

THE "ARAB" MATCH BOY.

I.

Watching the snow one wintry eve, as in dancing flakes it fell. A little shivering "Arab" came up to the door of my hotel.

II.

To rid me at once of his pleading tongue, and his hungry eager look, A florin I gave to change, and a box of matches I took.

III.

Next morn' at the door there stood waiting a caller in sorrowful plight, More sickly, puny, and younger than he of the previous night—

IV.

Though all unused to the melting mood, yet with sorrow I felt o'ercome, And I called him back and asked him to take me to his home.

V.

For a moment a glory unearthly, illum'd with unspeakable grace The eye of the dying boy, and shone o'er his beaming face.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

asked for a gunboat for their protection.

An unconfirmed report is current here that orders for refitting three transports for the purpose of conveying British troops home from Egypt have been countermanded, owing to the recent Egyptian defeat, and the alleged critical position of Hicks Pasha.

The Times in a leading article concludes: "Continued peace and a substantial English garrison in Egypt are essential to the interests of civilization."

Paris, 19.—Challemel Lecour resigned the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs on account of ill health. Prime minister Ferry is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Fallieres Minister of Public Instruction, in succession to Ferry.

Negotiations upon the Tonquin question were resumed in the Chamber of Deputies, debating the budget.

During the sitting of the commission on the Tonquin credit on Monday, which was a secret sitting, Admiral Payson said the military question must take precedence of the diplomatic question.

It is expected the public debate on the question will begin on Monday or Tuesday next.

In case of war with China, it has been decided to employ the steamers of the General Transatlantique Co., and Messageries Maritime as transports.

Berlin, 19.—The Crown Prince Frederick William takes as a present to King Alfonso a brass statue of the great elector.

Vienna, 19.—Fragments of rock dividing the eastern and western galleries of Arberg Tunnel were removed to-day in the presence of a notable assemblage.

The Austrian Minister of Commerce delivered an address in German and Italian. Amid much enthusiasm a special train passed through the tunnel.

A woman was recently arrested on the Warsaw Railway, the police having been informed that she came from Paris to make an attempt on the life of the Czar.

Genoa, 19.—The Crown Prince embarked and departed from Spain amid much ceremony. Italian, German and Russian vessels in the harbor were dressed with flags. On bidding adieu to the Mayor of Genoa the Prince gave utterance to friendship for Italy and the house of Savoy.

BERLIN, 20.—The Prussian Diet was opened to-day by the Minister of the Interior by a speech from the throne set forth that the financial situation had improved.

London, 20.—Charles Wm. Siemens, the well-known scientist, engineer and electrician, died suddenly of rupture of the heart, aged 63. Ten days ago, deceased fell and injured himself.

PARIS, 20.—Eighteen workmen were drowned yesterday at Donarvenes, department of Finisterre.

London, 20.—Advices from the British fleet on the west coast of Africa state that recently 150 English sailors were sent up the Niger to punish the natives at different points on that river, for outrages upon explorers and traders. After shelling the town of Abaha at the head of the delta they ascended to Egga, a large town 300 miles from the mouth of the Niger. Here they landed and were at once attacked by the natives. A fierce fight ensued in which three seamen were killed and several wounded. The attacking party of natives were driven to the bush and the sailors returned to the fleet.

LONDON, 20.—It is probable that the trial of O'Donnell will be postponed a week in consequence of the non-arrival of witnesses from the Cape of Good Hope.

Queen Victoria left Balmoral to-day for Windsor Castle. The police closely guarded the train to Aberdeen. The Great Western Railway company took extraordinary precaution at Windsor Slough. Large gangs were sent to guard the arches.

Western has undertaken to walk 50 miles a day for 100 days, delivering temperance lectures on his route.

A Vienna correspondent says he hears from reliable Chinese sources that the government at Peking has sent a circular to eighteen Viceroy, pointing out the gravity of the political situation, and expressing the firm resolution to oppose to the utmost the French invaders; therefore it says, the services of 120,000 men are required. The viceroys are enjoined forthwith to recruit men for

the force desired by the government, and provide the necessary uniforms and provisions.

Dublin, 20.—James Pool is found guilty. The court pronounced sentence of death upon the prisoner. Before he was sentenced, Poole spoke at length in earnest and at times excited tones. He emphatically denied that he murdered Kenney; admitted he was a member of the Fenian brotherhood, and said he would be proud to go to the scaffold for being a member of it. Its object was not to commit murder, but to free Ireland from the tyranny of England. He believed he was persecuted because he was an enemy of the government under which he had lived. Poole acknowledged being in Kenney's company the next night to the murder, but declared he had no hand in striking him down. He had belonged to the Brotherhood since he was 16 years of age, but had never belonged to a vigilance committee. His purpose was to wait until his countrymen were prepared to strike a blow for independence, when he would cooperate with them. In conclusion he said: "I am not afraid to die. Farewell all, farewell Ireland. Three cheers for the Irish republic! Death to English tyranny!"

Poole is sentenced to hanged December 18th. The Judge, in passing sentence upon the prisoner was deeply affected. He said the evidence left the jury no alternative, and he quite concurred in the verdict of guilty. Poole's father went aloud, exclaiming: "Oh, Joe, Joe!" The prisoner replied, falteringly: "Keep up, father, keep up; don't you give way; I am ready to die."

PARIS, 20.—The report that the Chinese had evacuated Sontay and Bacninh is unconfirmed and not believed. In all probability hostilities between France and China will break out within a few hours.

Berlin, 20.—The Prussian Diet was opened to-day by the Minister of the Interior. The speech from the throne set forth that the financial situation had improved.

The Budget estimates of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1884-85 are 1,112,800,000 marks each. Fifty persons in Thorn, West Prussia, are attacked by trichinosis.

Count Vannorski, Russian Minister of War, had a long conference to-day with the Emperor, who gave a dinner.

The proposed bill for the taxation of incomes, referred to in the royal speech opening the Diet, will apply only to incomes from personal property.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies received the speech coldly. They complain that the passages dealing with bills on taxation are not clear.

Madrid, 20.—The German Crown Prince will disembark at Valencia at noon on Wednesday, and start on Thursday evening for Madrid, where he will be received at the depot by King Alfonso, the cabinet ministers, military authorities and high officials of the palace.

Hong Kong, 20.—Pirates are displaying great activity along the river banks. Junks and launches are frequently fired upon. Water communication with Hanoi is threatened. The pirates are badly armed. Four villages have been destroyed in the vicinity of Haiphong. The military authorities are helpless, because the executive power is in the hands of a civilian, who has no adequate force beyond incompetent native police. Scattered bands of Chinese, supposed to be Black Flags, have been observed in the vicinity of Haiduong.

The garrison there has been reinforced from Haiphong. Admiral Corbet intends to mass his forces for a united attack on Bacninh.

Spies report four thousand reinforcements lately sent by night overland from Sontay to Bacninh. The garrison of the latter place numbers over 10,000.

Cairo, 20.—The Governor of Suakim has telegraphed the Khedive that although the Bedouins were numerically inferior to the Egyptian troops, the latter attempted no stand, but divested themselves of their arms and clothes and rushed naked into the sea, forsaking the Turkish officers commanding them, who were killed. The Governor urgently demands reinforcements, but says it is useless to send Egyptian soldiers, because they will not fight.

The Council of Ministers, the Khedive presiding, discussed measures for protecting Suakim and subjugating the hostile tribes. It was decided to enlist Bashi Bazonks, and 150 started for Suakim. Six companies of black troops will be dis-

patched from Massowah. These will raise the garrison of Suakim to nearly 1,000 men. A Council of War also goes to Suakim to inquire into the disaster and punish the guilty. The wildest rumors are again rife respecting Hicks Pasha, owing to the defeat of the Egyptians at Tako. His force, however, and the force slaughtered at Tako were entirely disconnected.

Latest official accounts of the fighting at Tako state that the Egyptians lost 11 officers and 142 men, besides six Turks and several Greeks. They also lost one gun and 300 rifles. At 3 40 they regained their ship. The Egyptians during the fight formed a hollow square, when a small number of the enemy locked their shields together and rushed through the Egyptian line. Appan among the Egyptians resulted. It is doubtful if black troops can be spared from Massowah, which is in the same critical position as Suakim. The British gunboat Kanger has been ordered out from Aden to Suakim.

LONDON, 21.—Moody and Sankey begun at Mandeworth yesterday, the second fortnight of their mission, with two services and 3,000 people attending each.

PARIS, 21.—Owing to cable interruption information of military operations at Tonquin is not expected for a week. The fleet will make a naval demonstration on the Chinese coast during the attack upon Bacninh.

LONDON, 21.—The American ship Thomas Dana, from Liverpool for New York, landed at Fayal on the 8th inst. with 21 men, being part of the crew and passengers of the French brig Vocoberg, from St. Pierre, Miquelon, for St. Malo, which was sunk by collision October 30th. The remainder of the crew and passengers, eighty-eight in all, perished.

PARIS, 21.—The French government informed Spain that several Spanish republicans had left Paris for the frontier.

LONDON, 21.—De Brazza, French explorer, arrived at Stanley Pool after many difficulties, said to have been placed in his way by Stanley. A conflict is expected between De Brazza and Makobo's successor, who is devoted to Stanley.

The Central News has renewed its application to have the alleged libels in the Sportsman, since the dismissal of the summons, proceeded against by indictment. The Sportsman opposed the application as frivolous, and it was refused.

James Davis, secretary of the City of London & San Francisco Bank, has absconded; he embezzled £50,000, including 108 Oregon & California Railroad gold bonds, value £30,000. A warrant is issued and £200 offered for his arrest.

Queen Victoria has arrived at Windsor Castle from Balmoral. Thomas Clement Cobbold, C. B., member of Parliament for Ipswich, is dead. He was born in 1803, and filled various positions in the British diplomatic service. He was elected to Parliament as a Conservative in 1875.

PARIS, 21.—The Chinese Ambassador received a reply to the last French communication on the Tonquin question. China makes fresh proposals, which are not in any way acceptable to the French Government.

Madrid, 21.—The republican military society has issued an address to the army and people, declaring that if the Government does not establish universal suffrage at the next session of the Courts, the society will adopt a revolutionary attitude.

The German squadron and six Spanish men-of-war escorting the German Crown Prince, were sighted off Valencia this evening. The harbor is brilliantly illuminated; the streets are thronged. Some futile intrigues occurred to mar the cordiality of the reception. The most radical inhabitants refused to respond to invitations to join in welcoming the Prince. He will disembark Thursday morning.

Cairo, 21.—A French gunboat has arrived at Suakim.

The fact that no information of any kind comes from Hicks Pasha, is causing anxiety in government circles. The idea prevails of completely abandoning the Soudan, if he is defeated.

CAIRO, 8.25 a. m., 22.—The army of Hicks Pasha has been utterly destroyed by the forces of El Mhadi, False Prophet. Intelligence of the disaster was brought to Khartoum by a Coptic official. The fighting is said to have continued from the 3d to the 5th inst., and to have resulted in the complete annihilation of the Egyptian troops. It is stated that

a European artist was the only person that escaped.

London, 22.—An official account states that the forces under Hicks Pasha aggregated 10,500 men.

The forces of El Mhadi comprised, it is estimated, 300,000 men, and included Dervishes, Bedouins, Mulattos and regulars. The battle was fought near Elobeid. At eight p.m. El Mhadi first sent forward Dervishes, declaring that they would vanquish the enemy by divine aid. Subsequently the regulars joined in the attack, and later the engagement became general. The army of Hicks Pasha, which early in the battle divided into two bodies, subsequently reunited and formed a square, which the forces of the False Prophet broke after three days' desperate fighting. A council of ministers was held and decided to concentrate at Khartoum what Egyptian troops remain at Daem, Goba and other places in Soudan. The force under Hicks Pasha comprised 25,000 men. He had with him 10 British officers. O'Donivan, of the London Daily News, and an artist connected with a German illustrated paper, accompanied the army. Evelyn Baring has advised the Egyptian government to abandon Soudan and establish a strong frontier line from Khartoum, in the north of Sennar province, to Suakim, on the Red Sea. It is reported that recent orders for the evacuation of Egypt by British troops have been countermanded.

Correspondence.

BAPTIST BROTHER HEARD FROM.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 18, 1883.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir.—It is an old saying that sooner or later in life, every man will find his proper level. Now the trouble with your correspondent is that he has found level enough, not only for himself, but for the whole human race beside. Here a man's head's level, Lake Michigan's level—east, west, north and south; all is level.

I don't know what I'm going to do for exalted inspiration any more. The daily impulse of my heart is to lift mine eyes once more unto the "everlasting hills" whence cometh my help. I fell so intensely in love with the mountains north of Salt Lake City, that even the bears, the jack rabbits, and the magpies got out of their lairs with an inquisitive look upon their lovely faces. I rather think the Saints were under the impression that I had struck a silver mine beyond Ensign Peak, and was keeping mysteriously mystic about it. Well, thanks be to Him who made the everlasting mountains, it is a sinless place of retirement—where one finds no drunkenness, no blasphemy, and nothing whatever that defileth. And so, I have no doubt, Brother Hanham and other Saints have found it to be. Bless the God of all Grace that even in this world of sin and sorrow, holy and sinless spots may be found.

Of course I regret that I came away from Utah without any of its silver; but my deepest regret is this: I lowered my balloon to the Mississippi Valley, without bringing away with me one of Utah's fair daughters. Until I correct this terrible mistake of my life, there is one man in Salt Lake City I cannot face,—and that is Brother Wm. Parker; for the last advice he gave me was this: "Brother Jones, I feel sure that I cannot preach you a better gospel than this: get married."

I would have been glad to have run the chances of wintering in your delightful little city, and among such a sociable and friendly people, if Salt Lake City furnished the unspeakable advantages of Christian Associations, Noonday meetings, and evening mission meetings—such as we enjoy here in evangelical Chicago.

And by the way, will not (in this way) the question be solved as to how our "Mormon" and orthodox brethren can unite successfully in some general Christian and moral reform work. Faith tells me that sooner or later this very desirable end will be attained. If denominational lines must be drawn so very close and distinct, what in the world is there to prevent us from uniting on this one common and evangelical platform.

If our orthodox brethren are unable to establish a Christian association in your city, why will not the "Mormon" brethren who have

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE WEEK END TELEGRAPH LITERATURE.

FOREIGN.

London, 19.—A Shanghai correspondent says: Many coolies who went to Hankow for the tea season are remaining there in hope of being enlisted, and the presence of a large number of unemployed natives has alarmed foreigners, who have