

the purpose of escorting the Khedive from Alexandria to Cairo on Thursday. The ministry of the interior will be transferred to Cairo tomorrow.

Alexandria, 19.—From 10 o'clock on Monday morning until late in the afternoon, bodies of infantry, cavalry and artillery continued to pour in from Aboukir and surrender their arms.

The ironclads *Minotaur*, *Sultan*, *Inconstant* and *Archilles*, and gunboats *Falcon* and *Condor*, sailed eastward this morning and are now anchored off Aboukir. The forts there will be occupied by sailors and marines.

Altogether 23,000, from various parts, have made submission.

At Kafr-el Douar telegraph censorship has been abolished.

Cairo, 19.—A large body of Egyptian infantry, with four batteries, supposed to be from Salibieh, appeared at Fakab and surrendered to a battalion of Highlanders.

Alexandria, 19.—Abdallah Pasha commander at Damietta, requested that an officer be sent to inform him of recent events. This is considered as foreshadowing the surrender of Damietta.

London, 19.—A telegram from Sir Henry Gore Booth, dated Hammerfest, September 16, states that his vessel, the *Kara*, met with ice August 12th, and was subsequently driven ashore on Fern Island. She floated off September 2d, uninjured, and sailed south ward.

The Archbishop of York has issued an invitation to the clergy to observe next Sunday as a day of thanksgiving and publishes a special service for the occasion.

Berlin, 19.—The explosion of fire damp in mine near Dortmund, killed twenty persons.

Alexandria, 19.—The regiment which left Aboukir last night to join Abdullah Pasha at Damietta, was Arabi Pasha's own, and numbered 500 men. While at Kafr-el-Douar Arabi Pasha and his wife lived with his father, mother, brother and sister. Arabi at the end drank only what they prepared, as he believed the English had spies in his camp who wished to poison him.

The Khedive intends on his return to Cairo to celebrate the restoration of order by a series of fetes.

Cairo, 18.—Mahmoud Pasha Sami was arrested disguised as a priest.

Two passenger coaches are daily running between Cairo and Kafr-el-Douar.

Constantinople, 19.—The Porte denies that the Arab Skeikh Obedallah has rendered his submission.

Zagazig, 10.—The entire population in this part of the country have returned to their homes and they are working in the fields. Every home and hovel floats the white flag. The forbearance of the conquering army has produced a most wholesome effect. All native property is left unto shed.

Alexandria, 19.—At the ministerial council to-day, it was determined that Riaz Pasha, minister of the interior, should go to Cairo, tomorrow to represent the Egyptian government. There will be a grand military review in Cairo on the 27th.

Dublin, 19.—At Sevinford, County Mayo, thousands of ejectment decrees are posted at the court house at the suit of Lord Dillon. No rent has been paid on Lord Dillon's estate since 1879.

St. Petersburg, 19.—The Czar starts for Moscow to-night, most probably for coronation. All private telegraphic and railway traffic in the direction of Moscow will be suspended until his arrival there, and 30,000 troops will be stationed along the line as far as Moscow. Absolute secrecy is maintained in regard to the actual date of the coronation.

Moscow, 19.—The Czar and Czarina will arrive Wednesday and receive deputations from the state of the Empire at Kremlin Palace in the afternoon.

Cairo, 20.—Abdallah Pasha, the commander at Damietta, has been shot by his own soldiers.

Vienna, 10.—Overdank, arrested while manufacturing bombs, declared that the explosives were intended as a greeting of the youth of Italy to the Austrian imperialists. An accomplice of Overdank has been arrested at Comer.

Breslau, 20.—A Catholic clergyman of some rank has been fined 200 marks for libelling Prince Bismarck, in an article on the chancellor's attitude toward Kaiser Kampen.

Cairo, 20.—The following general order has been issued to be read at the head of every British regiment on three successive parades:

The General Commanding-in-Chief congratulates the army upon its brilliant success, crowned by the capture of Arabi Pasha and the surrender of Cairo. The General Commanding-in-Chief feels proud to place upon record the fact that the brilliant achievements of the campaign are to be attributed to the high courage and noble devotion of all ranks, called upon to show discipline under exceptional provocations, to give proof of fortitude during extreme toil and show contempt for danger in battle. The officers and men have responded with zeal and alacrity, adding another chapter to the long roll of British victories.

Cairo, 20.—Abdallah summoned his black regiment and said he expected them to fight till the last. He declared that Arabi had turned traitor and fled, but Kafr-el-Douar was making an heroic resistance. The soldiers asked why they should risk their lives for Arabi and Abdallah. The latter replied they were not fighting for him, but for their religion, their country and their Caliph. They should be ready, he said, to die, as he was. The soldiers replied, "then die," and shot him through the stomach.

Cairo, 20.—The review of the British troops on the arrival of the Khedive will be an imposing spectacle. It is expected that that about 100,000 men will be in line.

The Swiss prisoner, Ninet denies that he aided Arabi Pasha in conducting defences. He maintained that he confined himself to the ambulance department, and says that he wished to serve only under the Geneva Cross.

Arabi Pasha is suffering from fever and diarrhoea. Mahmoud Fehmy, his military adviser and chief engineer, is in prison with him.

The cavalry regiment in Upper Egypt remains faithful to Arabi.

Fort Ghemileh will be attacked by land and sea if the garrison refuses longer to surrender.

Ibrahim Gemfik Pasha, appointed Governor of Damenhur by the Khedive has been ill-treated there. The Sussex regiment occupied the place. Three captains were murdered and the murderers were arrested.

London, 20.—The *Times* says: There can be no possible question, whatever may be the ultimate solution of the political problem, that the Khedive must for a considerable time lean upon the force which has

destroyed the rebellion. Large numbers of our troops no doubt will return home, but they must remain in sufficient numbers to overthrow dissatisfaction; we go further and say that organized action of a permanent form for the maintenance of order must proceed under British direction.

The *Times* understands that the British consul general at Alexandria has been directed to inform the Khedive that no capital sentence passed on the Egyptian leaders must be carried out without the consent of Great Britain. Steps are being taken to obtain the services of a competent English barrister to defend Arabi Pasha and other leaders of the revolt.

It was originally intended on the arrest of Mahmoud Fehmy that none of the prisoners should be executed without the consent of England, but this decision was afterwards abandoned, and it has since been arranged that British officers of high rank will sit at the trial.

Cairo, 20.—A large deputation of Ulemas waited on General Wolseley, and assured him that no attempt would be made to excite the religious feelings of the people. Gen. Wolseley has again refused Arabi Pasha an interview. Arabi's house was looted chiefly by servants of Sultan Pasha. Grenadiers are guarding Arabi Pasha and Toulba Pasha. All the Egyptians wounded in the battle of Tel-el Kebir were brought here by General Wood's brigade. Three hundred rebel officers are held prisoners at Ramleh. They place confidence in the reports that Christians at Damanhour are in danger, and a regiment was sent there by train.

Constantinople, 20.—The tone of the Turkish press is completely changed during the week in favor of England. The *Vakik* has a violent article condemning Arabi Pasha.

Catano, 21.—The leaders of the Albanian League at Scutari, having resolved to massacre and rob the richest Christians, including the English Consul, two hill tribes marched to Scutari and prevented the massacre. The consul has asked that the garrison of Scutari be reinforced.

Cairo, 21.—The garrison of Damietta refuses to surrender.

Dublin, 20.—Earl Spencer declines to respite Patrick Walsh, who is under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Martin Lyden.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF REUBEN, MILLER, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the Estate of Reuben Miller, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors at the residence of James R. Miller, Mill Creek Precinct, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Sept. 18th, 1892.

JAMES R. MILLER, REUBEN P. MILLER,

Executors of the Estate of Reuben Miller, deceased

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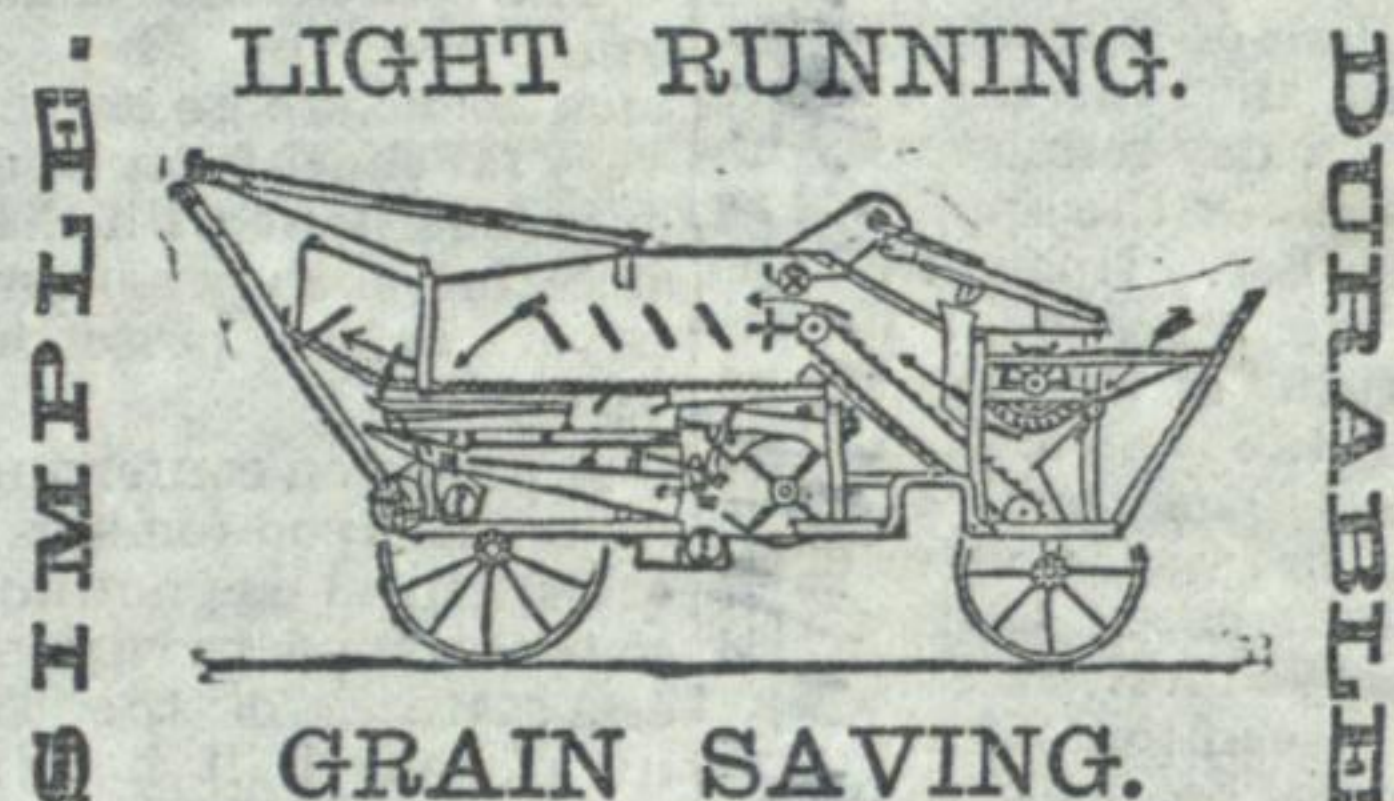
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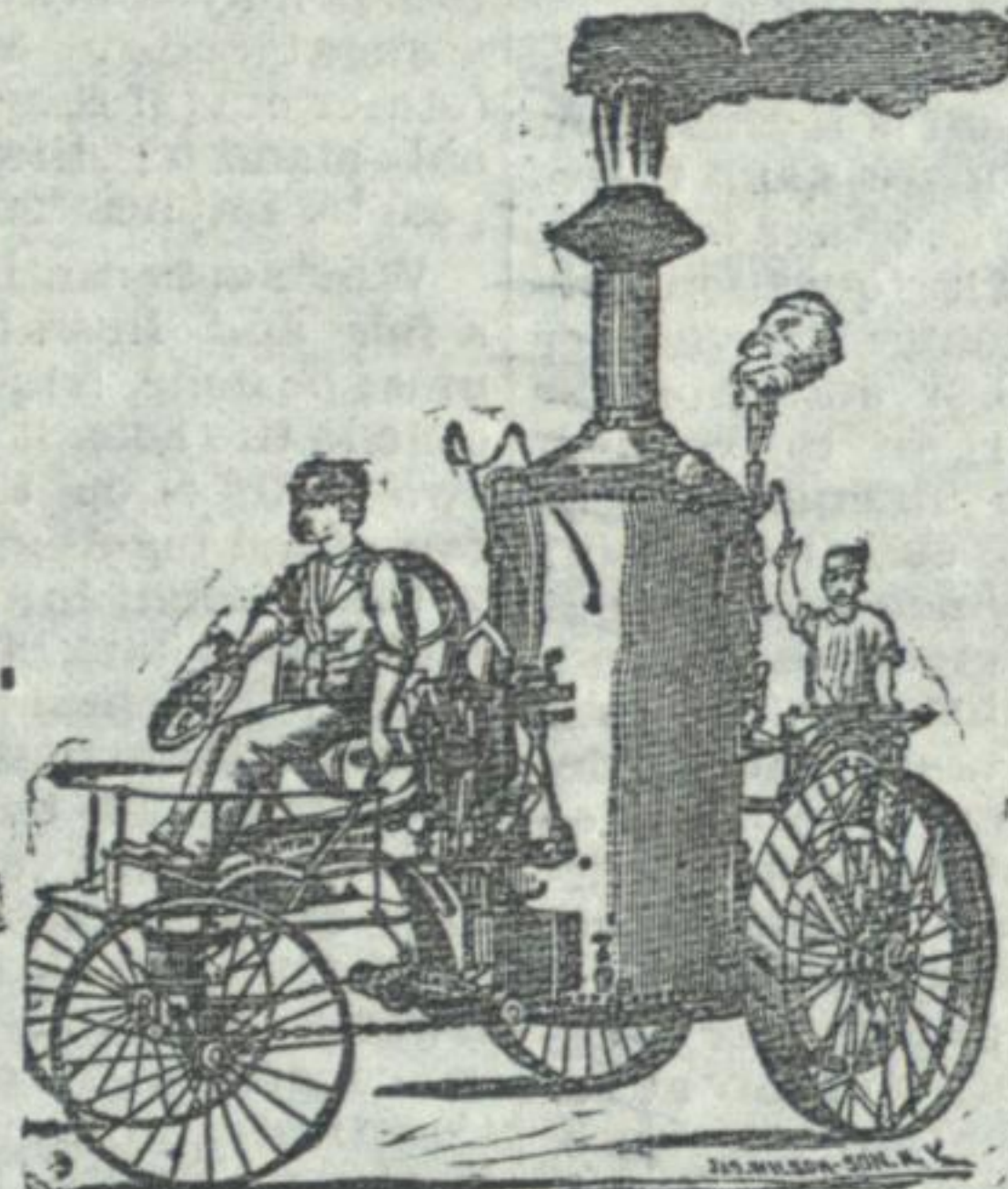
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