

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Long Discussion in the House Over a Distress Bill.

An Appropriation of \$300,000 Made for the Flood Sufferers.

Pendleton Performs a Painful Duty in the Senate.

A Raft of Bills and Resolutions Introduced.

Van Wyck Looking After the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Co.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—In the senate this morning Mr. Pendleton (dem. O.) presented the credentials of Henry B. Payne, senator-elect from Ohio, whose term begins March 4, 1885. Read, ordered filed.

Mr. Plumb (rep. Pa.) presented a petition from the late commission of volunteer officers of the Union army complaining of discrimination against them in the difference between the amount of their pensions and pay and officers on the retired list, the latter class, the petitioners say, were in many instances disabled by the same class of wounds and in the same actions, but having had the good fortune or influence to obtain an appointment in the regular army secured a great advantage over their fellows not so fortunate. The petitioners pray congress to remove the discrimination.

Mr. Miller (rep. Cal.), from the committee on naval affairs, reported formally a bill for the relief of the survivors of the Jeannette expedition. Mr. Sherman (rep. O.) had a dispatch from Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, read, which says congress should make an immediate appropriation of \$500,000 for the relief of sufferers in the flooded towns between Pittsburg and Cairo, adding that Cincinnati needs nothing, but that other places are almost helpless.

Mr. Voorhes (dem. Ind.) stated that himself and colleague had similar telegrams from other places. Mr. Sherman said he would not ask immediate action on the subject, deeming it better to wait the action of the house of representatives, where the telegrams referred to the committee on appropriations, which was done.

These bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar. By Mr. Hoar (rep. Mass.), from the judiciary—Fixing salaries of judges of the United States district courts from July 1st next.

In the northwest salaries were fixed as follows: Northern and southern districts of Illinois, \$5,000.

By Mr. Mahone (ind., Va.), from the public grounds and buildings—Authorizing the purchase of additional grounds for a United States court house and post-office building at Springfield, Ill.

Bill introduced within five years from the passage of this act. By Mr. Hoar (rep. Mass.)—To authorize a preliminary survey of passes between the upper Mississippi and Columbia rivers for the purpose of ascertaining the distance between the navigable waters.

By Mr. Blair (rep. N. H.)—To provide for the study of the physiology and effects of intoxicating, narcotic and poisonous substances upon life and health in the public schools of the territories and district of Columbia.

By Mr. McMillan (rep., Minn.)—To authorize a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul.

By Mr. Hale (rep., Me.)—For relief of the officers and crew of the steamer Monitor, who took part in the action with the rebel iron-clad Merrimack in 1862.

By Mr. Harrison (rep., Ind.)—To define the powers of the Mississippi River commission, authorizing an appropriation for improvement of the river and navigable tributaries, etc.

Mr. Harrison said the commission had in some cases met with obstruction from some estate land owners, who refused to permit the commission to proceed with the works.

By Mr. Miller (rep., Cal.)—A resolution asking what action should be taken relative to the demand of Mexico for the extradition of one Trimble. Agreed to.

By Mr. Van Wyck (rep., Neb.)—A resolution inquiring whether the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company have made or received any proposals within a year or taken action toward consolidation with the Western Union. Agreed to.

The chair laid before the senate Mr. Riddleberger's (ind., Va.) resolution for a joint committee of the senate and house on the question of discharges and appointments of subordinates.

Mr. Vest (dem. Mo.) moved to extend the inquiry to what orders have been given by the executive department in Virginia for the past three years.

Mr. Riddleberger said he could see no profit to come of the amendment, but was prepared to substantiate his own statements.

Mr. Vest said he favored civil service reform, but that as applied by the republicans was made a farce as shown in the course pursued in relation to the senate employes.

Mr. Oinger (rep. Mich.) replied that he had never seen a democrat in the senate supporting any action in aid of civil service except when it would result in turning out republicans and putting in democrats.

Mr. Van Wyck's resolution, presented some weeks ago, directing the judiciary committee to examine and report legislation to restrict the appointment of special assistant attorneys, etc., passed.

The bill amending the section of the revised statutes so as to secure to American inventors the full term of seventeen years for patents where the foreign patent expires before that term was passed.

A message being received from the house announcing a continued disagreement by that body to the senate amendment to the Greeley bill. Mr. Hale moved that the senate recede from its amendment. The men who should be sent on the expedition, he said, should be perfectly willing to go. They would not be taken from the navy rolls as they stand, but would re-enlist. No difficulty would be experienced in finding the best officers in the naval establishments to take the place of command,

and no unwilling man should go under any circumstances. Mr. Sausbury (dem. Del.) hoped the senate would not recede from its amendment. He knew congress would do what was right in the matter if a proper bill should be brought in but here was a bill to enable the secretary of the navy to put his hand into the treasury and take money out at libitum.

Mr. Butler (dem. S. C.) reminded the senate that it was not the secretary of the navy but the president of the United States who received authority.

Mr. Sausbury replied that the president acted through his secretaries. The bill if passed would be a dangerous precedent as giving the president of the United States the right to take out of the treasury without previous and definite appropriation of money of the people and would change the whole policy of the law.

A vote was then taken, and, by 29 yeas to 22 nays, the senate receded from its amendment.

The senate, after passing some private bills, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened a message was received from the house announcing the passage, by that body, of a joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to use rations for relief of destitute persons in the overflooded district of the Ohio and tributaries, and making an appropriation of \$300,000 to relieve the sufferers by such overflow. The joint resolution was read three times and passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE. In the house, Mr. Townshend (dem., Ill.) offered a resolution proposing constitutional amendments providing for the election of president and vice president by majority vote of the people, and the abolition of the electoral college, and regulating the method of counting votes by the two houses of congress.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Calkins (rep., Ind.)—To encourage Indian education in Dakota.

By Mr. Stockslager (dem., Ind.)—A resolution requesting the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the house the report of the committee of the treasury department, to investigate the charges against the management of the office of supervising architect of the treasury, under J. G. Hill, together with the charges, evidence and all correspondence.

By Mr. Washburn (rep. Minn.)—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Paul.

By Mr. Morey (rep. O.)—A resolution calling for reports of special agents during 1881, having reference to the star route investigation.

By Mr. Hatch (dem. Mo.)—A bill for preservation of timber adjacent to sources of the water supply of the city of St. Louis.

By Mr. White (rep. Minn.)—Amending the Pacific railroad act amendatory to the act of July 1, 1862 so as to provide that "such railroad company, now organized, or as may be hereafter organized under state or territorial laws, shall construct and operate a line of railroad and telegraph from Sioux City, Ia., westwardly via the Niobrara valley to such point on the Union Pacific railroad, west of the 100th meridian as such company may select, and on the same terms and conditions and with the same rights provided for the construction of the Union Pacific, provided said company shall receive neither bonds nor lands and be compensated within five years from the passage of this act.

By Mr. Cox (dem. N. Y.)—To secure a more faithful delivery of mails by star route contractors.

By Mr. Bingham (rep. Pa.)—Authorizing the payment of postal notes to bearer at any money order office.

By Mr. White (rep. Minn.)—Directing the secretary of state to inquire in regard to the murder of H. F. Cooper, Michael O'Brien and George Steiff in Mexico, and whether or not the United States should ask redress from that government.

By Mr. Mills (dem. Tex.)—Requiring the secretary of the treasury to pay \$100,000 of 3 per cent bonds.

By Mr. Holman (dem. Ind.)—Relating to the qualification of voters in Utah and Idaho. It requires before registration an oath that the voter does not belong to the church of Latter Day Saints or any other secret organization which upholds polygamy, bigamy or unlawful contracts.

By Mr. Price (rep. Wis.)—For the forfeiture of certain lands. It confirms all grants heretofore made states and corporations in aid of the construction of railroads as such railroads have been constructed notwithstanding the time may have expired before construction.

All other lands are declared forfeited and the secretary of the interior is authorized within ninety days to restore to the market all lands unearned, but it is made unlawful for him to sell more than 100 acres to any one person.

By Mr. Springer (dem. Ill.)—A resolution calling on the president for the correspondence with Mexico relative to the recent military expedition under General Crook when the United States troops crossed the border; also a resolution requesting the postmaster-general to comply with the house resolution for the papers in the star route cases and to withhold papers the publication of which would be detrimental to public interest.

By Mr. Follett (dem. O.) from the committee on appropriations—A joint resolution appropriating \$300,000 for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Ohio river and its tributaries.

Mr. Hiscock (rep. N. Y.) asked Mr. Follett to explain the necessity for the measure and what warrant the other side found for it in the constitution.

Mr. Follett replied that necessity knew neither law nor constitution. Precedent was found in the action of the last congress in appropriating for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers. There never had been such a flood as this.

Families by thousands were driven from home and camping in the open fields, with nothing to protect them but the clothing on their backs. Replying to another question from Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Follett said the Ohio and Cincinnati chamber of commerce had made an appropriation.

Mr. Hiscock said no great state like Ohio, an empire, ought to come here when the legislature is in session and ask to have her citizens supported from the treasury. Poor states might ask assistance, but he did not like to see great states, like Ohio, New York, Illinois and Michigan, pass around the hat of beggary.

Messrs. Cannon, (rep. Ill.) Payson (rep. Pa.) and Horr (rep. Mich.) spoke in favor of the measure, and could see no constitutional objection to it.

Mr. Goff (rep. W. Va.) made the point that Ohio was not the only state affected. There were millions of sufferers, not only in Ohio, but in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. Taylor (rep. Ohio) thought the sum mentioned entirely inadequate; \$1,000,000 would be needed.

Mr. Belford (rep. Col.) was glad of the opportunity offered to open the vaults of the treasury so scrupulously kept closed by the secretary of the treasury from New York.

Mr. Cox (dem., N. Y.) questioned the constitutionality of the measure. It should have been passed without any debate, and if there was any breach of the constitution, God Almighty in his kindness would pardon it.

Messrs. Reagan (dem., Tex.), Townshend (dem., Ill.), Blount (dem., Ga.), Jordan (dem.), and Warner (dem., Tenn.) spoke in favor of the measure.

Mr. Eaton (dem., Conn.) had grave doubts about the power of congress to pay out the moneys of the people even in as great a calamity as this; but as Mr. Cox had said, though the head might doubt, the heart would act.

Mr. Wilson (dem., W. Va.) offered an amendment making the amount half a million. Lost, 109 to 150, and the resolution passed as reported, 233 to 12.

NEGATIVE VOTE.—Beach, Bennett, Cox (N. C.), Hewitt (Ala.), Lanhan, McMillan, Oakes, Ranney, Tucker, Wise, Woodward, York. Adjourned.

A democratic caucus will be held tomorrow afternoon.

FROM WASHINGTON. THE PENSION EXPENDITURE. WASHINGTON, February 11.—In reply to the resolution calling for information as to the number of soldiers who served one, two and three years, respectively, in the United States during the late war, the amount of bounty paid each, and the approximate amount required to equalize bounties of those who served in that war, the secretary of war sent to the senate a communication from the adjutant general to-day, giving the number of enlisted men who enlisted for various periods as follows:

Three years.....2,300,804  
Two years.....44,440  
One year.....391,852  
Nine months.....875,881  
Eight months.....573  
Six months.....20,439  
Four months.....42  
Three months.....88,507  
Two months.....108,419  
Sixty days.....2,045

In respect to bounties paid or summaries to equalize bounties the adjutant general said it cannot be compiled from the record in his office. He calls attention to the estimate submitted to congress by the paymaster general. These show the total bounties paid to date to be \$388,210,249. The first estimate of the amount required for equalization of bounties made by the paymaster general is dated January 15, 1878, and amounts to \$137,275,105.

In March, 1879, the paymaster general estimated the amount necessary to pay bounties at the rate of \$100 each to men who enlisted between May 3, 1861, and July 22, 1865, and who were honorably discharged after a service of less than two years at \$2,170,000.

In April, 1874, he estimated the cost of equalizing the bounties at \$2,100 per month for the term of service to date of muster out of the organizations, at \$101,543,634.

On February 18, 1880, the paymaster general sent another communication to congress in response to a resolution asking an estimate of the money required to carry out the provisions of the bill then pending to give each enlisted man who served between April 12, 1861 and May 9, 1865, and was honorably discharged, or his heirs, \$8,333 per month for his term of service, and made the same estimates of \$101,947,825, if no provisions were made for deducting bounties paid by states and if there were such provisions, \$75,000,000.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES. Representatives Anderson and Sumner appeared to-day before the house subcommittee considering propositions for postal telegraph, and advocated bills introduced by them. Anderson was of the opinion that the Western Union company could bring sufficient influence to bear to defeat any measure making a large appropriation for a government line, and favored his proposition to issue bonds for the construction of a system of government lines. All free delivery postoffices, he thought, should be connected by telegraph, and as the land grants to railroad companies, by an act of 1836, were to be unnecessary to construction at St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City and Marshall, Texas, the termini of those roads. His plan, he said, would in a great degree prevent the postmaster general from using the wires for partisan purposes, as the lines would be extended only to those points where retail receipts warranted the expenditure, and would be profitable. Sumner also favored a system of telegraph, to be controlled by the government, and explained the main features of his bill.

INDIAN EDUCATION. A delegation of Apaches, Chiricahuas and Mesquiteros from San Carlos Indian reservation called on the commissioner of Indian affairs to-day, and expressed themselves much pleased with the result of their observation at the Carlisle and Hampton Indian school, and declared that they intended to go home to devote their attention to agriculture.

DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR. The house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day agreed to report a bill for the exchange of trade dollars for standard dollars or for their receipt for government duties within two years. It provides for their receipt in standard dollars. The action of the committee was not unanimous.

STOCKSLAGER'S PENSION BILL. The bill introduced in the house by Stockslager for increasing certain pensions provides that soldiers and sailors who lost both eyes, both hands, or both feet, or became paralyzed from wounds received while on duty, shall receive \$100 per month.

NEW LIMBS FOR THE VETS. Representative Curtin to-day introduced a bill providing that any person disabled during the late war, and furnished with an artificial limb by the war department, since 1870, be entitled to receive a new limb every three years thereafter.

THE OUTRAGE COMMITTEE. The sub-committee charged with the investigation of the Danville train disaster met at Washington on Wednesday. They will probably visit Danville before their labors are concluded.

THE SUBMERGED VALLEYS.

The Scenes and Perils in and About Cincinnati.

The Angry Waters Still Rising and Invading the Streets.

A Whole Village Swept Away by Their Furr.

Suffering and Destitution Beyond Present Relief.

Descriptions of the Wide-Spread Ruin and Distress that Abounds.

THE FLOODED DISTRICTS. CINCINNATI'S PERIL.

CINCINNATI, February 11.—The day has been one of the greatest excitement since the flood began. The stage of high water last year was passed at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The steady hard rain during the greater part of the day, together with reports of general rains at every place where it would run into the Ohio, made it certain that a still more dangerous flood will be upon the already unfortunate people of the Ohio valley.

The experience of last year made people bold in confronting the danger they once met and overcame, but when a new element of terror comes in the form of a heightened flood, a new series of calamities began to appear. The gas was lost yesterday and the water supply ceased to accumulate to-day. There are five days' supply in the reservoir, with careful use, but one big fire would make a serious road on that and the worst of all nobody knows what limit the flood will reach.

The rising water above and in all the side tributaries render it certain that the river must continue to rise for sometime. How long and how rapid the rise are points of conjecture and fear. The rate of increase this afternoon was an inch an hour; from 5 to 6 the rise was three-quarters of an inch. It is hardly possible to get an idea of the situation. The mass of people cannot see the great body of the river, as approach to the banks is cut off on all streets running to the river at Pearl street or near it. Strangers in the city may gain an idea of its extent when it is stated that the water is now but little more than 400 feet from the Barnhart house. From there to the river bank proper the distance from Prices Hill in the western part of the city gives the only comprehensive outline of flood-covered portion of the city. At the foot of the hill on the west side of the city Mill creek spreads to an average of a mile and the expanse reaches right out of sight. The backwater runs beyond Spring Grove cemetery a distance of seven miles. Up the river the Cincinnati, Covington and Newport houses can be seen peering out of the water, while down the river almost from hill to hill the valley is covered. Up to this time, great as the danger has been, no great disaster has occurred. The cry of distress, however, is beginning to grow loud. Manufacturers are stopping and men are thrown out of employment.

In Newport it is estimated that 5,000 to 6,000 people are homeless and their supplies were exhausted at noon, so that many will go without supper to-night because the supplies are exhausted. The relief work in Cincinnati is beginning to get on foot. The city has sent a request here for help, but at present there is a lack of funds, as contributions have not been as generous as last year. Eighth street, the street railroad avenue between City and Price hill, overflowed to-day and access to that suburb by street cars is cut off. One of the largest establishments in Mill Creek valley, the American Oak Leather company, has been battling to keep the flood out, having built barriers entirely surrounding the whole structure, which are now eighteen inches above water and can keep safe until seventy feet is reached.

At 7 o'clock the water was 66 feet 11 inches. The waterworks office reports that the water is still working and will continue to go till the fire are put out, which will be when the stage reaches four inches more. Consumption will be stopped to-morrow except for domestic purposes.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—12:30.—With the river a foot higher to-night than a year ago, and rising at midnight an inch an hour the situation becomes more and more serious. The Cincinnati Northern is the only road able to take its trains from its depot. The other roads all stop out of the city and convey passengers to and fro by ferry. Five thousand distillery cattle now at the stock yards will have to be removed in the morning. The water has reached Chester Park, and Maud's and Kitson's horses have been removed from their stables. Covington has neither gas nor water.

THOUSANDS DRIVEN FROM HOME. COLUMBUS, Ohio, February 11.—On advice from Pomeroy and other river towns making appeals for aid, a meeting of citizens was called this evening at which \$2,200 in cash was raised in a short time, and a committee appointed to canvass to-morrow. All bakeries are put on full time, and the first train-load of bread and flour will be sent down river to Kerr's station in the morning, from which point provisions will be conveyed to sufferers. Mansfield and surrounding towns are also sending large quantities of provisions to this point to be forwarded to the river towns scattered all along the Hocking valley. Telegrams from general hands will be sent down river and Hocking valley, nearest to the inundated towns, state that the whole city of Portsmouth is under water, and the citizens have fled to the hills. The same story comes from Gallipolis, where 30,000 people are driven from their homes. Pomeroy is in a similar condition. The secretary of state, governor and adjutant general have been telegraphed to send tents to shelter the people, and the legislature is asked to take prompt action for the relief.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

GALLIPOLIS, O., February 11.—Five thousand people are camped on the hills at Pomeroy in terrible want of food and shelter. One hundred and fifty houses have floated away. Boats land at the court house steps. The people are haggard and worn out for sleep, food and shelter. Nearly every business man is bankrupt. The coal mines at Syracuse are flooded. A house went by Middleport this morning with a woman setting on the galbe end. Men rowed out and spreaded sails to get off but she refused, saying she had four babies below. The glass was broken and the children seen floating dead.

A GENERAL WASHOUT. HILLSBORO, Ill., February 11.—There have been continuous heavy rains in this vicinity for twenty-four hours, causing much damage. Stock, fences, and bridges are washed away in the bottoms. It is reported that the Illinois Central lost seven culverts on the Cairo division. The Washash has several of its washouts and its trains are delayed. The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis narrow gauge, eight miles below here, lost two bridges. Several culverts and a high embankment are in imminent danger of washing down. It is raining to-night with no indications of abating.

A WHOLE VILLAGE SWEEP AWAY. NEW RICHMOND, O., February 11.—This town has been out for six days from the outside world, except by skiffs. Water is every building and hundreds of houses are submerged. One third of the population depends on outside support. The water is 23 inches higher than in 1883. Thirty-five buildings are off their foundations and two feet more of water will float them away. The village of Rural, Ky., is entirely swept away, only two of 36 houses being left.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS POINTS. LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., February 11.—Growing worse and worse. The mayor for the time to-day asked help from abroad. More houses have been lifted from their foundations. People are removing their goods because of no place to take them, and the current is so swift that boating is dangerous. A family was rescued from the second story to-day where the water had reached four inches.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 11.—The river has risen three inches the past twenty-four hours, and is still rising rapidly. The heaviest fog of the season prevails, and no business is doing. The whole lower river land is a scene of desolation. Nearly every town is submerged. No loss of life is reported. The destruction of property is great.

LOUISVILLE, February 11.—At 11 o'clock to-night the river is rising 1 1/2 inches an hour. The situation is unchanged. At Jeffersonville the people are completely discouraged. But few houses are not flooded with from one to three feet of water. No damage or loss of life is yet reported. The outlook is gloomy and grows more so hourly.

MARYSVILLE, Ky., February 11.—It has been raining steadily all day. Business of all kinds is suspended, and citizens are at work helping the needy. At Chester, above here, a thousand people are encamped on the hills. Several houses have passed down the river, and houses at Aberdeen are tumbling in the river.

WHEELING, February 11.—It has rained all day. Subscriptions in cash of \$13,000 have been expended. The homeless are on short allowance owing to insufficient supplies. Appeals for aid from neighboring towns come in, and the committee is powerless to help them.

PITTSBURGH, February 11.—The rivers are rising again at head waters. Considerable rain has fallen during the last 48 hours. Another flood which will inundate the lower portion of Allegheny at least is feared.

GALLIPOLIS, O., February 11.—The river is at a stand now, and 8 feet and 8 inches above the flood of 1883. A heavy rain is falling.

ATOKA, Ind., February 11.—The situation is alarming. The river is rising more rapidly. Three deaths since yesterday.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., February 11.—The Arkansas is rising 3 inches an hour. The wires are down below here. No damage yet.

GALLIPOLIS, O., February 11.—The river rose 8 inches during the last 12 hours, raising the stage five inches last night. It is now rising three-fourths of an inch an hour with 41 feet in the canal, within 33 feet of last year's highest point. A flood sufferer named Adam Fink, on account of loss of property, poisoned himself early this morning.

CAIRO, Ill., February 11.—River forty-six feet and rising one-half an inch an hour. Light rain since yesterday morning, nearly seven feet below the high water of last year. It is not probable it will reach this stage this year.

NATIONAL RELIEF. WASHINGTON, February 11.—The house committee on appropriations, at a meeting this morning, agreed to report a bill for immediate appropriation of \$300,000 for sufferers by floods along the Ohio and tributaries. The bill will be reported to the house to-day.

The Northern Pacific in Chicago. CHICAGO, February 11.—The petition for an injunction to enjoin the Chicago & Evansville railroad to bridge the Chicago river, and thus prevent the entrance into the city, was denied in the superior court to-day. The matter now goes to the supreme court. If the upper court sustains the view it will remove all obstacles to the road's entrance into the business heart of the city. The company is supposed to represent a prospect of direct connection with the Northern Pacific.

A Kansas Hail Storm. KANSAS CITY, February 11.—Telegraph advices at midnight report a severe hail storm in Western Kansas, moving eastward. Sleet and snow are falling here, and wires are working slowly.

Opera in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, February 11.—Four thousand and five hundred people witnessed

the opening of the opera festival at music hall to-night. The opera was "Faust," Nilsson and Sealtch in the cast. The enthusiasm was unbounded.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE. Mr. Babb's Divorce Resolution and Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE. DES MOINES, February 11.—Mr. Babb, of Henry county, introduced a joint resolution and memorial in the house to-day reciting the evils arising from the laxity and differences of divorce laws in the several states whereby a system of legalized polygamy, with a succession of husbands and wives, is being established, and requesting the governor of this state to invite the several states and territories of the United States to send two representatives to attend a convention of the several states and territories to be held in the capital city of (Des Moines) Iowa on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1885, to take into consideration the subjects herein contemplated and such other matters as may come before them, and to recommend to the several states and territories for adoption such laws on these subjects as to them should seem wise and expedient for the best and highest interests of all the several states and territories and to this end he is also authorized to appoint proper delegates from this state.

General Press Dispatches. PROCEEDINGS IN DETAILS. DES MOINES, February 11.—In the house, numerous petitions were presented from all portions of the state asking for woman suffrage. Resolutions were adopted calling for a statement of expenses of the fish and game commission to date, with a view to abolishing the same, and for a statement of expenses of printing the governor's message in foreign languages. Bills were introduced fixing the terms of the principal county officers at four years instead of two, as at present. A bill to reconstitute to the government land held in trust by the state for the Sioux City & St. Paul railroad was passed. Also one providing greater penalties for disposing of or concealing mortgaged property. A joint resolution was introduced by Babb, of Henry county, asking congress to call a convention of states to secure uniform laws relative to divorce.

In the Senate Hale introduced a bill to amend the constitution, prescribing the mode of testing the legality of the adoption of constitutional amendments in the several states of adoption. It provides against difficulties similar to the prohibition amendment legislation.

Graves introduced a liquor bill, nearly a copy of the Harper law in Illinois. A bill to allow defendants in criminal cases now on trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence, was defeated. Adjourned.

Among the resolutions introduced was one by Fordyce that committees be instructed to recommend no appropriations for the support of institutions to educate persons in the learned professions; also one providing the committee on state university to report a bill to establish a theological chair in that institution.

An Entire Church Excommunicated. CHICAGO, February 11.—The Daily News' Cleveland (Ohio) special says: A sensation has been created here among the Catholics. St. Patrick's church, Burton street, was excommunicated yesterday by Bishop Gilmore. Under the laws of the diocese, the parish elects four councilmen to administer the temporal affairs of the church, and the priest selects sixteen members of the congregation from whom the councilmen must be chosen. The congregation numbers 400 Bohemian families or 2,000 souls. Attached to the church are several aid societies. There has been trouble between the leaders of the aid societies and the church officials, culminating in the congregation refusing to select councilmen from the sixteen names presented by the priest. Bishop Gilmore then appointed four councilmen, but the congregation refused to recognize them, and the bishop summarily excommunicated the entire church. Catholic circles are greatly aroused.

Another Broken Bank. CHICAGO, February 11.—The Journal's Plattville, Wis., special says: The Plattville bank has closed its doors. Liabilities, \$150,000; assets, \$40,000. The affair creates great excitement, as many local depositors had all their money in the bank.

A Veteran Gone. BURLINGTON, February 11.—Gen. Jas. I. Gilbert, for many years a prominent citizen of this city, died of paralysis of the heart at Topeka, Kansas, Saturday night. The funeral will be held here Wednesday afternoon. The deceased entered the volunteer service as colonel of the 27th Iowa Infantry.

The Farmers' Cause. ST. PAUL, February 11.—The chamber of commerce has passed resolutions of sympathy with the farmers in their fight against the railroad system of the Northwest. Resolutions were passed calling upon the Minnesota senators and representatives in congress to do all in their power to secure the immediate opening of the Sioux reservation in Dakota. Resolutions were also passed praying congress not to forfeit the land grant of the Northern Pacific, as it would be a great injustice to farmers who purchased the same.

After Ordway Again. CHICAGO, February 11.—The Union Veterans club, a political organization of 1,300 members, to-night appointed a committee to investigate the alleged questionable methods of Governor Ordway of Dakota, in organizing new counties and to report whether the rights of union soldiers settling in the territory are not being interfered with by such action, also to report what further action, if any, the club should take.

A Newspaper Sold. DENVER, February 11.—The Denver Tribune, one of the leading newspapers of the west was sold to-day to a syndicate of New York publishers for \$100,000. O. H. Rothacker continues as editor-in-chief and F. J. V. Skiff as manager.

A BAD LOT.

The Cases Against Frank James in Missouri Dismissed.

He is Now to Run the Gauntlet Alabama.

Two Desperadoes Cremated in a Burning Jail.

The Bisbee Murderers all Convicted.

A Ruined Home Stained with the Gore of the Wife and Her Paramour.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS. THE MISSOURI OUTLAWS.

KANSAS CITY, February 11.—In the criminal court this morning, State's Attorney Wallace dismissed the case against Frank James and Chas. Ford, charged with the Blue Cut train robbery in 1881. The attorney submitted a statement that owing to the refusal of Gov. Crittenden to pardon Dick Liddell the state is deprived of his testimony, also valuable corroborative evidence