

forgets that had the Egyptian troops obeyed my orders not to abandon the fort, and to remain in Alexandria, the English landing in Alexandria would have been unnecessary.

Correspondent — What mission had De Lesseps to Arabi?

Khedive — I was not consulted on the matter. Arabi has given a safe conduct to De Lesseps, and he informed me that he required De Lesseps to meet him to-night at Damahour.

Correspondent — Have Osman Refki and the Circassian officers who have just arrived from Stamboul brought your Highness any special message from the Sultan?

Khedive — No. I shall immediately form a body guard, with these Circassians as officers, and thus form the nucleus of a new Egyptian army.

The Khedive spoke most warmly of the loyalty shown him by General Stone and praised the energy of Consular Agent Long.

ALEXANDRIA, 14. — After the guards had been inspected, General Adaze formed the officers in a circle and pointed out the duties and hardships of campaigning. He reminded them that they must be prepared to meet an enemy of great strength, courageous, determined and well armed. He cautioned them against being too sanguine and over-confident, and to guard against surprises.

Arabi Pasha's force on Aboukir Ridge is drawn in.

London, 14. — Five complete railway trains, consisting of twelve carriages each, were purchased for use in Egypt.

The New York Herald's Constantinople correspondent says: In an audience granted to your correspondent at Yildiz Palace, this afternoon, the Sultan expressed himself freely upon the European question. He intimated yesterday his wish for an interview, and appointed 9 o'clock the hour. After the usual delays preliminary to being admitted to the royal presence, and the formalities customary upon presentation, the Sultan, in reply to a question about the relation of Egypt, spoke as follows: The conversation was carried on entirely through an interpreter: "The situation in Egypt," said the Sultan, "was not serious until the presence of fleets precipitated affairs and exasperated the people. Arabi's party then took advantage of the situation to inflame the people."

What does your Majesty consider the original cause of the trouble?

I will explain; there have been in all Egyptian public departments a great number of English and French employees, appointed and kept in place by the influence of English and French Comptrollers, and these employees profited enormously by the abuse of their places, which they held to the exclusion of Arabs. They constantly extended their own privileges and increased their preferences until Arabi, who was then a Colonel in the service, took offense and in this way a breach occurred between Arabi and the Khedive and difficulties arose which might easily have been arranged had not the appearance of fleets aroused native feeling and destroyed my plans for the reconciliation of opposing factions and a peaceable settlement of the troubles. I had already sent to Alexandria a commission including Dervish Pasha, Achmed Essad Effendi and Cedri Effendi to act as arbitrators, but the action of the English rendered their plans useless. Lebid Effendi, who has just returned, will give you a written statement of the case more at length.

What does your Majesty think of the bombardment?

It was most cruel and unjust, the English forbade the Egyptians to fortify their own works and then while defenceless opened fire upon them. This was an unjust and inhuman act and contrary to the law of nations. The English claim that they were dealing with rebels. In that case it was England's duty to inform the sovereign power and leave the settlement to that authority instead of taking the law in her own hands. The English say there is no justice among us. Yet let us look at Ireland. England's Irish subjects are simply asking a right which here in Turkey is universally granted to the people. Such troubles as the Irish agrarian riots would be impossible in Turkey.

England boasts of her superior justice yet we have what she does not grant to her subjects, an equitable land law under which farmers and even farm laborers are protected in their rights.

What is your Majesty's opinion about the result of the present troubles?

I am sure that when all the facts are known in America and other impartial countries, the action of England will be condemned as arbitrary and unjust. If England's object is to protect her own interests in India she has taken the wrong course. She will never be allowed by the other powers to occupy Egypt alone. France would insist upon the maintenance of a free neutral province or a joint occupancy. In either case there would be more danger to the canal than under the Turkish rule. Any Englishman, who has any brains in his head, understands that the interest of England is in the maintenance of Turkish power. It has been the intention and desire of the Turkish government to maintain the status quo in Egypt. It was endeavoring to bring about a peaceful settlement of local dissatisfaction when the fleet appeared and precipitated a crisis.

It is stated that half the marines now stationed in Ireland will proceed to Egypt as soon as possible.

By the accidental explosion of a barrel of gunpowder in a tradesman's shop near the schoolhouse in Grodino, Russia, almost all the children in the schoolhouse, who were Jews, were killed. A large number of bodies have been taken out of the ruins. The windows and doors of the church and other buildings in the neighborhood were shattered.

The Supreme Board of Health has decided to enforce immediately a strict quarantine against all vessels from Borneo, the Sooloo Islands and the Philippine archipelago on account of the prevalence of cholera.

The work of discharging the cargo of the wrecked steamer *Mosel* began last evening. The cargo is being removed to make room for the pumps, with a view towards floating the vessel.

Her passengers sail to-morrow from Southampton, in the steamship *General Werder*.

The steamer is settling rapidly. Heavy seas have washed away many of her fittings.

WOOLWICH, 14. — The transports *Lydian*, *Monarch* and *Twirl* took on board to-day the last of the troops now here completing the army corps ordered to Egypt. The former vessel will call at Portsmouth for drafts from the Commissariat and Transport Department.

ALEXANDRIA, 14. — Col. Ewart received permission to raise a corps of loyal Bedouins for scouting purposes. The occupants of Fort Meks fired a few shells upon a regiment of cavalry and two regiments of infantry who were seen bearing down upon them Monday morning. The enemy thereupon dispersed.

The Khedive has appointed fifteen of his household officers to act as guides and interpreters to the advancing English army. Arabi Pasha is unusually busy erecting earthworks at Millah Junction.

Several Abyssinian pumps have been sunk about the English position to found a well for the requirements of the English army. Good water is quickly found.

Last evening some shots were exchanged and several prisoners captured near the canal. No casualties. Lake Mareotis, near Millah Junction, is fast drying up and people are thus enabled to go to and from Kafr El Dwar to reach the guns in our outposts.

A captain in the Egyptian army, supposed to be the bearer of dispatches to Arabi Pasha, was captured at Suez. A number of Arabic documents supposed to be important were found on him.

The two Egyptians arrested to-day prove to be agents of the Khedive.

Some sheiks in the vicinity of Jerusalem, have been arrested.

A man on trial before the native tribunal for participation in the massacre of June 11th, confessed his guilt and declared that he would do so again if an opportunity were offered.

A young officer belonging to an Italian man-of-war is missing. It is supposed that he has fallen into the hands of the enemy.

A Frenchman representing himself as a special correspondent of the *Lanterne* of Paris, and who received a pass Saturday enabling him to go about freely inside the town, was arrested to-day by parties of videttes while proceeding in the direction of the enemy's line.

Lieut. H. P. Smith Darien, of H. M. S. *Invincible*, has undertaken a remarkable enterprise, to be carried out to-night, the particulars of which are not yet given out.

There is much excitement at Port Said, and an outbreak is thought possible at any moment. Ships are ready for action, and 100 rounds of ammunition are served nightly.

Constantinople, 15. — It is stated in Turkish circles that the hesitation to issue a proclamation against Arabi is owing to the fact that a telegram was received from him a few days ago, expressing his readiness to submit to the authority of the Caliph, but stating that he could not leave his soldiers without a head until the arrival of the Turkish troops in Egypt, when he would instantly hand over his command to the Turkish General. The military convention is still unsettled for the same reason.

The report that the Ulema deposed the Sultan is untrue. On the contrary, the Sultan, at the Feast of Beiram, yesterday, received

several congratulatory telegrams from Cairo and other ports in Egypt.

Alexandria, 17. — Gen. Wolsley has decided that the British advance shall be made from Aboukir. The troops will attack the Aboukir forts on Sunday.

The Khedive to-day visited Gen. Wolsley and remained an hour. It is reported that negotiations are pending for a surrender, at Meks of 2,000 Bedouins now with Arabi Pasha.

Another report states that Gen. Wolsley will make the attack, possibly on Saturday morning, in two columns, one along the route of the last reconnaissance and the other by way of Lake Aboukir, taking Arabi at a point where his right rear rests on Mahmoudieh.

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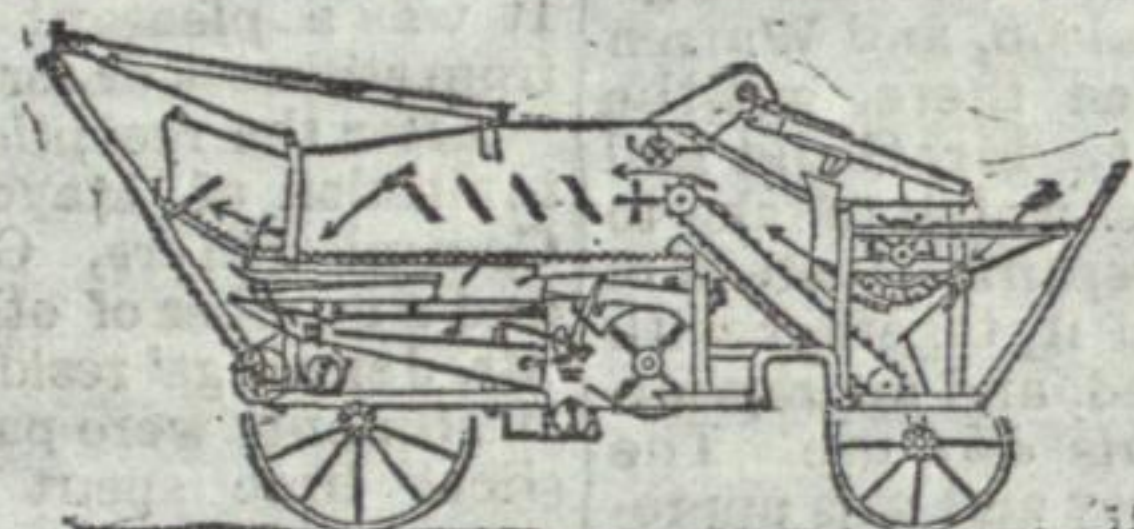
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