

the Khedive first guaranteeing he should not be put to death without the consent of the British. After being questioned by the Egyptian ministers concerning Arabi Pasha's movements he was conducted under a strong guard to the governor's house, where he is imprisoned.

The drafts for the 28th and 46th regiments have been landed from the *Malabar*. They proceeded with the remainder of the troops to Ismailia.

News has been received from the interior that Arabi Pasha is selling European property to the natives. Several well known properties, belonging to Europeans, have been confiscated and sold, and the names of the native purchasers are given.

Mahmoud Fehmy has been lodged at the Prefecture of Police, under custody of four European and four native guards.

News has been received from Cairo that only 1,500 troops are there and they are unreliable.

Ismailia, 1.—After the return of the Indian Cavalry from their reconnoitering expedition yesterday morning, the enemy's cavalry returned the visit by galloping up and surveying Kassassin at a distance.

General Wolseley says nearly every one at the front is under canvas, and those not in tents are sheltered by reeds of Indian corn, which is plentiful at Kassassin. The aid of some Bedouins with camels has been secured.

A fresh reconnoissance shows Tel El Kebir to be strongly entrenched, the fresh water canal forming a natural defence. There is reason to suppose that Arabi Pasha forces many of his men to work on the trenches, even in chains. A correspondent picked up two manacles covered with blood on the battlefield. Sixty-nine dead Egyptians still remain on the field of the cavalry charge.

After their first appearance in Egypt, and many sunstrokes, the British soldiers have become somewhat acclimated, and are cooling down and becoming more comfortable.

Major Arnagh Zahaelab Bey, with the Lancers, has gone out to try to meet the Bedouin chiefs and endeavor to win them from Arabi Pasha.

Athens, 1.—The Greeks are driving the Turks out of the forest between Solubisto and the coast. Torpedoes have been placed along the Thessalian coast to the frontier, and steamers are conveying troops and war material to the front.

It is stated that the British minister here has made strong representations to the Greek government against a continuation of hostilities on the frontier.

Constantinople, 1.—The officer of the Porte, relative to the trouble on the frontier, said that the Greek government should have established a neutral zone around the disputed territory until a definite settlement of the conference. This proposition was not accepted and meanwhile hostilities continue.

KASSASSIN, 2.—Reschid Bey assumed command of the enemy's forces at Tel el Kebir after the capture of Mahomed Fehmy.

The superiority hitherto possessed by the enemy's artillery will be reversed when the day of assault arrives, as we shall have the whole of our batteries on the spot.

Ismailia, 2.—Sultan Pasha and Fervid Pasha are still here, but will advance with our forces to Zagazig, where Fervid Pasha will again take up the government. They carry with them a number of proclamations which will be distributed by friendly Bedouins. They have already entered into successful negotiations with some of the Bedouin chiefs, and these have promised to bring over a considerable number of their tribesmen from Arabi Pasha.

Dublin, 1.—Rioting broke out on College street at 9:30 o'clock this evening, and the mob was very violent. Some of the policemen who remained on duty at the College street station were brought in a body, but were obliged to retire before the mob. Additional troops have been sent to the scene of the riot as no police or special constables are in Dublin and the mob are in complete possession of the city.

Large bodies of infantry and cavalry paraded the city during the entire night.

Dublin, 2.—Hynes will be executed Sept. 11th.

The emergency committee presented sixty men to be sworn in as special constables. A difficulty, however, was raised as to the form of oath which obliged the person taking it to swear that he is not a member of a secret or political society.

ety. The secretary of the emergency committee stated that the committee was not a political body. The lord lieutenant then directed the case to be stated for an opinion by the law officers, which will be communicated to-day. If favorable about 1,000 men will be at once available. The whole police force comprising 883 men have left the service, only officers, numbering 25, remain.

Ismailia, 2.—The Highland Brigade men have arrived here from Alexandria.

Alexandria, 2.—It is believed that Gen. Wolseley will attack the enemy on Sunday or Monday, with a view of overwhelming the rebellion at one stroke.

Liverpool, 2.—Engineer Melville and seamen Noro and Ninderman of the *Jeannette* and Commander Berry, of the *Rogers*, sailed on the *Parthia* to-day for New York.

Alexandria, 2.—The man-of-war *Minotaur* shelled the enemy's lines between Ramleh and Aboukir early this morning.

St. Petersburg, 1.—A desperate attempt was made recently to release political prisoners confined in prison at Saratofa. During the hour allowed prisoners for exercise a cart containing two men drove up to the jail and made signals to a prisoner who was walking within the prison enclosure, guarded by a jailer. The prisoner at once threw sand in the eyes of the jailer and ran to the wall while the men in the cart fired revolvers and mortally wounded the jailer. The liberated prisoner and his rescuers drove off, but were stopped by persons who witnessed the occurrence, and after a desperate struggle, in which one of the liberators was killed, the other two men were captured. The crowd tried to lynch them, but it was prevented. The captured liberator states that he is the son of a landed proprietor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2.—The Porte has been informed that 30,000 horsemen from the interior of Triboli are proceeding to Egypt and he has ordered the Turkish authorities to intercept the men on their passage.

Alexandria, 2.—A correspondent visited Meks Saturday and found work on the entrenchments there had ceased, and that about 6,000 of the enemy had been withdrawn.

The shelling by the *Minotaur* was against a force of infantry and cavalry, which were drawn out by a reconnoissance of the British mounted infantry.

Ismailia, 2.—The engineers have overcome the difficulty of getting water by digging holes in the sand by the side of the canal. The water when filtered through the sand is fairly clear.

LONDON, 2.—A number of military surgeons have been sent to Italy, Smyrna and New York, to inspect the mules purchased for use in Egypt.

VIENNA, 2.—It is stated that Count Von Walkenstein, the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, is charged with the establishment of an intimate understanding between Russia and Austria in regard to Eastern affairs. This statement has reference to rumors current some time ago concerning the projected visit of the Czar to foreign courts, and more particularly the court of Vienna.

Dublin, 2.—The strike now seems to be on the eve of settlement as the men who resigned sent a memorial to the Castle this evening expressing deep regret at their action and respectfully asking Lord Spencer to consider their case. Lord Spencer replied that if they returned to duty this evening their case would receive the fullest consideration. A number of the men returned to their posts and a large proportion of the night relief will follow on duty. This result has unquestionably saved the city from scenes of rioting as many special constables who have come forward have been utterly unable to cope with the disorder. Early this morning the Lord Mayor issued a proclamation thanking the citizens for their peaceful and orderly conduct, and stating that he had unshaken confidence in their patriotism and self-respect. Altogether 700 special constables were sworn in during the day, but the resumption of duty by the regular police has obviated the necessity for their employment.

ALEXANDRIA, 4.—The Khedive has issued a decree peremptorily forbidding the importation of petroleum to Egypt.

St. Petersburg, 4.—English agents have arrived at Odessa to purchase 28,000 head of sheep and cattle for the troops in Egypt. Two hundred and twenty head died en route last week, from heat.

Madrid, 4.—Marshall Zervana has declared that he will consent to become prime minister to King Alfonso, in the event of Senor Sagasta's failing to carry out his promised radical reforms. Marshall Zervana believes it possible to bring over to the dynasty the most important groups of the democracy, if the King assents to the reestablishment of the democratic constitution voted in 1864.

London, 4.—The *Times* says: Though General Wolseley does not require the third division, yet Government is determined to strengthen his hands by sending three battalions of Infantry in order that General Wood may be set free without leaving a garrison of less than 5,000 men at Alexandria. Reserve depots of 150 men for each regiment which is at the front with General Wolseley, will also be formed at Alexandria, and a large depot of one thousand reserve men will be formed to replace these as they are drafted to the front to supply casualties of operations. The general result of these measures will be that General Wolseley will have 22,000 men on his main line, besides the garrison at Alexandria and the Indian contingent.

Alexandria, 4.—The English soldiers at Meks are suffering from diarrhoea and dysentery, caused by bad water in the forts.

The Khedive has given the British the necessary permission to cut the dykes at Meks, thus inundating Mareotis Lake and preventing an attack by the enemy from that side. Experts who have been consulted feel satisfied that the operation will not interfere with the lands under cultivation in the Behrean provinces.

PARIS, 4.—The *Temps*, in an article on the Egyptian question, maintains that the British expedition will benefit France even more than England and continues: "The awakening of the power of England proves that Europe is not reduced to the leadership of one power—Germany. This circumstance will benefit none so much as France, which is the natural ally of England. By separating from her we can afford an opportunity to Germany whose omnipotence can only be opposed by Anglo-France alliance."

M. Dechard, editor of the *Petit Corporal*, and M. De Masse, editor of the *Combat*, fought a duel to-day with swords in which De Masse was killed.

Constantinople, 4.—Erzeroum is seriously menaced by Obeidallah. Many Kurd villages have accepted his rule. Two battalions of troops have been dispatched in that direction probably with the intention of occupying the Varr and preventing a coup de main.

A cessation of hostilities on the Graeco-Turkish frontier, on Saturday night confirmed the loss on both sides to date to be between 400 and 500 killed and wounded.

Alexandria, 4.—A meeting was held on Friday, to consider the position of the September and October contracts for cotton and seeds. It has been found impossible, in the present state of the country, to make deliveries in those months. A committee of the principal merchants and bankers was formed to ascertain the exact position of the market and report within fourteen days. New cotton should be arriving now, but the crop of 1882 is behind and deficient owing to the absence of labor and lack of irrigation. Under the most favorable circumstances a large deficiency is expected.

Col. Solahad, new Russian consul general, arrived to-day and had an audience with the Khedive. He proceeds to Ismailia to-morrow.

Advices from Cairo say that great anxiety is felt there, lest the prefect of police will be unable to maintain order, as despite his unceasing efforts the populace continue to menace the few remaining Europeans.

It is reported that a large quantity of arms and ammunition has been found in a mosque here.

Only four per cent. of troops here are sick.

KASSASSIN, 4.—The British position here is so formidable that it is hoped that Arabi Pasha may test his strength against it.

Madrid, 4.—Senor Camacho, Minister of Finance, received a large packet on Sunday from Barcelona. On proceeding to open it personally his suspicions were aroused regarding the contents of the packet. Subsequently it was cautiously examined and found to contain dynamite.

London, 4.—General Wolseley telegraphs from Ismailia: The troops are in high spirits and eager to be

led forward. Supplies in front are ample and an order to advance is looked for daily.

#### SEVIER STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Sevier Stake Conference convened in Richfield, according to appointment on the 26th of August, 1882. On the stand were the Presidency of the Stake, Bishops and Counsellors of the different wards. Opened by singing and prayer.

President Spencer made a few introductory remarks, and was followed by Bishops Gottfredsen, Jensen, Cloward, Murdock, Greenwood and Blackburn, who bore their testimonies to the truth of the gospel, and spoke upon the different duties that are devolving upon the Saints. Singing and benediction. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

2 p. m.  
After singing and prayer, Elder Thuesen, of Grass Valley, who had just returned from a mission to Kansas, spoke a short time, relating some of his missionary experience, etc.

Elder J. W. Pierce spoke upon the general duties of the Saints and our political situation, and exhorted all to faithfulness.

President A. K. Thurber contrasted the ideas of the Christian world with those of the Latter-day Saints, and spoke against the Latter-day Saints sending their children to be educated by those who are not of our faith.

President Spencer spoke upon the necessity of the Saints meeting together often and exchanging ideas with each other.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. Sunday.

Sunday, 10 a. m.

Singing and prayer.  
Bishops Johnson and Higgings, spoke upon the blessings that are promised to the Saints who are faithful in observing the word of God, and bore strong testimonies to the truth of the same.

President Seegmiller spoke of the plan of salvation, and contrasted the difference between those who have lost faith in the truth of this work, and those who remained faithful.

President Spencer spoke upon the law of tithing, and exhorted all to be faithful in observing the laws of God.

Adjourned till 2 p. m.

2 p. m.  
After singing and prayer the sacrament was administered.

Mr. Morrieon presented the general authorities of the Church and local authorities of the Stake, which were unanimously sustained.

Supt. H. P. Miller read the report of the Sunday Schools.

Elders Andrew Hepples and Simon Christensen bore their testimonies to the truth of this work and exhorted the Saints to faithfulness.

Bishop G. W. Bean, President Spencer and President Thurber spoke upon the duties of tithe-paying, temple building and the general duties of the Saints.

Notwithstanding the bountiful harvest that the people of this Stake are busy gathering, it was estimated that there was the largest assembly that has ever been witnessed in this Stake. A good spirit prevailed during conference, and the Saints dispersed under the inspiring influence of truth which will ultimately prevail.

WM. OGDEN, JR.,  
Ass't Stake Clerk.

#### PIG-IRON AND POLYGAMY.

A Pacific coast exchange has the annexed paragraph:

A blast furnace was started up in Ogden on Saturday which promises to turn out an excellent quality of pig-iron. This is a new departure for the inter-mountain country, and shows that the patriarchal life which has been the pride of Mormonism is rapidly coming to an end in Utah. Railroads, iron foundries and machine shops will kill polygamy more effectually than acts of Congress.

What next will be relied upon as an effectual polygamy killer? Ogden has an iron foundry, and, as a consequence, the "pride of Mormonism is rapidly coming to an end." That which has withstood every agency that has been relied upon to give it a death blow, is to receive its quietus from pig iron. The blast of the furnace is to bring patriarchal life to an end, and the smelting of

ore is to reduce polygamy to monogamic elements. Prodigious!

We are sorry to shatter the hopes of our expectant contemporary, and to interfere with its notions about iron-making as a new thing under the Utah sun. Years and years ago the "Mormons" made iron in the southern part of the Territory, and one of the counties is named Iron County because of its deposits of that really precious metal and the furnaces that were erected to manufacture it.

The "Mormons" also assisted in the original starting of the iron works in Ogden—there have been several spasmodic efforts—and gave a bonus to the first company that engaged in the business there. Iron manufacture is no "new departure" in Utah. Neither is it antagonistic to "patriarchal life." They can co-exist without any lack of harmony. Iron is just as useful in a polygamous family as in a monogamous household; indeed the use of iron utensils is increased pretty nearly in the ratio of the extent of plurality. What is there in pig iron or any of its products that is incompatible with patriarchal family arrangements?

Again, if railroads, foundries and machine shops will kill polygamy, it is rather strange that they have not done this work to some extent already. But the "Mormons" build railroads, start foundries and erect machine shops. They have furnished the bone and sinew for the work of railroad building in this region, and considerable of the capital. They now own many foundries and machine shops, and are anxious for more. Manufacturing industries are desired and urged by the leading men among the "Mormons," and the iron industry in all its branches has been for many years a special subject of their urging and support.

We have no fear of the iron entering our souls, but say, welcome to every legitimate iron enterprise that may be attempted in this Territory! But what nonsensical notions most editors do indulge in on the subject of patriarchal life among the "Mormons."

#### ESALE PRODUCE LIST

List of Buying Prices of Produce in the Salt Lake Market, corrected Semi-Weekly for the DESERET EVENING NEWS, by Z. C. M. I. and others:—

Wheat, Old.....	90 @ 95cts. @bushel.
Wheat, New.....	75 cents @bushel.
Oats.....	\$1.00 @ 100 lbs.
Barley, Old.....	1.70 " "
Barley, New.....	1.40 " "
Shelled Corn.....	1.50 " "
Flour, XXX.....	2.75 " "
" XXX.....	2.50 " "
" XX.....	2.20 " "
Brann.....	1.00 " "
Shorts.....	1.10 " "
Butter.....	32 " pound.
Eggs.....	29 " dozen.
Beef on foot.....	4 pr.
Mutton, dressed.....	3 1/2 to 6c. p. lb.
Pork.....	9 @ 10cts. "
Wool.....	14 to 15c. p. lb.
Hides, Dry Flint.....	10 " 14c. "
" Salted.....	8 " 12c. "
" Green.....	4 " 6c. "

#### Hornford's Acid Phosphate

For the Ill Effects of Tobacco.  
Dr C. A. Fernald, Boston, says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the toxic action of tobacco. dead sw & w."

#### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:  
One bay MARE, two years old, white in face, lump on right front foot, brand resembling Y on left shoulder.

If not claimed within ten days will be sold on Thursday, September 7th, at 2 p. m., at the Estray pound, Brigham City.  
A. MADSON,  
District Poundkeeper per.  
Brigham City, August 18th, 1882.

#### ALL KINDS

—OF—

#### PRINTING!

EXECUTED IN THE

HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART,

—AT—

BED ROCK PRICES,

—AT THE—

DESERET NEWS OFFICE.