

ing over the hospital in the city, and the Dutch and Greek flags are hoisted over their respective consulates. At the beginning of the bombardment an immense excitement was visible; crowds of people are seen winding their way towards the palace. The streets are now deserted, the people having fled or taken refuge in cellars. There are no signs of a surrender so far.

A telegram from the Eastern Telegraph Co's steamer *Chiltern*, sent at 11.15 this morning, says: The bombardment still continues, and the forts are gradually being silenced. The Ras el Tin forts are suffering severely from the heavy and disastrous fire of the ships.

A dispatch to Lloyd's from Port Said states that the British Consul there, by order of Admiral Seymour, has stopped shipped from entering the Suez Canal.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs as follows:

Ships opened fire at seven o'clock this morning. The return fire from the forts was weak and ineffective. An explosion in Fort Marsa El Kanat had occurred by eight o'clock. The ships engaged are the *Inflexible*, *Temeraire*, *Penelope*, *Superb*, *Sultan*, *Invincible*, *Alexandria* and *Monarch*.

PARIS, 11.—The Turkish minister has officially informed Defreinet that Turkey will not send troops to Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, 11.—The fire of the fleet commands the railway to Cairo. Up to noon four forts in all were blown up. No casualties to the fleet are discernable.

The Fort Ada magazine which was blown up is located close to the Vice Royal Palace outside the harbor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 11.—Lord Dufferin notified the Porte on Monday of Admiral Seymour's intention to bombard the Alexandrian forts if Arabi Pasha was obdurate. The Porte, the same evening, telegraphed to Musurus Pasha, ambassador at London, that such act would constitute a grave infraction of the sovereign rights of the Sultan, and it is expected the British government will order Admiral Seymour to abstain.

A special correspondent of the Associated Press with the British fleet telegraphs:

6 p. m.—A British naval officer has furnished me with the following account of the days' operations:

The bombardment commenced at 7:45 this morning. The ironclads *Superb*, *Sultan* and *Alexandria* engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the lighthouse batteries, which are at the entrance to the new port and were intended to dominate the approach to the new harbor. The flagship *Invincible*, the *Monarch* and *Penelope* took up commanding positions inside the reefs and were assisted from the outside by the *Temeraire*, which attacked with destructive effect the strong position of Fort Mex, with the lighthouse and shore batteries.

The *Inflexible* was stationed to command the lighthouse batteries, Fort Pharos and Fort Mex at the same time and was thus in position to co-operate both with the division outside and that inside the reefs. The gun vessels *Bittern*, *Condor*, *Beacon*, *Decoy* and *Cygnat* attacked the Marabout batteries at the entrance of the harbor and taking close and destructive range soon silenced them, after which they bombarded on Fort Mex entrance to the anchorage or outer harbor. The *Invincible* under cover of her own guns and those of *Bittern* then landed a party of blue jackets and marines who entered Fort Mex and blew up the heavy guns. The bombardment practically ceased at noon, though some heavy guns at this hour are still shooting at Fort Napoleon. The large works situated at the southern angle of the inner harbor and dominating the town fort does not reply. On the whole the Egyptians fought their batteries with more determination than had been expected. Some of the earthworks which we mounted were found to be mere heaps of sand.

In the House of Commons Campbell Bannerman, financial secretary of the war department, read the following:

ALEXANDRIA, 7.50 p.m. The total number killed 5, wounded 27; distributed as follows: Killed on the *Alexandria* 1, *Superb* 1, *Sultan* 2, *Inflexible* 1. Wounded on the *Alexandria* 3, *Superb* 2, *Sultan* 7, *Invincible* 3, *Inflexible*, 3, *Penelope* 8.

Twelve officers and men landed

from the *Inflexible* under cover of the fire of the *Condor* and *Bittern* and destroyed with dynamite the heavy guns at Fort Mex.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is admitted in government circles that England is perfectly right in acting against Arabi Pasha's attitude of provocation, and so long as England carries on this line of conduct she will meet with no opposition from the Powers. A dispatch from Alexandria says the Egyptian Ministers were not aware yesterday of Admiral Seymour's ultimatum, because it was intercepted by Arabi Pasha.

Gen. Wallace has had a confidential audience with the Sultan, which lasted four hours. It is believed the subject of conversation was the Egyptian crisis, and that the friendly intermediation of the United States was suggested. The European conference is in complete discord.

MOSCOW, 11.—The Emperor has sent Gen. Skobeloff's sister, the Princess of Bellosisty, the following telegram:

"I am terribly overcome and grieved by the sudden death of your brother. It is an irreparable loss to the army. All will weep for him. It is a sad loss to the country."

Crowds have been to see Skobeloff's body at the church, to which it was transferred on Saturday evening. The visitors were deeply affected and many eyes were wet. The little church was fragrant with flowers and wreaths. Among the most remarkable tributes was that of the Academie d'Etat, the major being over 18 feet in circumference, and decorated with ribbons of honor of St. George, with the following—"Skobeloff, the Hero." The first requiem services began yesterday at 10 a.m.

Archimandrite Athanasius officiated, assisted by numerous priests.

The Prince Dolgoronkow, Minister of War, and Counts Adelberg and Barenoff, and all old comrades of Plevna were present. At 11 the mass of requiem was celebrated. Skobeloff's family was represented by General Tchernieff and Prince Belosseley, who received each fresh arrival. Troops lined the road to Rizan. A surging crowd of 100,000 people filled the streets. The roads were covered with human forms. At noon, Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexis arrived from St. Petersburg, and were driven to the church, cheered by the people all the way. On reaching the building, Archimandrite said a few words and uncovered the body of the hero. It was placed on a bier and borne in solemn procession to Rizan, followed by the Grand Dukes, all the generals, the Moscow military band, and Prince Dolgorouki and staff. Prayers were again said in the presence of an enormous crowd, and the body being placed in a car reserved for it, the train started for Rizan.

LONDON, 12.—A dispatch from the Eastern Cable Co's ship, off Alexandria, sent at 11.40 this morning, says. The *Inflexible* and *Temeraire* opened fire this morning on Fort Moncrieff, which during the night had been repaired. Three shots greatly damaged the batteries. A signal has just been given to cease firing. The *Achilles* has just been sighted steaming toward the fleet.

Admiral Seymour telegraphs that the party from the *Invincible* which landed to destroy Fort Mex burst three and spiked six guns in the fort. The wounded include Lieut. Jackson severely injured, Lieut. Davies and midshipman Lumsden slightly injured.

The *Times* this morning says: It is contemplated to call out 7,000 of the army of the reserve to take the places of unlearned men belonging to regiments prepared to proceed to Egypt.

The *Times* in a leading article this morning says: Mitsaris Pasha, Turkish ambassador, had an interview yesterday with Earl Granville, and demanded that the bombardment of Alexandria be countermanded. Earl Granville replied that circumstances compelled the British Government to take decisive action and that its decision could not be revoked. He don't hesitate to say that the effect of England's action has been to produce a most favorable impression both on public opinion and the judgment of European States. Representatives of the powers have already expressed their satisfaction at the Government's action. There is, therefore, no ground whatever for the assertions that the action of England is judged by Europe as high-handed or unnecessary. If the Porte refuses to intervene in Egypt we shall gladly wel-

come the assistance of France, and signs are not wanting that Defreinet has shown a timidity little to his country's taste.

A *Times* correspondent writing about yesterday's bombardment says: The gunboats played an active part, creeping close to the forts and silencing several guns. The *Inflexible* made unequal practice, the *Temeraire* was disabled for a short time, but floated subsequently. The gunboat *Condor* ran within 1,200 yards of Marabout Fort, a single shot from which would have sunk her, and before the signal was given to cease firing she had silenced three of the great guns in the fort. Admiral Seymour signalling "Well done *Condor*." The *Supr* has two holes in her side.

A *Standard* correspondent sends the following: One of the officials from Dervish Pasha who brought a letter from the ministry to Seymour offering to dismount the guns, informed me that he and others were not sorry that hostilities were begun, as it was the only way in which the end could be made clear, and the fate of the two parties, viz., the one in favor of the Khedive, and the other of Arabi Pasha and anarchy, could be decided. The officials were conveyed ashore after Seymour had given them his decision in writing.

At 6.30 a. m., the order passed to load with shell, and satisfaction shone on the faces of the sailors. The wind and sun were both in the enemy's favor. It was some time before the smoke lifted enough to afford a glimpse of the shore. As nothing could be seen from the deck, a midshipman was posted in the maintop to signal the directions of the shells, and the accuracy of the firing improved. There is no news from the town of Alexandria.

WOOLWICH, 12.—The war news has given employment to considerable numbers here.

The *Times* correspondent at Alexandria, describing yesterday's bombardment, particularly mentions the deadly effect of the electric broadsides from the ships which attacked the Pharos and other forts. The *Inflexible* being furthest westward was able to shell the Mex Fort with one turret and the Ras el Tin with the other. After all the enemy's guns were silenced, the men-of-war continued shelling the fortifications and used sharpnel, probably at the retreating soldiers.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, 1.30 p.m., 12.—A steamer is approaching the fleet with a flag of truce.

A flag of truce is also displayed from the town of Alexandria.

LONDON, 12.—A dispatch from Suez says: No merchant vessels have entered the canal during the last 48 hours. All the ships including the Indian mail steamer, remain in the roadstead. The whole European population is afloat. The British consul in pursuance of Admiral Seymour's instructions has hauled down his flag and gone aboard a gun boat.

In the Commons, this afternoon, Dilke, under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, said: So far as he was aware Admiral Seymour had merely cautioned merchant vessels that they would pass through the Suez Canal at their own risk. He added that he was unaware of any torpedo boats having been laid in the canal.

It is likely that the European quarter has been seriously damaged. Several shells from the *Inflexible* were seen to burst immediately over the centre of the town.

In the Commons this afternoon Gladstone replying to Gourley, advanced liberal, said he had made communications to other governments in regard to the free navigation of the Suez Canal, which he thought it his duty to make. Gourley moved an adjournment in order to obtain a satisfactory statement, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Radical, seconded the motion declaring that the action of England was atrocious, cruel and cowardly. Gladstone said the action of the government had been taken quite apart from the interests of the bondholders; adding that it would be unjust on his part to discuss the reasons for the course taken by France. He also said of the massacre that if the massacre at Alexandria remained unavenged and uninvestigated, the effect would be serious to Europeans. The present Egyptian regime was one of military violence. The proceedings of Great Britain were not against the people, but against their oppressors.

Dilke denied that Arabi Pasha represented a national movement. He denied that yesterday's action was an assassination as Austria and Germany approved it and that Eu-

ropean concert would yet settle the Egyptian question.

A correspondent on board the *Helicon* sends the following: The loss of the Egyptians must be dreadful, as numbers of shells repeatedly struck the works just about the guns, and threw up vast volumes of yellow dust. It was often thought that the guns must have been demolished, but they appeared uninjured when the smoke had cleared.

The funnel of the *Superb* is pierced and a plate below the foremast of the *Gloria* torn away. One of the boats of the *Inflexible* is useless, and others badly damaged. The *Inflexible* bore the full brunt of the fire of the west end.

Off Ras el Tin Fort for three and a half hours.—The *Sultan* has had one shot clean through her mainmast and another through her funnel. The harem adjoining Ras el Tin and in the adjacent rifle tower continued to burn all night.

A *Herald* special dated on board the *Invincible* has these details: At 6.30 a.m. a quiet order was passed round the deck to load with cannon shell and a gleam of satisfaction shone on the men's faces.

At 7 o'clock a signal was made to the *Alexandria* to open the ball by firing one gun. A heavy boom came across water. Then there was an anxious pause. Would the Egyptians answer or would they evacuate the forts? No sound came from Fort Ada, but on the batteries opposite we could see the men loading their guns. They would fight. The order was given to commence independent firing and the signal was run up for the fleet to begin the general engagement. A deafening salvo from five nine inch guns went from the side of the *Invincible*, while overhead the ten Nordenfeldt guns in the top swelled the din which burst forth from all the ships. The bank of smoke which at once arose like a wall from our ship prevented me from seeing the result of our fire, but from the tops it was seen that the shells had struck rather low, and the sights were raised from 1,350 to 1,500 yards. The *Monarch* and *Penelope* had both work close at hand, and the roar of their heavy guns the ceaseless rattle of their Gatlings and the Nordenfeldt machines, and the rush of rockets which the *Monarch* was discharging, added to the sound of our own guns made up a deep continuous din which it is impossible to describe, and was most bewildering to hear. In any momentary interval the sound of the guns from the other division of the fleet told that they also were hard at work.

Hardy, a midshipman posted in the maintop, signalled the direction of the stroke of the shells, and the accuracy of the fire improved. Meantime the enemy's shots were coming thick and fast, their aim being directed chiefly against the *Penelope* and the *Inflexible*. They were firing principally round shot. Twenty minutes after the first gun, our fore royal braces were shot away, and immediately afterwards a shot penetrated forward, a splinter from which wounded a stoker severely. At this time they appear to have got our range pretty accurately, and the round and conical shot whistled thickly between the masts. I went round the ship and found the men fighting valiantly. The main deck gunners were all stripped to the waist. Between each shot they had to sit down and wait until the smoke cleared. They were very anxious to know the result of their work, and asked eager questions of me as to what could be seen above, but I could tell them little, for the smoke hung like a veil between us and the shore.

LONDON, 12.—A despatch from Admiral Seymour, sent at 2 o'clock this p.m., says: "There was no response to day's firing. A flag of truce was hoisted at noon, at the arsenal, where the minister of war has an office. A gunboat under a flag of truce crossed at once to open communication."

\$1500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars. w 40 ly

"Utah and Its People," for sale at the "Deseret News Office," 25 Cents a Copy.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their Catalogue and terms. w 30 ly

BROWN'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS, cure Bilioussness, Sick Headache, and Constipation. Try them. For sale by all Druggists. d&w

All Western Farmers and Mechanics Bear witness to the healing power of BROWN'S ARNICA SALVE. Sold by all druggists. d&w

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liment will relieve Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness, Burns, Scalds and Rheumatism. Sold by GODDE, PITTS & Co.

IOSSOLIN'S GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, GENERAL BODILY PAINS, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND All other Pains AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals St. JACOB'S OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE. A. VOGELER & CO. Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

25 Steel Plate and Pearl Chrome Cards (half each) name on, 10c. 14 packs \$1.00 \$50 given to best Agent. Full particulars with first order. NATIONAL CARD WORKS, New Haven, Conn. w20ow 4t

WANTED! CONTRACTORS TO CUT CORD WOOD, With Teams for Banking. Good and prompt pay. Apply immediately to UTAB, WYOMING IMPROVEMENT CO., Billard, Wyoming Ter. June 12, 1892. w 221f



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW. Also excellent for human flesh.

FROM A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN. Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1890. Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in *Turf, Field and Farm*, of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin for eighteen months, I sent you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars. Respectfully yours, H. A. BERTOLETT, M. D.

Send for illustrated circular giving positive proof. Price \$1. All Druggists have it or can get it for you. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls, Vt. w

BALM OF LIFE Has come to the front as a standard FAMILY MEDICINE. Not a cure-all, but for diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, ETC., it has no equals. Prepared by A. B. THOMAS, Lehi, U. T. Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, General Agents, Salt Lake and Ogden. w 21