fallen upon the French Republic in the death of President Faure.

The naval personnel bill for which the Navy Department has been contending for so many years, was passed by the Senate this afternoon. It was under discussion for several hours, but was passed practically in the form in which it was recommended by the Senate Committee. Its provisions have heretofore been fully given. The remainder of the day's session was devoted to the passage of bills on the private pension calendar, seventy-four in number, and to the reading of the Alaska code bill.

THE ALASKA BILL.

The agreement under which the Alaska bill was read, provided that no other business than the formal reading should be transacted.

Mr. Tillman presented to the Senate a letter from Octavius A. White, of New York city, offering to the Senate three notable paintings of Revolutionary war scenes by Mr. White's father. Mr. Tillman said he had referred the matter to the Committee on Library for the Senate, which had considered the subject. The paintings had been sent to this city and were pronounced to be really works of art.

Mr. Hansbrough acting chairman of the Library Committee, offered a resolution accepting the paintings and providing for suitably hanging them in the Senate wing of the capitol.

The resolution was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills passed was one granting authority to the Pensacola and Northwestern Railroad Company to build bridges over certain rivers in Alabama.

Mr. Hawley, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, gave notice that on Monday at the close of routine business, he would move to take up the army reorganization bill.

The Senate adjourned at 6:15 P. M.

SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

The Secretary of State Cables Ambassador Porter a Message of Condolence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following was cabled at midnight last night:

Department of State,
Washington, Feb. 15th.

To Porter, Ambassador, Paris: The President of the United States desires you to convey to the family of the late President of the French Republic the expression of his heartfelt sympathy in their irreparable bereavement. The whole world mourns the loss of one of its greatest statesmen, and this country has an especial share in the sorrow of her sister republic.

(Signed) JOHN HAY.

The Secretary of State also indited a personal letter to M. Thiebaut, charge of the French Embassy here, expressive of his sentiments.

Beef "Chemically Pure."

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Samples of the canned beef among soldiers in Porto Rico and Cuba said to be unfit for food have been chemically analyzed by expert chemists employed by the Chicago Tribune. The result of these analyses show that in the sample submitted there was no salycilic and boric acid used in the preserving of the meats, and the tropic climate of Cuba and Porto Rico accounts for its apparent unfitness for food when opened by soldiers.

FRANCE TO ELECT A NEW PRESIDENT

Assembly to Meet To-Day for That Purpose.

DE LOUBET THE MAN

The Majority Party Have Unanimously Nominated Him.

THE DEAD PRESIDENT'S FUNERAL

Will Take Place Next Thursday in the Cathedral of Notre Dame—Telegrams of Condolence Received from All Parts of the World—Many Floral Tributes.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Premier, M. Dupuy, has fixed the meeting of the National Assembly, or Congress, in which the Senators and Deputies unite in voting for a President of France, for 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at Versailles.

At a meeting of the Leftist Senators to-day, M. De Loubet, president of the Senate and former Premier, was unanimously nominated for the Presidency of France, in succession to the late President Faure. The Senators consider Loubet's election assured.

At a meeting of 80 Progressist Representatives to-day, the candidature of M. Meline, the former Premier, as a successor of the late President Faure, was adopted.

M. MELINE WITHDRAWS.

Later in the day it was announced that M. Meline, in spite of the objections of his supporters, has withdrawn his candidacy for the Presidency in favor of M. Loubet.

M. Dupuy declines to enter the Presidential contest against M. Loubet.

In view of the apparently united support of the Senate, and M. Meline's withdrawal in his favor, it was generally thought this evening that M. Loubet's election is almost assured.

The funeral of the dead President will take place next Thursday in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the interment will occur in the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies adjourned to-day as a mark of mourning.

The official certificate sets forth that the death of the President was caused by "Congestion and hemorrhage of the brain."

After the remains had been embalmed, the body was attired in evening dress, with white waistcoat, crossed by the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. It was then laid on a white mattress in the study.

THE REMAINS IN STATE.

The remains will lie in state in the ball room of the Palace which is already draped with black.

A Mass for the repose of the soul of President Faure was celebrated in the Chapel of Elysee Palace to-day. The family of the deceased was present.

A flood of telegrams of condolence from all parts of the world continues. Probably the most interesting are those of Emperor Nicholas, conveying his sorrow, and that of the Czarina; President McKinley representing the feeling of the sister Republic and Emperor William praying that God would grant the widow strength to bear her sorrow.

Among the most noticeable wreaths is the Kaiser's composed of orchids and Parma violets, bearing the monogram "W" surmounted by the Imperial crown. In sharp contrast to this are a couple of pretty bunches of flowers, with ribbons inscribed to "Our Friend and Ally," and bearing the visiting cards of the Czar and Czarina respectively.

Faure's Probable Successor.

M. Emil Loubet, who is about sixty-one years of age, was born in the Department of the Drome and began his political career in 1876. In 1892 he formed a ministry and became Minister of the Interior, but was overthrown on account of the Panama revelations. He was reelected President of the Senate January 23d last.

HIS ELECTION NOT CERTAIN.

Although M. Loubet, possessing almost the unanimous support of the Senate, is so strong a favorite for the Presidency, it would be rash to predict his election.

In the election of 1895, when M. Faure was chosen, M. Waldeck-Rousseau was an almost equally hot favorite; but in the first ballot he only obtained 185 votes against 314 cast in favor of M. Brisson. The precedents therefore, are unfavorable to M. Loubet.

Furthermore, there is a large section of deputies who are strongly in favor of M. Meline. When, at the meeting of Progressive Republican Deputies to-day M. Meline announced his withdrawal on the ground that a continuance of his candidature would divide his party and perhaps cause a defeat, a noisy discussion followed. A large section firmly opposed the withdrawal. Unable to arrive at a unanimous decision, the group adjourned until to-night. When it reassembled at 9:30, resolutions were then adopted unanimously in favor of M. Meline's candidature and the leaders of the party in the chamber were directed to endeavor to arrange an understanding on the subject with its leaders in the Senate.

THREE CANDIDATES.

Apparently, as the result of this decision, there will be three candidates—Loubet, Meline and Dupuy. Meline has the support of the whole Right section and of the large body of protectionists. He is an able debater, a hard worker and a man of great political influence, and on the Dreyfus question he is anti-revisionist.

Contrasted with him M. Loubet is a comparatively colorless, careless candidate, which is, perhaps, in his favor. He has managed cleverly to conceal his opinions completely on the Dreyfus affair. Since his ministry was overturned on the Panama affair he has not been prominently before the public, and the impartiality required for the presidency of the Senate seems to be one of his best qualifications for the office of Chief Magistrate.

M. Loubet's chances depend largely upon whether the Dreyfus affair is to influence the election. If it does, he will probably be defeated, because the Anti-Revisionists oppose and the Revisionists support him.

THE PRETENDER'S CHANCES.

Telegrams from Turin, where the Duc D'Orleans is staying, and from Brussels, the headquarters of Prince Victor Napoleon, report considerable activity on the part of the adherents of the pretenders. This, however, is not likely to develop anything beyond manifestos and altogether the indications are against any abnormal developments in the situation.

The Duc D'Orleans, addressing the Royalists at Turin to-day, delivered a violent speech, expressing his hope to be able to re-establish the monarchy.

The Echo De Paris to-morrow morning (Saturday) will contain an article by Quesnay DeBeurepaire, violently attacking M. Loubet and accusing him of equivocal conduct in the Panama affair.

NO COUP D'ETAT FEARED.

M. Loubet a Level-Headed Man Who Will Command the Situation.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Everything is very quiet in Paris to-night. There is no danger of a coup d'etat. The favorite candidate for the Presidency is M. Emile Loubet, now President of the Senate. Still, the ministers whom I saw today think that M. Faure's death is a misfortune at the present juncture, and this is the conventional talk. They had all looked forward to his having soon to resign, and they spoke today of the possible effect of his death on the courts of Europe. If M. Loubet is elected European sovereigns would soon transfer to him their friendly regards. He is a good, unaffected, level-headed man, of honest, open life, and far more intellectual culture than poor Faure. He is an advocate, and practiced at the Montilemar bar, in the Department of Drome. Montilemar is his native town. As a precaution against a coup d'etat, or any attempts of the sort, the troops have been ordered to keep within barracks in all the garrisons.

THE BODY EMBALMED.

M. Faure's body, now embalmed, is lying in state in the Salle des Fetes of the Theatre, built by President Carnot for concerts and dramatic entertainments. The corpse is on an inclined plane, the head being eighteen inches higher than the feet. M. Faure's face was greatly convulsed during the embalming operation, but recovered later its serene expression. The body is dressed in an evening coat and immaculate well-known white waistcoat, athwart which is the broad red ribbon of watered silk of the Legion of Honor. The eyes are closed, and fill out the eyelids; the hands, of the color of ivory, are crossed on the breast.

THE DEAD MASS.

A black canopy, bordered with silver braid, overshadows the couch. Previous to embalmment the body lay on a brass bedstead in the President's sitting-room. Two Sisters of Charity watched beside it. Before the operation, which lasted an hour, took place, informal dead mass was celebrated in the Elysee chapel.

To-day the whole official world had paid formal visits of condolence to the palace, the formality consisting in writing the visitor's name in the register. Piles of telegrams of corporate bodies, personal friends, sympathizers in all parts of France, and, indeed, Europe and even Asia, have arrived. The first telegram to Madame Faure was from Emperor William and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

The army will go into mourning until after the obsequies.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

DEATH CAME SUDDENLY.

The Dead President's Body in the Hall He Had Decorated for a State Ball.

(Copyrighted 1899 by the Associated Press.)

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Public events in France have a strange suddenness and

(Continued on Second Page.)

NAVAL CAMPAIGN FOR PHILIPPINES.

The Jurisdiction of the United States to be Extended to the Whole Philippine Group.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The administration has determined to rapidly extend the jurisdiction of the United States over the whole of the Philippine group, acting on the theory that delay in this case is dangerous, and that anarchy and a general paralysis of such interests as the islands' support will be brought about through a failure to promptly replace the Spanish sovereignty over the islands by that of the United States.

A NAVAL CAMPAIGN.

This decision involves the necessity of a naval campaign, and this will be instituted as soon as Admiral Dewey receives the reinforcements in the shape of gunboats now on the way to Manila.

It is not anticipated that there will be a necessity for any formidable demonstration, but the fact that the United States Government is able to exhibit a sufficient force to accomplish the purpose of occupation, is expected to deter the natives from profitless resistance.

Owing to the large number of the Philippine Islands, a large number of gunboats would be required to visit them simultaneously, so the programme will be to have the vessels visit in order the principal towns of the group outside of Manila.

WILL LAND SOLDIERS.

The naval vessels will be accompanied by some troop transports and soldiers will be landed where necessary to hoist the United States flag and take possession formally at the ports.

It is understood that there will be no attempt made to displace any existing municipal government except where they prove refractory and offer resistance, in fact, a policy of conciliation will be followed at all points in the treatment of the natives.

Storm Damage in Colorado.

DENVER, COL., Feb. 17.—The estimate of losses to the cattle and sheep interests caused by the recent storms in Colorado made by State Veterinarian Chas. Gresswell reaches a total of $200,000, covering 1,200 head of cattle and 47,500 head of sheep.

A large number of sheep and cattle were killed in Wyoming and northern New Mexico, at the same time but Mr. Gresswell has no data from which to base an estimate.

The Saratoga Sails.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17.—The transport Saratoga sailed from here for Havana to-day carrying the second battalion of the Third Volunteer Engineers and a cargo of lumber, supplies and miscellaneous articles for the troops in Cuba. This is probably the last trip which the Saratoga will make from Charleston as the vessel has been ordered to New York after completing its present voyage.

Compromise on Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—There was a pronounced movement in the Senate to-day looking to a compromise on the army reorganization bill. The movement originated with several Republican senators who advanced the opinion that a compromise was preferable to an extra session of Congress.

Pretenders' Photographs Seized.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—At the meeting of the Cabinet this evening M. Dupuy, the Premier announced that 5,000 photographs of the Duc D'Orleans had been seized on the frontier.

FIGHTING FIRE AMID A FLOOD.

The Plant of S. H. Hawes & Co. Destroyed.

A THRILLING SCENE.

Firemen Combat the Flames While Waist Deep in Water.

SLAKING LIME WAS THE CAUSE.

A Beautiful Spectacle Last Night on East Cary Street—Daring Deeds of the Firemen—The Loss Heavy, But Covered by Insurance.

The immense brick building of S. H. Hawes & Co., at No. 1501 east Cary street, was almost totally destroyed by fire last night between the hours of 8:30 and 11 o'clock, involving a loss of from $25,000 to $50,000.

Probably never in the history of Richmond have similar conditions prevailed at a fire, and there has not been a blaze of similar magnitude since the big tobacco factory of Allen & Ginter was destroyed some six years ago.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

The scene last night was picturesque beyond description. The ice-laden river to the south was steadily encroaching upon the ground occupied by the firemen, and soon they were up to their waists in the chill flood, but never for an instant did they cease the struggle until the blaze was under control.

There were deeds of heroism, each of which deserves substantial recognition, on the part of the firemen. Unterrified by the imminent danger of being crushed to death by falling walls, drowned in the fast rising water, or electrocuted by the falling of wires, which almost darkened the sky above, they stuck to their task until their work was accomplished.

In the absence of Chief Puller, who is under positive orders from his physician not to leave his room, Assistant Chief Shaw assumed charge and led the men with that aggressive policy which won him his present position of trust.

President John H. Fritchkorn, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and Superintendent W. H. Thompson, of the fire-alarm system, were among the first to arrive on the scene, and gave substantial aid to the firemen by voice and example.

The big structure, which was one of the largest buildings on Cary street, was used by S. H. Hawes & Co. as an office and also for the storage of lime, plaster and cement. It was the former commodity which caused the trouble. There were about a thousand bushels in the house, and when it became evident that the river was sure to invade the building a large force of hands was put to work to remove it to an upper floor.

SLAKED THE LIME.

All had been removed with the exception of some fifty or sixty barrels, which were near the door in the western portion of the building when the water rushed in.

Colonel G. Percy Hawes, who was superintending the work, at once sent in a still alarm, and three companies responded. This was about 8:30 o'clock, and an attempt was made to slake the lime. This attempt might have succeeded but for the fact that lime in another portion of the building took fire, and in an incredibly short time the flames were shooting up toward the roof. The water had then attained a depth of several feet on the southern side of the building, and the firemen found it impossible to reach them directly.

At 9 o'clock an alarm was turned in from Box 72, and at 9:05 a second alarm was sent in by Chief Shaw, the flames all the while gaining ground, bursting through the doors, and roaring through the windows.

At 9:24 the signal 10-10 was sent in to the power house and but a short time had passed before the arc light current was cut off, and the only illumination was the burning building, from which myriads of sparks were sent skyward, dropping in showers upon the neighboring roofs, which were only saved from ignition by the snow which covered them.

At 9:31 there was another alarm sent in by Chief Shaw. The response was prompt and there were then upon the ground Engines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 5, reinforced by Truck Companies Nos 1 and 2. This was practically the whole department, with the exception of No. 6 Engine and No. 2 Truck, which were transferred to the Broad-Street Engine house to guard the central portion of the city, and Engine No. 8, which is quartered in Fulton and was cut off by the high water.

A BATTLE ROYAL.

Then began a battle royal with the flames, and never was there a more superb fight witnessed. A cordon of firemen was stretched around three sides of the building, and streams of water began playing upon the flames through every available aperture.

Meanwhile the torrents of water from the river ebbed and flowed. As an ice-gorge would form the current backed up until the firemen were waist-deep. Anon it ebbed, and they stood once more upon firm ground; but never for an instant did they relax their efforts.

It seemed at first as though the water, so plentifully thrown upon them, only fed the flames. They increased every instant in fury and volume, burst through the windows, and finally the roof fell inward with a crash. The flames soared high above it throwing a red glare over the city for miles around, and showering huge sparks upon the heads of the hundreds who stood around in the snow and slush eagerly watching the beautiful but terrible spectacle.

While the flames were at their height, and the main efforts of the firemen were being directed to the northwest corner of the building in an attempt to save the sash and blind factory of C. W. Hardwicke just across the street, there was a call for volunteers to break open the door in the upper portion of the building behind which the flames were roaring most furiously.

IN DEADLY PERIL.

The attendant peril was deadly, but the men did not hesitate a moment. Lieutenant J. P. Angel, of Truck No. 1, sprang forward, a ladder was run up, and he rapidly ascended, axe in hand, and vigorously attacked the door. By strenuous efforts he several times succeeded in forcing it open a few inches, the flames

(Continued on Fourth Page)