

# PRINCE HENRY GIVEN A ROUSING WELCOME.

### Visits Washington, Sees the President and Is Tendered a Banquet at the White House--The Meteor Launched --Prince Attends Two Banquets in New York.

New York, Feb. 24.—Prince Henry of Prussia, representative of his brother, the emperor of Germany, at the launching of the latter's American built yacht, reached New York Sunday and was cordially welcomed as a guest of the nation. The land batteries at the outer harbor sounded the first greeting with 21 guns, the rifles of a special naval squadron assembled in his honor re-echoing the sentiment. There were verbal greetings from the representatives of President Roosevelt, the city, the army and the navy and a great crowd lined the way into the city to see and cheer the sailor prince of Germany.

Prior to the luncheon, a golden bracelet in which is set a small picture of Kaiser Wilhelm was presented by Prince Henry to Miss Alice Roosevelt. The bracelet is studded with diamonds and other precious stones. It was the gift of the emperor.

The mayor and members of the citizens' reception committee were awaiting the prince in the "governor's room."

The board of aldermen, having been officially notified of the arrival of the prince, they went to the governor's room and were presented to Prince Henry. Then the mayor made a speech tendering to the prince the



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Prince Henry arrived in Washington Monday morning. He was met by Secretaries Hay and Long and Count Quadt and two other attaches of the German embassy. Ten minutes later he left for the White House.

The prince met the president and the welcome he received was genuinely hearty and open-handed, and he, in turn, showed evidence of the pleasure it gave him to meet the president.

At 11:40 a. m. President Roosevelt returned Prince Henry's visit. He drove to the German embassy in an open landau with Col. Bingham. The president was met at the carriage by Ambassador Von Holleben and ushered into the building. The prince met him in the drawing room, where there was an exchange of amenities.

One of the most brilliant functions of the day was at 2 p. m., when Prince Henry received at the German embassy the members of the diplomatic corps, including the ambassadors and ministers, accompanied by their staffs, all in full uniform.

The visit of Prince Henry and his suite to the Capitol in the afternoon must have been not only a gratifying experience to the royal visitor on account of both the house and senate.

The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the White House last night closed the honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington. The affair was on an elaborate scale and brought together a distinguished company.

New York, Feb. 25.—The all-important event in yesterday's itinerary of Prince Henry of Prussia was the launching of the schooner yacht Meteor, built at Shooter's island for the prince's brother, the German emperor. The christening ceremony was performed by Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the president of the United States, in the presence of the president, the prince, German Ambassador Von Holleben and a brilliant assemblage.

The arrangements at Shooter's island were miserable, and a situation of discomfort to the majority was accentuated by the first and second battalions of the New York state naval militia, brought to the island to keep the lines and to fire the presidential and royal salutes. Unable to keep the lines, especially after the launching, the militiamen lost their heads and took to the rough handling of many persons, even women, refusing to recognize either badges or cards of invitation.

Soon after the launching the presidential party and the prince proceeded to the hall where a luncheon had been prepared.

The presidential party and the prince and his suite then left for the Hohenzollern for luncheon.

**A School Teacher's Crime.**  
Decatur, Ill., Feb. 26.—Fletcher Barnett, a school teacher, on Tuesday entered a school house one mile from Camargo and shot and killed Miss Eva Wiseman, the teacher. He then shot at Bert Hopewell, a pupil who attempted to interfere, but missed him. Barnett then shot himself, but apparently without serious injury. He rushed out of the building and shot himself again, but still not fatally. He then jumped into a well and was drowned. Barnett had been a suitor for the young woman's hand.

**Four Lives Lost in a Fire.**  
Spokane, Wash., Feb. 26.—Four men lost their lives and a dozen others were injured, three probably fatally, in a fire of unknown origin which destroyed the boarding and bunk houses of the Standard mine at Mace, Idaho, early Tuesday. Sixty men were asleep in the two buildings when the fire was discovered in the second floor of the boarding house. The alarm was quickly given, but the flames spread with such rapidity that all escape was cut off except through the windows. Most of the injured were hurt while making their escape

freedom of the city. The prince replied in a speech of thanks and he returned to the Hohenzollern. At 6:30 he was given a dinner by Mayor Low at the Metropolitan club.

Prince Henry was present last evening at a gala performance given in his honor at the Metropolitan opera house.

New York, Feb. 27.—The luncheon given yesterday in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia by 12 New York gentlemen and a German government official to over 100 Americans who are of eminence in finance, commerce and industry at Sherry's, was in some respects the most notable function of its kind ever held in this city. There were 137 persons seated at 11 tables.

From the dinner given by the "captains of industry," Prince Henry, preceded by mounted police, who cleared Fifth avenue of all vehicles, sending them into the side streets, was driven to the yacht Hohenzollern. After a two hours' stay, the prince, accompanied by his suite, Ambassador Von Holleben and Admiral Evans, was driven to the Arion Society hall, there to review the torchlight procession of the German societies.

Prince Henry dined last night with 1,000 of the men who make American newspapers. He was the special guest of Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, who gathered at his table a majority of the leading figures in American journalism.

They came from the four quarters of the country and made the most noteworthy gathering of their profession ever assembled in the United States. There was a felicitous exchange of greetings between Prince Henry and the men who spoke for the journalistic craft.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Prince Henry journeyed to Mount Vernon Thursday afternoon and placed two wreaths in the tomb of Washington. He approached the grave of the first president with bared head, and that there might be nothing irreverent in the ceremony, asked the holders of a dozen cameras who stood around to refrain from photographing him. Prince Henry, accompanied by Ambassador Von Holleben, dined at the White House last night with President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Washington, March 1.—Prince Henry and President Roosevelt on Friday went in a rain storm on a horseback ride through Rock Creek valley and the suburbs. The prince returned from Annapolis between 3 and 4 o'clock and went to the White House to pay a farewell visit. Prince Henry's visit to the capital culminated last night in a splendid dinner given at the German embassy and later a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm from the German residents of Washington, as he was about to start for his southern and western tour.

**The Victor Hugo Centenary.**  
Paris, Feb. 27.—The series of festivities to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Victor Hugo, which will last until Sunday next, opened yesterday with a grand ceremony in the Pantheon, under the auspices of the government. The program included eulogistic orations, recitals of Victor Hugo's poems and the rendering of hymns, based on Hugo's works. There was an immense concourse to witness the inauguration of the monument to Victor Hugo erected on the Place Victor Hugo, within a stone's throw of the house in which the poet died.

## A HOT LETTER.

Customs Official at Sitka Does Not Love Canadians.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Some time ago the secretary of the treasury received unofficial information to the effect that J. W. Ivey, collector of customs at Sitka, Alaska, had instructed his deputy at Uaalaska not to permit Canadian vessels presumably about to engage in pelagic sealing to obtain supplies at that port. The collector was directed to send a statement of the facts to the department, and was informed that if such orders had been given they must be rescinded. Yesterday the department received a telegram from Ivey saying:

"My instructions were not against vessels engaged in alleged legal seal fishing, but against Canadian vessels actually engaged in pelagic sealing, which is illegal and criminal when committed within the marine jurisdiction of the United States. If there is an ancient treaty between the United States and Great Britain by which British subjects can commit depredations, destroying American property and depleting our revenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually while our own citizens are denied these privileges, the sooner such treaty is abrogated the better. Your solicitude regarding international complications with Great Britain need cause you no uneasiness, as the peacocking season is not yet opened. Your new collector will arrive in time to enforce your orders.

"My Americanism will not allow me to rescind an order which gives British subjects privileges within our marine jurisdiction which are denied our own people. There is another matter that may attract your attention. I have recently issued orders to the deputy at Skagway, a copy of which has been sent you, which has put the Canadian officers located there out of business and sent them to their own territory. You are aware of the fact that one officer became so offensive that he interfered with American officers in the discharge of their official duties; opened United States customs mails; discriminated in the order of shipment in favor of Canadian merchandise against that shipped from Seattle; established a Canadian quarantine at Skagway; collected moneys and performed other acts of British sovereignty in a port of the United States, such as hoisting with bravado the cross of St. George from the flag-staff of his custom house. I have sent the concern, bag, baggage, flag and other paraphernalia flying out of the country. You may fear the shadow of international complications and rescind this order, but a Reed, an Olney or a Blaine would not."

**MISS STONE'S STORY.**  
She was Sworn to Secrecy in Regard to the Location of the Camps of the Brigands.

Salonika, Roumelia, Feb. 27.—Miss Stone says the brigands swore both of their captives to absolute secrecy regarding any information calculated to establish the identity of the brigands, the location of the places where they were concealed, or other facts likely to compromise their captors. As a matter of fact, the erstwhile prisoners are very uncertain regarding many details of their wanderings.

They did not know when they were released in what section of the country they were. An arrangement had been made to release Miss Stone and her companion near Seres, Macedonia, where Dragoon Gargilion and Mr. House were waiting for them, but the brigands, owing to timidity or otherwise, declared it was too difficult to carry out the plan and brought their captives, after a night march, within one and a half hours of Strumitza. The two women were left under the shelter of a tree, at 3:30 in the morning of February 23.

The bandits pointed out the direction of the village and ordered the captives to report themselves to the village elder, who, on learning their identity would provide for them. The brigands then turned back and disappeared among the hills.

## TIT FOR TAT.

Senator Tillman's Admirers Recall an Invitation Sent to President Roosevelt.

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 27.—Lieut. Gov. James H. Tillman, of South Carolina, who is in this city, says that, in deference to requests by wire from the subscribers to the fund for the sword alluded to, he has telegraphed as follows to President Roosevelt:

"A short while ago I had the honor to address your excellency a letter requesting that on the occasion of your visit to Charleston, you present a sword to Maj. Micah Jenkins, of the First United States volunteer cavalry, of whose gallant services you spoke so highly, your words being engraved on the scabbard. You accepted the invitation, for which we thank you. I am now requested by contributors to the sword fund to ask that you withdraw said acceptance."

In explaining the sending of the telegram Lieut. Gov. Tillman said: "It is with much regret that I am directed, or rather requested to send the telegram I did, especially in view of the fact that I am so closely related to one who but a few days ago was subjected to an affront which was seemingly, or at least the people who contributed to the purchase of the sword think, unwarranted."

## WISKER IS INDICTED.

New York, March 1.—The grand jury yesterday concluded its investigation into the New York Central tunnel disaster of January 8 and found an indictment for manslaughter against John M. Wisker, the engineer of the White Plains local, which ran into the Norwalk local in the tunnel. A warrant was issued for Wisker's arrest.

## PRINCESS SUES RHODES.

A Woman Whom the Diamond King Accused of Forgery Now Seeks to Recover £2,000 from Him.

Cape Town, March 1.—The case of Princess Radziwill, who was arrested here February 26 on the charge of forging the signature of Cecil Rhodes to promissory notes and who was subsequently admitted to bail in £1,000, assumed a new aspect Friday by the princess entering suit against Mr. Rhodes for £2,000 on account of the alleged note for £2,000, said to have been indorsed by Mr. Rhodes, but which the latter repudiated. On this note the princess was sued by Thomas Leuw, a merchant of this city, who had advanced £150 on it and who obtained and collected judgment for the amount of his advance.

As Mr. Rhodes was indisposed, his evidence in the forgery case against the princess and in her counter charge against himself has been taken at Grootseharen. Mr. Rhodes, in this evidence, denied signing, or authorizing his signature to the note in question.

**Piening Got the Decision.**  
New York, March 1.—John Piening, the Graeco-Roman wrestling champion, was given the decision over Carl Norbeck, the champion of Norway, at the Lenox Lyceum last night.

**Railway Accident Causes Four Deaths.**  
Griffin, Ga., March 1.—A south-bound passenger train on the Southern railway went through a trestle into a creek Thursday night near Zetella, Ga. The following were killed: A. F. Mathews, engineer, Columbus, Ga.; J. L. Hill, baggage-master, Columbus, Ga.; Leo G. Murray, mail clerk, Atlanta; Isaac McDowell, fireman, Columbus, Ga. Several passengers were injured, but none fatally. The structure had been weakened by heavy rains and three benches of the bridge gave way. The first-class coach was the only car that did not go into the washout.

## AWFUL DISASTER.

Three Snowslides Bury Dozens of Men at Telluride, Col.

One of the Most Terrible Calamities of Its Kind on Record--Men Who Tried to Save Miners Caught in First Slide--Engulfed by Other Avalanches.

Telluride, Col., March 1.—The most terrible snowslide ever known in Colorado caused the deaths of from 30 to 75 men at the Liberty Bell mine, on Smuggler mountain, Friday. Although the scene of the disaster is scarcely two miles from this town, information is difficult to obtain, on account of the precipitous character of the roads and the vast amount of snow. Nearly all the buildings of the Liberty Bell mine were carried down by the slide, all the books which show the number and names of the men employed being lost, so that the death list can hardly be known for many hours, possibly not until the rescuers shall have removed the immense quantity of snow, rocks and logs from the canyon where the victims lie buried.

It seems that two slides occurred practically in the same place, the second burying those who were trying to rescue the victims of the first.

The first slide occurred at 7:30 a. m., while the men of the day shift were preparing for their day's work. About 200 men are employed in the mines and mills of the Liberty Bell Co., and less than half these were at work at the time of the accident. The others were in the boarding house or in the bunkhouse nearby. Both these buildings were carried down the mountain side, a distance of 2,000 feet, and crushed by tons of snow.

It was 10 o'clock before news of the disaster reached Telluride. At once a number of men started for the scene. Meantime the surviving employes of the Liberty Bell began the work of rescuing the victims of the slide. Several were taken out alive, and a dozen or more bodies were removed from the snow which lay piled 25 feet deep in the bottom of the canyon. A little after noon a second slide, starting a short distance above the first, and practically following its track, swept down the mountain side, burying many of the rescuers.

A third slide came down at 3 o'clock, about a mile below the Liberty Bell mines, and Gus Von Fintel, John Powell and Paul Dalpra, who were on their return from the scene of the catastrophe in the morning, were swept away.

Harry Chase lost his life at the Liberty Bell, while assisting in the rescue of the unfortunates of the first slide.

The Liberty Bell mine is one of the three largest mines in the district, the Smuggler-Union and the Tomboy being the other two. It is owned by Kansas City people, the name of the company being the Liberty Bell Gold Mining and Milling Co. The Liberty Bell is located a mile and a quarter north of Telluride and has an altitude of about 12,000 feet at the mouth of the tunnel.

The buildings of the mine occupy a bench on the mountain side, and were erected in a location that was supposed to be protected from snow slides by a ridge, which it was thought would divert the course of any avalanche that might be started. The vast accumulation of snow within the past two weeks, however, gave the slide such a volume that nothing could stay its progress until it reached the bottom of the canyon.

## TRADE REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Summary of Business Conditions.

New York, March 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Although the shortest month of the year was further curtailed by two holidays and handicapped by the most severe storms of the winter, industrial and trade results were most satisfactory. The closing week brought a general resumption of activity in lines that suffered from the exceptionally heavy spring business was reported at many points, southern cities alone being backward.

Pressure for structural material is already severe and will probably be still more so as the regular building season draws nearer. Further hardening of quotations is reported, and inquiries for delivery in 1903 are not exceptional. More foreign steel has been engaged, and domestic concerns are still bidding in the German market.

Makers of cotton goods are very cautious about undertaking future deliveries, owing to the uncertainty as to labor and raw material. Woolen goods are well maintained and in brisk demand.

Failures for the week numbered 215 in the United States, against 179 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 31 last year.

## STUDENTS' RIOT AT MOSCOW.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—According to an official account of the disturbances February 22 at Moscow university, 400 students armed with iron bars and revolvers wrecked the interior of the university building, barricaded themselves within it, and hung out red flags from the windows. The police and troops forced an entrance and arrested the ring-leaders of the rioters. A decree from the minister of public instruction has been gazetted, ordering the expulsion from the university of all students arrested in connection with the rioting.

## BOERS DEFEATED.

Gen. Kitchener Reports a Series of British Successes.

London, March 1.—Following the precedent of Lord Roberts, who announced Cronje's surrender at Paardeberg, on the anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill, Lord Kitchener apparently selected the same anniversary to achieve a big success, by a combined movement lasting two days against the Boer forces within the Harrismith and Vanreenen line of blockhouses. The Boer losses aggregated 600 men killed or captured, and 2,000 horses, 28,000 head of cattle fell into the hands of the British.

This news was so welcome to the British that it was read out in the house of commons Friday by the war secretary, Mr. Brodrick, from a dispatch of Lord Kitchener, as follows:

"Harrismith, Feb. 28.—Yesterday the combined operations of the columns terminated in driving the Boers against the Harrismith and Vanreenen blockhouse line. The river Wilge was held by the Leinster regiment and Elliott's mounted infantry from Harrismith, while the columns formed on the Frankfort and Botha's Pass blockhouse line and advanced south, holding the entire country between the Wilge and the Natal frontier. On the first night a very severe attempt to break through was made at a point between Remington's and Byng's columns and the New Zealanders behaved with great gallantry. The fighting was at close quarters and the Boers, as usual, drove a large herd of cattle in front of them.

"Manie Botha, the Boer leader, was killed, and 35 dead Boers were found on the ground. Over 100 horses were killed and 6,000 head of cattle were left in our hands. Other small attempts to break out were made and in two cases were successful. On the last day 450 Boers, with rifles and horses, were captured. All the columns have not yet reported and the operations have been very wide, out over 600 Boers have been either killed or are prisoners in our hands; also 2,000 horses, 28,000 head of cattle, 200 wagons, 60,000 sheep, 600 rifles, and 50,000 rounds of ammunition. The prisoners include Gen. De Wet's son and his secretary, Commandants Meyer and Truher, and several field cornets. These satisfactory results are very appropriate on the anniversary of Majuba."

In response to an inquiry as to the fate of the escort of a convoy of enemy wagons, which, according to a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, made public February 26, was attacked and captured by the Boers southwest of Klerksdorp, Transvaal Colony, February 24, Lord Kitchener has cabled the following message:

"A report has just been received that 16 officers and 451 men were taken prisoners. Of these one officer and 105 men have been released. Col. Anderson, of the Imperial yeomanry, who commanded, is still a prisoner."

## A TRAIL OF BLOOD.

Sheriff's Posse Followed It to a Distillery and a Battle with Feudists Ensued.

Campton, Ky., March 1.—Sheriff Stamper and posse had a pitched battle at Vortex yesterday with a gang that had previously engaged in a fight in Mrs. Faulkner's yard at Harris' distillery, in which Napier and his followers and Faulkner's followers had shed blood. The sheriff followed the trail of blood to the distillery, where he found 14 men of the two factions dressing the wounds of Napier and Faulkner, who had dropped their quarrel.

The sheriff and posse rushed at them with drawn weapons and were fired on by the gang. The fire was returned by the sheriff's party and six of the men were wounded. Two of the sheriff's posse were slightly wounded. The men were captured and brought here and placed in jail. Four of the men, Buck, Wooten, Jeff Townsend, Clay Napier and John Faulkner, were left, as their wounds were severe. Wooten and Townsend are expected to die.

## THE STORM IN NEW YORK AND JERSEY.

New York, March 1.—The storm which raged Friday over the eastern half of the United States gave a generous share of its attention to New York City. During the afternoon for a short time the rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a gale at the rate of 68 miles an hour. From New Jersey reports of flood and damage are coming in. Trains are delayed or held up altogether on the Lehigh and Pennsylvania railroads. Bridges are being washed away and farms are under water. The Delaware river is out of its bounds at Flemington.

Philadelphia, March 1.—A thunder storm accompanied by an unusually heavy fall of rain burst over this city Friday afternoon. Every section of the city suffered from floods. The pressure of water was so great that sewers became choked and overflowed. Hundreds of cellars of private houses and stores are flooded.

The Schuylkill river is still rising. The water completely covers the tracks at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the city depot at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets and the floor of the lower waiting room is covered with water to the depth of two and a half feet.

In the eastern section of the state many streams have overflowed their banks and considerable damage has been wrought. The only reported loss of life was at Doylestown, where Isaac Radcliffe, aged 30 years, with his team, was swept off a small bridge by the rushing waters of a swollen creek and drowned.

Lebanon, Pa., March 1.—This city yesterday experienced the worst flood in its history and last night the town was in darkness because the electric light plant ceased operations. The main streets are flooded and travel is suspended. Hundreds of families are held prisoners in their houses and boats and horses were in many instances used to rescue families from homes. The cellars of many business houses and private dwellings are flooded.

Bedford, Pa., March 1.—The heavy rains have changed the snow on the mountains into rushing torrents and the creeks have reached the high water mark, both Dunning creek and the Raynstown branch of the Juniata being higher than they were at the time of the Johnstown flood. More damage has been done to this division of the Pennsylvania railroad than at any time in its history.

Connellsville, Pa., March 1.—The highest stage of water known in several years has made the Youghiogheny a raging torrent. By noon Friday the water began to flood the lower portion of New Haven. People began to move from their houses, which were surrounded by water. The water rose more than a foot an hour. All the lower portion of New Haven is submerged. Only the tops of some of the houses can be seen and the families are being sheltered at the homes of the more fortunate.

## RIVERS OVERFLOW.

Many Towns in Pennsylvania Are Flooded.

Nearly All the Rivers in the State Are on a Rampage and Thousands Are Homeless--Worst Floods in Half a Century.

Pittsburg, March 1.—Pittsburg and vicinity is threatened with a disastrous flood. The great ice gorge in the Allegheny passed out Friday without doing any serious damage, but the great volume of water behind it, which is being augmented every moment by swollen creeks and mountain streams, make it apparent that much damage must result before the waters subside. At 10:30 p. m. Government Forecaster Ridgeway issued a bulletin stating that the rivers had reached the danger point and were rising fast. He sent out warnings to all river men, railroad companies and others interested to prepare for at least 25 feet by morning, and predicted a maximum of 30 feet. This stage, if reached, will completely submerge the lower parts of Allegheny and this city and put out the fires in many mills and factories.

The residents of the down-town districts have been preparing for months for the flood which they thought inevitable. All have moved to second floors. The Lincoln and Boyer hotels and the Y. M. C. A. have vacated the ground floors in anticipation of being flooded. The merchants along Penn avenue have installed steam syphons in order to keep their cellars dry. Building operations along Penn avenue will be seriously interfered with. The exposition buildings will be inundated. In Allegheny the P. & W. tracks are all under water. People living along the river are moving into second stories, going out in boats.

Johnstown, Pa., March 1.—The high water is playing havoc here. The two rivers, the Little Conemaugh and Stony Creek, which are in confluence at the great stone bridge here, are almost bank full and are still rising. Business has practically been suspended and thousands of people are watching events. The great Cambria mills are paralyzed and 15,000 men are idle. The great ice gorge at Hooversville, above Johnstown, in the Conemaugh, broke and came tearing down stream. It swept away two foot bridges here. The rivers are still rising and hundreds of families are rushing to the hill tops.

Tamaqua, Pa., March 1.—The worst flood since 1850 visited this place Friday. The business section of the town is under water. Broad, the principal business street, is three feet under water. Half the collieries in this section have been compelled to shut down. The Standard Oil Co.'s six-inch pipe at Tamaqua broke and the stream of oil is now emptying into the river and flowing through the town. The Commercial Ice Co.'s enormous dams at Barnesville, five miles from here, are liable to break any minute.

Philadelphia, March 1.—A thunder storm accompanied by an unusually heavy fall of rain burst over this city Friday afternoon. Every section of the city suffered from floods. The pressure of water was so great that sewers became choked and overflowed. Hundreds of cellars of private houses and stores are flooded.

The Schuylkill river is still rising. The water completely covers the tracks at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at the city depot at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets and the floor of the lower waiting room is covered with water to the depth of two and a half feet.

In the eastern section of the state many streams have overflowed their banks and considerable damage has been wrought. The only reported loss of life was at Doylestown, where Isaac Radcliffe, aged 30 years, with his team, was swept off a small bridge by the rushing waters of a swollen creek and drowned.

Lebanon, Pa., March 1.—This city yesterday experienced the worst flood in its history and last night the town was in darkness because the electric light plant ceased operations. The main streets are flooded and travel is suspended. Hundreds of families are held prisoners in their houses and boats and horses were in many instances used to rescue families from homes. The cellars of many business houses and private dwellings are flooded.

Bedford, Pa., March 1.—The heavy rains have changed the snow on the mountains into rushing torrents and the creeks have reached the high water mark, both Dunning creek and the Raynstown branch of the Juniata being higher than they were at the time of the Johnstown flood. More damage has been done to this division of the Pennsylvania railroad than at any time in its history.

Connellsville, Pa., March 1.—The highest stage of water known in several years has made the Youghiogheny a raging torrent. By noon Friday the water began to flood the lower portion of New Haven. People began to move from their houses, which were surrounded by water. The water rose more than a foot an hour. All the lower portion of New Haven is submerged. Only the tops of some of the houses can be seen and the families are being sheltered at the homes of the more fortunate.

New York, March 1.—The storm which raged Friday over the eastern half of the United States gave a generous share of its attention to New York City. During the afternoon for a short time the rain fell in torrents and the wind blew a gale at the rate of 68 miles an hour. From New Jersey reports of flood and damage are coming in. Trains are delayed or held up altogether on the Lehigh and Pennsylvania railroads. Bridges are being washed away and farms are under water. The Delaware river is out of its bounds at Flemington.