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Positive Cure for Every Form of Skin and Blood Diseases, from

Skin and Blood Diseases, from
Pimples to Scrofula.

SOUSANDS OF LETTERS IN OUR POSSEsion repeat this story: I have been a ter
sufferer for years with Blood and Skin Husy have been obliged to shun public places by
on of my disfiguring humors; have had the best
licians; have spent hundreds of dollars and got no
relief until I used the Cuticura Resolvent, the
Blood Purifier, internally, and Cuticura and
gura Soap, the Great Skin Cures and Skin Beauts, externally, which have cured me, and left my
tand blood as pure as a child's.

Almost Incredible,

mes E. Richardson, Custom House, New Orleans, ath, says: In 1870 Scrotulous Ulcers broke out sy body until I was amass of corruption. Everyge known to the medical faculty was tried in vain. Same a more wreck. At times I could not tilft my list to my head, could not turn in bed; was in conspain, and looked upon life as a curse. No relief ore in ten years. In 1880 I heard of the Cuticura ledies, used them and was perfectly cured. I worn to before U. S. Com. J. D. CRAWFORD.

Still More So. Ill McDonald, 2542 Dearborn Street, Chicago, afully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Salt tim, on head face neck, arms and legs for seventyears not able to move, except hands and knees nee year, not able to help myself for eight years; a hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his chopeless, permanently cured by the Cuticura seelles.

More Wonderful Yet,

E. Carpenter, Hendersen, N. Y., cured of Psor-ior Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by Cuti-Remedies. The most wonderful cure on record, astpan full of scales fell from him daily. Physi-sand his friends thought he must die. Cure in to before a justice of the peace and Hender-most prominent citizens-Dont Wait rite to us for these testimonials in full or send an without our knowledge or solicitation. Don't t. Now is the time to cure every species of Itch-Scaley, Pimply, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contass, and Copper colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin, aScale with Loss of Hair jid every where. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents. blvent, \$1. Soap, 25 cents. Pottes Drug and MICAL Co., Boston, Mass.

EAUTY For Rough, Chapped and Oily Skin, Blackhoads, and Skin Blemes, use Culture Foap

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Transacts a general banking business. Issues time pertificate bearing naturest. Draws drafts on San Franceso and principal cities in the United States Also Condon, Dublin, Edinburch and the principal itlessof the continent of Euro A.

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niz Assurance Co., of London, Cash Binnix Asturance Co., of London, Cash Australia, Co., of London, Cash Wastenester, N. Y., Capital . ., 000,000.0 Law inferenants, of Newser N. J., Capital 1,276,000.00 Grard Fire, Philadelphia, Capital . 1,200,000.05 Eremen's Fund. Capital . 1,239,215.00

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His many friends are invited to call at his new eat market, 2913 Cuming St., where they will find, of yere, all the choice cuts in Beef, Mutton and ors, at lowest market prices.

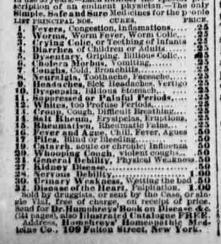
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SUCCESSORS TO JOHN G. JACOBS)

UNDERTAKERS.

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SPECIFICS.



AMID THE WATERS.

Details of the Flood Disasters and the Relief Work.

Ten Lives Lost by Collapse of Buildings in Cincinnati.

The Swollen Rivers Continue to Recede Slowly.

Urgent Need for Abundant and Speedy Aid.

Great Saffering from Cold Weather Among the Homeless.

THE RECEDING FLOODS. RELIEF AND DISTRESS.

CINCINNATI, February 15 .- The steam-

er Granite State, chartered by the relief committee of the chamber of commerce, is now receiving a cargo of provisions and bed clothing for the relief of sufferers at points above the city. The Ohio state commissioner has turned over \$15,-000, to be expended through the agency of the relief committee and assistant commissary. General Beckwith, U. S. A., will send on this steamer the amount of \$10,000, to be in charge of an officer detailed for that purpose. The steamer will be under the charge of Hon. J. L. Keck, representing the relief committee of the chamber of commerce. Major John B. Yene, member of the Ohio state relief commission, was given a loco-metive on the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore road to go to Galliopolis, Ohio, where he will organize relief parties to go up and down the Ohio, and then will go to Ironton and do the same there, probably joining the Granite State at Portsmouth. Before leaving to-day he brought from Columbus and sent to the river front in the vicinity of New Richmond a car load of blankets. He authorized P. J. Nichols, of Batavia, to expend \$1,500 along the river in the vicinity of New Richmond. Judge Loudon, of Georgetown, will distribute \$500 along the river in his locality for immediate re-

At 3:40 this morning, an alarm of fire was sounded for the box at Ludlow and Pearl streets, where the water surrounded the houses, and when the engines reached the place it was discovered that the rear part of two brick buildings on the south side of Pearl near Ludlow, had fallen and ten persons buried in the ruins or drowned. The occupants from the other portion had given the alarm and before the real cause could be ascertained a fire alarm sound

ed. The firemen in conjunction which the police used superhuman efforts to rescue the living and dead. The buildings were occupied as a boarding houses and had twenty to thirty occuat terms.

sues Certificate of Deposit bearing 5 per cent pants. The living were soon brought out. Four members of a family Burk, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Maud Ellis, Lydia Ellis, Willie Kyle and another name not known are supposed to be crushed or drowned. Mrs. Webb, an occupant of a room in the part that fell was awakened by the cracking of the walls and tried to awaken others, but fell with the ruins and yet escaped with-

out injury.

The buildings were occupied as boarding houses by Robt. Kyle and Geo. Oyester. There were about 35 people in the buildings at the time. The following are known to have been killed, either by falling timber or drowning: Jno. W. Kyle, son of the proprietor; Mary E. Colter, Maud Ellis, Jas. Ogden, Barney Winkler, Mrs. Winkler, Thomas Burk, Mrs. Lena Burk and two children, William and Louis Burk, making ten lives o far known to have been lost.

The rescued women were conveyed in

the patrol wagon to the fire engine house

in the vicinity were they were made com-fortable by the firemen. Mrs. Kyle, whose son was lost in the ruins, is inconsolable. She imagined her boy was alive and struggling for his freedom, then she gave him up for lost and her agony was heartrending. Mrs. Webb, who occu-pied a room in the part that fell, says she could not sleep for the cracking of the walls. She thought at first it was paper affected by the water but afterward supposed it was something worse.
"I got up at last," she said; "wakened
Mary Colter, and told her we must get out, something was going to happen. I went to the door of the next room, where Maud Ellis was sleeping, and tried to awaken her. Then I called to Mary Colter again to hurry. She was sitting in bed. I was near the door, and I felt the house going. I could have stepped through the door to the front part. but I turned to get Mary. I couldn't see and felt all around for her then. We all went down together. I do not know how I escaped, but I crawled out and screamed." This was told between sobs as the poor woman bemoaned her room-mate, Mary Colter, and the girl Maud Ellis. The occupants of the house say they called the attention of the owner last summer to the weakness of the rear wall, but it was not repaired. All of them think that the wooden lintel over the rear cellar door broke by the effects of the water and so let the rear wall down. The body of Thomas Burke was rescued, shortly before noon. It was crushed fearfully. The accident has spread terror among the occupants of similar old buildings in the flooded district. Many who can do so are getting

out to safer quarters. By comparison of names the report was current that two additional bodies had been found, making the total number of victims 12. It was afterwards learned that two people, hitherto called Winkler in the reports, were Mr. and Mrs. Woenker. This leaves the total number of victim so far as known ten. The body of Maud Ellis was also recovered. The body of another woman was found fast under a partition wall, but owing to the danger of other walls falling further search was

abandoned till the water falls. The chamber of commerce has appoint ed a committee to take such steps as may be necessary to inaugurate a movement to fill up the lower part of the city to a height above the present flood. The Little Miami road engineers have been taking water levels on telegraph poles. The people are in tents on hills surround with a view to raising that road above ing the town, and much suffering is re the high water mark.

The Cincinnati Commercial's steamer,

reports no bottom lands in sight from Cincinnati to Marysville, the river act-ually extending from hill to hill. This means vast lesses to farmers. Manchester is wholly rained, Aberdeen badly wrecked, its habitants destitute, and numerous villages with hundreds in want

off for several hours. The instruments were removed to the second story of a And Only Protected Their Wives neighboring building, and no similar trouble is anticipated, unless the poles wash away. One house was carried from its foundations this morning, and floated off, Several foundations have given way, and houses are leaning and likely to fall at any moment. Should Bullets for Ballots. the wind rise, great damage of this char-acter will follow. There is increasing distress in the hills back of town, where many citizens are encamped. The colony is well provisioned, but fuel is scarce. Several cases of serious sickness are reported. All business is entirely suspended and must remain so for several days. About the only boats running are the Evansville and Cairo packets. A trip from Evansvile here shows a vast sea. Henderson and Mt. Vernon are out of danger, both high and dry. The situation at Irontown grows more serious hourly. Many of the inhabitants have deserted their houses and gone to places of safety, while others remaining are living in sec-ond stories. The fuel problem is pre-senting itself as an embarrassing incident. Many neglected to provide themselves, and the cold weather of the last two days has resulted in much suffering. The river is steadily rising half an inch an hour. At least two more feet of water are expected. Aid is badly needed, and the same is true of Caseyville, Weston, Cove-in-Rock and two or three points below here.

The situation at Shawneetown is quite as bad as has been represented. The entire town is submerged to an average depth of 8 feet. The river is steadily rising, but still lacks three feet of the highest point touched last year. The current from here down is very strong, while from Paducah to Cairo it is like a mill race, so strong indeed that only the largest steamboats can stem it. Notwithstanding the vast volume coming it is believed the water is running out so fast that the rate of rise here is not likely to increase. Shawneetown has a population of 2,000, not over a quarter Senator Lapham—Wh of whom, it is estimated, remain. This is the third flood in as many years, and the people have had such terrible experience that all who could get away left whenever the flow became inevitable. Many have gone to Evansville, Hender- Mr. Chairman. son and Mt. Vernon, but the majority to Bowlesville, three and a half miles distant. At Bowlesville the coal mines shut down some time ago, and the homes formally occupied by the miners are now used by flood fugitives. In the same neighborhood many are living in tents furnished by the governor of Illinois.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—The river reached 46 feet and 6 inches, and is now greatest height. Local news of the situ-Of the \$30,000 appropriated by the Unted States for the relief of sufferers \$15,-000 was put into the hands of General Rufus Saxton, of the Jefferson government depot, for distribution, and this morning the steamer Mattie Hays was chartered by the government, and in charge of Major Burke started down the the river laden with \$2,500 worth of supplies. The previsions consist of meat, oread, potatoes, hominy, onions, etc Much more damage has resulted this year than last. People are busy moving entirely out of houses on Third and Fourth streets since the water has entered the second and third stories in some places. Many houses are in danger of toppling over, as the water is unfall which will sweep everything into the river. There is hardly sailing room in the district from the mass of lumber and sheds that have been torn asunder and sent adrift. Along Washington street ored men armed. from Floyd to Jackson the water is within a few feet of the pavement and

The position at New Albany is unchanged, the cold has caused much suffering among the poor and much sickness will be the result. New Albany has taken care of all her own sufferers. It is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage until the water is confined in its bank.

Jeffersonville presented a strange sight by moonlight, with the mad waters of the Ohio rushing with wonderful force through the streets, almost equal in ve-locity to the current in the middle of the river, and the waves lashing the houses, many of which were toppling over. The scene is beyond description. the cries of people calling for boats could be heard. There is a feeling of despair among all citizens. About 99 one hundredths of the city is under water.

In Indianapolis the response to appeals for river sufferers continues most generous. The board of trade committee recash and large quantities of clothing, medicines, etc.

Washington, February 15.—Secretary Lincoln was before the house committee on appropriations this morning while that committee was preparing the joint resolution subsequently passed by both houses, making an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for the relief of sufferers by the flood. Secretary Lincoln said he thought the appropriation asked for today, making the total \$500,000, would be sufficient for several days.

Telegrams from Clara Barton indicate

that all Red Cross societies are actively at work in behalf of the flood sufferers. Chicago has sent \$4,000, and societies south \$7,000. Until further notice con-tributions should be sent to the National Red Cross association at Cincinnati.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 15 .- At 7 o clock to-night the river rose three inches, and is still rising slowly. The people are hopeful. NOTES.

Shawneetown, Ill., at 7 o'clock last night was from 10 to 30 feet under water.

The mayor of New York has received which returned from up river to night, \$5,000 for the destitute by the floods.

BULLETS AND BALLOTS.

Done at Darville.

of food and clothing.

Shawnerows, Ill., February 15.—Up to noon the river had risen 6 inches during the past twelve hours. The telegraph office was invaded and communication cut

and Children.

Conflicting Stories of the Slaughter and Its Causes.

THE DANVILLE RIOT.

CONTINUED-CHAPTER II. WASHINGTON, February 15 .- The inrestigation into the Danville election riots, was resumed this morning. Edward M. Hatcher, (white) denied that he assaulted Jack Rudd on the day of the riot. He saw marks of bullets on the buildings in the rear of the white people clerk refused to give them. Witness hunted for them but could not find any and returned to the scene of the riot; was armed with a pistol.

Senator Sherman-Did you hre on that occason? Witness-I don't care to answer that

uestion. Senator Vance-You are not required to answer that question unless you choose. Senator Sherman-I put the question to you, did you fire on that occasion? Witness—I decline to answer that uestion.

Witness refused to say how many times he shot into that crowd that day. He thought it necessary for the white people to fire.

R. W. Glass, colored, was called and said he didn't feel safe in telling what Senator Lapham-Why not?

Witness-I live in Danville and have Witness had heard it said that any negro who testified-

Senator Vance-Oh, we don't want that, Senator Lapham—I have a right to know the grounds of his fear. Witness being reassured, told his story. He heard a pistol hred, rushed to the

scene, and found some 75 colored men and 25 white men. The white men and policemen were telling the negroes to furnished by the governor of Illinois.

Among these latter there is much suffering on account of cold weather. Several cases of extreme distress are reported, but as yet no deaths.

The negroes replied, "We arenot that neither pen nor imagination could sufficiently describe the suffering, that congress should appropriate an additional but as yet no deaths.

Immediately the house woke up and the first of the Burlington, Cedar Mr. Calkins (rep. Ind.) was ready with the sufficiently describe the case to a committee, that the committee had reported to the house woke up and Mr. Calkins (rep. Ind.) was ready with the neither pen nor imagination could sufficiently describe the sufficiently describe the sufficiently describe the sufficiently describe the case to a committee, that the committee had reported to the house woke up and Mr. Calkins (rep. Ind.) was ready with the pen nor imagination could sufficiently describe the sufficiently describe the sufficiently describe the case to a committee, that the committee had reported to the house woke up and Mr. Calkins (rep. Ind.) was ready with a point of order that the kouse had reported to the case to a committee, that the committee had reported to the house woke up and Mr. Calkins (rep. Ind.) was ready with a point of order that the kouse had reported to the case to a committee, that the kouse woke up and Mr. Calkins (rep. Ind.) was ready with a point of order that the kouse woke up and Mr. Calkins (rep. Ind.) was ready with the neither pen nor imagination could sufficiently describe the sufficiently describe th vou don't leave. Then the white men drew pistols. Witness named Hatch, at a stand, and the flood has reached its Lee, Covington and others, whom he said had pistols. Lee gave orders to fire, ation is mainly regarding relief measures. and they did fire. Then the colored men began to leave. The whites came out of the opera house. "How many?"

It looked like three or four hun-

They (the whites) went into the hardware store, and got pistols. He saw pistols, 25 or 30 of them, and a bag of cartridges in a real estate office, where he took refuge, and the white people came in and supplied themselves. When all the negroes had left, witness heard the whites going about the streets shouting, 'Hurrah for the democrats!" [Laugh-

He heard some whites say, "kill every lamned nigger we can see;" heard Henry Barksdale make a speech, in which he dermining the foundations. One point said, "we intend to carry this election by of the worst danger is from the sudden fair means or foul;" heard him say it was to be carried by "de point ob de gun." At the time of the riot he saw white men riding up with guns; saw white men running home after their guns; saw no col-

George A. Lee, white, saw several pistols in the hands of colored people; many houses are flooded on the first lieved the first volley was fired into the crowd of negroes, but after the latter began to run many shots were fired in the air. Some eight or ten pistols among the negroes were pointed at Taylor and himself, the negroes demanding that they came out and show their faces. "If the whites had not used their pistols we would have been shot into smithercens. and not on'y that, but our wives and sisters would have been murdered in their houses. Yes sir, murdered in our houses. I know this by the threats made two or three days before by their leader."

Seastor Sherman-Did you hear that

Witness-I did not hear it. Witness could not imagine how an excited crowd of people could have shown as much mercy as they (the whites) did. The general remark was that it was the leaders who ought to have been killed, and not these poor negroes. The direct cause of the excitement was Simms speech. The original cause was the cold ceived up to to day more than \$13,000 in blooded murder of "one of our best citizens" by our "readjuster, brindle-tailed Witness spent the better part of the day in the real estate office, where Witness Glass had seen arms and cartridges, and saw no arms nor cartridges. It was positively not true that men went in there and armed themselves. Witness feared for the safety of the wives of the whites because of threats he had heard that on election day, while the white men were fighting the negroes at the polls, the negroes would be murdering the women in their homes.

Senator Sherman -Did you not know that during the war the white men left their wives, mothers and daughters under the protection of colored men?

negroes astray.

to bad advices. Coalition rule was the bank, shall be redeemable in coin as worst rule any people were ever cursed legal tender notes of the United States with. A colored man was not safe in now are, and when redeemed into the failures last week 298 against 278 for the being a democrat. Colored democrats treasury shall be reissued, and when previous year.

were ostracised, their wives threatened mutilated or worn shall be replaced as Another Chapter of the Bloody Work

to leave them. The women had a lodge mow provided by law for legal tender motes, the coin in the treasury, on the passage of the act, for redemption of leaders of the party inculcated that sentilegal tender notes to be also applicable.

The Hand of Vanderbilt Clutches the ment. The same ostracism did not oper- for redemption of these treasury notes, ate among whites when they turned re- and such coin reserve may from time to publicans.

Charles D. Noel, white, whose quarrel with the negro Lawson preceded the general riot, was called as a witness by the chair and described the difficulty. His story did not vary from that frequently der and treasury notes outstanding.

Mr. Jones (dem. Fla.) characterized

Charles G. Freeman, a white police-man of Danville, was called. He was a democrat. He described the effect to democrat. He described the effect to disperse the crowd of colored men. They replied that they had been mistreated and were going to have their right before they left. Witness remarked: "Well, you all just remain here a few minutes, and to all appearances you'll get 'em." Witness saw fifteen or twenty negroes with pistols.

Mathew P. Jordon, (white), was called and in reply to Sepator Sherman, described by 7 years to 42 nays.

The chair laid before the senate a communication from the attorney-general munication from the attorney-general explaining the delay in responding to

negroes were turbulent and insolent. Lemon Coleman, a colored clergyman of Danville, had lived in Danville about bemon Coleman, a colored clergyman of Danville, had lived in Danville about 50 years; heard some one cry murder and went toward the scene of the riot, but did not reach it; was met by the retreating crowd of blacks and sought more mature consideration. It was which must have been fired by negroes.

J. C. Reagan, (white) testified that he saw a crowd of angry negroes and went to the hardward store asked for a box of chopping axes. He told the clerk there chopping axes. He told the clerk there was going to be a knock down tight. The his pistol and fire and another man fell. 14th inst. Witness He remarked to the storekeeper "Dar! a

white man has shot another white man."

John Stone, colored, said the colored people generally did not vote on election day. He asked a great many to vote but they refused, saying they were not going to be slaughtered. In reply to Senator Vance witness and he was not Senator Vance witness said he was not interfered with on election day. One man had said something to him which he didn't consider pleasant. Senator Sher-man asked what it was. Witness said a plank railing separated the white from the Ohio. olored voters as they went to the ballot box and a white man's dog ran under the railing whereupon the white man remarked to his dog: "Come back on this side, you are not a nigger. Don't stay over there with the niggers." Adjourned to Monday.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Jordan, saying the secretary of war had done grandly in the matter of relief of sufferers by the Chio floods, that the red tape, whose interference had been feared, had been all cut up and thrown away, tificate of the governor of a loyal and that cold weather, though better than rain, had increased the distress, than rain, had increased the distress, that neither pen nor imagination could Mr. Calkins (rep. Ind.) was ready with Rapids & Northern, and he says there ore promptly the better.

Mr. Pendleton said there was no politics in the matter. Everybody was working for it as the common cause of humanity. Mr. Voorhees (dem., Ind.) said he had

the legislature could not be convened in time to take such immediate action as would meet the urgent necessities of the

The telegrams read by Mr. Pendleton committee on appropriations.

Mr. Allison (rep., Ia.) from that committee reported favorably the joint resolution and it was immediately read three times and passed.

At 1 o'clock a message was received

from the house of representatives an-nouncing that that body had passed a joint resolution making a further apprepriation of \$200,000 for relief of destitute persons in districts overflowed by the plause on the republican side. Ohio river and tributaries. Shortly afterwards a message was re-

ceived from the house announcing the fixing of the speaker's signature to the measure, whereupon the president of the senate instantly affixed his own. Mr. Voorhees (dem. Ind.) presented a petition from 1,100 settlers of Washing-

ton territory praying for protection in titles to their lands in controversy between them and the Northern Pacific railroad company. The senate then resumed considera-

tion of the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks and Mr. Plumb (rep. Kas.) addressed the senate at some length. He wanted to see the national debt disappear because its disappearance would be a practical resolvent of many disturbing ques-tions. We could not consider the tariff question to-day as it ought to be considered without being met by the necessity of providing a large sum of money in some way for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. The national bank sys em was wise at the time of inception, and he hoped the national banks would continue, but if they were to continue it must be absolutely without reference to any function of providing currency for the country. That function had not been attended with any great profit to the banks, and it was not the most useful function which banks could exercise which was wanted. In Mr. Plumb's opinion there was something to take the place of bank circulations, and as it was withdrawn from time to time we could provide that for every dollar of circulaion which should be surrendered an equal amount of treasury notes should be used, and then maintain the currency at the present standard. Mr. Plumb then offered an amendment

providing that when the circulation of any national bank shall be surrendered Witness—That was before a class of the secretary of the treasury shall issue the secretary of the treasury shall issue an equivalent amount of treasury notes of the denominations now provided by A jury had passed upon his conduct law for national bank notes, such treas-November 3, and complimented him. ury notes to be deposited in the treasury November 3, and complimented him. There were apprehensions of secret burnings. It was the general opinion of whites in the south that the negroes when not misled were inoffensive. There was no animosity. The change in the conduct of the negroes was attributable banks and for all debta due any national banks and for all debta due any national

time be increased in the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, but the total amount of such coin shall never be less than 25 per cent nor more than 30 per cent of the total amount of legal ten-

Mr. Plumb's proposition as one revolu-tionizing our whole system of finances. A vote was then taken on the amend

Mathew P. Jordon, (white), was called and in reply to Senator Sherman, described the riot. Witness was armed but declined to say whether he fired. He declined for satisfactory reasons. Witness bought his pistol two or three days before the riot. He purchased it for the protection of himself and family. The spection and as it was a matter involving a large amount of money and a complifinally completed in a few weeks and sent to the postmaster-general on the

After an executive session the senste

joint resolution making a further appro-priation of \$200,000 for the relief of suf-road failed to account for many millions

The joint resolution passed.
The Chalmers-Manning election case

floor for the purpose of withdrawing his resolution for recommittal, and wound up his recital of the reasons which led to this action, with the words: "With General Manning's full consent and approhation I bring him to the speaker's and they have also been insconduct in the management of the probation I bring him to the speaker's and they have have broaders." WASHINGTON, February 15.—Mr. Pendesk and ask that the cath be adminisdleton (dem., O.) sent to the clerk's desk tered to him on the certificate of the govand had read a dispatch from Richard ernor of Mississippi." Suiting the ac-Smith, of Cincinnati, to Representative tion to his words he took Mr. Manning

the report was now under consideration The speaker said he did not think it necessary to decide the question of order, because the question whether or not Mr. Manning was entitled to take the oath of office was the very question similar telegrams, some of which he which the house was now considering and read. He said his people had not on the on which the house was about to take a occasion of last year's flood asked aid of vote. The chair would not undertake to congress as the Indiana legislature was administer the oath of office to a person then in session, but would do so now as claiming to be a member-elect when the house itself was considering his right to

Mesars. Manning and Curtin thereupon retired to their seats amid great bilt has been making decided progress in laughter on the republican side, which and Mr. Voorhees were referred to the was increased by the remark of Mr. Bel. and the demand made in his interest for ford: "Ring down the Curtain, the play a view of the stock register of the comis over."

The question recurred on the substitution of the minority resolutions for next election at which he proposes to those of the majority, and a division of make a fight for the actual management the resolutions being demanded, a vote was taken on the first one, declaring that TRYING TO I Manning holds perfect credentials. This was rejected-yeas 106, nays 140. announcement was received with ap-

The second resolution, declaring Manning entitled to the seat, was lost-yeas 92, nays 157.

The majority resolutions were then adopted—130 to 56. These discharge the committee on elections from the prima facie case, and leave the seat vacated until the case is decided on its merits. Adjourned until Monday.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EGYPTIAN ELEPHANT.

LONDON, February 15.—The Post's dispatch from Berlin says: Germany has three times insisted that England should proclaim a protectorate over Egypt, but England appears to be afraid of irritating France.

Nubar Pasha, Egyptian prime minister, received the following telegram from Gen. Gordon: "I am sending down the river many women and children from Konosko. Send some kind hearted European to meet them." England has refused Gen. Sir Evelyn Woods proposal European to meet them." England has refused Gen. Sir Evelyn Woods' proposal to sanction co-operation with the Egyptian army in the relief of Tokar for the reason that this army raised for the reason that this army raised for the reason that the survey and location of the Missouri river line from Scotland to the southeast corner of Brule county. Valentine will next Monday begin the survey from Mitchell to Scotland. raised for the defence of Egypt outside of London. England approves however the dispatch of the Egyptian pattalion furnished with English officers to Assouan if this proves necessary. The running through sleepers and parlor expedition for the relief of Tokar has cars from San Francisco to Chicago from started for Suez. The last transport leaves Suez Monday, carrying General Graham, supreme commander of the expedition.

STABBING ENGLAND IN THE BACK. The German Press says: "The submision of the tribes of Merv to Russia is worse for England than the disasters in Soudan. It comments upon the remarkable success of the Russian policy in Central Asia, which is always directed against England.

If the Russians should stand again before the walls of Constantinople, the English would be disabled from commanding a halt as in 1878. Russia will become the immediate neighbors of India and will be able at any moment to create disturbance in northern India. Now only A'ghania ton is between Bussia and The frontier tribes are always ready to invade the rich India provinces if their rear is well covered, and that the Russians can now guarantee.

NEW YORK, February 15,-Business

BATTLE OF THE ROADS.

C., R. I. & P.

Another Decision in the Famous Credit Mobilier.

Virtually Against Oakes Ames and the U. P.

Trying to Recognize the Old Iswa-Association.

Burns, of Councy Bluffs, the New Traffie Boss.

RAILROAD MATTERS A CREDIT MOBILIER DECISION.

Bescon, February 15:—An opinion was filed in the United States circuit court to-day by Judges Lowell and Nelson which is practically in favor of the Credit Mobilier as against Oakes Ames and the Union Pacific contract. The cases were those of Rowland, commissioner, vs. Thomas C. Durant and others, same vs. same. Defendant filed demurers but the decision involves all points at issue, some \$10,000,000 being involved. These suits grow out of the same transaction. Plaintiff in the first case is commissioner under the supreme court of Rhode Island. The allegations in the bill of December 7, 1882, are in substance that Mr. Holman (dem., Ind.) from the committee on appropriations reported a was assigned the contract between ferers by the Ohio flood.

Mr. Browne (rep., Ind.) read a telegram from Richmond, Ind., asking an immediate appropriation for relief of the destitute and homeless people along the Ohio.

The joint resolution passed bill to be true, as we are bound to do by the demorrers, the trustees acting was then taken up.

At 3:30 the previous question was ordered. Then Mr. Curtin took the

A REPORT DENTED

CHICAGO, February 15.—The statement that the Rock Island road had secured a controlling interest in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road, and that a meeting of directors of the latter road would be held in New York next week is

Semi-officially it is announced that W. H. Burns, local agent of the Union Pacific at Council Bluffs, has been appointed general joint agent at that point of all the lines in the Western Trunk Line association. Local agents of other lines, members of the Western Trunk Line association, are instructed to report to Burns as their superior officer.

VANDERBILT AFTER THE BOCK ISLAND.

NEW YORK, February 15 .- The Post says: There seems no doubt that Vanderpany it is presumed was made with a purpose of procuring proxies for the

TRYING TO REORGANIZE.

CHICAGO, February 15-Three of the lines composing the northwestern traffic association and central Iowa traffic association, have requested commissioner Carman to call a meeting at an early day with a view to the settlement of differences and a reorganization. The general feeling of the petitioning lines is in favor of a reorganization of the association on the basis of a money pool.

A BOND ISSUE. NEW YORK, February 15.—The Chicago & Northwestern railway has decided to issue \$1,600,000 of Utturowa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 5 per cent mortgage bonds. The Northwestern at it building a road into the low onal needst will guarantee the principal and interes of the bonds. It is stated that the bonds have been taken.

THE NEW MISSOURI RIVER LINE, MITCHELL, Dak., February 15 .- Engineer Valentine, of the Chicago, Mil-waukee & St. Paul road has completed

tract has been signed between the Central Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern and Pullman company for

PURIFY THE BLOOD

nearly every family in which same time. It runtand enterhes the blood, stabilitated conditions occasional to by excessive which stabilitated conditions of the more of the mor

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