

**DEATH OF HANCOCK.**

**The Sad News at Washington.**  
North Carolina Notes and Other Matters.

(Staff Correspondence of the Messenger.)  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The news of Gen. Hancock's death, received in this city shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was a great shock to every one. It was not known that he had been ill. Hancock has always been a favorite personally and political ally in his case never reached the height it did in McClellan's. Popularly he is regarded as the savior of the day at Gettysburg—that third great day of the bloody feast.  
As a testimonial of his respect the House of Representatives adjourned today at 12:15, immediately after the reading of the journal and the announcement of an executive communication.

In the Senate Mr. Hoar offered a resolution directing the Library Committee to consider and report upon the propriety of erecting at once, in this city, a monument to the illustrious soldier. This resolution was adopted after a few remarks by its author. Mr. Tom Reed of Maine, the Republican leader in the House, seemed very much disturbed in mind at the adoption of the adjournment resolution and went over and remonstrated with Messrs. Carlisle, Morrison and other Democratic leaders. The resolution was introduced by young Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, and was unexpected at the time, although it was understood that such a proposition would be adopted during the early part of the day's session.

The President on learning of Gen. Hancock's death telegraphed his condolence to Mrs. Hancock and issued a proclamation. This afternoon the Secretary of War announced the death in a general order.

Very many kind and feeling tributes are paid to the dead soldier by men of all parties and sections. Judge Bennett said to me: "A noble nature. When he was defeated for the Presidency he despaired for the time being only for a moment of the people themselves. I thought if the people rejected such a man for Garfield it showed a fearful amount of degeneracy. The South as well as the North has cause for mourning."

Col. Green says that the Agricultural Committee will report, probably at its next meeting, a measure of the highest importance to our people. It is the bill providing for an appropriation of thirty thousand acres of public land for an experimental station and agricultural college in every State. This would give the station at Chapel Hill the biggest sort of a lift. In Col. Green's opinion it is more important than the Blair bill itself. The donation would go to the institutions already established, and would place them on a solid footing forever. It would be the grandest single thing the Government has ever done for the farmers and planters. The next meeting of the Committee, of which Col. Green is one of the most active and intelligent members, will be held on next Wednesday.

In the Senate yesterday nearly forty public building bills were reported and passed after opposition of Riddleberger. One of these was the bill providing for a building at Wilmington. The amount appropriated is \$150,000. I hear of another North Carolina town which has secured \$80,000; but the matter is still in the House Committee and the Congressmen ask me not to publish the full facts yet.

The President sent in a small batch of non-rotational bills in every State. Mr. Morrison's tariff bill will be submitted to the Ways and Means Committee in a few days. It is said that the Committee will make a report based on both his and Mr. Hewitt's bills. The latter's is preferred, it is said, where it adopts specific instead of ad valorem duties on certain articles of common use. Members of the Committee who have talked with both Morrison and Randall say that a bill can be reported with which both will be satisfied and that it will pass the House.

The investigation of the Signal Service began yesterday, in the House Committee on the expenditures of the War Department.

The President yesterday afternoon issued a proclamation in regard to the Chinese troubles at Seattle, W. T., commanding and warning "all insurgents and all persons who have assembled at any point within the territory of Washington for unlawful purposes to disperse therefrom, and to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes on or before six o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th day of February inst."

The proclamation was telegraphed Governor Squire at Seattle with the information that Gen. Gibbon had been ordered to proceed at once, in person, to Seattle with troops.

Although Mr. Sherman took the wind out of his sails by precipitating the discussion, Mr. Edmunds expects to submit his report from the judiciary committee on the refusal of the executive department to furnish information with regard to removals from office to the Senate to-morrow. He takes the position that the power of removal is "a necessary corollary or sequel of the power of appointment," and that logically "whenever an appointment is a concurrent act of the President and the Senate the right to remove is a concurrent power, and neither can exercise it alone, without the acquiescence of the other." Mr. Edmunds will refer to the report of a committee in 1826, consisting of Benton, Mason, Van Buren, Dickerson, Johnson, White, Holmes, Hayne and Findley, of a bill to restrict the President's right of removal, but that was tabled on the bill, and it was tabled on the last day of the session. Mr. Edmunds also refers to a debate in 1835, wherein Clay, Webster, Calhoun, White, Benton and others held that the right of removal was not vested alone in the President, "but that it

**ANXIOUS DAY IN LONDON.**

**Fears of the Renewal of the Great Riot.**  
Stopping the Carriages of the Nobility.

LONDON, February 9.—P. M.—Fears are entertained that the riots of yesterday will be renewed to-day. This is what could naturally be expected when the immunity enjoyed by the mob in its work of destruction yesterday is considered. The police showed that they were entirely powerless to cope with such a force as that with which they were confronted yesterday. In anticipation of another demonstration to-day small crowds have been pouring into Trafalgar Square from different points of the city, and at this hour the crowd assembled there numbers fully 3,000. None of the leaders, however, of yesterday's disturbances have made their appearance as yet, and whether any programme has been determined on for another is not known.

The West End to-day wears a holiday appearance. A general feeling of alarm and insecurity is felt among residents of that quarter, and most of the shops are closed, tradesmen being indignant at the lack of protection afforded them by the authorities and at the impotency of the police. No instructions have yet been given to the police as to what course to pursue in the event of further outrages by the mob, and shopkeepers feel that they are entirely unguarded against pillage and the destruction of their property. Though it is well known who the leaders of the mob were, none have been arrested. Tradesmen propose to send a petition to the home office demanding that they be afforded protection from the depredations of the mob.

**THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.**

**Sixteenth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge.**

The sixteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the order of Knights of Pythias of the jurisdiction of North Carolina convened in Raleigh last week. There was a full attendance and an interesting session. The following officers being present: J. C. Brewster, G. C.; W. T. Hollowell, G. P.; W. L. Jewett, G. P.; R. T. Scanlin, G. M. C.; John L. Dudley, G. K. R. S.; J. McK. Woodward, G. V. C.; E. M. Pavia, G. I. G.; W. A. Johnson, G. O. G.

The morning session was occupied in conferring the Grand Lodge rank upon several Past Chancellors applying for membership in the Grand Lodge.

At the afternoon session the annual reports of the grand officers were read and adopted. The Grand Chancellor reported the order in a healthy condition, both in numbers and finances. A new lodge, No. 30, was organized during the year 1885, at Elizabeth City. The G. K. R. S. reported a gain in membership, and the report of the Grand Master of Exchequer shows the order to be out of debt and in a good condition financially.

The special committee submitted their reports, and some discussions of a very entertaining nature were had upon the various matters presented to the body. A short time was spent in hearing brief reports from each lodge in the State, upon a call of the roll. A variety of suggestions were offered by the speakers, and much important information was exchanged, which will be beneficial to each worker in the order. These brief, informal reports gave a fair insight into the condition of the order in the State, and the status and condition were found to be very satisfactory. The reports from the "country lodges" were particularly gratifying, showing a substantial zeal in carrying forward the principles of friendship, charity and benevolence upon which this order is founded.

The election of officers for the following year resulted as follows:  
G. C.—J. C. Brewster, of Raleigh.  
G. P.—Samuel C. White, of Raleigh.  
G. V. C.—Nathan O'Berry, of Goldsboro.

G. P.—W. L. Jewett, of Wilmington.  
G. K. R. S.—John L. Dudley, of Wilmington.  
G. M. of E.—R. T. Scanlin, of Fayetteville.  
G. M. of A.—E. M. Pavia, of New Bern.

G. I. G.—C. D. Benbow, of Greensboro.  
G. O. G.—C. W. Lee, of Laurinburg.

The Representatives to the Supreme Lodge of the World, which meets in Toronto, Canada, the second Tuesday in July next, are: J. A. Bonitz, of Goldsboro, and E. G. Harrell, of Raleigh.

The selection of officers gives every assurance that the order will make much headway during the present year. Mr. White, the new Grand Chancellor, is the popular cashier of the Citizens National Bank at Raleigh, and Grand Vice-Chancellor O'Berry is one of Goldsboro's most clever and enterprising citizens.

Newbern was selected for the next place of meeting, the second Tuesday of February, 1887.

On the 19th inst. is the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the order of Knights of Pythias, and it will be observed by its members throughout the world. An official order for the observance of the day has been issued by the Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the world, Mr. John Van Valkenburg.

**A FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF HORSES.**

**The Idiotic Action of Over-Zealous Policemen.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 11.—J. P. Mullis' livery and sale stables were burned at an early hour this morning. The fire originated in a hay loft, from some unknown cause, and spread so rapidly that it was well under way before the fire department arrived. The employees of the establishment who were at the scene at the time turned attention first to saving the horses, sixty-five in number, and had taken seven of them from the burning building when two policemen arrived, and thinking that the employees were thieves clubbed them into insensibility and thus destroyed the only chance of saving the stock. The remaining fifty-eight horses were burned to death.

"There's no terror, headache, in your  
For I am armed so strong with remedy  
That I pass pain by, as an idle word.  
Which I respect not since the discovery  
Of Salvation Oil  
Twenty-five cents a bottle.  
Send your orders for Stamping to  
M. E. CASTEX & Co.

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Hyndman, president of the Democratic Federation, disclaims any responsibility for the actions of the mob yesterday. He predicts that trouble of very serious proportions will ensue if the distress existing among the working people is not soon relieved. Men will not starve forever, he says, and if the authorities refuse to help them then they must not be surprised if force is resorted to to procure bread.

Roughs are taking advantage of the fog this afternoon to assemble in various parts of the West End. They are bold and impudent. One gang attempted to stop the carriage of a member of the nobility who were on their way to St. James Palace to attend a levee given by the Prince of Wales. A force of police was at hand, however, who drove back the crowd and dispersed them. The alarm is spreading to all parts of the city.

**THE POLICE INTERFERE IN FORCE AND FINALLY DISPERSE THE MOB.**

LONDON, February 9.—3.30 P. M.—By 3 o'clock the mob at Trafalgar Square was estimated to be 10,000 strong. The majority of this great throng is composed of loafers and roughs of the worst class. Large numbers of policemen are present, but their efforts to control the turbulence of the mob have so far proved unavailing. They have been unable to clear the streets and traffic is for the time being brought to a standstill. The spirit of the mob to-day is distinctly aggressive. Every carriage which happens to come within reach of the rioters is at once surrounded and its occupants are hooted, hissed and insulted. During the early part of the afternoon a gorgeous equipage was driven near the mob. Some one said that the turnout was the Lord Mayor's, and the rioters at once made a rush for it, seemingly determined to tear the vehicle to pieces and stamp its occupants to death. The police, however, by a vigorous charge rescued the equipage and its occupants, and got them to a place of safety. The mob at present is simply a mass of un-directed savages. Nothing, it would seem, but the want of some popular leader, prevents the mob from exerting its strength in some organized movement, which might bring about most disastrous results.

During the afternoon the police charged the mob twice in full force for the purpose of breaking it up and driving the fragments from Trafalgar Square, but both efforts were futile. The mob would yield a little at the point of attack, but bulge out in some other direction. The police could not surround it or break it. Each failure of the police was greeted with cheers and yells.

At 3 P. M. the rioters were getting enraged at the frequent repetition of police hostility and the temper of the mob was rising. Thousands of men were pouring down to the scene and all the pavements in the vicinity of Trafalgar Square were lined with excited men, the rows on either side of the streets being nowhere less than six men deep.

The increasing gravity of the situation finally alarmed the authorities and they put forth all their energies to suppress the incipient riot. The police force on duty at Trafalgar Square was enormously increased and prepared for a well defined and exhaustive assault. This, after a long struggle, resulted in pushing the mob into the side streets and thus splitting it up. The police followed up their work and drove each fragment of the broken mob until its elements were dissipated in the alleys and by-ways of the town. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the re-assembly of any mob. Many of the rioters have been arrested. Some of these have been fined and discharged, and others remained for trial, while a number have been sentenced to imprisonment for various terms ranging from one to six months.

**A SOCIALIST'S DEFENCE OF THE RIOT.**

LONDON, February 9.—Sparling, the Socialist leader, in an interview in relation to the part taken by the Socialists in the demonstrations yesterday, said that, while he did not approve of rioting, still he could not but rejoice at an event which tended to show that

society was insecure. In regard to the stone-throwing at the Carlton Club, Sparling said that the members of that body had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and laughing and jeering at the mob. In explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters he said that her carriage had been stopped because the lady was heard to order her coachman to "drive over those dogs." The mob, Mr. Sparling said, "selected and attacked shops which exhibited royal arms," but the fact is that the pillage and destruction were universal and indiscriminate. The house of Morley, the patronage secretary, was broken into, entered and overrun by the mob, its windows and furniture demolished, notwithstanding Morley's personal protest and the efforts of the police to protect it. Morley's house was well known to be occupied for many years by John Bright. One large jewelry store was robbed of several thousand pounds of valuable goods. Eating and drinking houses were cleaned out, and the rioters consumed their stocks on the spot. Merchant tailor shops were broken into, and clothing and rolls of cloth thrown into the street to be carried off by whoever possessed sufficient strength to defend himself from the mob. Along all the streets traversed by different factories of the mob the destruction was complete, and after quiet was restored the police found ample employment in bringing to the police station goods dropped by the mob or thrown away in wantonness.

WHAT THE THUNDERER SAYS.  
LONDON, February 9.—The Times severely censures the heads of the police department who, it says, proved themselves unfit for the position they occupy. It reminds Mr. Childers that his reputation depends largely upon his recognizing this fact. The constables, it adds, did all that was possible in facing a mob, without help or guidance from leading officials.

**MONEY IN TOBACCO.**

**The Remarkable Success of a Western North Carolina Farmer.**

The MESSENGER, while urging the farmers of Eastern Carolina, such as at least who after careful investigation may become satisfied that their lands are suitable to engage in tobacco culture, would yet caution its friends "to go slow."

There is no doubt that fine tobacco can be grown in this section and that there is more money in raising the weed than there is in cotton, but a thorough knowledge of how to grow and cure and how to prepare the weed for market is required. The weed may do ever so fine while in the field, and yet its profits may be lost and wasted by undue care in the method of raising it and in preparing the crop for the market. We saw instances of this while inspecting the tobacco warehouses in Raleigh last week. There was in one of the warehouses a small lot from Wayne, which the proprietors of the warehouses assured us was not only badly cured but indifferently assorted, hence it brought a very small price. Alongside of it lay a lot of fine tobacco that had sold at \$1.10 a pound, and we were told that only a few days ago the crop of our townsmen, Mr. H. L. Grant, sold in the same warehouse for over \$900.

It would be folly for an up country farmer who has never seen cotton under cultivation to attempt raising it without first experiencing on a small scale and satisfying himself that he understood its mode of culture, and just so with tobacco in the east. There is money in tobacco and we hope to see this successfully demonstrated, but for the present our advice is "go slow."

A writer to the Charleston News and Courier from Asheville says: "It is really remarkable how much money may be realized from the culture of tobacco under the best management. Your correspondent has just had called to his attention an illustration of this fact. Mr. W. C. Sprinkle, a citizen of Madison county, which adjoins Buncombe on the north, who lives within a few miles of 1873, three hundred acres of land, on time for \$2,000. This land it is said would not at that time produce more than ten bushels of grain to the acre.

The purchaser began the cultivation of tobacco on a small scale for the first two years, having only \$1,000 capital and raising also the supplies needed for his family. As rapidly as he could get his money out of tobacco he sowed his old field in grass, and they are now sufficiently fertile to produce excellent qualities of the weed. For a few years his crop of tobacco has averaged him \$2,000 per annum clear of expenses, and he has recently been offered \$10,000 for his farm. This not only shows that there is money for the planter of tobacco, but also proves that the weed, properly cultivated, does not exhaust the soil, as many enemies of the product are in the habit of saying. The planter above spoken of has made one acre produce \$500 worth of tobacco, and on the old fields formerly abandoned, and then by his efforts and methods reclaimed, he has produced the leaf that brought \$35 per hundred pounds.

In some sections near here the planters are beginning to sow the seed for the plants of the approaching season. Many, however, think it too early yet for this work.

A few days the weather has been too extremely cold and dry to allow the handling and sale of tobacco. Large quantities are now stored here, put up in tierces and boxes, ready to be placed on the warehouse floors as soon as the temperature and moisture of the atmosphere render the leaf pliable and soft, bringing it "into case" as tobacco men say.

**KILLED IN A GEORGIA RIOT.**

MACON, Ga., February 11.—Reports from Clayton county, on the line of Henry, indicate that three men were probably killed in a riot which took place there last night, growing out of some cause unknown. The names of the men fatally wounded are M. Venable, G. W. Venable and D. W. Dulon.

Rhyme and Reason: If you can not keep quiet, because your cough makes a riot, there's something, pray try it, a quarter will buy it; be quick now about it; don't be without it; your cough, this will rout it; I beg you not doubt it; to the world I won't about it. Oh yes, you guess! Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

**THE LATE GEN. HANCOCK.**

**The Final Ceremonies to Take Place at Norristown.**

NEW YORK, February 10.—Mrs. Hancock is so prostrated that she is unable to receive only her most intimate friends. It is at her request that the funeral services will be conducted in the simplest manner possible. She has requested that no martial music shall be played in the comparatively small funeral procession which will attend the remains on its journey from the battery of Broadway to Trinity church.

Major Max Reese, who with Col. Henry A. Weeks and Col. B. F. O'Drandonk, yesterday organized the W. S. Hancock post, 259, G. A. R., called upon the representatives of the family and tendered the services of the post as a guard of honor. They will be assigned a prominent place at the church service.

Major Weeks is a long-time friend of General Hancock and served on his staff when he was in command of the 1st Division of the Missouri. It is believed that General Hancock's death was hastened by a serious wound which he received at the battle of Gettysburg.

The body remained in the room in which he died last night. Colonel W. B. Beck and Lieutenant A. D. Voddes kept watch during the long hours of the night. This morning they were relieved by two other officers.

The process of embalming the remains was begun to-day, and will be finished to-morrow. While the General's face appears life-like and as if sleeping, the body is greatly wasted. Telegrams of condolence were received to-day from R. B. Hayes, Governor Alger of Michigan, Governor Foraker of Ohio and General O. O. Howard.

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Gen. Sheridan will act as pall bearer at Gen. Hancock's funeral, which will be at Trinity church, New York city, at 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday. The little Mrs. W. S. Hancock, widow of Gen. Hancock, will also attend.

The body will be escorted to the church by garrison of Fort Columbus. After services at the church the body will be taken via the Battery by steamer Arthur to Jersey City, thence to Norristown, Pa., where it will be buried.

No organized procession; no martial music, and no organized bodies of such will be in the procession.  
ANNAPOLIS, Md., February 10.—Out of respect to Major Gen. W. S. Hancock, both houses of the Maryland legislature adjourned to-day, and the flag was placed at half mast on the dome of the capitol.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Gen. Sheridan says it is the wish of Mrs. Hancock that the funeral of her husband be conducted as plainly as possible. In consequence of this desire on the part of the widow of the distinguished general those of his friends and friends who attend the funeral ceremonies will do so as mourners simply. General Sheridan thinks it likely, however, that a guard of honor will be detailed from Governor's Island to accompany the remains to Norristown, Pa., where the interment will be made.

**THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.**

**An Address by General Master Workman Powderly.**

PROVIDENCE, February 10.—General Master Workman Powderly last night addressed a mass-meeting here upon the aims and methods of the Knights of Labor. He said on Thanksgiving eve, 1869, seven men organized the first local assembly of Knights of Labor, recognizing no creed, nationality or color. In every trade machinery is taking the place of men, and in order to save labor-saving machinery a blessing the hours of labor must be reduced, first to eight and ultimately to six hours, which is the time men should work each day. No act of a Legislature is necessary to accomplish this; the wish of the workingman is sufficient.

**PENDER PRISONERS IN JAIL.**

**Charged with Obstructing Navigation.**

(Wilmington Star of 6th inst.)

Charles Howe and William Howe, citizens of Pender county, were committed to jail in this city yesterday, to undergo imprisonment for twenty days, for obstructing Black river, and preventing the free navigation of that stream. They were arrested at the instance of Capt. J. D. Kerr, whose steambot was prevented from ascending the river by a boom built by the Messrs. Howe, at Howe's Bluff, above Point Caswell. The parties were arraigned before two Justices of the Peace, George D. Larkins and E. A. Howe, Esqs., and after a hearing were sentenced each to twenty days' imprisonment and the costs of the court, for obstructing a navigable stream, in violation of Section 1,227 of the Laws of North Carolina, which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars and imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

**DUPLIN NOTES.**

Mr. Jas. F. Woodward has a curiosity in a hen's egg. The egg will rest only upon the small end. If the large end is placed down the egg hops over as though it had life. Will some one explain this phenomenon.

Duplin mourns because her soothing sayer is dead. On the 28th ultimo Travis Hodges, an aged negro, had been a paralytic for a half century or more and was, by profession, a fortune teller. It is astonishing to know how many people had faith in Travis as a fortune teller. The superstition and ignorance of our county is lamentable.

Duplin Court is in session this week, and as usual, the darcy has taken "persecution" while the civil docket is neglected and litigants are despairing of having a hearing. We have heard only praise for Judge Gilmer and one gentleman said that he reminded him much of the lamented McKoy.

Warsaw has had some valuable additions to its society recently. Rev. Mr. Pope, pastor of the Baptist church, has moved his family from Brunswick county and is occupying the Bass house. We welcome Mrs. Pope and the little Misses. Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. Jno. Brown formerly of Bladen, but more recently of Cling with her brother Mr. D. G. Morris, Mrs. B. is accompanied by her beautiful and accomplished daughter, Miss Mary Lou. We are glad to see you, ladies, and sincerely trust that you "have come to stay."

On the morning of the 9th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Maria Brown, of Beulahville, Duplin county, and in the presence of a host of friends, Mr. T. P. Cox, of Warsaw, and Miss da Brown, were married. Rev. W. M. Kennedy officiating. Frank is one of our young merchants who has bright prospects before him and in the selection of his wife has given another evidence of his superior judgment. We congratulate both parties and hope that they "may live long and prosper."

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Women should receive the same pay for similar work. "Let the women," said the speaker, "come to us with their fathers and brothers. I find that in the assembling they are better than. [Applause.] If you hear people say that our organization aims at so Islam or Communism you may tell them in my name that it is not true."

**THE DISTRESS IN LONDON.**

LONDON, February 11.—Three hundred unemployed workmen called upon the Lord Mayor to-day to urge upon him the necessity of doing something to relieve the distress among the unemployed in London.

The Lord Mayor courteously received the deputation and promised to personally assist the distressed people as far as his means would permit him. He added that the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the distressed poor of the city, which had been started on Tuesday, already amounted to £6,000.

**EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.**

UTICA, N. Y., February 11.—The physician and family of ex-Gov. Seymour find encouragement in his condition to-day. They do not feel the anxiety regarding his illness that has had other attacks as severe as been from which his recovery has been rapid and complete. Mrs. Seymour is ill, and the ex-Governor's anxiety regarding her has caused his present prostration.

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**THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.**

**An Address by General Master Workman Powderly.**

PROVIDENCE, February 10.—General Master Workman Powderly last night addressed a mass-meeting here upon the aims and methods of the Knights of Labor. He said on Thanksgiving eve, 1869, seven men organized the first local assembly of Knights of Labor, recognizing no creed, nationality or color. In every trade machinery is taking the place of men, and in order to save labor-saving machinery a blessing the hours of labor must be reduced, first to eight and ultimately to six hours, which is the time men should work each day. No act of a Legislature is necessary to accomplish this; the wish of the workingman is sufficient.

**THE DISTRESS IN LONDON.**

LONDON, February 11.—Three hundred unemployed workmen called upon the Lord Mayor to-day to urge upon him the necessity of doing something to relieve the distress among the unemployed in London.

The Lord Mayor courteously received the deputation and promised to personally assist the distressed people as far as his means would permit him. He added that the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the distressed poor of the city, which had been started on Tuesday, already amounted to £6,000.

**EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.**

UTICA, N. Y., February 11.—The physician and family of ex-Gov. Seymour find encouragement in his condition to-day. They do not feel the anxiety regarding his illness that has had other attacks as severe as been from which his recovery has been rapid and complete. Mrs. Seymour is ill, and the ex-Governor's anxiety regarding her has caused his present prostration.