

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

What is This Meat Our Congressmen Do Feed Upon?

Mr. Hatch Makes Washington Steak a Trifle Unsavory.

The River and Harbor Bill Agony Going On.

The Engineers' Estimates Scare the Committee.

The Proceedings of the House and Senate Given in Detail.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The limit of appropriations for rivers and harbors for the next fiscal year was informally discussed today by the house committee having in charge those subjects. While no decision was reached, the majority of the committee seemed to favor an appropriation of not more than \$10,000,000, and expressed themselves desirous, if possible, to confine it within \$9,000,000. The estimates of engineers officials having in charge the improvement of rivers and harbors amount to about \$35,000,000. Members of the committee thought it impossible to secure the passage of so large an appropriation bill, and cited the failure of the bill in the last congress which appropriated only about \$8,000,000. The plan which the committee proposes to follow is to recommend an appropriation of \$100,000,000 per month, in addition to \$50 a month granted under a special act.

Mr. Curtin (dem., Pa.), from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution calling on the president for information concerning the arrest of B. F. Lewis and other Americans in January by the Colombia government.

Mr. Brown (rep., Ind.), introduced a bill to prohibit lotteries, lottery advertisements, and the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia and territories.

The house went into committee of the whole. Mr. Cobb (dem., Ind.) in the chair of the committee, he said, had met with difficulty in harmonizing the power which belonged to the federal government and the power which belonged to the states over private property within their borders. There was no doubt that under the constitutional power to regulate commerce congress had the right to control the transportation of diseased animals from one state to another. It had also been difficult to devise a measure by which the co-operation of states could be secured to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia. The committee believed the proposition submitted was the best that could be framed. It directed the commissioner of agriculture, by proper investigation, to locate the disease, to send state authorities of the fact that it exists and to what extent and to co-operate with the state and request it to pay half the expense to eradicate it. There was not a single state that would not cooperate heartily with the federal government in the good work. The federal states where the disease existed had temporarily with the question long enough, and the demand from this bill came from the great cattle states west. He referred to the fact that the disease existed in the District of Columbia, and ventured the assertion that within the past month every member of the house had eaten beef out of animals infected with the trouble.

Mr. Belford (rep., Cal.) said he had been informed that this bill was the result of the combined genius of the cattle kings west and it was to destroy men who owned thoroughbreds. If that were the object the house should have courage enough deliberately to investigate the question before passing the measure.

Mr. Hatch (dem., Mo.) denied having ever heard of any question being raised between cattle men west and the owners of thoroughbreds.

Mr. Wilson (rep., Ia.) supported the bill and described the great advantages that would accrue from its passage to the cattle industry of the country. The cattle in the United States amounted to 40,000,000 head, worth fully \$1,000,000,000, and it was of extreme importance that this great industry should not be endangered by the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. The disease was here and unless the federal power did something to stamp it out, it was here to stay.

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The president gave a reception to the public this evening. The mild weather and the fact that it was the first public reception of the season at the White House drew a great throng to the executive mansion. The rooms were handsomely decorated with plants and flowers from the conservatory. Promptly at 8 the marine band began playing a march, the doors were thrown open and the public entered the blue room where the president stood with Mrs. McElroy on his right, and next to her members of the cabinet. Soon after the crowd began to pass, a delegation of Flat Head Indians was conducted to the parlor, and after shaking hands with the "Great Father," formed in line opposite the president and his lady friends, where they stood half an hour looking on with evident curiosity at the presidential party, but saying not a word. The number in attendance was fully as great as ever appeared at any presidential reception. Many delegates to the Mississippi river convention and members of the Illinois Press association were present.

FOURTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—Mr. Coke (dem., Tex.) presented a memorial of the Texas legislature for opening the western trail through Indian territory leased for grazing purposes.

The following bills were reported favorably and placed on the calendar:

By Mr. Coke (dem., Tex.) Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to examine certain vouchers and claims said to be due Missouri by the United States.

Mr. Coke from the committee on Indian affairs—To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians of the several reservations.

By Mr. Allison (rep., Ia.)—To authorize the location of a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers in one of the states of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota or Nebraska.

By Mr. Hawley (rep., Conn.) To amend the pension law.

Mr. Hawley offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the committee on printing to inquire into the expediency of publishing in The Official Gazette of the United States certain advertisements for proposals, contracts, general orders, and announcements by heads of departments, the more important appointments and such other matters now published by different branches of the government as advertisements, or in special notices.

Mr. Fair (dem., Nev.) introduced a resolution for an appropriation to remove the remains of soldiers from Fort Churchill to the soldiers cemetery at Carson City.

Mr. Butler (dem., S. C.) offered a resolution requesting of the president the record of the proceedings, testimony and findings of the court of inquiry relating to the loss of the Proteus. Laid over.

The bill suspending for a further period of five years the section of the revised statutes which prohibits the taking of guano, except for use in the United States, from the Guano islands under protection of the United States. Passed.

An extended debate ensued. Amendments by Mr. Plumb (rep., Ky.) and Mr. Conger (rep., Mich.) were noted, but without action the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Young (dem., Tenn.), chairman of the committee on expenditures of the interior department, reported a resolution

authorizing that a committee investigate the condition of the work on Hot Spring creek.

Mr. White (rep., Ky.) opposed the resolution, on the ground that it merely looked to a junketing expedition.

This statement was emphatically denied by Mr. Young, but the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Dabchimer (dem., N. Y.), from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill granting copyrights to citizens of foreign countries.

Mr. Broadhead (dem., Mo.), from the same committee, reported adversely on a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment for the election of postmasters, revenue collectors and United States district attorneys.

Mr. Hardeman (dem., Ga.), from the committee on territories, reported adversely the bill for the election of territorial governors and secretaries by the people of the territories. Tabled.

Mr. Robinson (dem., N. Y.), from the committee on pensions, reported a bill for the relief of General Ward B. Bennett. It grants him a pension of \$100 per month, in addition to \$50 a month granted under a special act.

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MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FRUIT.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—The Post-Dispatch published this afternoon an exhaustive report of the condition of the fruit crop of the Mississippi valley, which is summarized as follows: Illinois, peach crop is entirely killed, cherries badly injured, blackberries and black raspberries killed to the snow line, pears touched to some extent but red raspberries, strawberries, apples and other fruits in good condition; Kentucky, peach crop severely blighted; Mississippi, first bud all right but fears felt of wet and frost in the spring, prospects are better than have been for six years; the winter in Alabama is so severe as almost to completely ruin the fruit crop, and gardeners have turned their attention to the cultivation of vegetables; Texas, peach and other fruit crops bid far to be a splendid one; Arkansas, only part of the peach crop injured, strawberries promise plenty and other fruits in good condition except grapes.

A Change Opposed.

COLUMBUS, O., February 5.—At a meeting of the department encampment G. A. R. of Ohio at Zanesville the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we look with disfavor upon the efforts being made in congress to abolish the agencies for the payment of pensions throughout the country and the transfer of the business of such payment to the treasury department, believing such action would result in delay and confusion.

A Bankrupt Explosion.

DETROIT, February 5.—About 4 o'clock this morning a loud explosion was heard in the barroom of Thomas S. van's restaurant, followed almost immediately by several smaller explosions, and although an alarm was promptly sounded, and the fire department was promptly on the ground, the whole interior of the building, four stories, was almost immediately in flames.

The fire burned fiercely, and the whole interior was speedily gutted. Loss, \$15,000; insurance unknown. It is thought however to be considerable, as only last week he failed for \$28,000, with \$20,000 estimated assets.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Reception the Queen's Speech Met in Parliament.

Some Very Sharp Criticism and Proposed Opposition.

Baker Pasha's Army Cut to Pieces in Soudan.

The Alarming Condition of Things in Austria.

The Extent and Ramifications of the Socialist Movement.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

REMOVED DEFEAT OF BAKER PASHA.

LONDON, February 5.—Advice from Suakin reports that to the effect that Baker Pasha is defeated and has suffered great loss.

In the lobby of the House of commons a rumor that Baker Pasha's army had been annihilated was considered authentic. Another report says, Baker lost 2,000 men but he has escaped.

Later dispatches reiterate previous reports, that Baker Pasha has met a serious defeat. Baker Pasha had with him 3,600 men, and he was advancing when attacked. The losses in killed and wounded amount to 2,000. Baker, with the remnant of his force succeeded in reaching Trinkat where the gun boat Ranger is lying. Baker Pasha intends to proceed immediately to Suakin on the Ronger.

CAIRO, February 4.—The khedive has a telegram from Baker Pasha, regarding his defeat near Tokan. His losses were 2,000 men, four Krupp cannon and two gatling guns. The Turks and Europeans fought well. Baker Pasha will return at once to Suakin with the remainder of his troops.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

CAIRO, February 5.—A portion of Baker Pasha's force retreated Saturday and threw up entrenchments on the shore of Laquada, four miles distant. The rest of the troops followed Monday. Baker Pasha intended to advance to the west of Teh, five miles further and half way to Tokar. Nothing was heard afterwards of his movements until the news came of his defeat. This disaster was rather unexpected as the force consisted of raw, badly equipped, drilled and disciplined recruits. Some of whom were sent to the front without arms and some with only muskets. The gloomiest rumors have prevailed since the start of the expedition. Advice about the defeat are conflicting, but the following details have been received:

Baker began the advance from Trinkat Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. The enemy encountered a body of Osman Degua's troops, and a fight with them ensued, being more of a rout than a battle.

Baker Pasha lost all his camels and baggage in the fight. Most of the Egyptian officers and men bolted. The Europeans behaved splendidly. The enemy pursued them to Trinkat. The Europeans, police and Turkish infantry were cut to pieces. Fourteen Europeans and three native officers are missing. The fight began by a few Arab horsemen attacking Baker Pasha's cavalry, which fled. Baker then formed a square, which the enemy surrounded.

The rest of the Egyptian force then fled in confusion and the gunners deserted their guns. Baker Pasha was several times surrounded by the enemy but with his staff managed to cut his way through. The enemy's force was inferior in numbers to Baker Pasha's. Only three sides of the square were formed owing to the fact that two companies of Egyptian troops still, overcame with flight. The enemy poured into this gap when the Egyptians threw away their rifles and flung themselves upon the ground, screaming for mercy. The troops on this side of the square killed many of their own men by firing.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, February 5.—Parliament opened today. The queen's speech announced a continuance of friendly relations with foreign powers. Correspondence with France relative to Madagascar tended to confirm the cordial understanding between the two countries. A commercial agreement with Spain was signed and awaits the action of the cortes. The revision of the commercial treaty with Japan is nearly completed and a treaty of commerce and friendship with Corea.

Last autumn the condition in Egypt was so satisfactory that instructions were given for evacuating Cairo, a further reduction of English military forces, and concentration in Alexandria, but in November the Egyptian army in Soudan suffered a serious defeat, and therefore the evacuation was recalled as a precaution against the possible effects of military reverses in Egypt itself.

The aim in the occupation of Egypt remains the same as heretofore. Such counsels have been offered the Egyptian government as a prudent regard for its resources and condition seemed to require. General Gordon has been sent to assist in carrying out the resolution of the khedive to withdraw from the interior of Soudan and a favorable issue to the negotiation transval delegates is expected. The revenue for the current year it is believed will not fall short of expectation.

The galleries of the house of lords were crowded during the delivery of the speech. Marquis Tweedale moved an address in reply to the speech.

Baron Vernon in seconding the address trusted that the policy in Egypt would be attended with good results. It was founded on the liberal motto of peace, retrenchment and reform. Marquis Salisbury arose and was received with cheers. He did not move an amendment, but expressed surprise at the optimistic views of the mover and the secondor of the address in the face

of the sinister news received today. For his part he could not listen to such speeches with complacency. He criticised the speech for containing allusions to the wrongs suffered in Madagascar. The paragraph respecting Egypt was probably intended to create the impression that the government did not hold itself responsible for the disaster in Egypt.

Robert Bourke (conservative) will move an amendment pointing out the want of success in the government's policy in Egypt, Thursday.

Henry Chaplin will introduce a measure providing for the exclusion of foreign cattle. In this motion regret will be expressed that adequate measures have not been taken in consonance with the resolution of last session to prohibit the landing of foreign cattle. It is believed that the government will announce its policy on this subject, which will obviate the necessity of a decision.

In the commons Charles Bradlaugh sat on one of the benches under the peers gallery. Loud cheering greeted Gladstone on his arrival. He gave notice that the franchise bill for the United Kingdom will be introduced Friday, if possible. John Barry (home ruler) gave notice that he would introduce a bill amending the land act. A Staveley Hill (conservative) intends to move that the colonies be represented in parliament, and have a responsible government.

THE AUSTRIAN ANARCHISTS.

VIENNA, February 5.—In the lower house of the reichstag the minister, in explaining the additional legislative measures necessary owing to the proceedings of the anarchists, the murder of officials, and the spread among working-men of seditious writings, said the ground was mined far and wide, and that the danger of grave disturbance regarding other parts of the country, but the government confined its action to Vienna, where there was special danger, as shown by recent murders. The house, with three dissenting voices, voted for the appointment of a committee to consider the action of the government. An amendment proposed by the opposition was rejected.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WORKMEN.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Citizen Dumay recently in America at a meeting of mechanics yesterday, said American workmen were better paid but not better off than French artisans. French machine work better than American because it is not so rapid, free to come and go from shop to shop than Americans. It is unusual for American shops to forbid employment of trades unionists in violation of personal liberty.

DISLOYALTY IN SPAIN.

LONDON, February 5.—A Berlin dispatch reports that advice has been received from Madrid to the effect that dangerous symptoms of disloyalty are manifesting themselves in the Spanish army and another revolt is feared.

A SECRET REMOVAL.

LONDON, February 5.—A number of Irish convicts, including imprisoned invincibles, will be removed from English prisons by a man-of-war. Their destination is secret.

THE TONGVIN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, February 5.—Advice from Canton report that Li Hung Chang, commander in chief of the Chinese army, has been ordered to make a detailed plan for the campaign in Tongkin.

AN ILL RETURN.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The editor of a paper at Posen, has been sentenced to two years imprisonment for publishing an address of congratulation to cardinal Lechawsky on his birthday.

RAILROAD RATES.

THE MANAGERS' DILEMMA.

CHICAGO, February 4.—After a session of several hours the general managers of the western trunk lines adjourned without having acted upon the matter of Utah rates or considered the attitude of the Burlington toward their association. The matter of arranging Utah rates was referred to the general freight agents of the various roads interested, who, together with Commissioner Vining, immediately convened for the purpose of considering the question. After a short conference the freight agents also adjourned. It is believed the general managers were unable to approve the action of the Union Pacific in ordering a reduction of Utah rates.

The dilemma they remained the matter to the general freight agents who are to agree upon certain rates which it is believed will be announced by the commission at an early day. Burlington was not represented at either meeting. It is understood that questions relating to Burlington and the Western Trunk line association were not discussed but by agreement laid over until the next meeting.

PASSENGER RATES FIXED.

KANSAS CITY, February 5.—The local passenger agents met today and adopted one or two modifications, and all roads re-entered the Kansas City agreement. The clause for which the Hannibal held out was added, namely, that no road can cut the rate without the consent of all roads instead of a majority of them. Shortly afterward a Wabash broker was caught scalping on the eastern rate, and he was promptly fined.

A LONG HAND.

ST. LOUIS, February 5.—The Chicago & Alton gave notice today of its withdrawal from the St. Louis passenger association. It is understood the company prefers to be in a position to make its own special and excursion rates.

Investigating French.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 5.—The commission to investigate the charges against C. J. French, superintendent of the fifth division of the railway mail service, organized today and will begin taking testimony tomorrow. French is charged with favoritism, tyranny and dishonest weighing of the mails. Postmaster General Gresham guarantees the railway mail clerks who testify from suffering by reason thereof.

Roasted Alive.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 5.—The dwelling of William Morrison of Fox-hunting county, was burned at late hour last night. Morrison and wife escaped with four children who were sleeping in the room with their parents, but two girls, aged 7 and 11, sleeping in another room were roasted alive before their parents' eyes.

THE RACING WATERS.

People Driven from Home and the Wheels of Industry Stopped.

Removing Goods in Cincinnati to Save Them.

Pittsburg and Allegheny in Fear of a Rinsing.

The People at Madison, Ind., Ready to Move Out.

Reports from Various Points Showing a Dangerous State of Things.

RIISING RIVERS.

THE OHIO PRETTY FULL.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—With slight intermissions it has been raining hard all this morning. The river at 9 o'clock was 62 feet up rising an inch an hour. Reports from up river points say no rain to-day but threatening weather all along. The river is rising from Cairo to Pittsburg and serious damage will undoubtedly follow.

PROBABILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES.

CINCINNATI, February 5.—At 11 a. m. the rain ceased. The temperature is 59 and the weather cloudy. Very little business was done on change. The prospect of high water and disturbance of railroad transportation has checked many kinds of business. Many an order to stop shipment has been sent out. The railroads are taking every precaution to prevent having freight caught by the water. The Ohio & Mississippi railroad, which last year was among the first to feel the effects of the floods at Lawrenceburg, has since been raised three feet and will not be disturbed until the river reaches sixty feet above the levee breaks. The river is now rising here three inches an hour.

9 p. m., the river continues to rise at an alarming rate, the rise being three and a half inches in the last hour. At this rate the gas will be shut off by tomorrow night and the water works will be stopped by Thursday. For the last twenty-four hours a heavy rain has been falling. The weather is quite warm. Business in the lower part of the city is practically suspended, and all energies are bent on saving property. Apparently all the teams in the city are gathered in the lower streets hauling goods to higher localities. The collars in all parts below Second street, are filled with water. The railroad tracks are beginning to be covered. The Cincinnati Southern cannot reach the grand central depot on account of a break in McLean avenue. No freight is coming in except such as can be immediately removed. The coal elevators will be obliged to cease work to-morrow.

Licking river is reported 55 feet and still rising higher than ever known. Opinions are general that the rise will exceed 60 feet 4 inches, but people are better prepared to meet the exigency.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—1 a. m.—The river is 55 feet 7 inches.

2 a. m.—55 feet 11 inches. Raining steadily.

PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY IN IT.

PITTSBURG, February 5.—Rain has been falling steadily since last night and the indications at 11 to-night are that Pittsburg and Allegheny will experience one of the greatest floods for eighteen years. The Monongahela and Allegheny rivers are rising rapidly at all points. Thirty feet of water is expected here before morning. There is now twenty-four feet 4 inches and it is rising ten inches an hour. Portions of this city and Allegheny are partially submerged and people living on the low lands are moving out.

At midnight the water had reached the tracks of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie and Pittsburg, and McKeesport & Younghighen railroads on the south side. Traffic on the latter is entirely suspended. Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio road were delayed several hours.

PITTSBURG, February 6, 2 a. m.—The river is 25 feet 9 inches and rising six inches an hour. No serious damage is yet reported in this vicinity. At West Newton, on the Younghighen, families have been removed from second-story windows in the lower part of town, which flooded rapidly when the gorge of ice gave way. At Centerville a family would not recommend appropriations for rivers not now navigable and which never could be made navigable. He earnestly hoped to see the day when the government would so improve the vast waterways of the west that they would be navigable from the gulf to the lakes and seaboard. [Continued applause]

The Royal Havana.

CHICAGO, February 5.—Special agents of the postoffice department to-day arrested Robert Riley and James McClellan for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, under the name of "Winship & Co." The parties arrested have been acting as agents for the Royal Havana Lottery company. Their plan of "working" the country was to insert glaring full-page advertisements in certain afternoon papers of this city, buy several thousand copies and send them broadcast through the country. Postmasters estimate that they have received at least 7,000 through the mails during the past few months. It cannot be ascertained that a single ticket sold by "Winship & Co." ever drew a prize.

Fence Cutting a Felony.

AUSTIN, Tex., February 5.—The legislature has virtually completed the work of the session. Fence cutting has been made a felony and the governor provided with \$50,000 to use in the suppression of fence cutters.

DRIVEN FROM HOME.

LOUISVILLE, February 5.—It has been raining nearly all day, and the river is rising two inches an hour. If it continues the water will be in the houses on the wharf and shipping stopped by morning. Many residents on the river bank are moving out. Boatmen have great trouble in keeping barges secure. The Kentucky river at Frankfort is at a stand.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

MADISON, Ind., February 5.—At eight o'clock it was raining fast. The river bids fair to be as high as last year. It has risen at the rate of three and one-fourth inches an hour since noon, and only wants two feet to bring it over the banks. People who live along the banks of the river are preparing for the worst.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

BOSTON STATION, Ky., February 5.—Licking river is eighteen feet, and has been rising a foot an hour since 4 p. m. It has been raining hard since noon.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 5.—The ice in the Muskingum river broke up last night and destroyed Taylorville bridge, ten miles below. Its cost \$28,000.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., February 5.—The Ohio is rising two inches an hour and has been raining forty-eight hours. A great flood is expected.

CINCINNATI, O., February 5.—At 11 o'clock the river had reached 54 feet 10 inches, at midnight it stands 55 feet 3 inches, a rise of 9 inches in the last two hours. The rain is still falling.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., February 5.—People are much frightened and are abandoning their houses as rapidly as possible.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., February 3.—The Susquehanna has risen three feet to-day. The farmers are preparing for a flood.

The Mississippi Convention.

WASHINGTON, February 5.—The Mississippi river convention to-day adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of committees on credentials, rules, permanent organization and for each state to be represented on the committee. Commissioner West, of the District of Columbia, welcomed the delegates in a brief address. He said this convention stood pre-eminent in importance among the conventions held here. It concerned the welfare of the whole people. A change in the map of the Mississippi river or obstruct its flow and decay and deterioration would rapidly spread throughout the life of the country. The convention selected committees and took a recess.

When the convention reassembled a resolution was adopted extending the privileges of the convention to members of the Ohio river committee now in the city. The committee on permanent organization presented the following names for officers, and the gentlemen were unanimously elected: President, E. O. Stannard, of St. Louis; vice-presidents, C. C. Sheets of Alabama, John C. Calhoun of Arkansas, H. G. McPike of Illinois, M. A. Marks of Indiana, General G. M. Dodge of Iowa, A. H. Shoop of Kansas, George C. Waldrich of Louisiana, H. C. Waite of Minnesota, John R. Lynch of Mississippi, Hon. R. T. Van Horn of Missouri, Hon. Frank Hausenauer of Nebraska, George H. Anderson of Pennsylvania, S. Colyer of Tennessee, John McLure of West Virginia, William Wilson of Wisconsin, James M. Freeman of Colorado, and J. H. King of Dakota secretary, George L. Wright of St. Louis; assistant secretaries, John W. Bryant of New Orleans, D. F. Wilcox of Illinois, S. L. McHenry of Pennsylvania, and C. A. Lonsberry of Dakota. Mr. Stannard addressed the convention. He said the delegates were neither republicans or democrats, but both what the object of this convention are in view. They were not here to button-hole congressmen, but to express themselves in favor of cheap transportation and see that these great national waterways were made the means of transportation for products of the country. He believed the east was interested in this matter equally with the west, for not cheap freights as important to consumers of produce! If this country repeated its history and doubled its population in the next fifty years we would have 110,000,000 people, and could their freight be handled? Suppose the railroads were there that both what the object of this convention are in view. They were not here to button-hole congressmen, but to express themselves in favor of cheap transportation and see that these great national waterways were made the means of transportation for products of the country. He believed the east was interested in this matter equally with the west, for not cheap freights as important to consumers of produce! If this country repeated its history and doubled its population in the next fifty years we would have 110,000,000 people, and could their freight be handled? Suppose the railroads were there that both what the object of this convention are in view. They were not here to button-hole congressmen, but to express themselves in favor of cheap transportation and see that these great national waterways were made the means of transportation for products of the country. He believed the east was interested in this matter equally with the west, for not cheap freights as important to consumers of produce! If this country repeated its history and doubled its population in the next fifty years we would have 110,000,000 people, and could their freight be handled? Suppose the railroads were there that both what the object of this convention are in view. They were not here to button-hole congressmen, but to express themselves in favor of cheap transportation and see that these great national waterways were made the means of transportation for products of the country. He believed the east was interested in this matter equally with the west, for not