

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

Bills were introduced in the Senate, on the 19th, to suspend the coinage of the standard silver dollar until June, 1886, and to receive trade dollars in small amounts for postage and revenue stamps; for the erection of public buildings at Pueblo and Del Norte, and to prohibit the assessment of Government officials and employees for political purposes. A bill was passed authorizing the construction of a building for the Congressional Library. A resolution was adopted calling on the Attorney General to explain the delay in interpreting the law as to the adjustment of Postmaster's salaries. A bill was passed to pay Mrs. Louisa Boddy, of Oregon, \$5,000 for murders and depredations by the Modocs. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution to send a select committee to Hot Springs, Ark., to examine all Government interests at that point. Bills were introduced to retire or recall the trade dollar, to authorize the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio road to the military lands at Fort Monroe, to provide for the construction of the Michigan and Mississippi canal, to erect a public building at Carson City, and to convert the 4, 4, and 4 1/2 percent bonds into 2 1/2 percent, paying a premium equal to the amount saved to the country. There was some debate on the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Stewart, of Vermont, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the committee to investigate the manner in which the star-route cases have been prosecuted, with a view to ascertain whether such prosecution has been in good faith. A caucus of the House Democrats was held in the evening. It did nothing but elect a chairman (S. C. Cox) and four secretaries. The tariff question was not brought up.

Mr. Voorhees offered a resolution in the Senate, Feb. 13, directing the Secretary of the Interior to withhold for the present his approval of certain patents for lands selected by the Northern Pacific Road. Mr. Pendleton introduced a bill to grant condemned cannon for a statue to Gen. William H. Lytle, of Ohio. The McPherson bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks was advocated by Mr. Bayard as being in the line of a substitute security. Mr. Morrill offered an amendment to bonds bearing more than 3 percent interest. He said sentiment in Congress was against a pension of silver coins or the adoption of a new ratio between the precious metals, and that a silver standard was casting its shadow upon the future. The House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned. Several petitions were presented for pension to Union soldiers killed in Andersonville, Belle Isle, or other Confederate prisons. The Secretary of the Navy transmitted claims of contractors for the cost of monitoring and guarding the Mississippi river was spent in debate on the contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

SENATOR BECK called up the McPherson banking bill Feb. 14, and during the course of his speech deprecated the proposition to allow the issue of circulating notes up to the market value of the securities deposited. Senator Morrill offered a substitute providing for the issue of notes up to 110 percent of the par value of 4 percent bonds deposited previous to 1880, the amount in circulation to decrease 1 percent each subsequent year until the par is reached. On all other securities the circulation may equal the par value of the bonds. The House, at 10 o'clock, adjourned. The Senate passed the bill for the Louisiana State Bank and to make all public roads and highways post routes. Mr. Logan introduced a bill to provide that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors be preferred for appointment to civil offices. Mr. Beck handed in an act for the organization of Supreme Courts in Territories. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McKinley presented a telegram from Cleveland recommending that the flood relief appropriation be increased to \$1,000,000. Several gentlemen aired their views in regard to the Mississippi contested election case of Chalmers vs. Manning.

An additional appropriation of \$200,000, making the total amount \$800,000, for the relief of the flood sufferers, passed both houses of Congress Feb. 15. The Senate spent an hour in debate on the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks. A vote was then taken on the amendment submitted by Mr. Morrill, providing that if any bonds deposited bore interest higher than 3 percent, additional notes shall be issued equal to one-half the interest in excess of 3 percent, according to maturity. The amendment was rejected. The House defeated a resolution declaring Manning entitled to the seat from Mississippi, and decided that the seat should remain vacant until decided on its merits. Both houses adjourned to Feb. 14.

EASTERN.

By the collapse of a bridge at Weedsport, N. Y., a mixed train was dropped into the Seneca River, the engineer, fireman, and brakeman being drowned.

The Philadelphia Medical News says Gen. Grant is doing well, but his recovery is retarded by rheumatism.

The will of Wendell Phillips conveys his entire estate, valued at \$250,000, to his widow and adopted daughter.

Whole families of children are dangerously ill with scarlet fever at Ware, Mass. New York is said to be overrun with beggars, many of whom steal simply to get shelter and food in jail.

WESTERN.

The Coroner's jury investigating the railroad horror near Indianapolis, Jan. 31 last, find that the bridge was weakened by the repairs substituting temporary for permanent rods, but cast direct responsibility on no person, thus shouldering the blame on the railroad company.

One of the most comprehensive coin collections in the United States was stolen by burglars from the office of Dr. H. C. Brainard, of Cleveland.

Nearly one-half of a flock of 6,000 sheep on the Dakota bad lands, owned by Marquis Demore, having died this winter, the belief gains ground that they were poisoned by their enemies.

A contract for through sleeping-cars between Chicago and San Francisco has been signed between the Central and Union Pacific and the Northwestern Roads and the Pullman Company.

A dispatch from Fort Buford states that the Indians at Poplar Creek and Wolf Point Agencies are at the point of starvation. They have eaten their dogs and horses, the game is destroyed, and many warriors are unable to resist the extreme cold. The rations issued monthly by the Government are devoured within a few hours.

The Illinois Supreme Court has rendered a decision declaring the Harper bill, which imposes a license of \$500 on whisky and \$150 on beer and malt liquor, constitutional.

By the explosion of a tank of oil, which a boy fired at Bellefontaine, Ohio, six children were severely burned. The winter packing of hogs in Chicago shows a decrease of 450,000 when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The directors of the Chicago and Alton Road report the gross earnings for the year as \$8,810,810, and the operating expenses as \$4,878,958. The total amount of stock and bonds is \$24,093,822.

SOUTHERN.

The Rawley family, of Boyle County, Kentucky, has within thirty years figured in affrays in which ten men were killed. The feud with the Shearins resulted in the shooting of one of that family by George W. Rawley.

A shooting affray occurred at Hot Springs, Ark., between Editor Harris, of the Morning Horsehoe, and two men who sympathized with the assassins who figured in the Doran-Flynn tragedy. After emptying his revolver, the editor started for his Winchester, but was captured by the police. No person was wounded.

Three rural visitors to Lexington, Ky., blew out the gas upon retiring, and were found dead the next morning.

WASHINGTON.

A Washington dispatch says the House Committee on Public Lands will report a bill forfeiting the land grants of the Houghton and Ontonagon, the Marquette and State Line, the Brule River, and the Ontonagon Railroads, comprising about 200,000 acres in Michigan.

President Arthur has ordered the promotion of Lieut. Rhodes, of the revenue cutter Dexter, for heroic work at the wreck of the steamer City of Columbus.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington has made the last delivery of \$1 and \$2 notes warranted by the appropriations, and there will be determined opposition in Congress to providing for any more small bills.

Thomas Benton, colored, was hanged at Plaquemine, La., in the presence of 2,000 people, for the murder of Robert Dugan, July 8, 1883.

A Congressional delegation visited Baltimore last week to inquire into the advantages of a proposed canal across the peninsula, which would require the expenditure of \$30,000,000.

The metal men were before the Ways and Means Committee last week. Mr. Horr, of Michigan, declares that Morrison's bill will pass the House. He counts but three Republican votes in its favor, but not more than twenty-five Democratic votes against it.

The House Commerce Committee has voted to strike out the provision in the Reagan bill relative to the discriminations between short allong hauls on railroad, and also the section requiring fixed rates to be posted in public places and not changed without five days' notice. The committee has indicated its intention of recommending a bill forbidding discrimination and pooling combinations for the purpose of raising rates.

POLITICAL.

R. W. Glass (colored) testified before the Sherman committee, on the second day of its sittings at Washington, that on the 3d of November, at Danville, Va., he heard a pistol fired, and rushed to the scene, where he found some seventy-five negroes and twenty-five white men. The white men and policemen were telling the negroes to leave, which they declined to do. Then the white men drew pistols and fired. Said he heard some whites say: "Kill every damned nigger we can see." Heard Henry Barksdale make a speech in which he said: "We intend to carry this election by fair means or foul." Heard him say it was to be carried "by de point ob de gun." At the time of the riot saw white men running home after their guns; saw no colored men armed. George A. Lee (white) saw several pistols in the hands of the colored people. Believed the first volley was fired into the crowd of negroes, but after the latter began to run a great many shots were fired in the air; saw some eight or ten pistols among the negroes pointed at Taylor and himself, the negroes demanding that they come out and show their faces. Charles G. Freeman (white) described his efforts to disperse the crowd of negroes before the riot. They (the blacks) replied that they had been mistreated, and were going to have their rights before they left. Witness saw many negroes with pistols. John Stone (white) testified that the negroes generally did not vote on election day, saying they were not going to be slaughtered.

At a meeting of prominent Republicans in New York, headed by Senator Miller, it was concluded that it would be next to impossible to give Arthur a solid delegation for the nomination, and a messenger was dispatched to Washington to carry the news to him. Miller, it is claimed, is inclined to down Arthur in the hope to get second place on the ticket.

Gen. Will Cumbach, of Indiana, in an interview with a Chicago Tribune reporter, expressed it as his opinion that neither Arthur nor Logan would receive the Republican nomination. Arthur would find his strongest opposition in his own State, and Logan is not at all popular in the East.

FIRE RECORD.

The fire record of the week is as follows:

Losses.	Losses.
St. Louis, Mo., dry goods store.....	\$40,000
Long Island City, N. Y., oil tanks.....	75,000
Middleport, N. Y., hotel and stores.....	30,000
Trinidad, St. Thomas Island, stores.....	400,000
Buckeye City, Ohio, flouring mills.....	15,000
Zanesville, Ohio, railway repair shop.....	20,000
Genesee Falls, N. Y., planing mill.....	40,000
Omaha, Neb., brick business block.....	55,000
Saltina, Ohio, two stores.....	20,000
Wheeling, W. Va., business property.....	70,000
Helena, Ark., five business houses.....	75,000
Valcott, N. Y., a dozen stores.....	50,000
Brownville, Minn., grain elevator.....	20,000
Keokuk, Iowa, dwelling house.....	10,000
Albion, Ohio, several stores.....	20,000
Bennington, Vt., paper mill.....	60,000
St. Louis, Mo., steamboat.....	100,000
Albion, Ohio, hardware store.....	50,000
Toronto, Ont., soap factory.....	20,000
Leon, Iowa, grain elevator.....	10,000
Council Bluffs, Iowa, hotel.....	15,000
Pittsburgh, Pa., brick works.....	40,000
Minneapolis, Minn., cooper shop.....	10,000
Union City, Mich., stores.....	15,000
Jonesboro, Ind., grain elevator.....	12,000

A WEEK'S FAILURES.

The week's business failures of importance, as reported by telegraph, are noted in the appended table:

Liabilities.	Liabilities.
Pilkington & Co., agricultural implements, St. Paul.....	\$75,000
H. & H. Church, stove-founders, Troy, N. Y.....	80,000
Victoria Straw Works, Montreal.....	80,000
H. J. Woodrich, clothing, Chicago.....	22,000
R. A. Sainfield, music publisher, New York.....	30,000
F. & E. Jaeger, crockery, Chicago.....	70,000
Ferrine & Co., wool, New York.....	115,000
J. A. Grinstead, currier, Lexington, Ky.....	100,000
A. C. & C. H. Klomann, mills, Pittsburg.....	250,000
Rushmore & Co., clothiers, New Orleans.....	50,000
John Kerr, baker, Abilene, Tex.....	15,000
Isaac Hodges, banker, Plattville, Wis.....	150,000
J. Freedman, dry goods, New York.....	100,000

J. W. Fowler, dry goods, St. Joseph, Mo.	12,000
Troy, N. Y., shoe and hat store	100,000
W. Belsterfield, dry goods, Saginaw, Mich.	10,000
Edward Pillsbury's Sons, cotton, New Orleans.....	140,000
Woodside & Co., hatters, Philadelphia	50,000
Glesner & Ross, confectioners, Kansas City.....	40,000
National Wrapper and Packing Co., St. Louis.....	50,000
T. P. & S. S. Smith, shoes, Philadelphia.....	40,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

The waters of the Ohio River had fallen two feet at Cincinnati on the morning of Feb. 16, and was receding all the way down as far as Evansville. A seething torrent was rushing through Jeffersonville, carrying everything before it. Great distress prevailed at Uniontown, which was partly deserted, and mountainous waves were destroying the structures which remained erect at Lawrenceburg. The devastation at New Albany continued. Distressing reports are narrated by persons on the relief boats plying up and down the Ohio. The horrors of the flood were aggravated at Cincinnati by a terrible disaster by which twelve lives were lost. Two large buildings, undermined by the water, fell with a crash, burying the occupants in the ruins. The accident spread terror among the occupants of similar old buildings in the inundated district, and many who could do so were seeking safer quarters. By the upsetting of a boat in the Tennessee River, near Newburg, Tenn., two women and three children lost their lives.

The delegates of the Manitoba Farmers' Union have returned to Winnipeg from Ottawa. They say their memorial to the Dominion Government, requesting a redress of grievances, received no attention. The Council has called a convention for March 8, at which the whole Northwest will be represented, and decisive action taken. The excitement through the provinces is intense, and trouble is feared.

The importation duties on dutiable goods entering Mexico will be increased 5 percent from May 15.

At Cairo, Paducah, Shawneetown and other points on the lower Ohio River, according to dispatches of Feb. 18, the water was still rising, and, as rain was falling, it was anticipated that the rise would continue for some days. The situation at Shawneetown was growing more serious, and Paducah was in danger of being entirely submerged. Nearly all the houses between Cairo and Evansville were under water. Between Raleigh and Saline, in Illinois, a distance of fifteen miles, 150,000 bushels of corn were swept away. Newport, Ky., reports 3,387 houses inundated, the estimated damage being \$1,000,000. Thirty-three buildings were washed away, and 127 turned bottom upward. At Cincinnati, hundreds of men were at the work straightening the houses that had toppled over. A concert by the Abbey opera troupe at Cincinnati netted nearly \$3,000 for the relief fund. Reports from the Southwest say the Red River, which runs through a rich cotton section, was overflowed almost from its source to its mouth, entailing immense destruction of property. The Alabama and many other Southern streams were also on the boom. The work of raising funds for the relief of the flood sufferers goes bravely on throughout the country, and if an equitable distribution of money and supplies can only be effected, and the sufferers reached in a reasonably short time, there ought to be little real physical suffering.

FOREIGN.

A second edition of Queen Victoria's new book, issued on the 11th of February, is being printed. Ten thousand copies of the book were sold the first day of publication. It consists of a diary covering the period embraced between 1838 and 1879, and is devoted almost exclusively to domestic and family affairs.

The Mexican Government has appropriated \$200,000 for suitable representation at the world's exhibition in New Orleans.

Seven persons were drowned at Dundee, Scotland. They were pleasure-seekers.

Vague reports have reached London of a frightful butchery of Christians in Tonquin. It is stated that from 250 to 300 Catholics have been massacred and the mission-house destroyed.

An unknown man seized Premier Gladstone in Bond street, London, and brought him to a stand. The Premier disengaged himself, and proceeded to the House of Commons.

Turkey has a new trouble on her hands. The Cretans are again in a revolt, arising from the determination of the Sultan that the Christians in Crete, who belong to the Greek Church, shall be regulated by the Mohammedan religious laws. So long as these laws applied only to civil affairs the Cretans made no serious objections; but when it was sought to regulate their ecclesiastical affairs they at once resisted.

Greek brigands have made another haul of Judges and other officials.

A company, of which John Bright, E. Dwyer Gray and Charles S. Parnell are directors, has been formed, to operate under the Irish tramways act, to purchase estates and relieve congested districts.

Russian journals, in noting the final annexation of Merv, declare that England and Russia can continue to gobble Asia without arousing new antagonisms. The German papers, however, cannot refrain from taunting England on the added dangers which the recent conquests of Russia have brought to British rule in India.

Gen. Gordon has reached Khartoum, and posted a proclamation recognizing El Mehdí as the Sultan.

A duel between members of the French Chamber of Deputies took place in Paris, M. Laquerrie receiving a wound in the knee.

Bismarck has returned the Lasker resolutions to the German Minister at Washington, instructing him to return them to the House of Representatives, as they are not acceptable to Germany, and ask for their recall. The London Times states that there is considerable ill-feeling between the Washington and Berlin Cabinets.

Attempts have been made at Kieff, Russia, to incite a massacre of the Jews.

A bill for suppressing seditious street demonstrations has been passed by the French Chamber.

Bismarck has been assured of the Czar's friendship by a military attache of the Russian Embassy at Berlin.

A second large mass-meeting was held in London, to denounce the policy of the government in relation to Egypt. A resolution offered by Sir Robert Peel, that Parliament had ceased to be in accord with the people, was adopted.

A royal commission, of which Sir Charles Dilke is Chairman, will shortly inquire into the condition of the dwellings of the poor in the United Kingdom.

Four men fired upon the cariboeer of King Humbert's train near Corneto, Italy. The cariboeer returned the fire, wounding one of his assailants. A bottle of gunpowder with a lighted fuse attached was also thrown at the train, without doing any damage, however.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

On the 10th day of last January the House of Representatives at Washington unanimously adopted the following resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Finerty, of Illinois:

Resolved, That this House has heard with deep regret of the death of the eminent German statesman, Edward Lasker.

2. That his loss is not alone to be mourned by the people of his native land, where his firm and constant exposition and devotion to free and liberal ideas have materially advanced the social, political, and economic condition of those peoples, but by the lovers of liberty throughout the world.

3. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased as well as to the Minister of the United States resident at the capital of the German Empire to be by him communicated through the legitimate channel to the presiding officer of the legislative body of which he was a member.

These resolutions have been returned by Prince Bismarck to the German Minister at Washington, with a counter request that he return them to the American Congress, as the position of Lasker in Germany was not such as to justify the resolution. Bismarck claims that a "high political principle" formed the basis of his action in this matter. The London Times, commenting upon the insolence of the German autocrat, says: "One thing is certain. We have not heard the last of the Lasker incident. The Americans are much too proud, too sensitive, and too independent for that." It is believed at Washington that, unless the State Department chooses to pursue a course of pusillanimity that shall cover the American name with disgrace the world over, this matter will lead to grave international complications.

The house of Rheuben Hart (colored), near Crockett, Tex., burned the other night, and six children who had been locked in while their parents went to church perished in the flames.

A snow-slide at Park City, Utah, killed four persons and wounded two others.

Seven thousand Indians on Poplar River are starving and have been subsisting for some time on their dogs and ponies. There are fears that the agents and post-traders will be massacred. The snow in the region is unprecedentedly deep.

A Palmyra (Wis.) dispatch says: Miss Emma Bond, the victim of the Taylorville, Ill., outrage, has arrived in Palmyra for medical treatment. She has been offered a home and treatment as long as she chooses to remain.

A FAVORABLE report was made in the Senate, Feb. 18, on the bill to erect a public building at Winona, and an adverse report was handed in on the act for the irrigation of lands in the arid region of the United States. Bills were introduced to admit Dakota as a State, and to provide for improving rivers and harbors by contract. Bills were passed by the terms of Federal contracts in Texas, to authorize the sale of timber on the Menominee Reservation in Wisconsin, and to provide for the removal of the Southern Utes to Utah. The Senate spent another day in the consideration of the finance bill.

No vote was reached. The striking point was made by Mr. Vest, of Missouri, who vigorously attacked the national banking system, and charged that those who were in the hands of the banks were slaves to the banks. Mr. Morrill said that it was evident that Mr. Vest wanted the Government to become a great national banking institution for the issue of money without any preparation for its redemption, and that the lesson of history had been that whenever such a policy had been adopted the paper had never been redeemed in gold. The House of Representatives passed the bill making the postage on newspapers, when sent by others than the publishers, one cent for each copy, and to provide for the Secretary of State a direct boon to the reading public. The Senate previously been obliged to pay one cent for two copies. A resolution was adopted by the House making the bill for the relief of the traders' dollar a special order for the 11th of March.

They were introduced to grant 320 acres of public land to each survivor of the Mountain Meadow massacre; to make freight pools unlawful on roads aided by Government bonds; to appropriate \$12,000 for additional signal stations, and to amend the sinking-fund act. A resolution was offered directing the Secretary of State to furnish information as to the action taken in regard to the death of Herz Lasker. A bill was passed to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion. The bill to re-organize the pension rolls, the names of Confederate soldiers struck off for desertion, soon left the House without a quorum, and an all-night session was the consequence.

THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	NEW YORK.
BREVEES.....	\$ 6.75 @ 7.50
HOGS.....	6.75 @ 7.50
FLOUR.....	6.75 @ 7.50
WHEAT—No. 2, Chicago.....	1.03 @ 1.06
CORN—No. 2, Red.....	1.10 @ 1.14
CORN—No. 2, White.....	1.08 @ 1.12
OATS—Mixed.....	.42 @ .47
PORK—Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.50
LAND.....	.10 @ .10 1/2

CHICAGO.	CHICAGO.
BREVEES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	6.75 @ 7.50
Fair to Good.....	5.50 @ 6.25
Common to Medium.....	4.25 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	6.50 @ 7.25
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Good to Choice Spring.....	4.50 @ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 2, Spring.....	1.02 @ 1.05
No. 2, Red Winter.....	1.02 @ 1.04
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35
RYE—No. 2.....	.50 @ .51
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.64 @ .66
CORN—Choice Creamery.....	.28 @ .32
EGGS—Fresh.....	.30 @ .35
PORK—Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.50
LAND.....	.09 1/2 @ .10

ST. LOUIS.	ST. LOUIS.
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.93 @ .94
CORN—No. 2.....	.54 @ .55
RYE—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35
RYE—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.59 @ .61
PORK—Mess.....	18.00 @ 18.50
LAND.....	.97 1/2 @ 1.00

CINCINNATI.	CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2, Red.....	1.07 @ 1.10 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.54 @ .55
OATS—No. 2.....	.34 @ .35
RYE.....	.58 @ .59
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.59 @ .61
PORK—Mess.....	17.25 @ 17.75
LAND.....	.09 @ .09 1/2

DETROIT.	DETROIT.
WHEAT—No. 2, Red.....	1.02 @ 1.04
CORN.....	.48 @ .49
OATS.....	.36 @ .37
RYE.....	.58 @ .59
PORK—Mess.....	17.25 @ 17.75
LAND.....	.09 @ .09 1/2

INDIANAPOLIS.	INDIANAPOLIS.
WHEAT—No. 2, Red.....	1.01 @ 1.03
CORN—No. 2.....	.48 @ .50
OATS—Mixed.....	.35 @ .36
CATTLE—Feet.....	6.25 @ 7.25
Hog.....	5.50 @ 6.25
Common.....	4.75 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	5.50 @ 6.25
SHEEP.....	4.75 @ 5.25

DEVASTATION.

Terrible Destruction Wrought by the Floods in the Ohio Valley.

The Waters Reach a Higher Point Than It Has Been for Centuries.

Untold Suffering at Wheeling and Other Points Along the Roaring River.

Hundreds of Towns and Vast Stretches of Country Inundated—Starvation and Famine.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of Chicago Times.)

CINCINNATI AND UPPER OHIO RIVER TOWNS.

The situation in Cincinnati and her suburbs is one that calls for commiseration. A year ago this week the whole country was aroused by scenes of destruction and distress, and tonight the damage exceeds the wildest estimates of last year. The stories of the floods in Hungary and Austria are dwarfed by the size of the mighty flood that at this moment is rolling in resistless volume down the Ohio. Within cannon shot of the center of population of the United States is a community of 300,000 souls, rich and prosperous beyond most cities of the country, nearly one-fourth of which will be before this flood reaches its utmost height, driven from or imprisoned in their homes, and dependent on others for food and shelter. Not a gas jet is lit in all the three miles. The face of the sun has not been seen for days. The full moon's gentle rays, thinly filtered through the clouds, is the only source of light at night. Away from the struggling beams of coal-oil lamps and scattering electric lights, the gloom that has settled as a pall over the people is in full keeping with the sadness of nature's self. A prominent business man said a few minutes since that never in all his life had he felt as gloomy and disheartened as at the prospects of the future outlook as to tonight's dire loss in Cincinnati alone of over \$1,000,000 last year will be multiplied several fold before Saturday night next.

Again the tribulations are rising, and where it will end is a matter of the wildest conjecture. Conservative people gave seventy feet as the least figure at which the river would stop. Many believed that it would go still higher, but it is all a matter of guesswork. The rooms of the relief committee are piled to the ceiling with provisions and clothing, and a couple of policemen stand at the door to keep back the crowd.

A special from Mayville, Ky., sixty-five miles up the river, says it has rained all day and the river is rising one inch an hour. All business is shut down and citizens are assisting the needy. The greatest suffering is in the suburban town of Chester, where thousands of people are quartered in barracks and school houses. Relief committees are distributing provisions in shifts. In Mayville the water is up to the center of the town. Never has there been such suffering. The Mayor, Riffe, was ordered out by the Council to patrol the streets, but nearly all of them got drunk, took possession of the skills, and did more harm than good. The Mansion Company has given the city of Mayville \$2,500 for aid. Many houses pass down the river. At Abertown, Ohio, nearly opposite, the suffering is intense. Loud cries are heard from there as houses tumble down and are carried away.

Above the city, in the upper suburbs, the situation is worse than even in Cincinnati. It is terrible beyond description. The entire town is completely submerged, and many of the houses