

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH LINES.

FOREIGN.

Berlin, 27.—The Lower House of the Prussian Diet has concluded the debate upon the budget.

St. Petersburg, 27.—Three young ladies attached to the Court are arrested on the charge of being connected with a Nihilist conspiracy.

Madrid, 27.—The *Imparcial* states that the Crown Prince of Germany will not visit Andalusia.

A royal decree has been issued pardoning all fugitive corporals implicated in the recent military revolt at Badajoz. Upon their presenting themselves within two months to Spanish Consuls abroad, they will be allowed to retain their ranks.

It is believed the Prince of Wales will visit King Alfonso at Madrid early in 1884, and numbers of other royal families in Europe will subsequently visit the King.

Cairo, 27.—The government has sent a note to the consuls of the Powers declaring that no changes can be legally made in the status of the Suez canal without fresh concessions from Egypt.

Six hundred gen d'armes have started for Suakim. It is rumored the province of Dongola has risen against the Egyptian government.

The telegraph between Berber and Kassala is cut. A correspondent telegraphs: No news has been received yet from Khartoum. This is regarded as giving grounds for the hope that the report of the recent fight between Hicks Pasha and El Mahdi was exaggerated. The opinion is that if the worst reports are confirmed, it will be best to send Indian troops to Soudan in order to prevent the necessity for landing Turkish troops in Egypt.

Pesth, 27.—Burglars entered the Slavonian Church in this city last night, polluted and shattered the altar, and burned the sacred archives.

Sydney, N.S. W., 27.—Delegates from the Australian legislatures have all arrived to attend a conference to consider the annexation of New Guinea and a Federation of English Australian colonies.

Hong Kong, 27.—The governor of Hong Kong has just returned from a trip to Peking, where he saw the principal minister of the Chinese empire. He is of the opinion that China is resolved to fight if forced much further by France in the Tonquin matter. China, he says, has 100,000 trained men available for operations against the French.

Paris, 27.—Prince Victor Napoleon declining an invitation to the Bonapartist banquet, says: At present I have not the heart to play at politics, and should be distressed to see my name made the pretext for creating antagonism between my father and myself.

Paris, 27.—The minister of war is holding a consultation with the general commanding the Pekin expedition concerning plans for the eastern campaign.

A cabinet council to-day discussed the Tonquin question, and a committee of deputies upon the Tonquin credits, after a long session to-day, adjourned until to-morrow, when they will hear the prime minister.

Glasgow, 27r.—Dolice & Co., ship-builders, have failed. Twelve hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

London, 27.—The *Times*, upon the celebration of evacuation day in New York says: The keen American mind is turning eagerly toward the best the modern world can give it. The intellectual future of such a people is not likely to disappoint the most sanguine expectations.

Paris, 28.—Algerian advices are to the effect that great agitation prevails among the various tribes in consequence of the success of El Mahdi having aroused the Mussulman's fanaticism. It is also said that the emissaries of El Mahdi are traversing Tunis. The governor general is now urging upon the French government the necessity of retaining a strong military force in Algeria.

Figaro asserts that Admiral Courbet has informed the government that he cannot make his projected advance upon Sontay without additional reinforcements.

Paris, 28.—The decree rescinding the prohibition of importation of American pork was published in the official gazette.

Cairo, 28.—The reported capture of Khartoum is unfounded. Turkish officers of the contingent ordered for service in Soudan consent to join the expedition under the command of

Baker Pasha. All the English non-commissioned officers in Egypt have volunteered to go to the front. There is much enthusiasm among the troops.

London, 28.—A Tokio correspondent had an interview with the Japanese foreign minister, who stated that the Japanese government is most anxious to open the interior of Japan to foreign trade, stipulating only that foreigners availing themselves of the privileges granted shall be under the jurisdiction of Japanese courts. This will involve the revision of present treaties and the abolition of all foreign legal jurisdiction in the open parts.

Berlin, 28.—The Emperor at the reception of the President and Vice-President of the lower house of the Prussian diet, expressed confidence that the peace of Europe will be maintained. He referred in that connection to the good relations of Germany and Russia.

Rome, 28.—The American bishops are preparing an address thanking the Pope for summoning them to Rome and expressing unchangeable devotion to the holy See.

London, 28.—Eight blocks of stone were placed upon a railway track near Wolverhampton. It is surmised that they were placed there for the purpose of wrecking a train in which Gladstone was expected to travel.

Paris, 28.—This afternoon at Roubaix, Dillies factory, covering 1,500 square metres, was burned this morning. The flames spread to the factory of Watle & Meilasson, which is now burning. The whole town is in danger, and the people greatly alarmed.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

D. O'Donovan Rossa, son of the dynamiter, is under arrest in Chicago for larceny of an insurance premium.

It is stated in a telegram from Kingstown, Ohio, that Patrick O'Donnell, Carey's slayer, took out naturalization papers there as an American citizen April 7th, 1879.

Albuquerque, N. Y., 28.—Lorenzo Woods, son of Judge Woods, of Dixon, Ill., judicial district, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat.

Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the first issue of a Chicago newspaper.

Sojourner Truth, famous colored lecturer, died in Battle Creek, Michigan, Nov. 26th.

The money needed to move the Canadian crops was \$2,500,000 less this year than last.

A fire at Carbondale, Ill., yesterday, destroyed the State Normal University, the finest building in the State.

New York, 26.—It is said Tilden has in prospect an extensive yachting trip on the Yosemite. It will be strictly social. Tilden's friends are to take a train to New Orleans and join the yacht there, from whence they will steam to Havana, where they will remain long enough to see and be seen. From there they proceed in royal style to visit other attractive Cuban ports. The matron of the party is said to be Mrs. Hoffman, but the favored guest, in whose honor the trip is made, is Miss Stoeffer, of New Orleans.

Cheyenne, 26.—The recent issue of misrepresentations concerning woman's suffrage in Wyoming, published in the New York *Times*, reproduced in the *Leader*, with suitable editorial comments, has excited the most profound indignation in our city. The writer is denounced by the press and citizens. Woman suffrage is regarded as a good thing here. It would be death to any political aspirant to oppose it. Probably steps will be taken to disabuse the minds of the public against the wrong impression made. All the leading and intelligent citizens favor the suffrage. Many do not favor women holding office, but everybody nearly is a unit as regards their voting.

The steamer *Eclipse* is lost on Lake Huron with several lives.

A large portion of the town of Rat Portage, Manitoba, is burned.

The Indianapolis police will suppress the sale of all flash papers.

Thomas A. Doyle is elected mayor of Providence, R.I., for the fifteenth time, after an interval of three years.

A fire at Leadville yesterday, des-

troyed Londoner's grocery store, Hosnyder's dry goods store, and several small concerns. Loss, \$27,000; insurance, half.

Two Canadian Pacific surveying parties have started out to work between Cornwall and Ottawa. It is intended to complete 200 miles west from Ottawa next year.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE—TEMPERANCE CRANKISM—A NEW RELIGION NEEDED. IS IT "MORMONISM?"

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1883.

Editor *Deseret News*:

If writing, speaking and lecturing can forward morality, intelligence and temperance, those desirable qualifications ought at present suffer no retrogression. Our law officers have actually discovered that there are statutes for the suppression of indecent literature; our professors are endeavoring to define what is and what is not a practical education; and our temperance agitators are beginning to see the impracticability of prohibition, and are now turning to a system of training the young through the establishing of "bands of hope," the same as in England.

The news-stands are certainly remarkable for their showy exhibits of artistic literature. Illustrated periodicals displaying the rather unsavory phases of sinful and criminal life seem to be the principal stock in trade of news-dealers. The literary portion of these prints is confined entirely to the relation of moral and social transgressions. They are the main sewers into which all the objectionable matter of the daily papers is discharged. And if a person is so delectably inclined, as to wish an ample and careful condensation of all the murders, rapes, arsons, lynchings, incests, etc., which occur throughout this broad land during the week, he has only to invest ten cents in a metropolitan weekly. If his comprehension is in any way blunted, he has the illustrations of the more choice crimes to aid him through the eye, and to help the imagination to a full conception of the interesting particulars.

In thinking over this matter one cannot help attributing a certain amount of blame to the daily press of the country. Most all the matter in these illustrated papers is taken from the regular press, and those accounts which are the most gushing and sensational are the ones reproduced. Suppose those editors who inveigh against indecency so much, were to look over their sheets, and clip vice of half its deformity by relegating it to the plainest prose and to the most obscure corner of the publication. This would be one step. Then suppose parents, guardians, teachers and all order loving citizens were to discontinue the purchase and perusal of this trash, another step would be taken. Then law with a good, healthy public support behind it, would have little trouble in doing its work.

As to the dime novel business, it won't be so easy to remedy that. Our universal education makes many readers and few thinkers. Our standard novels, those produced in this country are little better than dime novels. Eastern women and preachers appear to have a monopoly of this business, and sad work they make of it. Reformed courtizans, faithless wives and truant husbands seem to be the heroes and heroines of novelist and playwright. You can't find one in ten of the average American book readers to appreciate Dickens. Why? Simply because domestic happiness is almost unknown among the trading classes here. Love of children, love of parents, attachments to home firesides, mutual confidence in husbands and wives are almost unknown. Hotel and boarding-house life, adventure and speculation, recklessness and gaiety produce this condition of society. Where is the national literature to meet this national life? Stealing the intellectual produce of other nations don't help us. Stolen goods are always productive of evil. We have not a writer or thinker that aspires to the grand ambition of making an American national history and literature. Hobbies, races, sects and petty schemes of politics, religion and education engross our public life. What else can be had where women and preachers monopolize the thinking of the masses.

We had a temperance meeting here some few days ago, which has indeed the merit of attempting something sensible as well as practical. It is the establishing of "bands of hope" societies among the children of the various religious denominations. The proceedings of the meeting were all that could be desired, were it not for the presence of the inevitable crank. The man who gives his experience at meetings of this kind is always a bore, if not a nuisance. One fellow described his attempt at one time of starting a society of this kind among children. He had some 200 youngsters, and in his zeal for the cause he labeled each child with a badge. The children went home like prize kittens from a show. But it appears the majority of the kittens were of German parentage, and the labeling process broke up the school of temperance. This story is related to give the effect that Germans are opposed to temperance, and of course to the beneficent results that would follow. Not at all; the Germans, though not prohibitionists, are in general life the most temperate race in this country. Their physical and social condition shows it. Their family relations are, on the whole, pleasant and they know how to raise their children. It is no wonder the unparalleled effrontery of this founding reformer would make them indignant. Fancy any Yankee infallible labeling the child of Martin Luther's countryman without consulting him about the proceeding. This is the teaching that hurts a good cause, and sets race against race, sect against sect. Down with it, and with the miserable, pettifogging crowd that foster it.

Matthew Arnold says we want a new religion. The utterance has as much truth, if not the inspiration, as any spoken by his divine and apostolic namesake. We want a national religion, in a measure; a religion that will reach the masses, one that will help uniformity of thought, consolidation of race and a general fraternizing of sects and creeds. And it must come, that is, under the auspices of the Most High. America is to-day as Europe was shortly after the coming of Christ. The disintegration of the Roman Empire caused a condition of social chaos, that to the thinker of that day must appear irremediable. But as the Methodists call the Christianity at that time, Romanism, with its compact and centralized power appeared on the scene. It found Italy a ferment of barbarism and civilization, without a language or settled government; every country in Europe in a similar condition and the Moor likely to grasp them all. The cross, bad as some make it, answered the purpose at the time and Roman civilization was perpetuated. In due time human progress when in motion, assumed new forms, and towards the 15th century, new lines of thought and independence were struck out, and we had the reformation. Now we have so many reformers that we are on the verge of another evolution, which no doubt must come, or we retrograde. We want a form now that can embody both Papal and Protestant, and also take in not the four walls of one particular church, but the whole continent from Alaska to Patagonia, and then stretch out into the Pacific and extend Greek and Roman, Papal and Protestant civilizations, all condensed into this future form. Will this form be Mormonism? It bids fair to be the National religion. It embodies Hebrew and Christian inspiration. Has it the new inspiration that is so much needed? Time will determine.

JUNIAS.

NIGH UNTO DEATH.

The warehouse of M. Justin Bertrand was situated on the Rue Madeleine. It was supposed to be burglar-proof, so when M. Bertrand put up his shutters and went home the safety of his goods troubled him but little. It appears, however, that on the morning of Feb. 15, 1849, as the watchman, accompanied by a fellow officer, was passing, he noticed that one of the shutters had apparently been removed. This aroused the suspicions of the officers, and advancing a few steps he stumbled over the bleeding and inanimate form of a young man. At this moment two men rushed out of a rear door. The companion of the officer gave chase and succeeded in capturing one of the two who had just left in such haste. The watchman then summoned assistance and the limp body of the young man was

borne to the Palais de Justice. Further search revealed the fact that M. Bertrand had been murdered while in his warehouse. When sufficiently restored to consciousness the young man, Henri Gourard by name, protested his innocence. His story was heard but not believed.

"Alas," he exclaimed, "why did they not kill me and save my mother this great sorrow?"

The one captured by the watchman's companion Richet, an ex-galley slave, then told his story on promise of being set at liberty.

The three had put up a job to "gut" M. Bertrand's warehouse—Soule, the one who had escaped, Gourard and himself. They had entered the place and were progressing admirably when a noise startled them. It was M. Bertrand who had entered the place to ascertain the cause of the shutters being down. As he approached to where the three were crouching, Gourard struck him a tremendous blow on the head with a "Jimmy," which felled him lifeless to the floor. Apparently terrified at his own act, Gourard then rushed down stairs, and when he reached the middle he stumbled, his head striking the corner of the counter. He fell senseless. They carried him from the building intending to convey him to a place of secrecy. They had just reached the street when they remembered that they had left something compromising behind, and had gone in search of it when the officers arrived. The rest is known. Gourard was remanded to be tried before the presiding judge at the Tribunal. He first, however, sent a letter to his mother informing her of his great trouble and assuring her of his innocence. His mother hastening to Paris, had secured the services of M. Belot to defend her son. The day of the trial at length arrived. It happened, however, that on that very same day a young lawyer, Pierre Gaston, was stopping in Paris, awaiting the arrival of certain persons with whom he had important business. Not having anything to do, he sought the court-room for the purpose of passing the time in observing the proceedings of the court. His route led him by the jail where Gourard was incarcerated. Just before reaching the grim receptacle of crime and misery two officers, having in charge a pale young man, apparently about 21, came from the prison, stepped upon the walk immediately in front of him, and moved in the same direction he was going. M. Gaston had then an opportunity to observe the features of the young prisoner. His features, his manners, his respectable bearing, all struck the young lawyer favorably. The three persons walked with rapid strides toward the Court House. They had proceeded but a short distance when they were met by a respectably appearing woman of about 40 years of age. The moment she saw him she sprang forward and clasped him in her arms, exclaiming:

"O, Henri! Henri! My boy, my son!"

The sudden appearance of the woman caused the officials to halt.

"Mother, why did you not wait at the Court House for me?" said the young man, endeavoring to smother his emotions.

"Because I did not see you there, Henri, and I thought perhaps you might not have your trial to-day, after all, and so I started to see you at the jail. O, my boy, my darling," said the wretched woman, her voice now broken with sobs, "are they going to try you to-day?"

"Yes, mother, I am to be tried to-day. But calm yourself. I trust all will be well with me, for God above knows that I am not guilty."

The woman raising herself to her full height, with flashing eyes, answered:

"You guilty, Henri? You guilty? Who dare accuse you?"

Then hesitating, and seeming to realize the full situation of the wretched doom that threatened her son, she exclaimed:

"O, no, no. You are not guilty. You cannot be, you are so good and true. There, there. Now you look just as you used to when on your knees I first taught you your little prayer in our dear old—"

"Come, come, old woman, stand aside, and don't hinder us any longer. The young man is wanted yonder," said one of the officers, pointing towards the Court House.

"Oh, sir," said the woman, "do you not see that he is injured—that he is innocent? I know he is."

"How do you know that? Maybe