

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Monday, February 4.—Petitions of ex-soldiers of the union army, praying for the enactment of various laws for the benefit of soldiers of the late war, were presented by Logan, Pendleton, Frye, Harrison and Lapham. Mr. Logan proposed a bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter. Bills introduced and referred.—Mr. Cameron, (Wis.) to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution. Mr. Logan, to provide artificial limbs for ex-soldiers. Mr. Wilson, to prevent the publication of letters advertisements in the territories and the District of Columbia. Mr. Van Wyck offered the following: Resolved, That the secretary of the interior inform the senate whether the Union Pacific company has issued any new stock or made any mortgage, pledge, lease or running arrangements or other traffic contract since March 3, 1885. Agreed to. Mr. Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported adversely Senator Garland's bill relating to the credentials of United States senators.

HOUSE.—The speaker announced the following committees, changes and appointments, stating that when changes were made it was at the request of the members concerned: Rivers and harbors—Thomas in place of Chace. Mississippi levees—Chace in place of Thomas. Naval affairs—G. D. Wise in place of Eaton. Foreign affairs—Eaton in place of Wise. Education—Rockwell in place of Milliken. Expenditures of state department—Davis (Ill.) in place of Price. Liquor traffic—Price in place of Davis. District of Columbia—Worthington and Rockwell. Expenditures department of justice—Crisp and Milliken. Mr. Springer sent to the clerk's desk the memorial of Richard W. Webb, of New Mexico, presenting charges against Chief Justice Samuel B. Axtell, and a resolution directing the committee on judiciary to investigate and report on the same. Referred. Mr. Ellis submitted the conference report on the bill making an appropriation for the relief of certain destitute Indians in Montana. Agreed to. (As agreed upon in the conference committee, it appropriates \$100,000 instead of \$50,000.)

SENATE.—Tuesday, February 5.—Bills were introduced: By Mr. Allison, to authorize the location of a branch home for volunteer disabled soldiers, in one of the following states: Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri or Nebraska. Mr. Coke, of the committee on Indian affairs, to provide an allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of the several reservations. Mr. Hawley, 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 an official gazette of the United States, to contain advertisements for proposals of contracts, general orders and announcements by heads of departments of the more important appointments, and such other matter as is now published by the different branches of the government. A bill suspending for a further period of five years the section of the revised statutes which prohibits the taking of guano, except for the use of the United States, from the Guano Islands, under protection of the United States, was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Brown (Ind.) introduced a bill to prohibit lotteries, lottery advertisements and the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia and the territories. Referred. The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, in the chair, on the bill for establishing a bureau of animal industry. After reading the report, which is an exhaustive statement, and says that circumstances make it advisable for congress to legislate upon the subject of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, Mr. Hatch, chairman of the committee on agriculture, explained its provisions. Mr. Belford said he had been informed that this bill was the result of the combined genius of the cattle kings of the country, and that it was to destroy men who owned thoroughbreds. If that were the object, the house should have the courage to deliberately investigate the question before passing the measure. Mr. Hatch denied ever having heard any question raised between the cattle men of the west and the owners of thoroughbreds. Mr. Wilson (Iowa), 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. That the disease was here, and unless the federal power did something to stamp it out, it was here to stay.

SENATE.—Wednesday, February 6.—Bills were introduced: By Miller (N. Y.), providing for extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases in domestic animals. By Mr. Miller (Cal.), to provide for executing the treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese. By Mr. Logan, to increase the efficiency of the army. By Mr. Allison, to provide for indemnity of the state of Iowa, due under various acts relating to swamps and overflowed lands. The chair laid before the senate the resolution offered by Butler requesting the president to transmit to the senate a record of the proceedings of the Proteus board of inquiry. Agreed to. The chair (Sherman) laid before the senate the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Mexican land grant titles bill. It was debated at great length and several amendments proposed and rejected. Without action the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Curtin introduced a bill for the establishment of a branch home for disabled volunteers in one of the western states. Mr. Clements reported a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for information as to who, if consuls or agents, had been absent from duty since January, 1882, the length of absence, and whether salaries had been paid. The house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Cobb in the chair) on the pleuro-pneumonia bill. It was debated at great length, but without action the house adjourned.

SENATE.—Thursday, February 7.—Mr. Van Wyck reported favorably the bill from the committee on public lands, to relieve purchasers and settlers on the Denver and St. Joe railroad lands. The price fixed is \$3.50 per acre. Mr. Cullom introduced a bill for the relief of persons whose lands were confirmed by the governor of the Old Northwest and Indian territories, and whose lands, so confirmed, were afterward sold to the United States. A bill relating to lands occupied by settlers and formerly believed to be a part of the Ute reservation was passed, with a proviso to be returned to the public domain. At the expiration of the morning hour the senate took up the unfinished business, being the Mexican land grant title bill. It was discussed without action.

HOUSE.—Mr. Beach, from the committee on agriculture, reported the resolution directing the committee to inquire into the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, etc. Placed on the calendar. The house proceeded to consideration of the adoption of the amended rules of the house of the Forty-sixth congress as the rules of the house. An amendment was offered by Mr. White (Ky.) for a woman's suffrage committee. Lost—67 to 102; almost a party vote, the

democrats voting in the negative. An amendment restricting the privileges of the floor now granted to ex-members of congress was lost—117 to 130. No quorum voted on the amendment of Mr. Cox (Ky.) for the creation of a committee on census. Adjourned.

SENATE.—Friday, February 8.—Mr. Logan introduced a bill creating a commission whose duty shall be to inquire into and report upon the material, industrial and intellectual progress made by the colored people of the United States since 1865, and making an appropriation for the same. Mr. Hale called up the conference report on the Greeley relief expedition. The chair said the bill was in possession of the house of representatives. No motion or remarks could be made regarding it except by unanimous consent. The senate took up the Mexican land grant titles bill. Mr. Bowen spoke at length on the amendment heretofore offered by him. Many other amendments were offered, which, for the most part, were rejected. The debate was participated in by Bayard, Conzer, Plumb, Van Wyck, Bowen, Dolph, Sherman and Cooke. Finally the debate closed and the bill passed. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on rules, which was finally adopted. Mr. Willis introduced a bill temporarily providing for the support of common schools. Referred. It provides for an annual appropriation of from \$10,000,000 to \$100,000,000, the next year's appropriation to be reduced \$1,000,000, and each succeeding year. Mr. Davidson offered a resolution requesting the president to prevent the delivery of Senator Carlos Aguro, now in prison at Key West, and held for extradition on demand of the government of Spain, until it shall be ascertained whether the charges against him are true and that he is not held for political offenses. Referred. Mr. Goff introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the sufferers of the Ohio river food and tributaries.

DEFEATED BY EL MAHDI.

Baker Pasha's Army Completely Routed by the False Prophet.

LONDON, February 5.—A portion of Baker Pasha's force left Trinkitat Saturday and threw up intrenchments on the shore at Laquana, four miles distant. The rest of the troops followed Monday. Baker Pasha intended to advance to the Well of Teb, five miles further and half-way to Tokar. Nothing was heard afterwards of his movements until the news came of his defeat. This defeat was rather expected, as his 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 are received. Baker began to advance from Trinkitat Sunday with 3,000 troops badly armed and short of ammunition, many of whom were unwilling to proceed. He had asked for rifles instead of muskets, but received orders to try and force his way to Tokar without delay, and he obeyed, expecting defeat. The spies falsely reported the way clear except a small band. Monday morning a portion of the advance encountered a body of Osman Degna's troops, and the fight which ensued was more of a route than a battle. The khedive has a telegram from Baker Pasha regarding his defeat. 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 Suakim with the remainder of his force.

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 almost into Trinkat. Fourteen Europeans and three native officers are missing. The fight was begun 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 Egyptians 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 a square were formed, owing to the fact that two companies of Egyptian troops stood still, overcome with fright. 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 one side of the square killed many of their own men by wild firing.

Later advices of the defeat of Baker Pasha state that the slaughter of his forces continued all the way back to Trinkitat. The Egyptians were panic stricken and fell upon their knees, but their appeals for mercy were fruitless. The Arabs seized them by the necks, thrust spears into their backs and savagely cut their throats. The Englishmen missing are Maurice Bey, Surgeon Leslie, Captains Foster and Walker, Lieutenants Carroll, Smith and Watkins. Ten other foreign officers are missing. The fugitives were huddled together on the shore at Trinkitat, and might easily have been slaughtered, but the enemy gave over the pursuit. The men embarked as quickly as possible upon six transports lying there, and with Baker Pasha and Colonel Sartorius, arrived at midnight at Suakim. In an attack of the enemy is expected. The forts are occupied by the English marines. The French agent has telegraphed for a man-of-war.

Calling on the President.

Delegates to the Mississippi river convention called at the White House in a body and paid their respects to the president. Mr. Stanard, chairman, made a short address, in which he expressed the thanks of the delegates to the president for the interest shown in the Mississippi river improvement and his effort to secure favorable action by congress. The president replied briefly, saying his views on this subject were well known, and had been expressed in the message to congress. He hoped that the committee would secure the legislation desired looking to the speedy and permanent improvement of the great Mississippi river.

THE WATERY ELEMENT.

The Ohio River on a Bender—Human Life Threatened and Great Destruction of Property Feared.

CINCINNATI, February 6.—Rain continues and the river is fifty-eight feet, and rising five inches an hour. All the small streams throughout the country are at flood height. Reports from up-river points are that rain is still falling and the river is rising rapidly.

PITTSBURG, February 6.—The schools in the first and fourth wards are closed on the Duquesne way. The water covers the office furniture in the houses about the Duquesne depot, and merchants on Water street have moved their goods to the second floor. Railroad traffic on all river lines is greatly retarded.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 6.—The river is rising two inches an hour. Boats are busy moving families, corn and stock. A million bushels of corn is on the banks between here and Paducah, much of which will be destroyed. The Wabash has hardly started. There will be a big flood of that stream. It is still raining.

PITTSBURG, February 7.—The waters are receding here and at all points along the Allegheny, but rising slowly at the headwaters of the Monongahela. At 11 o'clock a. m. the Monongahela marks indicated thirty-two feet, a fall of sixteen inches since midnight. The Allegheny is declining less rapidly with thirty-three feet ten inches, a drop of eight inches from the highest point reached. It is believed that the worst is over and that the water will now rapidly decline.

COLUMBUS, O., February 7.—A bill has passed the legislature and been signed by the governor authorizing the use of \$50,000 for purposes of relief of sufferers by floods at Cincinnati and other points.

LOUISVILLE, February 7.—At 11 o'clock to-night the river was still rising half an inch per hour and a drizzling rain falling. That portion of the city known as the "Point" is now covered with twenty feet of water. The people had all moved out. No serious happenings apprehended.

WHEELING, February 7.—The river is rising slowly. More damage to property has occurred than ever experienced before. A vastly larger area is submerged than in 1882. The houses, barns, bridge, straw and hay stacks have been floating past all day. The Wheeling cheese company's warehouse loses \$50,000. The merchants lose heavily in perishable goods now under water. The losses aggregate over \$1,000,000. The river has reached fifty-six feet and has not yet ceased rising. There was great distress during the night. The steamer Bell Prince has this morning been engaged in taking families off the island, where, however, many still remain. Skiffs have also done good work. Many casualties were reported, but investigation shows but slight foundation for most of them.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 8.—The Muskingum is higher this morning than ever known and is still rising an inch per half hour. The Baltimore & Ohio bridge is touched by the water, and only the absence of drift ice saves it.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 8.—The river rose eight inches last night, and marks forty-three feet seven inches on the gauge. A drizzling rain and heavy fogs prevail. The prospects are still gloomy. Boats and barges are saving stock. The families are all moving. No loss of life has yet been reported.

PITTSBURG, February 8.—The rivers are again within their banks and steadily receding, the Monongahela marks showing twenty-six feet eleven inches at noon, with about one foot more in the Allegheny. The streets of both cities are almost entirely clear of water and the people in the submerged districts are busy to-day cleaning houses and streets of the yellow, slimy mud and debris left behind as unpleasant mementoes of the largest flood in fifty years.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 8.—The Baltimore and Ohio shops have been carried away. The city is now in danger of a famine. Nearly all the bakeries and groceries are under water. The milk supply is cut off and all meals, except salted, are exhausted.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 8.—The river is 51 feet and falling slowly. The steamer Belle Prince went to Ben Wood to transfer passengers to Moundsville. The weather is cloudy and cool. Business is still almost totally suspended and the entire populace is gathered on the streets watching the slowly receding flood.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 9.—The scene in this city is indescribable, and no pen can do it justice. The flooded portions have been well provided for in the shape of food. As the water subsides the amount of destruction to be seen is appalling. Fire engines are employed in washing off the mud from the streets as the water falls. The relief steamers that went down the river to Benwood, Moundsville and Belaire have not yet returned at this writing (12 o'clock). They had on board a plentiful supply of provisions, and none in need will suffer. The worst is at the points above this city, especially the town of Wellsburg. As far as known at this time no lives are reported lost. The water has receded to 48 feet, leaving three inches of slimy mud over the deserted streets. The gas will be turned on this evening, but a water famine is threatened, with no prospect of relief before Monday. The home subscriptions for the relief of the destitute have reached \$8,000, and plenty more is available. The provisions are held up well, and the promise of restored communication with the outside world is bright.

GALVESTON, February 9.—A News'

Longview special says: It has been raining continuously. Nearly 200 houses in the bottoms, in every direction are flooded. Many extensive washouts and slides on the railways are reported.

The Election Outrage Cases.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The subcommittee on privileges and elections, appointed to investigate the causes that led to the death of Matthews, in Copiah county, Mississippi, had a meeting and decided upon a plan of action. They leave Washington on Tuesday morning for Hazlehurst, the county seat of Copiah county, and will decide upon further proceedings upon their arrival there. A session will be held at New Orleans and Jackson, Miss.

FUN IN THE PRESS.

The most fashionable craze in England is mule riding. "Ears ago!"—[Bismark Tribune.]

"Papa is home to night" is the title of the latest song. Late hours fetch them all sooner or later.—[Boston Globe.]

At a recent meeting of "bunko" men in Philadelphia it was resolved that no checks would hereafter be received unless certified.

We may expect to hear our Fourth of July orators shout, next summer: "Let the hog squeal!" instead of "Let the eagle scream!"—[Norristown Herald.]

The Indianapolis Journal says that the average citizen wants a lock with four keyholes. Unless the average citizen has improved much of late, one keyhole is usually about all he can find.—[New York Graphic.]

"Where is the girl of long ago," sings Joaquin Miller. We saw her the other day, Joaq. But she isn't a girl any more. She had gray hair and a wart on her nose, and no teeth and wore specks.—[Salem Sunbeam.]

There is said to be a chillness between President Arthur and Senator Logan. In fact, it was the eminent Senator from Illinois who recently confessed that "the intente cordiale between me and Arthur is hors du combat."

A farmer's wife wants to know if we can recommend anything to destroy the "common grub." We guess the next tramp that comes along could oblige you, if the family cant stand your cooking.—[Burlington Free Press.]

Some children are often amusing by reason of their conceit, as in the case of the young French gentleman of the mature age of 5, who on being told that the baby wanted to kiss him, said: "Yes; he takes me for his papa."

A roving newspaper man has made the discovery that all the women in the Ile of Jersey are pretty, many of them prettier than Mrs Langtry, and he will build a summer resort hotel with a frontage of 1,000 feet, and a piazza with a double deck.—[Chicago Herald.]

"No I don't want to give anything to the heathen to-day. I just gave the woman next door a piece of my mind about her scallawag of a boy that broke my plants. That's all I can afford to the heathen just now."—[Sunday Courier.]

About Women.

Woman is the masterpiece.—[Confucius.]
Woman is the crown of creation.—[Herder.]

He that takes a wife takes a care.—Franklin.
Woman teach us repose, civility and dignity.—[Voltaire.]

All that I am my mother made me.—[John Quincy Adams.]
Mrs. Villard is said to have about \$500,000 in her own name.—[Leopold Techefer.]

The sweetest thing in this life is the unclouded welcome of a wife.—[N. P. Willis.]

But one thing on earth is better than the wife—that is the mother.

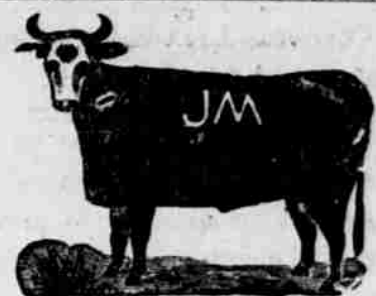
No man can either live piously nor die righteous without having a wife.—[Richter.]

Young Simpson to the lovely Felicia, as they stand on the piazza in the moonlight: "Miss Felicia, this world looks so dreary and lonely to me. I feel as though no one loves me," Felicia (in a sympathetic tone): "Oh, Mr. Simpson, God loves you." Simpson, after a thoughtful pause, suggests they go in, as it is growing chilly.—[Life.]

An Afterthought.

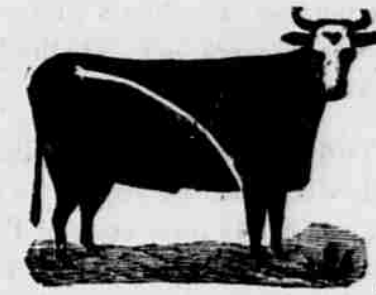
Kentucky State Journal.
A few days ago a middle-aged countryman walked into the office of a prominent Newport attorney and took a seat, when the following conversation took place: "I called in to see about getting a divorce from my wife." "Ah! what seems to be the difficulty?" "Well, me and Jinny are always quarrelin', and I think it would be better if she were to go back to her folks, and I stay where I am. She ken take the three children with her." "On what grounds do you want a divorce?" "Well, you see, it's jist this way: Jinny's the skeeriest woman of tramps you ever seen, and so when we go up stairs to bed she wants me to look under the bed for a man, when I know as sure as I'm livin' ther' ain't no man there. So, you see, that riles me, and I get mad, and then she gets mad, and then there's a fuss, and I don't have no peace and can't get no sleep, and I'm a hard-working man." "You can't get a divorce on those grounds, sir." "I can't?" "No, sir." "Well, then, I know what I'll do, I'll go home and saw the legs off the bed close up, so that a man can't git under. If I had thought of that sooner I might hev saved all this time comin' in here."

STOCK DIRECTORY



DENNIS M'KILLIP.

Ranch on Red Willow, Thornburg, Hayes County, Neb. Cattle branded "J. M." on left side. Young cattle branded same as above, also "J." on left jaw. Under-slope right ear. Horses branded "E" on left shoulder.



FOR SALE.—My range of 1,000 acres of deeded land in one body, including the Black and Byfield bay lands; timber and water with two good farm houses and other improvements. Convenient to No. 1 school privileges. Situated in the Republican valley west of Red Willow creek. Call on or address J. F. BLACK, Red Willow, Neb.



J. B. MESERVE.

Ranch, Spring Canyon on the Frenchman River, in Chase county, Neb. Stock branded as above; also "777" on left side; "O. L." on left hip; "77" on right hip and "L." on right shoulder; "L." on left shoulder and "X." on left jaw. Half under-crop left ear, and square-crop right ear.



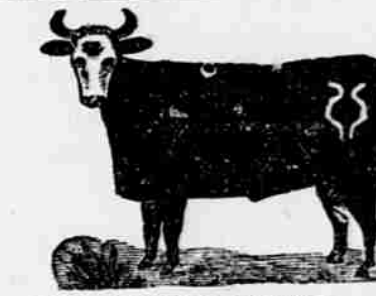
W. J. WILSON.

Stock brand—circle on left shoulder; also dewlap and a crop and under half crop on left ear, and a crop and under bit in the right. Ranch on the Republican. Post-office, Max, Dundey county, Nebraska.



JOHN HATFIELD & SON.

McCook, Neb., Ranch 4 miles southeast, on Republican river. Stock branded with a bar— and lazy on left hip.



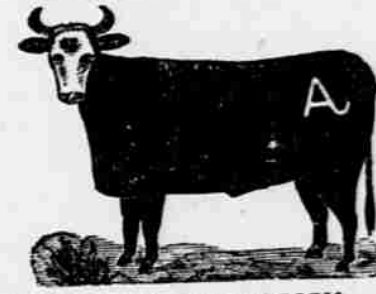
THE TURNIP BRAND.

Ranch 2 miles north of McCook. Stock branded on left hip, and a few double crosses on left side. C. D. ERCANBRACK.



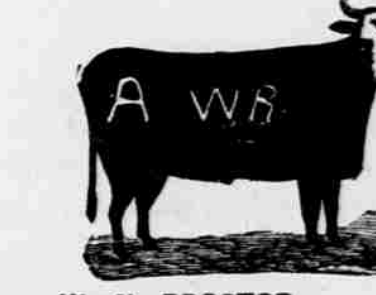
STOKES & TROTH.

P. O. Address, Carrico, Hayes county, Nebraska. Range, Red Willow, above Carrico. Stock branded as above, also lazy on left side and slit in both ears.



GEORGE J. FREDERICK.

Ranch 4 miles southwest of McCook, on the Driftwood. Stock branded "A. J." on the left hip. P. O. address, McCook, Neb.



W. N. PROCTOR.

McCook, Neb., range; Red Willow creek, in southwest corner of Frontier county. Also E. P. brand on right hip and side and swal-fork in right ear. Horses branded E. P. on right hip. A few branded "A" on right hip.