

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The National Board of Trade assembled in this city to-day for its sixteenth annual session, Frank Fraley, of Philadelphia, presiding. There were represented the Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, the boards of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Detroit, Indianapolis, Portland (Oregon), Cincinnati, the Boston Merchants' Association, New York Chamber of Commerce and San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The annual report of the executive council was read. It refers especially to the depression of the industrial interests of the country, the shrinkage in value, the unprofitable character of production in many branches of manufacture and the general uncertainty of markets. It states, however, that there are signs that the present period of depression, uncertainty, and loss is about to give way to one of revived activity and enterprise.

The report deals also with the questions of fictitious bills of lading, bankruptcy legislation, inter-State commerce, relief for American shipping, reciprocal trade with Canada, amendments to the national banking law and the foreign commercial relations of the United States. Following the reading of the report, on motion of S. F. Covington, of Cincinnati, the constitution of the board was amended so as to provide for the annual election of one vice-president for every constituent body represented at the meetings of the board. The board then organized for the ensuing year by the re-election of Fred. K. Fraley, president, and the election, among others, of the following vice-presidents: Geo. M. Howe, of the Chicago Board of Trade; Hon. John F. Miller, of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; and Hon. D. M. Sabin, of the St. Paul Board of Trade. Following the election of officers the question of the amendment of the present laws relating to bills of lading was taken up and discussed at great length.

Higgins of the New York Chamber of Commerce asked the board to adopt the following resolution, submitted by that chamber:

Resolved, That the passage of House bill No. 7,163, reported by Long of the committee on commerce, to regulate the forms of bills of lading and the duties and liabilities of ship-owners and others, is demanded by the urgent necessities of commerce.

Milne of Chicago pointed out that the provisions of the bill applied only to the liability of ocean carriers. He asked if it could not be amended so as to include with its provisions bills of lading originating in the interior of the country and given to shippers by through freight. He said the largest portions of cargoes shipped from New York consisted of this class of freight.

Higgins expressed the fear that to attempt to amend the bill now would imperil its passage, and might lose to them the advantages gained by a year's work upon it.

Blake and Nelson of Chicago, Messrs. Covington of Cincinnati and Mullen of Portland, Oregon, took the same ground as taken by Milne. They expressed themselves in favor of the bill, but wanted it amended so far as to protect Western shipping interests.

After a long and animated discussion, the Western men consented to the adoption of the resolution, with the understanding that another resolution, looking to the protection of their interests, should come up for action. The second resolution was, after several attempts to frame a suitable one, finally drafted and agreed to unanimously. It is as follows:

Resolved, That this board favors further legislation which will extend to inland carriers the principles of House bill 7163 to regulate the form of bills of lading.

Resolutions in favor of the enactment of a national bankruptcy law from the Philadelphia, Providence, New York and Bridgeport Boards of Trade and the New York Chamber of Commerce, which were on the official programme for consideration, were referred to a committee consisting of Janney, Miller, Nelson, Wood and Dymond. It was arranged to have a banquet to-morrow night.

Adjourned until to-morrow. The special committee appointed by the board to consider the resolution on the enactment of a national bankruptcy law held a meeting to-night and agreed to report favorably the resolution of the New York Chamber of Commerce, which is in effect that the passage of the national bankruptcy bill now before the House known as the Lowell bill is demanded by the business interests of the country.

DENVER, 28.—The National Silver Convention, having for its object the organization of a systematic and determined opposition to the demonetization of silver, and to prevent by all possible means any legislation by Congress looking to the decrease of the present rate of silver coinage, assembled at the Tabor Grand Opera House, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. It was called to order by D. B. Harris, chairman of the executive committee of the Cedar Creek, Col. Silver Association, in whose name the first call for a National Convention was made. Judge John A. Coulter, of Clear Creek County, Col., was made temporary chairman, Judge W. J. Kerr, of Pueblo County, Colorado, temporary secretary.

The chair announced as the commit-

tee on credentials two delegates from each State and Territory represented in the convention, as follows:

Kansas, H. C. Snyder, W. E. Welch; Utah, L. E. Holden, F. W. Billings; New Mexico, Gustave Billings, Chas. Blanchard; Colorado, Dennis Sullivan, E. Cavanaugh; Idaho, W. H. Watt, Geo. Montgomery; Wyoming, Ora Haley, John Donnelly.

The chair also appointed as the committee on permanent organization one delegate from each county of Colorado and one from each of the other States and Territories represented. Pending the report of the committee on credentials, the convention adjourned till to-morrow. Fully 1,000 delegates are present, representing Colorado, Kansas, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Wyoming.

MONTREAL, 28.—The storm was fierce to-day. It was intensely cold, the mercury falling to 10 and 12 degrees below zero. The streets were very quiet and lacked the animation which has marked the past two days. Several tobogganing hills, however, despite the blinding snow, were much in use. The ice palace was inaugurated this evening in the presence of an immense crowd. There were over 2,000 snow-shoes on Dominion Square, and they took part in the attack. The scene was a grand one, the discharge of rockets and fireworks being kept up for about thirty minutes. After the attack the snow-shoe clubs tramped across the mountain; the line was nearly a mile long. On the return of the clubs to the city a concert was given by the snow-shoes in Queen's Hall.

The Governor-General and suite left by the Canada and Atlantic Railway for Ottawa at 10 to-night.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., 28.—Telegraphic advices to-day from Channell and Rose Blanche report a terrible blizzard on the west coast, beginning at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large number of fishing craft went to the fishing ground early in the morning and were overtaken by the storm. Twenty-three skiffs are missing and many of the survivors are badly frost-bitten. One skiff in sight went down with its crew. The crews of the missing vessels aggregate about 50 men. There are grave fears that the loss of life will be heavy.

PHILADELPHIA, 28.—The entire family of Phillip Schraut, a German baker, living at 322 Lombard street, are poisoned. A four-year-old son died. The wife is dangerously ill. Schraut himself is recovering. A journeyman baker was also taken sick, as well as Mary Martin, a German servant. It has been found that all were poisoned by water impregnated in pipes with oxidized lead.

NEW YORK, 29.—3s, 1 1/2; 4 1/8, 12 1/2; 4s, 21 1/2; Pacific 6s, 55; Central Pacific, 27 1/2; Burlington 18; Northern Pacific 15 1/2; preferred 4 1/2; Northwestern 8 1/2; N. Y. Central, 86 1/2; Oregon Navigation 60; Trans-Continental 11 1/2; Pacific Mail 54 1/2; Panama 98; St. Louis and San Francisco 18; Texas Pacific 12 1/2; Union Pacific 48 1/2; Fargo Express 6; Western Union 57 1/2.

WASHINGTON, 29.—At the second day session of the National Board of Trade, the committee to which was referred the various propositions touching national bankruptcy legislation, presented a report in favor of the enactment of the bankrupt bill already passed by the Senate. The report was adopted.

STRAIGHTSVILLE, Ohio, 29.—The mine at Plummer Hill was fired this morning. There is no hope of extinguishing the fire. The mine is valued at \$200,000. The additional guards brought here yesterday are supposed to be the cause of this incendiarism.

OTTAWA, Ont., 29.—The Dominion Parliament opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon with the usual ceremonies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., 29.—Elijah M. Haines, Independent Democrat, was elected permanent Speaker of the Illinois Assembly on the second ballot, to-day, breaking the deadlock, which has existed for three weeks.

DENVER, Colo., 29.—The National Silver Convention reassembled at ten o'clock, when the temporary chairman read the following telegram from Hon. Henry M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior:

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1885.

Chairman of the Silver Convention—I desire through you to assure the Convention, over which you preside, that I am in full sympathy with every effort to secure to silver all the advantages conferred by law on gold. I do not believe silver will take its just rank as a money metal in the commercial markets of the world until its money functions shall be recognized by a law giving the holder of silver bullion every privilege given to the holder of good bullion. To this end I pledge you my untiring efforts. H. M. TELLER.

The reading of the telegram was followed by tremendous cheering lasting some minutes. The balance of the morning session was consumed in debating that part of the report of the committee on credentials fixing the standard of representation.

The convention thus far is a stormy one, a bitter fight being made by delegations favoring free and unlimited coinage of silver, for permanent chairmanship, who are for ex-Senator Tabor. The conservatives, including a majority of the committee on permanent organization, for ex-Governor Grant. Absolutely nothing has been accomplished thus far.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 28.—A Korti dispatch to Reuter's agency says: "Gen. Stewart gained a brilliant victory on the 19th

over the rebels. The enemy numbered 7,000. A large number were cavalrymen armed with rifles. The British loss was 20 killed and 60 wounded. The total loss of the enemy was 1,300. Firing began in the morning and lasted all day. Col. Burleigh, special correspondent of the London Telegraph, and Lords Airie and Somerset are among the wounded.

The point where the battle of the 19th occurred is in the desert about five miles south from Metemneh. When Gen. Stewart reached that point, he found the enemy hovering about his little army on all sides, and skirting it, often within uncomfortably short range. The rebels had evidently stationed themselves in the vicinity to await his arrival and give him battle. When they began to surround him, and press in upon him, he determined to abide the event. He ordered his men to dismount and form a zereeba (corral). This was made mainly with saddles and baggage, and during its construction the rebel riflemen drew nearer and maintained a hot fire from behind ambushes and such hiding-places as they could find among the bushes and high grass. This fire was very well directed, and was most disastrous in its effects upon the British troops. Twelve men were soon shot dead, and forty others wounded.

Among the first killed were Mr. Cameron, special correspondent of the London Standard, and Mr. Herbert, special correspondent of the London Post. Gen. Stewart was one of the very first to be wounded. He was shot in the thigh. When he was shot, the work of making the zereeba was about completed, and the army had been put in motion to form its battle array. This was a hollow square. As soon as completed, the square advanced under a steady ambush fire a distance of two miles. At this point the enemy began to move up in two large echelons. These were directed against the British right front, which stood unmoved during the rebel charge. The English troops delivered a terrific fire, aiming right at the enemy's middle, mowing down men in such heaps that they formed actual obstacles, and interfered so seriously with the evenness so necessary to the success of the onslaught that its center line was brought to a standstill about sixty yards from the British front line. The force of the general movement threw the unimpeded parts of the line, like ends of broken timber, around the corners of the square and the rebels, so displayed, were simply cut to pieces. From this on, the warfare was as disastrous to the rebels as it was irregular, on their side. When the enemy's line was broken the Arabs seemed to break up into bands, each of which waged war on its own account. A large detachment, mostly on horseback, went back to attack the zereeba. This was garrisoned by a body of English soldiers, made up of little detachments left behind by each corps which had gone forward in the square. Lord Charles Beresford was in command. He sustained the attack for two hours, when the enemy was compelled to retreat. During the general attack upon the square only six men were killed and thirty-three wounded on the English side. Captain Norton worked the guns during the fight, and his firing did awful execution. Stewart's force on leaving Gakdul Wells, consisted of 2,000 picked fighting men.

The latest dispatches received at the War Office show that Lord St. Vincent was not, as first reported, killed in the battle fought in the desert on the 19th inst. He died from wounds received on the 17th at Abu Klea. Only two British officers were killed in the zereeba fight; the other dead were non-commissioned officers and privates. During the advance of the main body of the English from the zereeba, the garrison left behind at that point kept up a heavy fire from their guns and rifles. An effort was made to erect a small redoubt some fifty yards to the right of the zereeba, under protection of a steady fire from the zereeba. During the erection of the redoubt, one man was killed and three wounded. Lord Cochrane, with 40 men from the Life Guards and Scots Greys, held the redoubt and maintained a heavy fire throughout the battle. They did much to repel the constant rushes of the enemy. The losses to the rebels during the whole day are estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. Among the enemy are many slaves, several of whom have been submitted to the British. They say the Mahdi sent them from Khartoum. The square reached the Nile at sunset on Monday evening and encamped for the night. Early Tuesday morning scouting parties made a reconnaissance and destroyed some empty villages. The inhabitants had watched the military operations from a distance and afterwards retreated to Metemneh.

On the 22nd the British encamped at Abu Kru, two miles south of Metemneh. The enemy were most sparing in their use of ammunition while defending Metemneh, and only kept up a desultory fire. The rebel forces throughout all the engagements have been well handled. It is stated that two Europeans are among them, which may explain the fact. A female prisoner states that the British fire decimated the enemy who seemed determined to stay in Metemneh. Five of Gen. Gordon's steamers, conveying 5,000 soldiers and five guns, arrived at Gubat on the 22nd. All the troops and guns were landed. The guns were turned upon Metemneh without, however, producing any apparent effect upon the rebels. It is reported that Mahdi is sending more troops and guns to Metemneh. On the 22nd Gen. Wilson, with

four of Gen. Gordon's steamers, a number of black troops, two companies of mounted infantry and six guns bombarded Shendi for two hours and almost completely destroyed the town, but the occupants—of whom there were but few—appeared to be unwilling to surrender. The steamers afterwards returned to Gubat, where a number of forts are being erected. It is stated that the Mahdi has a force of 6,000 men around Khartoum. The population of Khartoum is now estimated at 16,000. A convoy has gone to Gakdul to fetch stores and ammunition. The inhabitants of Metemneh are apparently in hiding, as scouts are able to see only a few persons in town. The total British loss, including the loss at Abu Klea, was 104 killed and 116 wounded. The enemy's loss is 3,000 killed and wounded. In the fight of the 19th inst., which occurred within three miles of the Nile, many of the British troops were in an almost fainting condition from lack of water. Col. Sir Charles Wilson ordered a small detachment of cavalrymen to obtain a supply of water from the river by cutting their way through the enemy's force. This dangerous movement was accomplished with less loss of life than might have been expected, and enough water was obtained to revive the troops, and enable them to continue the attacks.

Gen. Stewart's wound delayed the counter-attack of the square until 2 in the afternoon. The rebel riflemen possessed the heights, while the horsemen closed the roads in our rear. As the square moved slowly from the zereeba, all felt that their fate depended upon its steadiness. When the square stopped, the men lay down and delivered volley after volley with superb steadiness.

At last the British moment came. The rebel spearmen advanced to hurl themselves against the little square. The British never wavered a moment. When they saw the foe coming, they cheered lustily and delivered a fire so deadly that the Arabs dropped in their lines, recoiled and retired in broken array. Meanwhile, another dense mass of rebels from the south was stopped by shells from Norton's guns. At this juncture the enemy's redoubtable reserve of horsemen, standard bearers and fanatical followers rushed against the square, but was again repulsed by a withering fire. Their retreat this time was final, for they renewed the attack no more.

After reverently burying the dead, the whole force marched to the Nile, where they were allowed to bivouac in peace and unity. The rebels were making no signs beyond the beating of drums during the whole night. It is stated that Mahdi sent 12,000 picked troops to annihilate the British either at Abuklea or here. It is said he is sending twenty thousand more men, but there is no more fear now. The British have the Nile on their back, another column is on the march, and the Gordon steamers are securing supplies and material. Metemneh is still held by a small force of rebel riflemen, with one brass gun. The town is said to be in great straits. One European was clearly distinguished in the rebel ranks. The British have captured three unarmed rebel boats, which will be very useful to them. All the officers and men are in excellent health and spirits. The British square numbered 1,200, and the force of the enemy is estimated at nearly 12,000. When the square returned to the zereeba, the day after the fight, many of the garrison wept for joy.

Herbert, special correspondent of the London Post, whose death is reported to-day, was shot dead during a fierce attack of the rebels while the British were erecting the zereeba. Herbert was secretary to Lord Dufferin when the latter was Governor General of Canada. He witnessed the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, El-Teb and Tamai. He was severely wounded in the last named battle.

The Queen has sent a dispatch thanking Gen. Stewart and the troops for their bravery; condoling with them for their losses, and promoting Gen. Stewart to the rank of Major-General.

Gen. Earle telegraphs from Bahak cata ract, about 22 miles below Boita, as follows: "The rebels still occupy Boita, and it is doubtful whether we will fight them there or retire to Berber. A few of the Mahdi's irregular soldiers at Boita came from Berber. They say they intend to desert to us. Two uncles of Shiekh Suleiman, who murdered Col. Stewart, have sent us word they will come in and submit. The natives are now returning to their villages."

ST. PETERSBURG, 28.—The city of Kishineff, capital of the province of Besarabia, is terribly excited over a feud between two factions of Jews. One faction is composed of members of a new sect called "New Israel," which is under the protection of the police, and which holds as its principal tenet the belief that Christ was the true Messiah. The orthodox Jews have waged a steady warfare against the innovators, and the latest outcome of the feud is the murder of the founder of the new sect. Members of the "New Israel" are burning to avenge the death of their leader, and a strong military force has been ordered on duty to preserve the peace.

PARIS, 28.—The refusal of the British authorities to allow the triumphant to reit at Hong Kong has caused great annoyance here. Voltaire denounces the conduct as especially unfriendly, and urges the French government to retaliate by immediately blockading all Chinese ports. This, Voltaire says, France has hitherto refrained from

doing, because France regarded England as a friendly power, and the blockading of the Chinese ports would have tampered with English commerce.

LONDON, 28.—It is reported that France has decided to officially declare war against China. This decision is said to have been made in consequence of the action of England in enforcing the terms of the foreign enlistment act in Hong Kong and elsewhere.

It is rumored that the police have just arrested a woman in the act of entering the Royal Exchange building with a quantity of dynamite concealed on her person. Rumor adds that three men—probably accomplices of the woman—were arrested at the same time.

Numerous letters have been received by the newspapers, denouncing the outrages. One contributor advocates the dismissal of all Irishmen employed within the limits of England's power. Another offers to equip a steam yacht for the purpose of kidnapping O'Donovan Rossa and Patrick Ford, and to defray the expense of hanging them on condition that their executions take place within three weeks.

LONDON, 29.—General Wolseley telegraphed from Korti this morning that he had received reports from the surgeons at Kubat, stating that Stewart was doing well. No attempt was made to extract the bullet, which entered the thigh and is now lodged in the region of the groin. A hospital for the wounded and disabled of Stewart's command was pitched on the bank of the Nile.

DUBLIN, 29.—The Irish Times proposes that members of the British press raise a monument to the Hon. John Alexander Cameron and Herbert, war correspondents, killed in the battle of the 19th inst. in the Sudan.

LONDON, 29.—The news concerning the operations of unfriendly Arabs, along the Red Sea, continues to grow more serious. Massowah is almost in a state of siege, with a gloomy prospect of relief. The Arabs make attacks in force almost every night upon Suakim, and during the dark hours firing against the garrison is almost continual.

The garrison is greatly strengthened by the arrival of 400 British troops. News is received of a desperate attack upon the Galabal garrison, in which 100 of the garrison and 800 of the enemy were killed.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCKVILLE JOTTINGS.

ROCKVILLE, Jan. 20, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The closing months of 1884 has been a season of good health and general prosperity in our little community, and though the harvest was light, none suffer from actual want.

The holiday season has been a time of quiet and peaceful rejoicing with us, the most prominent feature being the commemoration of the

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY.

Our worthy Bishop makes that day an appropriate occasion for a spirited position of the character of the mission of the eminent Latter-day Seer, and of the nature and object of the great work inaugurated on the 6th day of April, 1830. The result of his labors to this end, were in this instance no exception to the usual success that has crowned his efforts in past years. Some of the most touching episodes in the Prophet's life were portrayed with a fidelity that recalled the bygone scenes of olden times to the minds of those whose personal experience qualified them to judge. For instance the prayer uttered by the Prophet in Liberty jail was offered, and the prompt and consolatory answer from the Divine presence was beautifully rendered by a chorus of young ladies' voices from behind an adjacent curtain. One incident related deserves special notice. It was

A REMINISCENCE

from the memory of Allen J. Stout, Sr. While acting as the Prophet's body guard in the Nauvoo Mansion, only a single door separating him from the family, he tells of a conversation that passed between Joseph and Emma on the much vaunted subject of plural marriage. This impulsive woman from moments of passionate denunciation would subside into tearful repentance and acknowledge that her violent opposition to that principle was instigated by the powers of darkness; that Satan was doing his utmost to destroy her, etc. and solemnly came the Prophet's

INSPIRED WARNING,

"Yes, and he will accomplish your overthrow if you do not heed my counsel." In this there is food for profitable reflection in the mind of the Martyr's recent namesake, the editor of the Lamoni (Ia.) Herald.

On the 10th inst. a very entertaining and instructive

JUBILEE

was given to the Sabbath school children. The house was tastefully decorated with appropriate mottoes; with garlands of evergreen and a creditable painting executed by Z. I. Draper, a home artist, of whose intuitive genius we have just cause to be proud. The exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues, songs, etc., and questions and answers showing the year's progress among the children on gospel topics. Prizes were afterwards awarded—some 75 books and pamphlets, publications