

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—Madagascar advices are that the new Queen Ranavalona III. was crowned the 22d of November. The Queen and Prime Minister claimed they would not surrender an inch of the country to France.

A tug landed at Waterford to-night nine of the *Germania's* passengers. One says after the shaft was broken there was considerable excitement, especially among the steerage passengers. The vessel behaved so well and the captain was so confident, the passengers decided to remain when the *Western Land* offered assistance. The sea was very high at the time, and the ship lay as if helpless. On the 22d inst. there was a fearful hurricane, seas sweeping over the vessel, and when darkness set in the passengers almost gave up hope. The Captain kept to the bridge all that night, and the passengers were confined to their quarters. The gale raged furiously all night, and to early next morning. On the 24th the vessel drifted to Waterford harbor. The passengers highly praised the conduct of the captain and other officers and crew of the *Germania*.

Russia makes a formal demand that Turkey immediately pay £250,000 still owing on the indemnity exacted after the Turco-Russian war.

The Dutch expedition sent to the relief of the captured crew of the British steamer *Nisero*, wrecked on the east coast of Sumatra, comprised a battalion of infantry under the military commander of Acheen. The expedition landed at Tenom. The Rajah there, whose tribe looted the wreck, held the crew of 25 men, including one American, prisoners, and refused all proffers of ransom. The land and naval forces bombarded and burned the Rajah's capital. The resistance of the natives was desperate. The Dutch forces fought well, and captured the two strongholds of the Rajah by assault, but lost several officers and men wounded. The crew, if alive, are still prisoners.

Berlin, 24.—Emperor William is suffering from a cold in the head. The opera ball which the Emperor intended attending to-night is postponed. He experienced some hoarseness and a slight cold. The Empress's health is quite satisfactory.

Haiphong, 24.—The French attack on Bac Ninh is postponed until the middle of February.

Hanoi, 24.—The French made a reconnaissance in strong force in the direction of Bac Ninh. They found the enemy strongly posted at the junction of Red and Black Rivers. The enemy's fire was harmless. The French anticipate desperate resistance in assaulting Bac Ninh.

Merv, 24.—Two thousand Turcomans under a Mussulman fanatic, Khaf Leyd were defeated and dispersed by the Persians at Meschid.

Cairo, 24.—Gen. Gordon arrived this afternoon. He had a conference with the British Minister.

The Egyptian Ministry has sent circulars to the powers participating in the International tribunal proposing the reassembling of the judicial reform commission.

Samuel W. Baker, who commanded the first expedition for the suppression of the slave trade in Central Africa under the auspices of Ismail Pasha, former Khedive, says: "Gordon and myself recently agreed upon the course now forced upon the English Ministry by events in Egypt. I fear it is now too late to fulfil the programme, which would have saved much money and bloodshed had it been adopted two months ago. Our cowardly abandonment of Soudan has encouraged disloyalty, and has broken the spirits of both officers and troops. The employment of Gen. Gordon at this time is like running a fire brigade in after the building has been consumed. The Ministry's conduct of Egyptian affairs is a national humiliation."

Paris, 25.—Admiral Courbett telegraphs that he has established a blockade of Tonquin, preventing the entry of contraband of war. Legitimate traffic is unimpeded. The French prohibition against armaments is successful.

VIENNA, 25.—Detective Black, going home in the *Florida*, was shot dead. The assassin, apparently a workman, was secured by the police. A dynamite bomb, a revolver and a dagger were found with the assassin. One of the citizens aiding in the arrest was shot twice by the murderer, who also attempted to explode the bomb to kill himself and captors. Black was recently arrested as one of the suspected assassins of Police Commissary Klubeck. Several arrests were made in connection with that crime, including Schaffhausen, a leading Socialist workman, and William and Joseph Till, brothers.

Cairo, 25.—Col. Coottogon writes there is food enough at Khartoum to last 6,000 men five months, and the usual grain supplies are arriving.

LONDON, 25.—Queen Ranavalona in her coronation speech said: "I shall prove myself a soldier ever ready to defend the land of our ancestors."

LONDON, 25.—The Marquis of Hertford, thrown from his horse while hunting, and kicked, died to-day.

Three suicides and one murder this month at Nice and Monte Carlo in consequence of loss at the gambling tables. While thirteen children were skating at Rohr, Pomerania, the ice broke and all were drowned.

Cairo, 25.—The mission of Gen. Gordon is to effect the complete evacuation of Soudan, inclusive of Khartoum. The Khedive has appointed him Governor of Soudan, with full power, and has strongly advised him to take meas-

ures to secure the safety of civilians and Europeans.

The Khedive summoned to Cairo Abdel Shakoor, son of the late Sultan, and offered to cede him the province of Darfour on condition that freedom of commerce should be maintained and the slave trade suppressed, and promising he would not be required to pay tribute. Abdel Shakoor intimated that he would probably accept the offer.

Hong Kong, 25.—Placards threatening hostility to foreigners, are posted throughout Halhrow.

A mob recently attacked foreigners, who took refuge in the British Consulate.

Chinese officials have taken precautions against the recurrence of such demonstrations.

Canton river is open to navigation.

Calcutta, 25.—The Ilbert bill amended so every European prisoner will have the option of trial before a native or European judge or magistrate, passed the legislative council.

BERLIN, 26.—The train bearing the remains of Herr Lasker arrived at midnight. There was no official reception of the body. At the depot were members of the Waldeck and Workmen's Societies and several representatives of the local and foreign press, and a number of ladies. The funeral car was decorated with garlands and black and white ribbons. The body will be solemnly conveyed to the synagogue this evening.

LONDON, 26.—The ships *City of Lucknow* and *Sinla*, engaged in the Australian trade collided to-day in the English Channel. The *Sinla* sank. Seventeen persons were saved but 20 men are missing.

LONDON, 27.—The wind blew a hurricane all last night; much damage was done throughout the city, and many persons were injured. The glass roof of Westminster Aquarium was demolished during the performance; a panic ensued and several persons were hurt. The printing office in the Haymarket was unroofed and a boy killed. Many vessels were wrecked and a large number of lives lost. Telegraphic communication with the continent and also by the Atlantic cables was interrupted for several hours. The storm raged also in Paris. Railway and telegraph communication was broken in all directions, wires prostrated and much damage done in the suburbs, many persons being injured in the streets. An immense number of lamps and windows were wrecked, trees uprooted and chimneys demolished.

The iron chapel at Newcastle went down; the falling roof killing a woman and two children. At Leeds the roof of a dwelling collapsed, killing one and injuring four of the occupants. The mail train between Durham and Darlington was twice stopped by the gale. Shops in the Isle of Wight were closed early. A lady was knocked down by the wind and had her leg broken. At Newry, Ireland, many houses were unroofed, the police barracks made untenable and the police compelled to take refuge in the court house. The railway station at Amwell was hurled across the track. Seven bodies were washed ashore at Hythe. The steamer *Prussia* at Plymouth reports tremendous seas. A bark was towed into Dover with her masts literally torn out of the deck. During the performance at the Port St. Martin theatre at Paris, a panic was caused by the sudden extinguishing of the gas. The slamming of doors by the wind and roars of the tempest drowned the voices of the actors. Bernhard's foot was wounded by a fragment from a broken window.

Khartoum, 27.—Steamers sent to clear the Blue Nile, failed because they were attacked by the rebels in great fury. The rebels waded into the attack, and were only repulsed after 80 rockets had been fired into their ranks and after they had suffered heavy losses.

El Mahdi left El Obeid nine days ago. His destination is unknown. He has 37,000 men and plenty of ammunition and Krupp guns.

El Mahdi lost only 300 men during the engagement with Hicks Pasha.

Cairo, 27.—Government has borrowed £950,000 from Baron Rothschild for six months, at 6 per cent.

Gen. Gordon and his military secretary, Lieut. Col. Steward, and the new Sultan of Darfour started for Khartoum yesterday evening. Gen. Gordon has £104,000 at his disposal for military purposes.

Telegraphic communication with Khartoum is restored.

The governor of Dongola telegraphs that many tribes, including the powerful Bicharish tribe have submitted to Baker Pasha, military commander of Suakim. They ask the remission of six months taxes and that they be recompensed for losses in the rebellion. They guarantee free passage to traders and caravans. Other tribes are expected to make submission.

A fatal explosion occurred to-day in the chollery at Rhonda Valley, Wales. Eleven miners were killed and a rescuing party of three men.

LONDON, 28.—Reports continue to come in to this city of numerous disasters caused to shipping by the terrific gale in the Channel and North Sea.

CAIRO, 28.—It is stated that General Gordon, before his departure for the Soudan, telegraphed to Col. Coottogon, commander at Khartoum, to send a treaty messenger to El Mahdi; and ordering Coottogon to suspend operations until his (Gordon's) arrival. Six hundred men have left Cairo for Suakim.

Representative Mackey, of South Carolina, is seriously ill of peritonitis.

## LEGISLATURE.

## COUNCIL.

Friday, January 25.

Council met at 2 p. m. Mr. Woolley in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read, corrected and approved.

Mr. Grant moved that the words "standing committee" in the report of the committee on compilation and revision be changed to "special joint committees." At present it was impossible to act in accordance with the joint resolution of Mr. Grover.

Mr. Grant, with permission of the Council, retired to consult the Chairman of the joint committees on the subject. Owing to objections taken by Mr. Taylor. On returning he said that it had been recommended to reconsider the resolution.

Mr. Hammond concurred with the mover that it was impossible to get the matter before the standing committees of both Houses under the present arrangements.

Mr. Grant moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose; and after discussion, moved that, the House concurring, the action of the Council in adopting Council resolution No. 4, on compilation and revision, be reconsidered, and that the resolution be amended. Carried.

C. F. No. 6, a bill for change of name of J. Conrad Nail, to J. Conrad Nagle, was again brought up.

Mr. Page moved that the bill be re-committed to the committee on judiciary to be incorporated in the general bill for change of names. Carried.

H. F. No. 10, a bill for the change of name of John M. Nevenhurst to John M. Hurst, was next brought forward for its third reading. Some opposition was manifested against the immediate passage of the bill. On being put to the vote, however, the bill passed.

A communication was read by the clerk to the effect that the House concurred in the amending of Council resolution No. 4, on revision and compilation.

Communications were read by the clerk, from gentlemen to whom had been accorded the freedom of the Council.

The Council here took a recess for ten minutes, awaiting the report from the committee on compilation and revision.

On resuming, the report of the special committee to consider the report of the committee on compilation and revision, was received, with a recommendation that it be distributed among eight special joint committees, which, on motion of Mr. Taylor, was adopted, and the committee discharged.

Adjourned to Monday next.

Monday, January 28, 1884.

Council met at 2 p. m., the President in the chair.

The minutes were read, and after some discussion, owing to the insertion of the words "the rules were suspended" in the minutes of Friday's session, in reference to C. F. No. 6, approved.

It was resolved that for the future, in all cases where a bill was to be re-committed on its third reading, it would be simply necessary that it should be understood that there was no objection to the bill being so re-committed.

Mr. Hammond introduced C. F. No. 8, a bill to incorporate Richmond City, Cache County, which passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on corporations and towns.

Mr. Woolley presented C. F. No. 9, a bill to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof. Read a first time, and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The Chief Clerk then read a communication from O. J. Hollister, Esq., conveying his thanks for the freedom of the Council conferred upon him, and the Council adjourned to 2 p. m. to-morrow.

## HOUSE.

2 p. m., January 25, 1884.

A communication from the Council was read, giving notice of concurrence in the joint resolution in relation to petitions for change of name.

Mr. Farnsworth presented a petition from citizens of Koosharen, Piute County, asking to be incorporated as a town. Referred to committee on municipal corporations and towns.

The committee on claims and public accounts to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin Bachman, deputy clerk First Judicial District, reported that it should be referred back for the Auditor's approval. Adopted.

Mr. Boyden presented H. F. No. 21, A Bill defining the duties and liabilities of stock ranchers. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Mr. Boyden also presented H. F. No. 22, A bill to encourage the mining, smelting, milling or other reduction of mineral ores in Utah. Referred to committee on mines and mining, and 250 copies ordered printed.

A message was received from the Council in relation to the adoption of C. R. No. 7, reconsidering and amending C. R. No. 4, on revision and compilation, and asking the House to concur.

Mr. Clark moved that the House concur. Carried.

Mr. Dusenberry moved to take a recess. Carried.

Called to order at 3.45.

A message was received from the Council in relation to the passage of H. F. No. 10.

Mr. Llewellyn asked for leave of absence until Tuesday next. Granted.

The Chair laid before the House the report of L. John Nuttal, Esq., Territorial Superintendent of District Schools. Referred to committee on education.

The select committee to whom was referred the revision and compilation, made a report which was adopted. Adjourned till Monday, 28th, at 2 p. m.

2 p. m., January 28th, 1884.

Mr. Webb presented a petition from citizens of Lehi City, asking for power to regulate operations of railroads running through said city. Referred to committee on municipal corporations and towns.

Mr. Francis presented a petition from citizens of Morgan County, in relation to herding of stock on ranges in the Weber Valley and causing water to become polluted, etc. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Hatch presented a petition from Samuel R. Thurman asking compensation for services. Referred to committee on public accounts.

Also a petition from B. A. M. Froiseth asking for appropriation for Territorial maps. Referred to committee on Education.

Mr. Creer presented an amended petition from Alexander Hedquist for change of name. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Francis presented the second time the petition of Benjamin Bachman, which was referred to committee on public accounts.

The committee on agriculture, to whom was referred H. F. No. 13, A bill for an act for the protection of private property, recommended that the bill do not pass because the law already covers the case in question. Adopted.

The committee on agriculture to whom was committed H. F. No. 5, A Bill for the protection of stallions, jacks and mules, recommended that the bill do not pass. Adopted.

Mr. Morgan introduced H. F. No. 23, A Bill exempting firemen from poll tax and jury service. Referred to committee on municipal corporations and towns.

H. F. No. 2, a bill to regulate the selling of patent rights, was read the second time.

Mr. Creer moved to amend the same by inserting the words "or county clerk" after the word "judge," wherever it appears. Carried.

Mr. Thurman moved to recommit the bill to the committee on manufacture and commerce for amendment. Carried.

H. F. No. 11 was brought up for second reading, and pending discussion upon it the House adjourned.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Iron Items.

MORONI, Jan. 25, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

Knowing your abiding interest in the Home Industries of this people I write you from this place, Moroni, where I met Bishop Thomas Taylor, of your city, advocating the interest of the Utah Southern mines. Clearly, lucidly and unstrained for effect he presented reasons why this essential enterprise should be encouraged.

It would seem that the almost illimitable amount of idle wealth, (time), demanded some such enterprise for the utilizing of the same, for when you see the large amount of bone and sinew now lying idle for months, we are astonished at the resources of our soil that it can carry so great a burden and we can carry ourselves through winters of enforced idleness.

It was pertinently said at the meeting held here to-day that he was a wise man who disposed of his wealth in planting industries demanded by our times and the coming emergencies. It was also argued that a people only spiritually saved were only half saved, for the sustenance of the body is of paramount importance as to the great hereafter. The meeting was productive of good to the people and from the amount of stock subscribed must be to the company.

Discouragement and failures are incidents in the career of all enterprises, and are to be met and overcome. No people can apply this motto better than we, for from Missouri to this we have met and overcome discouragements and have grown and thriven thereon, and from a few we have become thousands.

It was very truthfully said, theologically we are invulnerable; we must become equally so financially and politically. The iron interest is a solid appeal to our solid men to give this people a solidity financially, and to create a host of mechanics of our own faith and kin.

The avenues of employment of our surplus population are studiously closed against us by the varied interests in our territory, and the heads of families must see to it that their sons are not the hewers of wood solely for others, but must see to it that the elements of our God-blessed vales and mountains are enjoyed and utilized by the bone and sinew of our people. Any other policy is suicidal.

I augur from Bishop Taylor's success to-day a leverage for good to the Southern Iron Co.

ITEM.

## GREAT MEN OF VERMONT.

Perhaps no New England State has produced more distinguished men—men who have made their mark and won a national reputation—than this

little Green Mountain State. By going back to the time of the Revolutionary war we find her Seth Warner and Ethan Allen among its most distinguished heroes. Coming down to a later period, when efforts were made to establish a protective tariff, we find Rollin C. Mallory the leading and ablest champion of that policy in Congress. For more than twelve years Samuel S. Phelps stood the peer in the Senate of Webster, Clay and Calhoun as a debater, Webster often saying that there was no man whom he felt to be so formidable in opposition before the Supreme Court as "Sam Phelps;" and the *Washington Globe*, the leading democratic organ of the country, paid him the compliment of saying, after his death, that no man ever came to Washington who had so great an influence with the National Administration, no matter what might be its politics, as Judge Phelps. He was the father of the Hon. Edward J. Phelps, of Burlington, and resided in Middlebury. The late Samuel Prentiss, of Montpelier, stood high in the confidence of the Senate, and, if not as sharp and witty as Senator Phelps, he wielded great influence by his dignity, candor and unblemished honor, and was transferred to the United States District Judgeship of Vermont at the earnest recommendation of Daniel Webster. For fourteen years Horace Everett, of Windsor, ranked among the ablest Representatives of Congress. Still later, Jacob Collamer, of Woodstock, ranked among the ablest debaters in the Senate, and during the late rebellion exhibited an independence and ability that won applause from both sides of the Senate chamber. The late George P. Marsh, for many years in the House of Representatives at Washington, enjoyed the reputation of being the best scholar in Congress. He subsequently received the appointment of minister to Italy, a position which he held for many years through successive administrations until his death, which occurred but recently. The late Hiram Powers, a native of Woodstock, spent most of his life in Italy, and won a world-wide fame as an American sculptor. His "Greek Slave" would give fame to any artist.

The late Hon. Silas Wright and Stephen A. Douglass won a national reputation as leaders of the democratic party, and were respected by their political opponents for their consummate ability. Silas Wright was not born in Vermont, but his parents came to Addison County when he was a mere child. He graduated at Middlebury College, and regarded Vermont as his mother State. He had hardly a superior in the United States Senate, and as Governor of New York exhibited great administrative ability. Had his life been prolonged he would probably have been President of the United States. No man in the whole democratic party ever won so completely the esteem of his political opponents. Perhaps the American pulpit has had no more able and influential representatives than Wilbur Fisk and Stephen Olin. The former died in 1839 and the latter in 1857. They were as much distinguished as educators as preachers of the gospel. Dr. Dutton, of New Haven, Conn., wrote of Olin as having few superiors as a man and no equal as a preacher. In intellect he ranked with the great statesmen, Clay, Webster and Calhoun. Olin was a native of Leicester, and Fisk was born near Brattleboro, but his father removed to Lyndon, in Caledonia County, when he was a child. Both traveled in Europe and wrote volumes of travel, and both were very successful presidents of colleges.

The present delegation in Congress will compare favorably with that of any other State. Vermont's favorite, Senator Edmunds, is the acknowledged leader of the Senate, and notwithstanding his great popularity with the dominant party, he shows at once his wisdom and modesty by not wishing the nomination for the Presidency. The two new members of the House—Messrs. Poland and Stewart—will be likely to rank among the first by their ability. We doubt if ableer representatives are in that body from New England.

Perhaps we ought not to close this sketch without reminding the readers of the *Sentinel* of the fact that Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon sect, and Brigham Young, the great apostle of the Mormons, were natives of Vermont. We would not recommend them for subjects of boasting.—*St. Albans Correspondence of the Keene (N. H.) Sentinel*.

HEAD-DRESS PARTY. — Paris, it seems, has invented a new amusement. It gives what are called the dinner parties *en tete* at which each of the guests must come with his head made up to represent some historical person or at least in the style of some picturesque period. Only the head is to be made up. The rest of the body may be clothed in the ordinary garb of the nineteenth century. As one reads of this strange custom, one cannot help thinking how very ludicrous a dinner party got up on this plan must appear to the more reasonable among its members and how curiously appropriate in the mouth of each guest might be the words of the Athenian weaver Bottom: "What do you see? You see an ass-head of your own, do you?"

One esthete, who had amused two continents with the cut of his clothes, lately tried to carry out some portion of the new plan in London by going wherever he was asked with his head made up in what he fondly fancied to be the likeness of a Roman emperor; but it was not a great success.—*Whitehall Review*.