

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

JUNIUS DISCHARGES A POWERFUL BLAST AT PREVALENT FRIVOLITY AND DEPRAVITY.

THE MCNIECE BUBBLE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The ignominious collapse of the McNiece anti-"Mormon" "public meeting" has given us a rest on the Utah question. We have not had a word about Utah these two weeks. Whatever there is, is confined to church socials, Sunday School talks and afternoon prayer meetings. The clerk of the weather is blamed for the ill-success attending the Farwell Hall meeting. It is strange this should be. We don't usually have Florida weather in Chicago at Christmas time, and why a few crank parsons should expect such is one more of the many conundrums promulgated by these very peculiar people. If they desire mild weather, let them take pattern by the politicians and hold their meetings in July, then perhaps we may be able to accommodate those intensely moral reformers who are afraid of a little snow. Some of the churches have been holding "socials" over the Mormon people. It must be a very "social" affair when blood, and war, and powder, and rifles, are the subjects under discussion. The Fijian shows more taste in his "social" business. When discussing a steak from a plump missionary the polite Fijian calls it "long pig" to distinguish it from short pig, in other words, the common hog. This is the theory of Richard Grant White, but Dr. French, of Dublin, thinks differently, and that it is merely a euphemism called into requisition in order to deprive cannibalism of its most repellant features.

It is for the same reason a church society calls its

BLOOD AND THUNDER DISCUSSIONS

a "Social." What more peace-inspiring or more kindly proposition could be introduced than the propriety of maintaining an emergency bureau for the suppression of Mormonism on Molly Maguire principles. This project was outlined by as mild and tender-hearted a man as ever "scuttled a ship or cut a throat," and its practicability thoroughly demonstrated. It is a simple scheme. It would maintain a dozen sound, earnest, religious persons at some one central control bureau, and when news reached the captain that a Mormon was preaching in some remote town, then the great moral bureau would send out its "angels of light" and, under cover of night do their work, and charge it to the Hon. Judge Lynch. The plan is very simple, very humanizing and very well worthy to be cloaked over by calling it a long pig social discussion. It is said this plan worked admirably in the coal regions of this country, and it works well at present in parts of Italy, Greece and some oriental countries. It has one great advantage, the denizens of some rural village would get great credit for a spirit they never possessed.

There is another very mild and charitable scheme under consideration. It is the picking off the Mormon bodily, with all his belongings, and

TRANSPLANTING HIM

in some other soil. Even this has not the merit of originality. Readers of that delightful poem "Evangeline" will be reminded of the village of Grand Pre. And independent of Longfellow's hexameter, the humanizing effects of the proceeding is still whispered by the moaning pines and wailing forests, by old Ocean's hoarse and disconsolate accents and by the mournful dirge of Basil, the blacksmith, in his spectral desolation as he hovers over Acadia. The authors of this transplantation would gladly have recalled it, if recall were possible.

There are still other plans under discussion, but unfortunately not one original. Even the proposition to

BURN PRESIDENT TAYLOR

and a few of his colleagues is not original. Our estimable friend Talmage noted the expense to the State for burning Latimer and Ridley. He found it cost 12 shillings, about \$3. We could do it cheaper than this. In fact we could find a volunteer among the clergy to do it for the "hide and tallow," and save all expense to the State. The proposition of putting all the citizens of Utah indiscriminately to the sword, is not without its parallel. This plan has a special interest for me, since I have in my younger days partaken of its wise results. When a school boy and plodding over my "Omnia Gallia divisa est," an ingenious schoolmate so fixed a large needle, with a string attached, in the teacher's chair, that he could pull the string and give the teacher a very unpleasant surprise. The plan succeeded admirably as far as the teacher was concerned, but the teacher retaliated after his own philosophy. He made war on the whole school, and some received a good caning first, and an explanation after. Even the

JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

have not the merit of originality. Torquemada and Judge Jeffrys have long ago shown us what to do in this respect. They used to nullify the testimony of a witness by cutting off his head. We have not got so far, but there is no reason why we could not educate our Judges up to this point. There is another plan which has no

been proposed, but if tried in Utah it would work admirably. It did in Ohio last October. When an election is in progress place 20

DEPUTY MARSHALS

at every poll, give them bull-dog pistols bought with campaign funds and tell them to preserve the peace. By repeating this plan a dozen times it may solve the Utah problem. It was tried once in Ohio, and if it could be only repeated there a dozen times it would maintain peace sure enough.

The Chicago Interior is still pursuing its religious course. This week it has a little squib about Mormonism, but a regular campaign pyrotechnic display about Roman Catholicity. It has a two column article on the

ROMAN PRIESTHOOD

of South and Central America. It is much nicer reading than a biography of Sarah Bernhardt or than any of George Reynolds' novels. It says the concubinage of the Romish priests is something incredible. And what is more astounding, the best women desire the position of concubine to a priest. Whoever reads this article, will regard the wildest fignments of Kate Field's sterile brain as chaste in comparison. It is strange how these religious travelers see so much that others can't see. I lived in Caracas, the capital city of Venezuela, during one year, and I could not see any of these priests' bastards or mistresses that are supposed to abound in these places. Prostitution there is, but it is an improvement on our system. In fact prostitution is not the term to designate the Central American system. If one were to say a kind of Pennsylvania marriage law prevailed there, it would come nearer the mark. As to the general results of Romanism in South America, Mr. Capel can point out where several of the aboriginal tribes are represented at the heads of governments. Even at New Orleans now, we have Diaz of Mexico, a full-blooded Indian. What is the state of our Indians. Read the report from one of the agencies, where it says the fathers sell the daughters and wives to "white" men. One of the agents in his testimony says he could hear the screams of female children as they were being outraged by white traders and other post employees. These are all under parson influence.

To the rising generation,

THE WORD "RELIGION"

is appearing in a new signification, and that, too, in one that is destined to be of an unsavory nature. In this respect it will be classified with "prude," "simple," and many others which now carry no uncertain import, but which originally were epithets of the most honorable kind. Prude, at first, was prudence and virtue, but what woman to-day would feel honored by calling her a "prude." The history of the word reveals a condition of society in some age or period in the past which is anything but reassuring to contemplate. How many women under the mask of prudence led shameful and dissolute lives, and to what intensity must popular belief in honest virtue have become before the term prude was universally adopted for designating all modesty or attempts at modesty! Some modern philologist has defined the "prude" as a woman with an over-scrupulous affectation of modesty which she does not really feel, and betraying the absence of the substance by this over-preciseness and niceness about the shadow.

The simple man was originally the man *sine plica*, without a fold, or one with only a single fold; now, he is a fool or an idiot. His simplicity was so abused by the wicked, that the world placed the simple man and the senseless man in juxtaposition, and finally in synonymy.

This is the process that the word "religion" is now undergoing. Originally used as binding persons to some form of belief or

CODE OF MORALITY,

and in the middle ages applied to monastic houses, and persons bound doubly by vows and fealty to the Roman church. At a later date it became in use to express decency, order, piety and humanity as well as church adherence. But it was left for the shoddy age of the American republic to bring the word to its modern signification. This age unfortunately we are witnesses of, and however interesting it may be the student to observe the growth and decay of word applications, yet it cannot be otherwise than disheartening to witness this moral perversion of language brought about by illiteracy, dishonesty and hypocrisy. Mention the word Christian to-day in connection with religion, and what memories of defaulting bankers, swindling brokers, libertine clergymen, hypocritical churchmen, mendacious missionaries, intriguing females and corrupt citizenship does it not awaken. The snivelling tuft-hunter with his nasal whine "has got religion." The carpet-bagger with lechery in his eye and a sandbag in his pouch has a parson's certificate in his pocket. The miserable professional "lady lecturer" sails under the auspices of some "Christian" society. Perhaps this last is the worst perversion of all in the word religion. It calls up the old poet who says:

"Vain is the task to petticoats assigned,
When wanton language shows a naked mind."

The natural result of a decay in religion is a corresponding

PROGRESS IN LICENTIOUSNESS,
and the onelgrows into contempt as the other would struggle into respect-

table recognition. What inner proof of this is required than the use of the phrase "gay woman" for the prostitute, the strumpet, the harlot or the whore? What better proof than the phrase "sporting man" for the black-leg, the dice-cogger, the brace-dealer or the roper? And what more crowning testimony of depravity, well nigh verging on the total, than the use of the word restaurant, for a dirty rum-shop, a taudry gin-mill or a fly-blown beer house? Yes, there are sermons in stones and books in running brooks, but there is education and instruction, and morality in commonplace trivial words. The dissoluteness of a French age has made the prude something to be abhorred. The dishonesty of modern Christianity has made religion something to be abhorred, more than detested, aye, even more than loathed, if we had any more forcible word to express the desired repellant. Can one demand a more accurate barometer of our social condition than the accepted usage of these words? Can one construct a more obvious index to a nation's frivolity, or its inability to comprehend the real mission of political existence, than an investigation of some of its most used words and epithets.

JUNIUS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

BALTIMORE, 21.—The Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, in showing some of the signs of improvement in manufacturing interests throughout the country, will publish to-morrow a long list of the leading enterprises that have resumed work the last few weeks the number of hands employed by these concerns, as ascertained by special reports, is about 90,000. The estimated number employed by smaller works lately started up and not given in this list is fully 10,000. Total, 100,000 men that have gone to work in manufacturing enterprise since January 1st. In addition to this, a large number of miners—10,000 in one Pennsylvania county—alone have commenced work within the last week.

The National Woman's Suffrage Association held a second secret session to-day, Miss Anthony presiding. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Elizabeth Cady Stanton; vice-president, Susan B. Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Phoebe W. Cozzens, Rev. Olympia Brown, Abigail Scott Duniway, and acting honorary vice-presidents from each State and Territory. Reports and letters were then read presenting suggestions as to the future work of the association. Mrs. Stanton presided at the afternoon session, which was largely attended. Letters and telegrams were read from friends, wishing success to the movement, and offering congratulations on the marked advance of public opinion in respect to woman suffrage. Resolutions were read and discussed, particularly one denouncing religious dogmas teaching that woman was an afterthought in the creation, her sex a misfortune, marriage a condition of subordination, and matrimony a curse, as contrary to the law of God and the precepts of Christ, and inviting the co-operation of religious teachers in securing the recognition of the cardinal point of our creed, that in true religion "there is neither male nor female; neither bond nor free, but all are one." The discussion of this resolution was long and spirited, and without action it went over for further argument to-morrow. The evening session was devoted to speech-making.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, 21.—At 10.40 Speaker Haines resigned, saying that it seemed the democrats did not want him, and it was very evident the republicans did not want him, and he would therefore have to assume his old position as an independent party. As soon as he laid down the gavel there was a free fight for its possession. Representative Pike, of Bloomington, a six and a half foot republican, rushed forward and seized the insignia of authority. But no sooner had he grasped it than M. Caleney, of Carlinville, and Campbell, of McLeansboro, collared the giant and hurled him from the stand, while Baker, of Sullivan, wrenched the gavel from his hand. For five minutes there was pandemonium. At last, however, a motion was made by Messrs. Crofts and McNally, democrats, of Chicago, that Mr. Cronkite, democrat, be made temporary Speaker, which was put in turmoil and carried unanimously. Mr. Cronkite took the chair and the gavel and called the House to order.

On motion the House adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Previous to adjournment, Mr. Fuller, republican, of Chicago, republican candidate for Speaker, in order to satisfy his side, after Cronkite took the chair, moved that that gentleman be made temporary Speaker, which motion was then carried unanimously.

Thus ends the ten days' fight, in which Haines, the temporary chairman acted the role of usurper, and places the democrats in possession of the chair. Logan is here watching his interests.

CHICAGO, 21.—Ferdinand Dittman, quite a wealthy farmer, was sentenced in the U. S. Court to-day to one year in the penitentiary for making a number of counterfeit ten-dollar silver certificates at his home in Saylesville, Wis., and passing them in Chicago. Albert Schmidt and Dr. Wm. Loudon, about whom little is known, were given two years each as principals in the enterprise.

HALIFAX, N.S., 21.—The *Herald* publishes a long interview with the president of the Pictou bank, Senator R. P. Grant. The gentleman charges that Logan, a tanner of Pictou, secured advances to the extent of \$125,000, on bogus drafts, from the cashier of the bank, unknown to the directors. The cashier, after making good \$12,000 of the amount, was dismissed. The bank will suffer a loss of at least \$90,000. It holds at present \$125,000 of the bogus paper, besides \$200,000 of Logan's bona fide commercial paper.

YUMA, Arizona, 22.—Troops of the 4th Cavalry arrived last night, with 12 Mexican bandits as prisoners; four others were left on the field dead. Troop E is after others and expects to make them all prisoners to-day. Lieut. Jenkins was the only one who received any injuries, and his are slight. The dispatch does not state who the Mexican bandits are, but it is supposed they are a portion of those Mexican soldiers who mutinied at Encenada, Mexico on the 11th inst. and killed their commanding officer.

NEW YORK, 22.—The jury in the suit of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Paton vs. C. R. Huntington in regard to Central Pacific stock, came into court to-day and stated that they were unable to agree on a verdict. They were discharged from further consideration of the case.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The collection of internal revenue for six months of the fiscal year is \$56,519,000, being \$4,271,000 less than for the same period last year.

PITTSBURG, 22.—At a meeting of the creditors of Oliver Bros. & Phillips and Oliver & Roberts Wire Company, held to-day, the committee reported in favor of accepting the proposition of the firms with some slight modification.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., 22.—The thermometer this morning recorded 50 degrees below zero, one degree colder than the lowest temperature ever experienced before, which was 49 below in March 1872. Probably no rougher weather was ever experienced than at the present moment (9 a. m.). A northwest hurricane has been blowing 100 miles an hour for the past 12 hours. Sleep was impossible during the night. The chimney of the signal station has been blown off, filling the houses with gas and smoke. Two men are on the summit, P. J. Cahill and Alphonse Laundry.

NEW YORK, 22.—Stocks before the first call weakened and prices declined $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, coal stocks leading. Pacific Mail, Union Pacific and Western Union firm throughout.

Bar silver 108 $\frac{1}{2}$. Stocks firm since 11. A rally of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ took place, coal shares leading.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 21.—A dispatch has been received at the War Office from General Wolseley, dated Korti, January 21st, 3 p. m., which reads substantially as follows: "General Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of the Mahdi's forces near Abu Klea Wells, about 23 miles this side of Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omdurman. This last place, I regret to say, prisoners report was captured recently by Mahdi, and that the men were released from there to fight Stewart. On the afternoon of January 16th, Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in position some few miles this side of the Wells. It was too late in the day to allow of an advance and successful encounter, and General Stewart bivouaced where he was for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night and erected works on General Stewart's right flank. Saturday General Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence, General Stewart left all his impediments, also camels, with a guard composed of the Sussex regiment and some mounted infantry, and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. All the men were on foot. The British army passed around the enemy's flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and made a well-organized charge under a withering fire from our men. The square was unfortunately penetrated about its left rear—where the heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in possession—by sheer weight of numbers. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand to hand fight with the opposing force, while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all other parts of the square. The enemy was finally driven back under a heavy fire from all sides. The Nineteenth Hussars then pushed forward to the Wells, which were in our possession by 5 in the evening. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the works. Prisoners taken while the enemy were retreating report that the number of the wounded was quite exceptional. One of the immediate effects of the battle is that many of the rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the Wells some hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable, the intention was to push on with the expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well. Gen. Wolseley says Gen. Stewart concludes his report as follows:

"It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardships and exceptional fighting have been called for. It would be impossible to adequately describe the remarkable support given me by every officer and man of my force. I regret to say that our loss was severe; but our success has been so complete that it may dishearten the enemy to

such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate character."

Gen. Wolseley says: "Gen. Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of Her Majesty's soldiers on this occasion. Our losses were nine commissioned officers killed and nine wounded, and 65 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of about 1,500 men, all told."

Besides Col. Barnaby, the following were killed: Major Carmichael, Fifth Lancers; Major Atherton, Fifth Dragoons; Major Gough, Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley and Lieut. Law, Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. Wolfe, Scots Greys, and Lieuts. Pigott and De Lisle of the Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded.

Reuter's Telegram Company's dispatch, dated near Abu Klea Wells, Saturday noon, gives the following account of the engagement: "When the Hussar scouts returned yesterday announcing that the rebels held the Wells, the British forces promptly formed in a massive column and advanced to the Wells. The guards marched at the left of the column, the heavy corps in the centre and the mounted infantry at the right. The column halted within three miles of the Wells, but the rebels showed no signs of moving. The British troops sat to felling trees and clearing away the grass in front of the column. An abatis was formed around the baggage, and a stone breastwork with a frontage of 150 yards, erected as an additional protection. In the afternoon the enemy's camp was sighted. It comprised numerous tents and appeared to be fairly well fortified. Meanwhile, two groups of rebels were watching us from the high hills on the left front. At six in the evening the enemy fired a few stray shots, and the British replied with several shells. The enemy continued firing throughout Friday night, causing only one slight casualty. Saturday forenoon the enemy commenced advancing in two divisions in echelon, each numbering some 5,000 men, beating drums and waving flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy occasionally halted, as if trying to discover the British formation. Meanwhile, the British were steadily preparing for the reception of the rebels. They formed a square, the artillery being placed in the center, and advanced to meet the overwhelming forces of the enemy, who occupied favorable ground. Showing great knowledge of the art of war, they drew us to difficult positions for operations, when, by a cleverly-executed movement, they almost disappeared leaving only their standards visible. Suddenly a large body of rebels appeared and furiously charged upon the front of the British square. The British replied with a deadly fire which the rebels were unable to withstand, and then turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy troops, borne down by the onslaught, were broken in formation for a few moments, but quickly rallied. A hand to hand fight ensued. The rebels penetrated the ranks, but were subjected to a heavy flank fire and finally driven back. General Stewart had a narrow escape, his horse being killed under him."

It is reported the rebels are in force at Metemneh. The battle between Gen. Stewart's troops and the Arabs was fought at a point in the Passentyeh desert, twenty-three miles northwest from Metemneh, and near the caravan station of Stebacas. General Stewart's force consisted of about 1,500 effective men. On the approach of the Arabs, who were estimated to number 8,000 or 10,000, Gen. Stewart formed his troops into a hollow square, with field pieces at the corners and invalids and provisions in the centre. The Arabs made their attack in a tumultuous rush, directed principally upon the side of the square held by the Hussars. This side of the square was broken at one time during the fight. The officers attribute this disaster to the unruly conduct of the camels, which got powder-burned and became uncontrollable. The line was speedily reformed, and the discipline of the men was splendid throughout the action. A steady and deadly fire was kept up by the Hussars and mounted infantry, while the artillery maintained an enfilading fire which piled the dead of the Arabs up in heaps. The space in front of the British right flank was a veritable slaughter pen, and when the Arabs were finally repulsed they left 800 of their number dead upon the field. The number of their wounded that were able to march or to be carried from the field is estimated at 2,000. Most of the casualties on the British side occurred during the break in the line of the Hussars. The British took their own and the Arab wounded to the Wells and Stebacas. Most of the wounded are reported doing well. Gen. Stewart, with the remainder of his troops, is progressing toward Metemneh. During the night preceding the action, the Arabs threw up small earthworks, intending to intercept Gen. Stewart's march, but they were captured and destroyed by a detachment of English troops.

The news of the battle in Egypt surprised the government, as severe fighting was not expected. Serious doubts are expressed whether Gen. Wolseley's force is sufficiently strong to reach Khartoum. Col. Barnaby's death is greatly deplored in London. He was a favorite in all the clubs and in political