

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

PANAMA, 11, via Galveston, 11.—Martial law has been proclaimed in this city. The Assembly has closed its session, alleging restriction of legislative action by the government. The coast of Cauca is in the hands of the revolutionists; also Bananguilla. Navigation on Magdalena River is interrupted, and communication with the interior is in the same plight. The government assures the public of its ability to suppress the revolutionists. An English and Italian man-of-war are in port. President Vila will shortly leave to assume command of the forces at Cartagena and Bananguilla, and Vice-President Arosema will assume the duties of the Presidency in his absence.

Victor Lesseps and party, who have made an examination of the canal, pronounce it a success.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., 12.—Twenty-two men were in the Vale Colliery at the time of the explosion. Thirteen perished. The others were taken out alive, but some of them are badly injured. Most of the victims have large families. The scene was heartrending at the mouth of the shaft as the cages came up from below with the dead miners. The explosion took place about 2,000 feet from the surface. The managers of the mine and others attribute the explosion to the sudden opening or coming upon a heavy feeder of gas, which, rushing out, was at once ignited by the lamps in the caps of the men. Mr. Greener explained that the men used only ordinary lamps, because of the entire absence of suspicion of the existence of gas in that locality. When the day shift left the men there was not the slightest indication of gas, and the horrible event that so soon followed was, to all, the greatest shock. The general superintendent says the Vale seams have been operated since 1871; at first a six-foot seam, and latterly a second eight-foot seam. During all that time no accident of any moment has occurred, excepting, ten years ago, when a cage containing a number of men brook loose, killing six. The mine is owned by a Montreal company. The wounded are doing well.

NEW YORK, 11.—Russell Sage, the "money king," was at the Tombs police court this afternoon, in response to a message sent him, stating that John S. Purdy, broker, had filed a complaint against him for obtaining money from him under false pretenses. The papers in the case show that Purdy placed \$1,700 with Sage for the purchase of Manhattan railroad stock. This was in 1850. One hundred shares were purchased at \$40 each, and shortly after, another purchase of \$4.75 was made of 100 shares, plus the usual commission. Purdy instructed Sage not to sell the stock until October 25d, 1881. Meantime the stock fell off in value. Purdy had several interviews with Sage, in which the latter assured him the stock would pull through all right. When he called on October 24, 1881, Sage informed him he had sold the stock long ago. It was then worth \$54 a share.

BOSTON, 11.—Judge Colt, of the U. S. circuit court, has given his opinion in the case of Roland Hazard et al. vs. Thomas C. Durant et al.; also the same, as commissioner, vs. the same. These suits were brought against the trustees of the Credit Mobilier of America to compel an accounting for \$16,000,000 placed in their hands for the purpose of building the Union Pacific Railway. The demurrer in the second suit having been sustained on the ground that the plaintiff, having been appointed commissioner in one jurisdiction could not maintain an action in that capacity in another, the plaintiff thereupon filed a motion for leave to amend his bill by suing as a stockholder simply, and also to introduce new matter therein. This motion was refused, and leave to file another proposed amendment was also refused.

WASHINGTON, 11.—The following letter was received to-day by Secretary Teller:

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
Boston, Feb. 9.

To Hon. H. M. Teller, Secretary of the Interior, Washington:

My Dear Sir—My attention has been called, in the *Congressional Record*, to an order passed in the Senate on Thursday last, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior, among other things, for information, "whether an annual settlement was made by the Union Pacific Railway Company on February 1st, 1885, as provided in the Thurman act." I wish to say for your information, that there will be no delay on the part of this company in making the settlement referred to. Whenever the Department will specify the sum due in that settlement, a draft for the sum shall be forwarded by return mail. (Signed):

CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, JR.,
President.

The Secretary immediately referred the letter to the Commissioner of Railroads.

NEW ORLEANS, 11.—Last week the management of the World's Exposition notified exhibitors that after Monday the temporary passes heretofore used would not be good, but would be exchanged for new ones at the office of installation. Holders of passes state that they called at Mullen's office and were informed that the permanent passes were not ready, but the old

ones would hold good until the new ones were issued. Monday exhibitors were told they would have to provide themselves with new passes the next day. A rush was made by exhibitors for the installation office, and a few succeeded in obtaining passes, but others were unsuccessful. Yesterday notice was given by the management that passes could be obtained at the downtown office, but when exhibitors called they were informed the tickets were not ready, and they paid their way into the grounds. This treatment of exhibitors resulted in a demonstration last evening, when a meeting was held and the management indignantly denounced. Those present agreed to meet at the main entrance at 9:30 this morning. At that hour about 250 persons assembled there, including a number of women and girls, who had been kept shivering in the cold, as many of them had no money and others refused to pay. At 10 o'clock 300 exhibitors forced their way into the grounds, the gatekeepers having refused them admission, saying they were acting under orders. Some exhibitors paid their way to-day, while others came down town rather than take part in the demonstration. This evening the exhibitors held another meeting in the main building—not as an exhibitors' association, but as a number of indignant persons who had been unreasonably delayed in obtaining that which was justly their due. A committee was finally appointed to wait upon the management, who, in their own defense, say the delay was unavoidable, and promise immediate adjustment. At one time a serious riot was threatened.

OTTAWA, 12.—The offer of Lieut. Col. Williams and Tyrwhite, M. P's., Col. Van Straubenzie and other Canadian officers, to raise Canadian regiments for service in Egypt, has been declined, but Canadians will be employed to do garrison duty in England if they desire to do so. This proposal is not likely to be accepted, as it is extremely doubtful if a thousand Canadians could be raised for garrison purposes.

CHICAGO, 12.—The weather throughout the Northwest continues very cold, but the railway blockade appears to have been generally lifted, and trains are beginning to move in all directions. Passenger trains which left for the West and Southwest are reported as having made good time. Resumption of freight traffic is expected to begin on all roads to-day. The temperature at 8 o'clock was six degrees below zero, Omaha six below, Dubuque 15 below, Fargo 20 below, Winnipeg 25 below.

PHILADELPHIA, 12.—Richard Treuke was hanged in the corridor of the county prison here this morning. The crime for which he was executed was the murder of Augusta Zimm, his paramour, and the wife of his friend. Treuke wanted the woman wholly to desert her husband, which she declined to do.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—The *Standard's* correspondent with General Earle's column, sends the following dispatch, dated Dulka Island, Tuesday: "The British troops advanced to attack the enemy, who had a strong position on the hills. After some fighting the enemy was completely surrounded. Finding it impossible to dislodge the rebels from their fortified position, Gen. Earle ordered the troops to charge, and Gen. Earle was killed while leading the attack. The Black Watch regiment captured the position at the point of the bayonet, the cavalry taking possession of the enemy's camp. Gen. Brackenbury, upon the fall of Gen. Earle, assumed command, and ordered that the remaining positions of the enemy be stormed. The troops acted promptly, made a gallant attack, and soon captured all the enemy's positions. The fighting lasted five hours. There was great slaughter among the enemy. Those who survived escaped by swimming the river. Another account of the death of Gen. Earle, dated at Korti, says: General Earle was killed in action on Tuesday. The fight occurred near the Nile, a few miles above Dulka Island. The Arabs had fortified a pass and had built a small fort on the left bank of the river. When Gen. Earle's forces reached the pass they were subjected to a heavy fire from field guns, which the Arabs had placed in commanding positions. Gen. Earle had no artillery, and commanded the troops to charge. It was more of a scramble than a charge, but the Arabs were driven from the heights at the point of the bayonet and fell back slowly toward the river. All that then remained to be captured was a little fort on the river bank."

As the British column advanced it was met by a steady and well-directed fire from behind sand and wattlings, which composed the Arab fort, and many men of the attacking party were killed. Gen. Earle again ordered his men to charge, and put himself at the head of the column. He was killed during this charge. The fort was ultimately captured, but at a terrible cost.

In addition to Gen. Earle, three officers and eight men were killed, and 35 men wounded.

LONDON, 11.—Gen. Gordon, before his departure on the mission to Sudan, told a personal friend, who now makes the story public, that he would never return from Khartoum. Gordon said the presentiment was distinct and intense, and he could not push it off. Throughout his entire life, he said he had always been strongly and correctly affected by presentiments. During his military career in China he was

guided by them, but never, in the most critical moments of that eventful period, had he ever expected death. The friend also asserts, in pursuance of his belief in the presentiment which covered him with its shadow before he started for Khartoum, Gen. Gordon actually bestowed on his chosen friends all his trinkets and mementoes.

There is still slight ground for hoping that Gordon is still alive. The accounts of the newspaper correspondents come from common native sources. No witness of the death of Gen. Gordon is mentioned. With Gen. Gordon were Hanzal, the Austrian vice consul, and 20 Greeks and Levantine merchants. The firm at Alexandria for whom the Greeks have been acting as agents do not believe the story of the massacre at Khartoum. It is known that the Mahdi holds 50 Greek prisoners in camp or at El Obeid, and that they are well treated. In reply to inquiries, Gen. Wolseley telegraphs that he has nothing more authentic than that brought to Korti by Col. Wilson.

LONDON, 12.—Up to midnight, Wednesday, the government had no official advices confirming the report of Gen. Gordon's death.

LONDON, 11.—The cabinet to-day approved Gen. Wolseley's plan for an early advance from Suakim to Berber.

A narrow-gauge railroad will be laid to Ariab, 30 miles west of Suakim, where an entrenched camp will be formed with a central depot for stores. Leaving Ariab, the troops will proceed by forced marches to Berber. It is calculated that the advance will begin about the third week in March, and it is hoped that Berber will be reached in six weeks. Ariab, where the entrenched camp will be formed, is on the road from Suakim to Berber, and described as a "smiling oasis," where there is good pasturage and plenty of water.

The following official announcements were made to-day: Lord Roseberry is appointed Lord of the Privy Seal and First Commissioner of Public Works. Lord Roseberry and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Postmaster General, will occupy seats in the cabinet. Gen. Graham is appointed to command the Suakim-Berber expedition. Gen. Fremantle will command the Gvards. Gen. Greaves chief of staff.

Paris, 12.—De Lesseps considers the English expedition doomed to failure. It may reach Khartoum, but the Soudanese will not submit. The English, in going or returning, will fall a prey to the hundreds of thousands of fanatics, who are ready to die.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11.—The population are exultant over the fall of Khartoum. On the other hand, the government express great anxiety over the disasters in Soudan, fearing the Mahdi's success will lead to a serious movement in El Hejaz, Arabia, where he has many followers.

LONDON, 11.—The Cabinet is divided on the subject of agreement in relation to Egyptian finances made by Earl Granville, minister of foreign affairs, and Premier Ferry. The majority of the members approve the measure. Premier Ferry will communicate the agreement in a formal note to the powers, and it will be submitted to Parliament as soon as that body shall meet. Its ratification is doubtful.

PARIS, 12.—A dispatch from Tonquin states that the French column advancing toward Langson, under General Briere de Lisle, has had three days' hard fighting in the defiles of the mountains. The French losses are heavy, but the troops are making steady progress, despite the obstinate resistance of the Chinese.

LONDON, 12.—General Wolseley telegraphs that Brackenbury reports from Dulka Island, about 70 miles above Merawi, that Earle's attack was well planned and gallantly executed. It is expected to effect an open way to Berber without further fighting. The rebels held a high ridge of razor-backed hills. Six companies of the Black Watch and six companies of the Stafford regiments marched around the high hills, entirely turning the enemy's position, which was then attacked from the rear. The enemy were not great in point of numbers, but their position was very strong and difficult of access. They fought with most determined bravery. Earle, was among the foremost in the attack and his fall was the cause of deep lament from every officer and man in the force. He was killed on the summit of the hills, behind which the enemy were posted, at almost the same time that Lieut. Colonel Eyre was killed.

The camp was captured by the 19th Hussars. The English success was complete. Ten standards were among the spoils of victory. The enemy's dead were lying thick among the rocks and in the open field where, when they found themselves surrounded, they made a desperate effort to rush through the English column, in which rush but few escaped.

The English losses consist of Gen. Earle, Col. Eyre, Lieut. Col. Coventry, and nine men of the rank and file killed and four officers and 21 men wounded.

The English intended to continue the advance along the river: by daylight on Wednesday to carry out Wolseley's instructions to Earle.

The above are points of the official reports communicated to Gen. Wolseley by Col. Brackenbury, dated at Dulka Island, about 75 miles above Merawi.

LONDON, 12.—A telegram was received to-day at the *British-Australien* newspaper office, in London, from Wellington, New Zealand, which says: Intense excitement prevails in New Zealand owing to the statement jus-

published that Germany has annexed the Island of Samoa, and this action was taken by the German squadron in face of protests by the English and American consuls. The situation is serious. The report of this action by Germany is not wholly credited here and is published under reserve.

THE NEW ZEALAND MISSION.

LABORS AMONG THE MAORIS—THEIR APPEARANCE AND HABITS—THE KING FAVORABLE TO THE GOSPEL.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter received from Elder Charles Anderson, who is now laboring as a missionary in New Zealand. It is dated Waotu, New Zealand, Dec. 3, 1884:

I have occasional discomforts and vicissitudes to contend with, but I feel well and am perfectly satisfied with my lot, and I feel to thank God for His Holy Spirit and blessings which I have enjoyed continually since leaving home.

I stayed at Karakiriki and the surrounding towns over a month, but met with nothing but opposition from priests and ministers, together with other "Mormon"-eaters of the different denominations, whose main business is to poison the minds of the public against us as a people. But I thank God that He made me bold enough to meet those false and unauthorized professors of Christ, and with their own weapons, and by the Spirit of the Lord I was enabled to confound them. How easy it is to prove the entire absence of Divine authority with those modern ministers, falsely called Christians. When the pure doctrines of Christ are presented before them, their powerless forms, solemn mockeries and man-made doctrines sink into entire insignificance, or vanish as dew before the sun. But the people are

SLOW TO ACCEPT OF THE TRUTH

and after being "convinced against their will, are of the same opinion still." Their old church traditions seem dead to them, and they cling to their old heresies devotedly, blindly asserting that the Church of Christ exists among the different sects of Modern Christendom. But is not their multiplied division multiplied proof that they are absolutely wrong? And notwithstanding all this confusion and division among the churches, they flatly deny the necessity of new revelation or divine guidance, saying that the world is now sufficiently enlightened without any further revelation.

But where is the evidence of this alleged enlightenment? Look upon the deplorable state of division, confusion and antagonism existing among the sects! The result of worldly wisdom! Each one of the creeds differing from the other in point of doctrine, so much so as to render themselves quite antagonistic the one toward the other. This is the result of their wisdom and the fruits of a corrupt, unauthorized and uninspired priesthood. Yet those ignorant masses have the effrontery to call themselves followers of Christ while they are going in an opposite direction! Surely, if ever the world needed the guidance of new revelation they are in need of it now.

Much prejudice is entertained by the public against us, through misconception, misrepresentation and the abuse of the press, and it seems that those poisonous falsehoods all emanate from Salt Lake City and the United States.

It was only the other day that a newspaper was handed me which contained a long and horribly pictured story of misery in polygamous families, and compulsory polygamous marriages, etc., as practiced in Salt Lake City. Accompanied with this was a threat to

CHUCK ME INTO THE WAIPA RIVER, ETC.

Had it not been for this newspaper story, this threat would not have been made, and it is through such reports that much of the mobbing and persecution is created against our missionaries in the different parts of the world.

I labored with all my might to clear away misrepresentation by placing our beloved religion before the people in its true light, at the same time proving every point by the Scriptures, and in this way we have succeeded in removing much illfeeling and prejudice from the public mind. I have also had access, free of charge, to one of the New Zealand papers, but this only once.

I was glad when, at the request of Brother Gardner, I had the opportunity to return here; and I am now once more among the natives. They are as a rule a better people than the whites—more hospitable and kind. Food is at the present quite scarce with them, and will be until the new potatoe crop comes in, which will be in the beginning of January. I have had to live on

THE NATIVE DIET,

which is by no means very nice in a time of scarcity of food with them. It would not be quite the thing for a man with a weak stomach. I will not enter into details on this matter, as I am not very hungry at present, but will only refer you to the kitchen of some family of the American Indians, from which to form your ideas. Under such circumstances one realizes the value of a strong constitution, a healthy stomach and a good appetite.

As a general rule, however, the Maories are

A SUPERIOR RACE

of people, very intelligent, grateful and frank, and straightforward in their manner, and with a few exceptions honest and trustworthy. Physically they are a fine set of people, and in my opinion excel in build and stature the white race. Especially is this the case with the men. Not so, however, with the women; in this respect they are decidedly inferior to the men. The men's hair is short and sometimes curly. The women wear long beautiful hair, sometimes slightly curly, and black as coal, but fine and soft—not coarse like the Indians.

There are some very large persons among them,

MEN WEIGHING 250 POUNDS

are not uncommon. The older ones and some of the younger are tattooed. This spoils their appearance. The men are tattooed all over the face but the women only on the lips and chin. But for this tattooing there would be some pretty women and fine looking men among them. They are quitting this habit now, however, and as a rule it is only the older ones who are thus disfigured. Taken all in all they are a noble race of people and well worthy of our attention. The greater portion of them are quite cleanly also. They live in houses (rather poorly constructed) and in tents. Some of them cultivate the ground quite extensively, and raise a few horses, sheep and cattle. They

TAKE NATURALLY TO THE GOSPEL.

But we must be able to speak their language in order to successfully operate among them.

If we had the Book of Mormon and other Church works translated into the Maori language it would be a great help to us. Nearly all of them can read and write their own language; and some of them are well posted in the Bible which has been translated into Maori by the Church of England. Some of the Maoris have also been educated for the ministry

I have had the pleasure of presenting the Gospel message to

KING TAWHIAO,

the king of the Maoris in New Zealand, and obtained his permission to go into his country and preach to his people. He also invited me to come to his headquarters, at a place called Whati-whati, distant about forty miles from here, and we expect to start for that country in a few days. This is a favor which has never been granted to missionaries of any denomination heretofore, as there is a feeling of hostility between the Maori king and the English government. The King's people have not as yet been initiated into any of the sects, for the simple reason that no ministers have been allowed to enter in among them. The

KING'S IDEA OF RELIGION,

like that of all unconverted Maoris, is a very hazy one. I was very glad at finding favor with him, however, and hope it may result in much good being done among this people.

I am making tolerably fair progress in the

MAORI LANGUAGE,

and believe I will have it as soon as any of the other brethren. But let me tell you it is the most difficult task I have ever yet had assigned to me. It tries my faith, or self-confidence (if you so choose to call it) to launch out and speak in a language with which I am nearly unacquainted, especially as I am supposed to speak in a manner to teach and edify my hearers. I used to dread it enough when permitted to speak English, but in a strange language, you can well imagine how the difficulty is magnified. But there is one consolation, I know if I seek for it, I have a claim on the Holy Spirit to aid me, inasmuch as I am engaged in the service of the Almighty; and, knowing this, I feel to rejoice, and feel perfectly certain of a successful and glorious outcome as the result of my labors, notwithstanding the apparent awkwardness of my present situation.

I have already had the pleasure of

BAPTIZING A FEW SOULS

into the Church, and the prospect is good for more.

The Spirit of God has been manifest in various ways, as in cases of healing the sick, etc. On the other hand the opposite power also presents itself; but we must expect the devil to kick, knowing as he does that his time is growing short.

Last Sunday I made my

FIRST ATTEMPT AT PREACHING

publicly in the Maori language, and to the astonishment of the natives I succeeded in delivering a short lecture.

This is now the season of flowers and green vegetation in this land, and midsummer day will be on Christmas.

A fair specimen of the extravagance indulged in by many Government officials is afforded by the leasing of Ben Butler's house, opposite the Capitol, for committee rooms. It costs \$10,000 a year, and the committees for whose use it was hired are said to have no urgent business on hand. What is even more inexcusable is the fact that much of the costly furniture of the last occupant of the mansion was bought at high prices, when furniture much more appropriate and useful could have been procured for one-third the price paid.