

STILL THE WATERS RISE.

The Seventy Feet Notch Passed at Cincinnati.

Reports of Disaster and Wreck Continue to Pour in.

The Vast Number of Suffering People Increasing.

And the Tale of Wee Not Yet Half Told.

Relief and Relief Measures, and General Features of the Calamity.

THE FLOODED CITIES.

CINCINNATI, Feb 12.—At one p. m. the river reached 69 out 10 1/2 inches, the rise varying during the forenoon from 1.4 to half an inch an hour. A misty rain is falling with the wind from the northwest.

The signal service flag denoting coming cold water floods to-day for the third time since the flood began. Hitherto its presence was welcomed, now it brings the worst apprehensions.

Cold weather could have no substantial effect on the water disaster. That has about done its worst, but with cold weather the suffering of the imprisoned people in all towns and cities along the Ohio would suffer terribly for the lack of fuel.

Few realize the difficulty of getting supplies delivered. There are no landings for steamers and the damage done to buildings by the waves caused by passing steamers has been so great as to cause the occupants of the flooded houses to fire on the steamers bringing their relief.

Relief steamers, to be of real service, have been equipped with life saving crews and boats. It can readily be seen how slow would be the work of carrying any considerable quantity of fuel to such places.

General Beckwith, of St. Louis, is expected here this evening to take charge of the work of relief under direction of the secretary of war. He will charter relief boats, and four United States officers have been ordered here from Columbus to take charge of the different subscriptions coming in from every quarter.

A special from Portsmouth, Ohio, dated yesterday, and forwarded from Sciotoville, the nearest telegraph station, says there is not an acre of dry ground in the city, and not a hundred houses not under water.

9 p. m.—The river is 70 feet 2 inches, showing a rise of one inch in the last hour. A heavy rain fell from 6 to 8:30 o'clock. There are indications of colder weather. The local observer of the weather for The Commercial-Gazette predicts heavy rains again for to-morrow. It is impossible to say what may be the state of things in six hours. During the day a steady rain has fallen, the wind falling slowly from Marietta down to Mayville. This, under ordinary circumstances, would mean stationary or falling water here by Thursday afternoon, but with the heavy rains of to-day and the thoroughly saturated condition of the earth, the river seems to respond instantly to rainfall. It is estimated today that the water would exceed 70 feet. Nobody can say now that it will not exceed 72 feet.

At the market house on Broadway the water covers the benches, making a depth of nearly five feet on the floor. Vast numbers of people go to and from the suspension bridge by boats, and the adjacent country for such boats is crowded. The ropes stretched to telegraph poles to assist in crossing the currents at streets. People still these boats by standing close together. It has a perilous look, but no accident has yet occurred. Private skiffs are also plying very freely, carrying passengers wherever they wish to go. Greatly reduced the river shows the wind storm would bring disaster to Lawrenceburg, but the News-Journal's special from there says the wind had no specially disastrous effect, though last night and to-day have been periods of great anxiety. The river rose last night twelve to fourteen inches and houses still continue to float from the foundations. Provisions are arriving there hourly and are gladly received.

Among other troubles is that of procuring a supply of beef cattle, as none can come by rail or river, except by the Cincinnati Northern, and that road is unable to meet the demand. Butchers are scouring the adjacent country for such stock as they can procure. The telephone lines have been practically destroyed along the river front from New Richmond, Ohio, to Aurora, Ind. Two telephone exchanges in the city are in the submerged part, and the operators are taken into the office by boats. Business is entirely suspended at Cincinnati, Ky. No mail has arrived for six days. The Cattleboat National bank has in it 10 feet of water, and the money and books have all been brought to the Ashland National bank for safety. It is thought the Cattleboat bank will be able to reopen in three days.

9 p. m.—The river is now 70 feet 4 inches.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—The steamer Kate Waters returned at 1 a. m. from a trip to Ripley with relief supplies. Messrs. Bishop and Collins, who went with the steamer, says the people ask first for news, next for reports to anchor their homes, and lastly for cooked provisions. News was clothing. Houses everywhere are swept away or floating on their corners. Rural and August, Ky., are wrecks. The water is running behind Augusta making an island of it. Dover, Ky., is in twelve feet of water in the shallowest parts.

New Palestine, Ohio, is nearly ruined. New Richmond is still worse off. In Point Pleasant, Grant's birthplace, only two houses are out of the water. Moscow is in bad condition and many houses are gone. Neville is a wreck and Shiloh is worse off than Neville. Higginsport is half in the water. Lovanna is badly submerged and Ripley is in a terrible condition. One side of a brick house fell to-day and others are waiting. People say the farmers are helping them whenever the roads and floods permit access. The destruction and distress cannot be overdrawn.

2 a. m., 70 feet 8 inches and weather growing colder.

IN AND NEAR EVANSVILLE, EVANSVILLE, Ind., February 13.—It

has rained nearly all day, but it is colder and freezing to-night. The river rose 4 inches in 24 hours, and is now 46 feet and 4 inches. Boats are still bringing in stock and corn, nearly all saved.

Henderson and Mc Vernon, below here, are high above danger. The embankments at Shawneetown, Ill., are intact. A large force has been strengthening them, but escape is deemed next to impossible. Blacktown, Careysville, Parkinson, Galestad, Bay City, Paducah and Metropolis are still above the flood or only partially submerged. Uniontown is under water and the citizens are leaving. The second story of houses above here in Newberg, Owensboro and Rockport are above the water line.

Owensboro is threatened. The other places are in no danger. Enterprises, Vandalia and several other small places on the lower ground are submerged, but as yet there is very little distress. Farmers' losses are much less than last year. Nearly all removed their families and stock to places of safety, and most of them saved the greater part of their corn. There is a great deal of corn being moved, much of it damaged. There is no confirmation of the report of the drowning of thirteen persons in front of the city, and the report is not generally credited.

GREAT DAMAGE AND SUFFERING.

STENOUBVILLE, February 13.—The damage here is principally in the Sixth ward, and will not exceed \$100,000, but the sufferers are generally poor miners and mill employees. Nearly the whole town is under water, and many people are in great destitution. The suburbs of Aleksana and Mineville are occupied by poor people, who have suffered severely. The damage in Jefferson county is about a quarter of a million. The sufferers number at least 2,000. Brilliant's 1,000 inhabitants and Warrenton's 300 suffer most. The relief committee is doing nobly. Continued rains interfere with cleaning and repairs. Nearly 1,000 are cared for at Steubenville and suburbs so far, but will require further aid. Supplies most needed are bedding and under clothing, but anything is accepted. Food or clothing supplies for smaller towns may be sent through the Steubenville committee. Wellburg, W. Va., which is in a awful condition, can be supplied the same way. Steubenville needs no outside aid.

PORTSMOUTH'S PLIGHT.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, February 13.—The entire city is under water, three-fourths of it to the house tops. All merchants have lost heavily, and half the citizens lose all their household goods. The river has receded two inches since last night. Supplies are coming in and a famine is being averted. A relief boat has gone to Slocum station for several carloads of supplies and camp equipment from Columbus. The court house, school houses and churches that have second stories are sheltering half the people, and the remainder are crowded in at the upper parts of factories. Horses and cattle were all secured and stabled on the docks of barges moored in the streets in the center of the city. One hundred and twenty dwellings have floated away, and over 500 more were swept from their sites and piled in indescribable wrecks against the houses. These provisions enough to last two days. Telegraph wires will soon be stretched, giving communication with the outside world. No mails have arrived since Friday. Since the fire no casualties have occurred. The people are being fed like a great army.

THE RELIEF FUND.

CHICAGO, February 13.—Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the country show that subscriptions started by the relief committee here for the relief of the flood sufferers of the Ohio valley have met a generous response. Southern cities have been liberal contributors to the pressing wants of their northern brethren. Indications to-night are that the contributions made by the government, state legislatures and private subscriptions must be continued until the relief fund reaches \$750,000, exclusive of money raised by Cincinnati and Wheelburg for the relief of their own sufferers.

SUFFERING IN VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 13.—The people of Wellsburg are destitute and suffering. A dispatch has been sent from here asking the war department to send \$1,000 there at once. The work of relieving suffering progresses favorably, but there is still great need. The home fund for relief has reached \$25,000 in cash, and an equal sum in goods, but this and outside help disappear as fast as received. Among the contributors are John W. Garrett, of Baltimore; S. J. Tilden and James W. Keene, of New York. Masons desiring to contribute can send checks to the Masonic relief committee. The state fair association is ruined, and there will be no fair in September.

FROM VARIOUS POINTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 13.—The following message was received from Governor Porter, who is at Lawrenceburg: "The condition of Lawrenceburg is pitiable in the extreme. More houses have been removed from the foundations than last year. Relief should have reference now, not only to food but to enabling poor people to replace and repair their houses."

HARMAO, O., February 13.—The town is flooded, and the people are being washed away and the people are encamped on the hills. Money, clothing and food are wanted and can be sent to the Harmao relief committee.

PITTSBURG, February 13.—While crossing the Monongahela river at Port Perry in a skiff this morning, Frank Hornberry and John Seaman were drawn under a coal float and drowned.

ESPLANADES, February 13.—The board of trade committee has \$7,000 at its disposal. Relief funds will rapidly be augmented. The steamer Little Sandy has been chartered at Madison and will be loaded with 20,000 pounds of provisions and sent up river Friday, leaving supplies wherever needed. A large steamer will be chartered for similar service on the lower river. A boat will also be loaded at Madison and a train load of provisions will be sent from this city Saturday morning. A steamer leaves that point for the scene of distress Saturday evening.

LOUISVILLE, February 13.—The river has risen six inches since noon, and now is 44 feet three inches. It has rained in torrents all this afternoon. It is colder and sleeting to night. The waves do great damage to flooded property. The water from Bear Grass creek is up over

the bridge on Broadway and is now running over the street for some distance. The situation here at New Albany, Ind., and Jeffersonville is unchanged. There is no telling how high the water will go. At Frankfort the Ohio river has backed up within 10 miles of the city. It is still raining.

LITTLE ROCK, February 13.—A steady rain is falling this morning. The weather is colder this afternoon and the rain has slackened. The river at 5 o'clock this afternoon, showed a rise of 2 1/2 inches in 24 hours. It is rising all along to Ft. Smith, but no further damage is reported.

MEMPHIS, February 13.—9 p. m.—The river is 12 inches below the danger line. It rained steadily last night and till 5 o'clock this evening. It is colder now.

CARRO, February 13.—6 p. m.—The river is 47 feet, 9 inches, and rising half an inch an hour. Rain and sleet fell this afternoon. It is turning colder now, with prospects of a freeze. Many think it will hardly equal last year.

GALLIOPOLIS, O., February 13.—It is estimated that thirty thousand people along the river within twenty-five miles, will have to be fed by charity for two weeks.

PITTSBURG, February 13.—River falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

WHEELING, W. Va., February 13.—At Belleair, O., several houses have fallen, and others are being torn down to prevent their falling.

MAHON, Ind., February 13.—The river is five inches higher than last year, and rising half an inch an hour. Cooler and raining to-night.

NOTES.

The department commander of New Hampshire appeals to all Grand Army posts for the sufferers by the Ohio floods. The net receipts of Mapleson's concert in Chicago for the flood sufferers were \$4,000.

The Chicago board of trade yesterday raised \$8,000.

The Ohio legislature yesterday appropriated \$200,000 for the sufferers. Citizens of Columbus, O., last night subscribed \$12,000. The relief committee has already sent them carloads of provisions to be followed by others as long as needed.

An appeal has been issued to the Catholic Knights of America for contributions, which may be sent to B. G. Everglade, supreme treasurer, Cincinnati.

The Pittsburg press will send out a boat with supplies, going wherever any boat can be done.

Governor Knott, of Kentucky, signed the resolution appropriating \$25,000 yesterday and the secretary of state is attending to the distribution.

Shawneetown, Ill., is under from 5 to 15 feet of water. Many people are leaving the city.

In Cattleburg, Ky., many streets are blockaded with houses which have floated from their foundations. The mental strain has been great, but the crisis of danger passed without any serious accident except to property.

The Kanawa is falling at Charleston, W. Va.

The Arkansas river is higher than for 30 years. At Little Rock the banks are cutting in and houses tumbling, trains are stopped, and many plantations inundated.

The eastern part of Newport, Ark., is under water and the White and Black rivers are rising. Batesville is nearly submerged and the lower part of Fulton is entirely overflowed. The loss to farmers in fences and stock is incalculable.

Dispatches show that the Ohio river is falling in the region of Gallipolis, and stationary at Huntington and Portsmouth.

The governor of Kentucky has issued a proclamation asking private subscriptions and contributions of any kind. He closes his proclamation thus: "Whatever you do, do quickly."

The situation at Jeffersonville, Ind., last night was growing more critical.

At Utica, Ind., twelve miles above Louisville, twelve houses of lime burners are under water, and all the people are in one church almost without food. Some abandoned their church last night and sought safety in the open air.

Covington, Ky., is now an island.

Terre Haute, Ind., raised \$2,500 for the flood sufferers last night, besides provisions, clothing, etc.

Linton, Ohio, is two-thirds under water. The destruction is beyond all estimate. More than half the people are homeless and out of food.

Greenup, Ky., is completely submerged. Great suffering among the poor. Provisions are especially needed.

A New Road to Frisco.

CHICAGO, February 13.—A statement is published here that indications now are that the Atlantic & Pacific road will after all be extended to Frisco independent of the Southern and Central Pacific. It is declared that two years ago when the road fell under the control of Gould and Huntington the object was to prevent the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe from gaining an independent outlet to the Pacific coast. It now appears that Gould and Huntington have lost their hold in the St. Louis & San Francisco road, and that the Santa Fe is again in complete control. It is claimed that the Santa Fe people propose to at once extend the Atlantic & Pacific from Needles on the Colorado river to the coast and make San Diego the principal terminus.

The Telegraph Service.

CHICAGO, February 13.—The telegraph service has improved materially as the day advanced, and this evening all but a few short routes are now working satisfactorily. The Western Union company had large gangs of men out all night to-day, and unless strong winds should attack the wires, everything will be up with it, no further serious interruptions of any character is anticipated.

The Greene Is. Accident.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., February 13.—The injured in the Greene railway accident Monday, slightly bruised; two sons of Mrs. Dunn, one of whom was severely burned by the stove; Mrs. Burdough, Otterville, Minn., slightly bruised; G. T. Bandy, Medinapolis, Ia., slight cut on head; John G. Forest, Cedar Rapids, brakeman, sprained ankle. The son of Mrs. Dunn is the only one seriously injured.

Kinsella's Funeral.

BROOKLYN, February 13.—The funeral of Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, was largely attended and very impressive.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Hazen and His Methods Receive Several Just Criticisms.

His Responsibility for the Failure to Rescue Greeley.

His Lack of Judgement and Loose Business Methods.

Sherman Lets Loose a Volley on Silver Coinage.

The Matter of Extradition by Treaty with the Mexican Government.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PROTEUS INQUIRY REPEATS.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—The report of the Proteus court of inquiry was transmitted to the senate to-day. The court finds that Garlington made an error of judgment in not waiting longer at Pandora harbor, but the error was committed in the exercise of a difficult and unusual discretion. It is held that he should not be held accountable. It is also due Garlington to say that in the general conduct of the expedition prior to the loss of the ship he displayed zeal, energy and efficiency in successfully conducting the command through a long, perilous and laborious retreat in boats to a place of safety. While awarding commendation to Garlington for the best intentions concerning the rescue of the Greeley party, the court is of the opinion that in many particulars and in some of the gravest moments he failed in adequate comprehension of the necessities of the case and measures and means essential to meet them. The court disapproved numerous grave errors and omissions in his action. Among them the following:

First—In informing Garlington that Greeley's supplies would be exhausted in the fall of 1883, when in fact he was provided for more than three years from the summer of 1881. The effect of this was to urge Garlington to undue haste to reach Lady Franklin bay.

Second—His persistent rejection of the suggestion to make on the northward voyage of the relief ship a depot of supplies at Littleton island.

Third—In failing to perceive the necessity for a second vessel until late in the season.

Fourth—The lax and negligent method of keeping the records of public business and conducting correspondence in the signal office.

As an illustration of the action of the chief signal officer in this regard the so-called supplementary instructions order to Garlington is cited, which the court says was in fact no order at all although purporting to be such and which made the basis of a charge that he had been guilty of disobedience of orders. The court is of the opinion that neither this memorandum nor order nor did it properly carry any force, even as a suggestion to Garlington.

The court comments severely on this miscellaneous manner of conducting official business, and says that while grave errors and omissions mentioned directly led or largely contributed to the failure of the expedition, yet as they are due to a lack of sound judgment and attended by any willful neglect, no further proceedings before the general court-martial are called for.

AN EXTRADITION QUESTION.

The senator sent to the senate a report from the secretary of state in regard to the case of Alexander Trimble whose extradition was demanded by the government of Mexico, but who was after correspondence upon the subject, discharged by the American authorities. The secretary in his report holds that according to his construction of the law an American citizen cannot legally be held under the treaty with Mexico for extradition, but he proposes to inform the officers in Texas that if another arrest is made and a case of guilt made out the president will not on the ground of citizenship interfere with the order for surrender if such be made, but it requires that the accused be informed if he or she wish a hearing before the supreme court of the United States on habeas corpus as to the power of the president in the matter of extradition, or as to the true construction of the treaty before the surrender be actually made. Every facility for such hearing shall be afforded, and should the court hold that the president has the discretionary power in extraditing citizens he should be held to that view. It is held that the president has power to extradite only when bound by the treaty to do so, congress can then, if it should be its pleasure, by statute confer discretionary power.

NO QUORUM.

The house committee on public lands failed to get a quorum this afternoon and postponed consideration of the question of forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grants till to-morrow.

FORTY-EIGHT CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 13.—Mr. Voorhees (dem., Ind.) offered a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, directing the secretary of the interior to withhold for the present his approval of patents or certificates for lands selected by the Northern Pacific railway, in lieu of others said to be lost by said company under the act of July, 1864. The preamble to the resolution sets forth that the rights of settlers might be injuriously affected by such approval.

The special order, Mr. McPherson's (dem. N. J.) bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations, was taken up.

Mr. Bayard (dem. Del.) favored the bill. It was in the line of absolute security to holders and went to assist and to continue an absolutely safe currency. It was the business of congress to maintain such scrupulous regard for the public credit that the fact that a bond will be paid according to its face and terms will never be doubted. When that is done let private speculation take up the game of profit and loss to accrue from it. Congress should have nothing to do with such schemes.

Mr. Sherman (rep. O.) offered an amendment providing that if any bonds deposited should bear a rate of annual interest higher than 3 per cent, additional circulating notes should be issued equal in amount to the half interest accruing on such bonds before their maturity in excess of 3 per cent, such amount to be ascertained and stated by the comptroller of the currency on the 1st of January, each year.

Mr. Sherman then proceeded to address the senate. In the course of his remarks he expressed the following views concerning the silver question. He saw no solution of it at present. The state of public opinion as fully represented in congress would not allow a suspension of coinage of silver dollars, and his adoption by the United States of a new ratio for the coinage of silver and gold according to the market value of these two precious metals. All we could do was to drift along until the inevitable exportation of gold and its disappearance from circulation and its conversion into an article of merchandise should reduce its value to a silver standard, when no doubt the practical good sense of our people would lead them to coin both metals according to their then value and not according to their value fifty years ago. He would not have alluded to the silver question except that it was inevitably connected with the banks and banking. It was already casting its shadow upon the future. It was applying converting our railroad securities into bonds expressly payable in gold coin. It was creating distrust in investments made upon a gold basis which sagacious men know would, by the failure of crops or banking houses, or by some unforeseen event suddenly bring us to a silver standard. The doubt would then arise, it had already arisen, whether in the adjustment of a new ratio between gold and silver the quantity of silver in the dollar would be increased or the quantity of gold would be reduced. One or other would have to be done. As this question was decided so would the nominal price and value of all lands, commodities, investments, securities and currency rise or fall. A question so controlling as this did and would affect banks and banking in all their phases and forms, but Mr. Sherman believed it to be utterly impossible at this session to change the existing law as to the coinage of silver. We would have to go on coining and piling up in the treasury vast amounts of gold now bought at a discount, which we could not circulate and which we must at some time sell at a discount or reduce all other money to the same standard. Until this standard was finally settled coin certificates were dangerous forms of currency. While if certificates were now treated as gold certificates, they would be freely taken as equivalent to each other, but with the first appearance of a difference in market value between gold and silver coin, the same difference would appear between gold and silver certificates and gold certificates would disappear from circulation and be hoarded.

Mr. Sherman then went on to speak of the difficulty of maintaining the circulation of national banks, because of the rapid payment of United States bonds, and entered into particulars as to the nature of the bonds outstanding, their value to the fact that in the darkest hours of the panic of '73 our bonds never varied more than 6 or 7 per cent.

Mr. McPherson spoke in support of his bill and the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The house took up the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers vs Manning. The majority report declares that prima facie neither contestant is entitled to the seat, and the minority that prima facie Manning is entitled to the seat.

The matter was discussed at some length, and went over till to-morrow without action.

Mr. Harner (rep. Pa.) presented petitions favoring pensioning Union soldiers who suffered in Andersonville, Libby, Belle Isle or other confederate prisons. Retained.

The speaker laid before the house claims by contractors to the amount of \$278,645 for care of the double turkots monitors, transmitted by the secretary of the navy. Retained.

Anti-Mormon Legislation.

CHICAGO, February 13.—An important declaration of public opinion is in the city. They are: Hon. E. A. Wall, president of the territorial council; Hon. E. M. Wilson, member of the lower house, and Mr. George A. Block, former secretary of the territory of Utah, but now a resident of Idaho. Mr. Wall has just come from Washington, where he has been in consultation with Judge Poland of Vermont, Congressman Casady of Nevada, and others in regard to the Mormon question. The result of the conference was the introduction of a bill by Judge Poland, providing that before registration in Utah, Idaho and other territories, the voter shall be required to take an oath that he does not belong to the church of the Latter Day Saints, or any other secret organization upholding polygamy, bigamy or unlawful cohabitation. This, it is thought, will destroy the political supremacy of the Mormons by excluding all Mormons, whether polygamists or monogamists, from voting. Mr. Wall says he was assured by these congressmen that the bill would be pressed, and that they believed it would pass.

Turf Regulations.

NEW YORK, February 13.—The National Trotting association, now in session here, has changed the rules so as to provide that the original reports of meetings instead of duplicates be transmitted to the national secretary. This is for the purpose of providing against fraud. Also that on proof of acceptance of a conditional entry the association receiving such entry forfeit the amount paid to the national secretary, and the informer to receive half.

Officers elected: President, Judge James Grant, of Davenport, Ia.; western district board, M. Morse, Earlville, Ill.; U. C. Beale, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and D. L. Ball, Chicago. The association adjourned to meet two years hence in Chicago.

Nebraska Stock Breeders.

LINCOLN, February 13.—The State Stock Breeders' association met to-day. One hundred were in attendance. The opening address was by President Walker. There was an interesting discussion on breeds and diseases of cattle.

Chancellor Manatt, of the state university, addressed the association to-night. The session continues to-morrow.

OVER IN IOWA.

Donan's Crazy Prohibitory Law Agitates the State Senate.

DES MOINES, February 13.—In the house bills were introduced to provide means of reimbursing the state for clothing furnished to the state institutions. For the relief of Wilson Potts, to make property of stockholders in national banks liable for deposits, for better protection of convicts and their families, making an appropriation for the Pt. Madison penitentiary and for the girls' department of the Iowa reform school, and resolutions were introduced making it the duty of county recorders to report to the governor within thirty days the amount of mortgages in their respective counties, and providing for extra pay of recorders for the same, also relative to the appointment of an agent for collection of the amounts due the state from the United States as a refund of the interest on money advanced by the state during the civil war, also calling on the secretary of state to furnish a statement of the expense of the militia for 1881, '82, '83, also of the adjutant general to state what service had been rendered.

In the senate almost the entire afternoon was occupied in debate on Donan's bill to repeal the wine and beer excise tax clause and Eastman's substitute. Donan's bill is very brief and simply repeats the above clause. The substitute is long and exceedingly stringent and prohibits the importation, sale or keeping for sale for a beverage of any alcoholic, malt or intoxicating liquors including ale, porter wine and beer, and fixes the penalty for the first offense at not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 and subsequent imprisonment until the same is paid. During all or any part of the time of such imprisonment the offender shall be made to work on the street and highway shackled, and for each day's work shall be credited on the fine two dollars. For the second and each subsequent offense the penalty is \$300 fine and confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor not less than one, nor more than three years. The importation of such beverages shall be presumed to be for sale as a beverage until otherwise proven. Any place known as a saloon or club room is declared a nuisance, and the owners of such building or occupants, or any persons found assembling in such place, shall be deemed guilty of violating the statute, and punished as provided above. All owners, agents, clerks, stewards and employees shall each be charged as principals and indicted separately or together, but a separate judgment shall be rendered against each as though he was indicted alone. The indictment may be found against a building or ground, which may be charged with costs and a fine of \$300, and license heretofore granted shall be cancelled, and the prorate portion of the license fees shall be refunded for the unexpired time if the licensee stops selling and quits the business. Any license obtained or granted after presentation of this bill to the general assembly to be considered fraudulent and void, and money paid or contracted to be paid therefor be forfeited. The manufacture, for any purpose, of any adulterated liquor is prohibited.

Elaborate arguments were made by Eastman and Hutton, favoring prohibitory legislation, and by Ellis, opposing it. The debate will be resumed to-morrow.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND MOVES AT LAST.

LONDON, February 13.—Lord Wolseley, adjutant general of the British army, has telegraphed Lieutenant General Stephenson, commanding the forces in Egypt, to collect a force for the relief of Tokar, if possible, and if not, for the defense of Red Sea ports. General Graham will take supreme command of this force, with Colonel Buller in command of the infantry and Colonel Stewart of the cavalry. There is to be a brigade of five solid battalions in line within a few days. If necessary, the garrison at Alexandria can be brought to Cairo, the former city being left under the command of the Tenth Hussars, now in the canal. General Lord Wolseley concluded by recognizing that the greatest publicity be given to the determination to relieve Tokar by British troops.

In the commons Gladstone said dispatches from General Gordon state that the reported massacre of women and children was untrue. Events in the vicinity of Suakin had not endangered the safety of the garrisons at Khartoum and Berber.

THE SAD CONFIRMATION.

SUAKIN, February 13.—Five soldiers belonging to the Suakin garrison and several women arrived to-day and fully confirm the reports of the massacre, adding that the rebels offered to spare the lives of all soldiers on condition that Tewfik Bey be handed over to them.

CAIRO, February 13.—Dispatches from Baker Pasha report that Suakin is quiet. Official letters have been sent to Tokar ordering the garrison to hold out till the troops arrive. General Gordon, with several powerful chiefs, left Berber for Khartoum.

THE TONGKIN MASSACRE.

PARIS, February 13.—It is asserted that the court of Hue punished the mandarins who permitted the massacre of innocent Christians in the provinces of Fongcho and Nghien. La Patrice says that the missionaries were massacred and the mission house demolished. Vicarite, of eastern Cochin China, is endangered and the Christians are flying.

A REPLY TO GEORGE.

LONDON, February 13.—The Cobden club will circulate 20,000 copies of a pamphlet, by Griffen, "Progress of the Working Classes," which Gladstone pronounces the best answer to the doctrines proclaimed by Henry George.

A DISSOLUTION PROMISED.

LONDON, February 14.—Conservative meetings were held all over the country last night, and at all the policy of the government was condemned, and confidence expressed that parliament would speedily be dissolved and the conservatives would triumph at the next election.

The commercial convention between Spain and the United States will be signed in Madrid shortly.

BLOODY WORK.

An Extremely Brutal Murder and Robbery Near Chicago.

An Invalid Wife's Fearful Struggle for Life.

A Good Prospect for the Bisbee Butchers to Hang.