

positive there were no arms there. Witness feared for the safety of the wives of the whites because of the threats he heard that on election day while the white men were fighting negroes at the polls the negroes would be murdering the women in their homes. Matthew F. Jordan (white) was called and in reply to Senator Sherman described the riots. Witness was armed but declined to say whether he fired. He declined for satisfactory reasons. Witness bought his pistol three or four days before the riot; purchased it for the protection of himself and family. The negroes were turbulent and insolent.

Johnston (colored) said the colored people generally did not vote on election day. He asked a great many to vote but they refused, saying they were not going to be slaughtered. In reply to Senator Vance witness said he was not interfered with on election day. One man had said something to him which he didn't consider pleasant.

Senator Sherman asked what it was. Witness said a plank railing separated the white from colored voters as they went to the ballot box. The white man's dog ran under the railing, and the white man remarked to his dog, "Come back on this side, you are not a nigger."

Adjourned to Monday.

CINCINNATI, O., 16.—The river is falling at noon an inch an hour, but is still two feet above the hitherto unprecedented flood of last year. A four story brick building on Central Avenue, near Second street, fell last night. The last family had been removed from it yesterday afternoon. In all the submerged portions of the city, where frame houses have been removed from their positions, the owners are endeavoring to float them back to their places. The same thing is being done at Newport, Ky. It is threatening rain.

Cincinnati, O., 16, 9 a.m.—The river marks 68 feet 8 inches, a fall of 7 1/2 inches since 2 a.m.; weather cloudy and moderating. Portsmouth reports a fall of four feet from the highest point of the floods.

CHICAGO, 16.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has declared constitutional the Harper High License Law which provides for a minimum annual license of \$150 for saloons selling malt liquors, and \$500 for saloons selling spirituous or spirituous and malt liquors.

PARKERSBURG, 16.—The United States relief steamer *Kate Stockdale* arrived at Parkersburg this morning, loaded to the guards with 300 tons of relief supplies and 100 tons of coal. Government has telegraphed the flooded towns on the boat's route of their privilege to draw in sums of \$500 to \$6,000 according to necessities. The submerged country is slowly shaking off the waters and the scene of devastation presented paralyzes description: roofs of houses on piles of bricks and timber tell the tale in all directions. Provisions are said to be plentifully supplied but the people suffer from the cold weather. Marietta, Ohio, is a hurricane wreck of houses, torn, gutted and demolished on all its streets. There are no inhabitants except in the second stories and not many of them. Parkersburg will be able to attend to its own sufferers, but the destitution in smaller settlements is intense. Belpre is a wreck and its principal street has entirely disappeared with only a few piles of brick to mark its location. A tow boat with a tow line swung abreast of the town of Ravensworth and held the houses from being swept away on Saturday, otherwise the town and all its inhabitants would have been engulfed. Wires down in all directions from here.

## FOREIGN.

SUAKIM, 14.—The news of the dispatch of British forces is spreading rapidly and the rebels are dispersing.

CAIRO, 14.—The rebels have abandoned their position ten miles from Suakim.

Wylde, of the intelligence bureau department, has returned from Abyssinia. He reports four tribes hostile to El Mahdi and waiting an opportunity to attack Hadindowah. The tribe, however, most powerful in eastern Soudan has declared for El Mahdi, whose emissaries are also stirring up rebellion in Yemen, Arabia.

LONDON, 14.—During the rout of Baker Pasha's force on the 4th inst., Scudamore, correspondent of the *Times*, met an exhausted English officer of gendarmes. He gave his horse to the officer, who forthwith galloped away, leaving Scudamore in imminent danger of his life. Finally another officer, named Maxwell, took Scudamore behind him on his horse.

Papers have been presented to Parliament regarding Gen. Gordon's mission to Soudan. Among these are Sir Edgar Baring's instructions to Gen. Gordon in regard to the evacuation of Soudan. Gen. Gordon is given the fullest liberty to use his own discretion in the premises, and £100,000 have been placed to his credit, and additional funds will be granted if necessary. Gen. Gordon's memorandum of January 2nd, in which he unfolds his plan for restoring the petty Sultans to their ancestral power, leaving El Mahdi out of the calculation, is among the papers. He advises that the arsenals be handed over to the various Sultans. The greatest difficulty will be in the disposal of the arsenals at Khartoum and Dongan, where there were no Sultans, because these places have sprung up since Mehemet's conquest. He advises the final decision to be postponed till the inhabitants have been consulted. Gen. Gordon believed the bulk of El Mahdi's followers at El Obeld would

refuse to cross the Nile. He thinks only 4,000, chiefly blacks, will cross, and that the latter will desert El Mahdi if offered fair terms. He considers it would be folly to reconquer the Soudan for the Khedive, as it would be a useless possession on account of the deadly climate.

Debate on Northcote's motion of censure was resumed in the Commons. Sir Wilfred Lawson, radical member from Carlisle, moved as an amendment that the House decline to express an opinion on the Government's policy in Egypt. In proposing this amendment he said he trusted hereafter Englishmen would not be employed to interfere with the Egyptians in their selection of a government.

Labouchere seconded the amendment. He censured the Whigs and Tories. Whenever the latter were in power he said they advocated war for the aggrandizement of the Empire, and this he strongly deprecated.

Gladstone said he was unable to support Lawson's amendment, because after the challenge of the opposition it was necessary for a verdict of the House.

W. E. Forster said the Government had failed in promptness. The battle of Tel-el-Kebir had left England practically the mistress of Egypt, and therefore answerable for the events in Soudan. England ought to have prevented Egypt from attempting the reconquest of Soudan with unwilling Egyptian soldiers, many of whom were in chains. It was only possible because Egypt was garrisoned by British soldiers. He sharply criticized England for permitting exactions from Fellahs to pay gambling bondholders. The demand for indemnity on account of the destruction of European property at Alexandria he also considered unjust. He asked if France would pay for the damage caused by communists.

Forster declared if the British troops had promptly relieved the beleaguered garrisons no massacre would have occurred. He would support his government, however, because it had sent Gen. Gordon to Soudan, and because it was taking measures to relieve Tokar. He deprecated the half-hearted and halting policy of Sir Charles Dilke.

After refuting Forster's criticisms, Dilke explained the reason why Gen. Sir Evelyn Woods had not been sent to Soudan after the disaster to Hicks Pasha's troops, who were enlisted on condition that they should not be sent to Soudan. He said Gen. Gordon, after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, had given advice to the government concerning the suppression of the slave trade, and that his advice had been adopted. There was every reason to believe Gen. Gordon's mission would be an absolute and triumphant success. Sir Charles stated a telegram had just been received from Gordon, saying: "The telegraph lines between Khartoum and Shendi have been restored. I am proceeding to Khartoum. I believe you need have no further anxiety about this part of the Soudan. The people, great and small, would be heartily glad to be free from a union which causes them sorrow."

Continuing, Sir Charles Dilke said there would be a large English force at Suakim by Thursday, and there was every reason to believe their operations would be successful. General Gordon had always been of the opinion that the Khedive would be powerless to stop the slave trade. The policy of the government was to withdraw Egyptian rule where it was a curse, and improve it where it was a blessing, and that government would maintain the freedom of the Red Sea coast. The government had exceeded and not fallen short of its obligations to Egypt.

Sir Richard Ashton Cross vigorously attacked the government.

LONDON, 14.—Ten thousand copies of the first edition of the Queen's diary were sold the first day. The second edition will be ready by the end of the month.

Matthew Arnold will publish his impressions of America along with the lectures he delivered while in the United States.

A battery of the First Brigade of Artillery at Chatham has been placed on full war footing for foreign service.

A meeting attended by 15,000 people was held at Sheffield last night. The mayor presided. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Egyptian policy of the Government as a sacrifice of the national honor and prestige.

Gladstone was the subject of an unpleasant experience this afternoon. He was walking in Broad street unmolested. Suddenly a man seized him by the collar and bought him to a standstill. Gladstone with some difficulty shook off the assailant and continued on foot to his destination. It is asserted that the man made the attack on a wager.

Madrid, 14.—*Correspondencia* says The commercial convention with the United States was signed last evening. It takes effect March 1st, except a certain clause deferred to the meeting of the Cortes.

Berlin, 14.—*Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says editorially. The bill in regard to the hog products, now before the American Congress is calculated to painfully affect Germans who have national interests at heart. The sting of the bill is palpably directed against Germany which has always maintained a friendly disposition towards America. This sudden anti-German attitude on the part of America excites in us regret and astonishment.

LONDON, 15.—The *Post Dispatch* from Berlin says: Germany has three times insisted that England should proclaim a protectorate over Egypt, but England appears to be afraid of irritating France.

Suakim, 15.—The principal chiefs of neutral tribes met at the Well of Handouk, situated three hours distant from Suakim, and decided to request Osman Digna, leader of the rebel forces, to respect their territory or they will march against him. The rebels have invested Kasota; tents for one thousand men have been sent from Aden to Suakim.

LONDON, 15.—A mass meeting was held at Guildhall this afternoon, under the auspices of the Patriotic Society, which was attended by 2,000 persons. The Lord Mayor presided. The meeting condemned the Egyptian policy of the government and the control of Egypt by the Egyptians which had caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives. It declared the revival of slavery, and the slave trade must be prevented, and a trade route to Central Africa must be secured.

Cairo, 15.—Nubar Pasha, prime minister, received the following telegram from Gen. Gordon: "I am sending down the river many women and children from Korosko. Send some kind-hearted European to meet them."

England has refused Sir Evelyn Wood's proposal to sanction the co-operation of the Egyptian army in the relief of Tokar.

England approves, however, the dispatch of Egyptian battalions furnished with English officers, to Assouan, if this proves necessary. An expedition for the relief of Tokar has started from Suez. The last transport leaves Suez on Monday, carrying Gen. Graham, the supreme commander of the expedition.

Athens, 15.—Brigands have captured a judge and other officials of Monastier, on the Albanian frontier.

LONDON, 15.—The *German Press* says: The submission of the tribes of Merv to Russia is worse for England than the disasters in the Soudan. It comments upon the remarkable success of the Russian policy in central Asia which is always directed against England. If the Russians should stand again before the walls of Constantinople the English would be disabled from commanding them to halt as in 1878. Russia will become the immediate neighbor of India and will be able at any moment to create disturbance in Northern Asia. Now only Afghanistan is between Russia and India. The frontier tribes are always ready to invade the rich Indian provinces if their rear is covered, and they (Russia) can now guarantee that.

LONDON, 15.—It is stated most extensive measures are being taken on the east coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade.

Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that England would defray the expenses of the British expedition to Soudan.

CAIRO, 15.—It is believed by the officials that Osman Digna's forces are massing for the purpose of making a desperate attack upon Tokar. Some alarm is felt as the defenders are short of ammunition. General Gordon telegraphs: "I have formed a common defence with the well to do families of Beber. Precipitate action may throw them into the arms of the enemy. Patience alone is requisite." He asks the authorities at Cairo to send arms and ammunition for the Berberines. The rebels killed at Sinkat 200 women and a number of children.

ROME, 15.—The Pope, commenting on the hostilities in Tonquin and Soudan, exclaimed: "The church has small cause to thank the great western powers for their services in behalf of religion and civilization. When Africa and Tonquin are pacified we shall be at a point where we were a half century ago."

Pekin, 15.—Torpedoes will be placed here if Bacin is attacked. Members of the French Embassy will receive their passports. The approaches to Bacin are guarded with dynamite.

Constantinople, 15.—The Porte has decided to protest against the abandonment of Soudan.

Paris, 15.—A duel between M. Laguerre and M. Chauriance, members of the Chamber of Deputies, occurred this morning. The former was wounded in the knee.

Berlin, 15.—The government proscription of Cardinal Ledochowski, arch-bishop of Posen, in 1877, is renewed. This action causes great excitement among the Catholics.

Vienna, 15.—The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath passed an exceptional law, directed against the anarchists, by a vote 177 to 137.

LONDON, 16.—A mass meeting was held here this afternoon at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, to denounce the Egyptian policy of the government. The hall was too small to hold the great throngs of people, and an overflowing meeting was organized.

Lord Randolph Churchill made a speech, and Sir Robert Peel offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that Parliament had ceased to be in accordance with the people and ought to be turned out. The meeting ended in great uproar.

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The *Observer* commenting on the

Greely expedition, says it is quite possible, considering the chronic mutiny which seems the regular life on board American Arctic adventures like those of Kane and Hall, that the men have murdered their commander.

Paris, 16.—The Bey of Tunis has given M. Roudaire authority to carry out his scheme of transforming the desert of Sahara into an inland sea.

The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the suppression of seditious demonstrations in the streets.

Berlin, 16.—The Liberal press condemns the action of Bismarck in returning to the House of Representatives of the United States the resolution of condolence on Herr Lasker's decease.

The *National Zeitung* says: The action of Bismarck is a violation of the right of the Reichstag.

The Berlin Tradesmen's Society, of which Lasker was a member, held a memorial meeting to-day. The portrait of Lasker was placed before the president. It rested on a bed of flowers, and was surrounded by the American and German flags, draped in mourning. Deputy Pickert made a speech in which he dwelt on the labors of the dead statesman. He said Lasker lived only for the people.

Cairo, 16.—A few Egyptian soldiers presented an address to the Khedive protesting against the dispatch of Egyptian soldiers to the Soudan, demanding the removal of British officers, whom they characterized as aliens in race and religion. General Wood was summoned to the palace and confronted with the mutineers. He immediately ordered their arrest. The incident is considered grave, especially as it follows so quickly upon the departure of the British troops.

CAIRO, 17.—Scouts sent from Trinkitat toward Tokar report that Osman Digna, the rebel leader, is massing men near a defile, closing the road from the coast at the spot where he defeated Baker Pasha and Colonel Moncrief. It is supposed that Osman Digna's plan is, if he fails to reduce Tokar before the arrival of English troops, to give battle at the defile. The Shiek of Moughari and Colonel Messagda sent from Suakim to stir up the tribes in the vicinity, report that they only succeeded in securing a promise of neutrality from the chiefs.

Admiral Hewett is advancing his lines four miles outside of the Suakim zone. His trenches are within reach of the guns of the English fleet and forts.

CAIRO, 17.—A number of Egyptian soldiers had been selected to drive a camel battery to Soudan, when a petition was presented by privates, which was numerous signed and purported to be endorsed by the whole Egyptian army, which objected to their being employed in a Christian expedition. General Wood declares the signatures are forgeries. The mutiny is now considered of trifling importance and has not, it is said, shaken the confidence of the English officers in the Egyptian troops. On the other hand, it seems to be the general opinion that the Egyptian army ought to be disbanded as being useless and dangerous. Orders were given to confine the British expedition to the relief of Tokar. It is expected that a decisive battle will be fought on the 24th inst.

General Gordon has a proclamation posted recognizing El Mahdi as Sultan of Kordofan, remitting half the taxes and placing no restrictions on the slave trade. The Arabs of Khartoum express great satisfaction.

Suakim, 17.—The rebels fired on the forts to-day but soon retired.

Suakim, 17.—A leader of the friendly tribes reports that when Osman Digna receives the guns captured from Baker Pasha, he will attack Suakim. A friendly Arab warns the garrison against a night attack. Spies brought a letter from the commander of Tokar, saying that the rebel guns kill some of the garrison daily. He asks that two men-of-war be sent to Trinkitat to make demonstration in his support until troops arrive. The rebels have summoned the Tokar garrison to surrender, promising if they do, their lives will be spared.

Suakim, 17.—11 p. m.—The enemy is mustering for an attack. Three thousand of Baker Pasha's troops are ready to fall in but nobody trusts them.

Some of the rebel shots to-day reached military headquarters. Baker Pasha had a narrow escape.

CAIRO, 17.—An order has just been received from London that no officers of the Egyptian army were to be employed in the present expedition. The order creates fresh confusion as a dozen officers are already on the way to Suakim.

General Stephenson has apologized in the name of the British army to the Italian Consul for the insult offered the Italian flag by a British officer.

CAIRO, 17.—Tokar is hotly pressed by the rebels who have turned against the town the Krupp guns captured from the Egyptians. The Hussars have started for Suakim.

Constantinople, 17.—The Porte will send 10,000 men to Jiddah, Arabia, to be in readiness for service in the Soudan if necessary.

KENDAH, 18.—The natives are displaying great uneasiness as they are apprehensive that the British contemplate the total suppression of the slave trade.

Suakim, 18.—The commander of Tokar has written that he has supplies sufficient to last to the end of the month, but asks for arms and ammunition. The harbor at Suakim is too small to contain all the vessels ordered there. Transports have been ordered

to anchor at Rosmadga, four miles south-east.

CAIRO, 18.—A letter from El Obeld says: El Mahdi is in great fear of assassination. Visitors are permitted to approach him only on all fours, and must remain at a considerable distance. The condition of Christian missionaries is most deplorable. They live in straw huts outside the town and are destitute of food, clothing and money. Negro novices have been enrolled in the army or sold into slavery. One priest has become a Mussulman.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE PROTECTION OF GAME AND FISH.

MORGAN, February 14th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

There seems to be considerable excitement just now over the idea that the Indians are destroying many more deer than they should. No doubt this is true in some instances, and very annoying to the less favored pale face, who did, and would again if he could, do the same thing.

The law, no doubt, should be framed to prevent the needless, wasteful and wholesale slaughter of fish and game by any one, red or white; but priority of right should be acknowledged, and the poor Indian only restrained and prevented by law from wasting his natural resource for a living. Under the present law wild game have greatly increased, thereby showing that it is good. But fish have decreased. The cause is not hid up. It is plainly made manifest by the pleasure-seeker. The persons who can find time to spend from one to three weeks, on the banks of streams that, before the present law, abounded in trout and herring, engage in nothing but fishing and hunting. If a law could be made to restrain these would-be seekers of pleasure, and prevent them from needlessly wasting and destroying fish, it would be a step in the right direction.

"Angler," a former correspondent of yours, will find on close examination that the Indians are not the only ones who resort to the use of giant powder, nets and other unlawful means of destroying fish. This class of health and pleasure seekers do their part.

It may be held that a law exists against this kind of work. True, but it is inoperative practically. Why not make a law compelling these "Campers" to eat all the fish as well as game they catch and kill while thus engaged? They, like the Indians, are hopelessly in the minority. If we want our mountain streams to abound in fish, they must be protected during the Spring months, as is now proposed by "a bill" before the Legislature; also, during the early Autumn. In Winter they will care for themselves.

The enforcement of the law in regard to screens in water sects with the above protection will do much toward the desired effect.

Yours respectfully,  
EAST KANYON.

### BEAR LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly Conference of this Stake was held at Paris Feb. 17th and 18th.

On the stand were President Wm. Budge and Counselors J. H. Hart and Geo. Osmond. Counselor C. O. Card and Elder James Leishman of Logan, Elder J. U. Stucki, President of the High Priests quorum and the Bishops of the several wards and other local authorities.

The time on Saturday was principally occupied in hearing the reports of the Wards, 18 of which were represented showing an increase of faith and good works, conspicuous among which were a more faithful observance of the Word of Wisdom, a much larger tithing and liberal Temple donation.

Presidents Wm. Budge and Geo. Osmond each addressed the congregation on the necessity of those bearing the Holy Priesthood enjoying the spirit of their callings. The growth of the Church and the necessity of the Saints living up to their privileges in order to keep pace with its growth.

In the afternoon the speakers were Presidents J. H. Hart and Jas. Leishman, subjects treated upon were the evidences of the truth of God's Work, the intolerance and bigotry which has opposed its rapid strides, and its ultimate triumph.

On Sunday the speakers were President Wm. Budge Elders C. O. Card R. Spence and President Osmond.

Sup't A. Galloway gave a report of the Sunday Schools.

Sup't. H. H. Woolley reported the thriving condition of the Y. M. M. I. A. of the Stake.

Pres't J. U. Stucki gave a report of the High Priests quorum.

The Relief Societies were represented by Pres't Julia Lindsay who also expressed her thankfulness for the mercy and goodness of God in restoring her to health from her long sickness, and trusted she would yet live to be useful in helping to build up God's Kingdom on the earth.

The Spirit of God was abundantly bestowed upon the speakers and the congregation. The meeting house was thronged, so much so, that there was no standing room left, and many had to return to their homes in consequence.

THOMAS MINSON, Stake Clerk.

John L. Sullivan boasts that he is making \$25,000 a year.