

hospital service and a revenue marine officer shall be detailed for the purpose. The House committee on appropriations will complete the naval appropriations of \$14,329,196 being \$8,306,404 less than the estimates, and \$1,565,238 less than the appropriation for the current year. A sufficient amount was agreed upon to complete the four steel cruisers proposed by the Secretary of the Navy. Nothing is given, however, for the completion of the monitors for which \$3,500,000 was asked.

The withdrawal of the trade dollar was discussed by the House committee on coinage, weights and measures, today, and the sub-committee having charge of the subject reported a bill for their disposal to the full committee, which was postponed until tomorrow. The proposed measure provides: Until January 1, 1886, trade dollars shall be received at their face value for the payment of all dues to the United States, and shall not in any manner be re-issued. Holders they receive in exchange, dollar for dollar, any silver coin of the United States on presentation of the trade dollar at the office of the Treasury, Assistant Treasurers, or any of the mints of the United States. The bill also provides that the trade dollar shall be re-coined into any authorized coin of the government. A number of the members of the committee opposed the manner of the recoinage proposed by the bill, and Representative Bland gave notice he would insist upon an amendment providing for the recoinage of trade dollars into standard dollars, instead of any authorized coin.

BOSTON, 6.—Captain Burnham of the board of inspectors of steam vessels, Boston district, stated to the Associated Press representative that the captain of the steamship *Glaucus* passed the wreck of the steamship *City of Columbus* after daylight on the morning of the disaster, and recognized that signals of distress were seen by the *Glaucus*, but that the latter steamer did not stop because the Captain didn't wish to be delayed. This, said Burnham, is one of the most heartless things I ever heard of. I propose to summon the entire crew of the *Glaucus* and take their testimony. I never heard of such a violation of that holy law of humanity so essential and respected among seamen.

PITTSBURG, 7.—The river is receding here and at all points along the Allegheny, but is rising slowly at the headwaters of the Monongahela. At 11 a.m. the Monongahela marks indicated 32 feet, a fall of 16 inches since midnight. The Allegheny is declining less rapidly with 23 feet 10 inches; a drop of eight inches from the highest point reached. It is believed the worst is over and that the water will now rapidly decline. Rain fell all night and indications this morning are for continued light rains through the day, followed by colder and clearing weather. No accurate figures can yet be given as to the damage, but the most conservative will admit that it will amount to up in the millions. A calm review of the situation this morning found between 5,000 and 6,000 buildings in the two cities submerged and the residences of 25,000 people, 10,000 of whom will not be able to reoccupy their houses. Fifteen thousand men are temporarily thrown out of employment by the stoppage of mills and factories. The flooded districts last night presented a vivid picture. All night long the police patrolled the districts in boats and all the skiffs, the occupants of which were unable to give a good account of themselves, were taken in. It was feared that thieves would take advantage of the deserted condition of stores and dwellings to pillage them. There was no gas burning on the streets and intense darkness prevailed which was only relieved by an occasional electric light. There were plenty of deserted residences where the people had fled, but there were just as many who stayed. Few slept, for while they declined to seek safety by removing, they had not the courage to sleep while the danger was so imminent. Curtains were drawn back, and out of the windows hung the occupants who nervously inquired of the police patrol as it passed in boats, what was the stage of the water, and if the rivers were still rising. The gratifying news that the water was stationary at midnight was received on all sides with expressions of joy and thankfulness.

CINCINNATI, 7, 9 a.m.—The river is now 61 feet 6½ inches and still rising, and no change in the weather, except perhaps being a little cooler, and slight rain at intervals. Telegraph communication with up river points is almost entirely cut off. There is no communication with Portsmouth, Ironton, Huntington, Marietta or Parkersburg this morning. Gallipolis reports a rise of three feet last night, and the water is still rising at the rate of three inches per hour. The levee on the Miami river at Lawrenceburg, broke out at 2 o'clock this morning, but as the town was already submerged with water from the Ohio, not much damage could be done.

CINCINNATI, 7.—The most assuring sign to be seen to-day is the white flag with a black centre, floating from the top of Pike's Opera House building from the Signal Service office, denoting coming cold weather. This is the first time the signal has been used and it could never have been more welcome. So long as the weather remained mild little streams would continue feeding the flood and prolong the high water. The freeze will put a check on the sources and hasten the fall. It is now thought the river will continue rising here until Saturday, or Sunday, and if no more rain comes, that then it

will fall rapidly. A view from the suspension bridge this morning is not cheering. Along the Covington front to Licking river, the city is entirely submerged, the water being in the second story of the dwellings. Newport presents the appearance of a lake with a dwelling here and there peering out like small islands. The whole lower part of the city from second street to the river front is covered with boats to-day employed for patrolling and relief. The common council has decided to ask authority to loan \$100,000 for the relief fund. Ten school houses have been closed in or near the submerged parts of the city and placed at the disposal of the relief committee for the accommodation of people driven from their homes.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., 7.—While the firemen were working on a fire in a factory of Krossmer and Kincher the walls fell outward, killing five and seriously injuring 11 firemen.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 7, 2:30 p.m.—The river is 61 feet 9 inches; apparently standing.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—The Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, has informed the British Secretary of foreign affairs that the Porte is preparing a note to the powers insisting upon the retention of Egypt under the Sultan's suzerainty, and stating the Porte desires the Soudan question referred to a conference of foreign ambassadors at London or Constantinople.

It is announced that explorer O'Neill has arrived at Mozambique. He has traveled 1,400 miles in a hitherto unexplored country between Mozambique and Lake Nyassa. O'Neill discovered Lake Amurambua, which he declares to be the true source of the Plenda river. He reports Lake Shirwa smaller than described. On his return O'Neill followed the valley of Lake Loango, which he describes as well peopled.

Dublin, 4.—A meeting of Nationalists at Ballymote Sligo yesterday was attended by a party of Orangemen. In a riot three Nationalists were wounded by shots, also two Orangemen. The police are surrounding the dwellings of Orangemen to prevent the Nationalists wrecking them. Three orangemen were arrested. Several other Nationalist meetings were held in the South of Ireland. The meeting announced for Donoughmore, Cork, was proclaimed, and the meeting was then held outside of town.

Michael Davitt, in a speech to-day said: "Ireland should have a self-government similar to that of Canada." He declared the government must abolish the mud cabins, landlords, grand juries and castle cliques.

Glasgow, 4.—Henry Monteith & Co., Turkey red dyers have failed; liabilities £103,000.

Paris, 4.—Rouher died at 9 o'clock this morning. He was unconscious several hours before the end. Prince Napoleon had previously visited him. Ex-Empress Eugenie telegraphed her condolence to the widow. Rouher lay in a critical condition three days prior to death. Six months ago he was attacked by paralysis and occasionally also dementia. Prince Napoleon saw him Saturday night in an unconscious state, in which condition he remained until death. The private papers and memoirs of Rouher had been confided to his wife, who sent them to the ex-Empress Eugenie, when Rouher showed symptoms of brain disease, Rouher's secretary lost some important documents and it is supposed they got into the possession of the government which is waiting a fit time to publish them.

BERLIN, 4.—Lieutenant Harbor and brother officer, escorting the remains of the De Long party, passed through here to-day on the way to Hamburg.

When the remains of the De Long party arrived, the coffins were so heaped with wreaths they could not be seen. Sargent, American minister, received the escort at the station, and at the meeting of the Geographical Society, President Schleinitz spoke in high praise of the *Jeannette* expedition.

The Admiralty are discussing the proposal to ask the Reichstag to vote 7,000,000 marks to maintain the ironclads, construct torpedoes and increase the number of sailors.

At Corunna, a Spanish vessel capsized in a gale last week, and the crew of 19 were drowned.

LONDON, 5.—The *Daily News* has advice that America has denounced the fisheries convention with Great Britain. It is expected that negotiations for a new convention will begin immediately.

Vienna, 5.—The assassin of detective Block is identified as a man named Stoll Machel, who was formerly a corporal of the Saxon Grenadiers.

Paris, 5.—At a meeting of mechanics to-day Citizen Dumay gave an account of his visit to America and drew a comparison between American and French officials, much to the advantage of the former.

Dublin, 5.—A resolution was passed at the Parnell conference warning the people of America and Australia against placing reliance on such news as was telegraphed by English news agencies and expressing profound sorrow at the death of Father Walsh, treasurer of the Irish National League of America.

Vienna, 5.—Three batteries of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and two batteries of artillery are kept in readiness night and day for prompt action in case of disturbance.

Berlin, 5.—Seven large meetings of socialist workmen were held on Sunday.

LONDON, 5.—"My Lords and Gentlemen: I continue to hold friendly and harmonious relations with all foreign powers. My communications with the President of the French Republic, arising out of special incidents in Madagascar, have closed, as I anticipated, in a manner such as tends to confirm the cordial understanding between the two countries. I have likewise, in conjunction with the President, appointed a commission, now sitting in Paris, to discuss the basis of an arrangement for the future regulation of the Newfoundland fisheries and for the avoidance of disputes.

An agreement has been arrived at with Portugal respecting the Congo and adjacent territories, which will be presented to you forthwith.

Arrangements are in progress for the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, and special envoys have been dispatched by each government to that end.

Negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Turkey have begun.

An agreement for commercial arrangements with Spain has been signed, and now awaits the sanction of the Cortes.

A revision of the commercial treaty with Japan, on a basis generally agreed to by treaty with the powers, is nearly completed.

A treaty of commerce and friendship has been signed with Corea.

Having had every reason to be satisfied with the tranquillity of Egypt, and the progress made in the establishment of order by her institutions, I gave during the autumn, instructions for the evacuation of Cairo, and the further reduction of my military forces, and their concentration mainly in Alexandria; but in November, the Egyptian army appointed to maintain the rule of the Khedive in the Soudan, was defeated and broken up, with heavy loss.

Upon the occurrence of this defeat, I deemed it wise to recall the order I had given, as a precaution against the possible effects of a military reverse in Egypt itself, and to preclude all doubts as to the maintenance of tranquillity. While unforeseen and calamitous necessity has thus required me to suspend the measure I had adopted, the aim of my occupation which has been explained to you in former times, continues without change. I have offered the Egyptian government such counsel as appeared to be required by a prudent regard to augment its resources and improvement of the social condition of the country. I have also dispatched Gen. Gordon to report on the best means of giving effect to the resolution of the Khedive to withdraw from the interior of the Soudan, and have permitted him to act in the execution of this measure.

In communication with delegates from the Transvaal, the maintenance of peace and the prevention of oppression have principally been considered. I expect a favorable issue. Papers will be presented to you on the condition of Zululand and the resumption of direct imperial authority in Basuto land.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: Estimates for 1884-5 have been prepared and will speedily be laid before you. I anticipate that the revenue for the current year will not fall short of the expectations upon which you founded your financial arrangements.

The condition of Ireland continues to exhibit those features of substantial improvement which I described on the two occasions when last I addressed you. A measure will at once be presented to you, which will have for its principal object the enlargement of the enjoyment of the franchise in Parliamentary elections throughout the United Kingdom. Experience gained during half a century by the progressive admission of augmented numbers to share in our representative system happily warrants the belief that again as heretofore the result of a judicious extension of the franchise will be a still closer attachment of the nation to the throne, to law and the institutions of the country. I anticipate a like effect from the extension and reform of the local government. This comprehensive subject embraces all that relates locally to greater efficiency in administration, to alleviations of burdens by improved arrangements, and to an enlargement of the powers of ratepayers through the representative system, including among them the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

A plan will be laid before you for the extension of municipal government to the whole metropolis. Preparation under this head, however, which has been made by my directions, has not been limited to London, but the actual presentation of bills of the same class must depend upon the progress you are enabled to make with the weighty business which already has been set forth.

You will also be invited to consider bills relating to the security of life and property at sea; to the railway commission and its powers and to the repression of corrupt practices at municipal elections.

Measures likewise will be laid before you providing for a better administration of Scottish business; for the promotion of education, and for closing public houses on Sunday in Ireland. Also, for the improvement of intermediate education in Wales. I humbly commend your efforts to the blessing of Almighty God.

Later dispatches reiterate the serious reports that Baker Pasha has with him 3,000 men. He was advancing when attacked. The losses in killed

and wounded amount to 2,000. Baker Pasha, with the remainder of his force, succeeded in reaching Trinkitat, where the gunboat *Ranger* is lying. Baker Pasha intends to proceed immediately to Suakim in the *Ranger*.

A Berlin dispatch reports advices have been received from Madrid to the effect that dangerous symptoms of disloyalty are manifesting themselves in the Spanish army and another revolt is feared.

Advices from Canton report that Li Hung Chang, commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, has been ordered to make a detailed plan for the campaign in Tonquin.

LONDON, 6.—Later advices concerning the defeat of Baker Pasha state that the slaughter of his forces continued all the way back to Trinkitat. The Egyptians were panic stricken and fell upon their knees, but their appeals for mercy were fruitless. The Arabs seized them by the necks and thrust spears into their backs and savagely cut their throats. The Englishmen missing are Maurice Bey, Surgeon Leslie, Captains Foster and Walker and Lieuts. Carroll Smith and Watkins. Ten other foreign officers are missing. The fugitives huddled together on the shore at Trinkitat, and might have easily been slaughtered, but the enemy gave over the pursuit. The men embarked as quickly as possible upon six transports lying there and, with Baker Pasha and Col. Sartorius, arrived at midnight at Suakim. Intense excitement prevails at Suakim. An attack of the enemy is expected. The forts are occupied by English marines. The French agent has telegraphed for a man-of-war.

Suakim, 6.—The enemy have surrounded and destroyed Tewfik Bey and 400 followers between Sincat and the coast, while attempting to cut their way through the enemy.

LONDON, 6.—All special dispatches agree that Tokar and Sincat are hopelessly lost. The fact that the British gunboats left Trinkitat creates a bad impression upon the minds of the Egyptians and encourages the rebels in their fanaticism. The rebels captured five guns and 3,600 pounds of cannon ammunition, 3,000 rifles and an enormous quantity of cartridges.

LONDON, 6.—At a special cabinet council held this morning, for discussing the disaster to Baker Pasha, Gladstone presided.

Egyptian shares have greatly declined.

In the House of Commons, Gladstone stated that the government does not feel called upon to adopt fresh measures because of General Baker's disaster.

Gladstone stated in the commons today that Admiral Hewitt has decided to at once strengthen the force at Suakim, and that the government had taken measures to increase his forces in order to insure the safety of that city.

Baker Pasha telegraphed Sir Evelyn Baring, British Minister at Cairo, that the force by which he was attacked was attacked was less than a thousand strong, but the Egyptians threw away their arms and fled.

In the fight near Tokar, it seems the Egyptian cavalry threw away their saddles and turned the horses loose, effecting their retreat on foot, in order that they might not be sent back to fight again.

The scene at Suakim is described as painful. The wives of many dead soldiers are bewailing their loss, and tearing their hair and clothes in their anguish.

A thousand sailors from the transport, *Orontes*, at Suez, are ordered to Suakim.

The government has advices confirming the report of the massacre of Newk Bey and his followers.

The conservatives intend to offer an amendment to the report on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, which will more sharply challenge the Government's Egyptian policy than did that offered by Burke.

A correspondent at Suakim says the landing of the marines has greatly reassured the populace, but a strict lookout is kept for treachery on the part of the Egyptian officers, who refuse to do duty. Their belief in El Mahdi is increasing.

It was rumored last night that a large force of British troops would immediately be sent to Egypt. The *Times*, however, says no orders have been received at any of the garrisons in regard to the dispatch of troops. Many officers, it adds, have volunteered for the service in Egypt.

LONDON, 6.—A Dublin correspondent says the authorities for some time have been in possession of information of Fenian plots which led to the removal to England of the imprisoned Invincibles.

Parrell announced his intention of moving an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech in reference to the recent conduct of the Government in Ireland. Its tendency, he says, has not been to tranquilize the people. He especially deplores the wanton prohibition of legal and constitutional meetings, whereby free speech has been practically squelched in Ireland. The amendment condemns the Irish executive for having permitted magistrates, publicly and with impunity, to applaud the conduct of Lord Rossmore, who has been superseded for disturbing the public order, provoking ill will and strife between the different classes in Ireland, and thereby directly inciting Irishmen to illegal acts, disorder and deeds of violence. The amendment concluded, by humbly assuring Her Majesty of the firm conviction of his party that the policy of forcing or stimulating State aided im-

migration of the Irish people should be definitely and forthwith abandoned. The strike of cotton operatives in Lancashire has ended in favor of the operatives.

Cairo, 6.—Advices regarding the defeat of Baker Pasha are conflicting, but the following is received: Baker Pasha began his advance from the entrenchments at Trinkitat on Sunday. His force consisted of 3,000 troops badly armed and short of ammunition, many of whom showed unwillingness to proceed. Baker Pasha had sent from Trinkitat to Cairo an urgent appeal for rifles to replace the old muskets with which the members of his troops were armed. In reply he received orders to try and force his army to Tokar without delay, and with English officers the connected expedition began the march expecting defeat. Spies had falsely reported the roads clear, with the exception of small bands. On Monday forenoon a portion of the advance encountered Osman Degna's troops, and a fight ensued, which was more of a route than a battle.

Suakim, 6.—Baker Pasha lost all of his camels and baggage in the fight. Most of the Egyptian officers and men bolted. Colonel Sartorius tried hard to rally them, but without success. The enemy pursued them almost in to Trinkitat. The European police and Turkish infantry were cut to pieces, fourteen European and three native officers are missing. The fight begun by a few Arab horsemen attacking Baker's cavalry, which fled; Baker then formed a square, which the enemy surrounded. The rest of the Egyptians fled in confusion; the gunners deserted the guns. Baker Pasha was several times surrounded, but with his staff managed to cut his way through. The enemy's force was inferior in number. Only three sides of the square formed owing to the fact that two companies of Egyptian troops stood still overcome with fright. The enemy poured into this gap when the Egyptians threw away their rifles and flung themselves on the ground screaming for mercy. The troops on one side of the square killed many of their own men by wild firing. The enemy betrayed profound contempt for their opponents. All stores at Trinkitat were brought away. Col. Burnaby is safe. Marines landed at Suakim to prevent a panic.

Paris, 6.—The Parisian newspapers are indulging in much sarcasm at the failure of England's policy in Egypt. The *Journal des Debats* considers British occupation imperative and urges England to act promptly to prevent the East from relapsing into barbarism. The *Republique Francaise* ironically presumes England is strong enough to act alone, otherwise she would never have assumed the responsibility to exclude Europe, and especially France, from participation in the settlement of Egyptian affairs.

Paris, 6.—The funeral of M. Rouher, the distinguished Bonapartist, this morning was very quiet. A large crowd collected outside the church and many policemen were present, but no demonstration was made.

LONDON, 6.—A letter from Gen. Gordon is made public, which says: It is no secret that England has abandoned all intention of guaranteeing the continuance of Egyptian supremacy over the Soudan. It has decided that the task is too onerous, and would be attended with no corresponding advantages. It will therefore allow the people now in rebellion to revert to their old Sultan. Gen. Gordon accepts this decision as wise and just.

LONDON, 7.—A Dispatch from Alexandria to the *Daily News* asserts that the rebels have captured General Gordon.

Later—No news has been received at the war office regarding the rumored capture of General Gordon. The report first posted in the window of the *Daily News* office has since been removed.

Lipsic, 7.—Two letter pouches containing 80,000 marks were stolen from a mail cart here this morning.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, \$40. 3 Ton, \$50.
4 Ton \$60. Beam Box included
240 lb Farmer's scale, \$5.
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