

to arrest several of them for treasonable communication with Arabi. The Khedive's position is a very difficult one, but it would be far better than it is were he to adopt a more decided and straightforward course. It is feared here that the news of the coming of the commission from Cairo will open the door to fresh talk of diplomacy, intrigue and procrastination.

MARSEILLES, 21. — Orders have been received at the naval arsenal of Toulon, to take measures for receiving in barracks next week different battalions which are to form a corps for Egypt.

ROME, 21. — The permanent squadron, composed of four ironclads, is ordered to proceed to Alexandria.

VIENNA, 21. — A deluge of rain occurred in Bohemia, and the destruction of property and crops is incalculable. The bodies of forty-seven persons who were drowned, have been recovered. A large part of the harvest in Bohemia was destroyed.

ALEXANDRIA, 21. — All the French ships left here, and the United States flagship has gone to Brindisi. The markets and bourse are reopening for business.

It will not be surprising if Arabi Pasha's measure in regard to the water supply of Alexandria leads to an immediate advance of the British troops. Maj. Gen. Alison has telegraphed home for instructions. An Arab spy states that the damming up of the Mahmoudieh Canal has flooded the country. The water in places is knee deep making the ground too soft for the movement of guns.

A native has just been shot while attempting to set fire to a house in the city.

A refugee from Cairo reports that numerous massacres of Europeans took place on Monday on the outskirts of that city.

Major General Allison will leave here to-morrow with a detachment of troops to blow up the obstructions in the Mahmoudieh Canal.

Omar Pasha Lutfi, governor of Alexandria, has returned from Cairo by way of Port Said. He has made the following report to the Khedive: On the way to Cairo I saw Europeans being massacred and their houses pillaged at Damahour, Tattah and Mishalla where the Alexandrian rabble had arrived. They cut off the heads of the barbarians because they served the Christians. Arabi Pasha had called a meeting at Cairo of all the pashas, ulemas and notables and asked them if it was right to obey the Khedive, seeing he had sold Egypt to the English, and ordered the military bakehouses to make 1,500 loaves daily for the British without providing for his own troops, and sent telegrams in their names. The minister of the interior presided at the meeting. Mahomed Pasha Baroudi practically directed the discussion.

Sheik Hassar recommended the declaration of a holy war, but at the instance of a Coptic patriarch, moderation prevailed. The meeting appointed a committee to go to Alexandria, in order to verify the accusations against the Khedive. It was arranged that a committee of seven should start on the 18th inst., going from Cairo to Ismailia. Three Mudirs missed from their posts and are imprisoned in Cairo for obeying the Khedive. A council of war was held daily, Mahmond Baroudi presiding.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21. — It is expected that the Porte will propose that either a Turkish commission shall accompany the English and French troops or that Europeans hold the Suez Canal while the Turks operate elsewhere.

Deserters say that Arabi Pasha is not entrenched and has not any entrenching tools. Arabi having erected fortifications just opposite Aboukir Bay, and in the Mahmoudieh fresh water canal placed a dam below his position close to the fortification and cut the canal banks above the dam so as to send the water all along in front of his position. This shows that Arabi Pasha has made a great mistake, as by damming the canal where he has, he secures us plenty of water for some time. We have set to work to fill the reservoirs here, so as to save all the water possible, but plenty will remain in the canal for present purposes.

Over 100 of Arabi's soldiers deserted on Wednesday and came here. A meeting of the shieks, ulemas and notables at Cairo was held in consequence of the receipt of the Khedive's letter dismissing Arabi. The railway authorities report all ready for an advance of troops. At 7.30 this evening the water is still

flowing in the fresh water canal, but the exit from the canal into the sea is being blocked by a party of marines so that the water below the canal whereat Arabi cut it will be damned.

PORT SAID, 21. — Arabi Pasha, after the bombardment of Alexandria, spread a report that the English troops had been defeated. The conduct of the natives is consequently very insolent.

HAVANA, 21. — A fire at Porte au Prince destroyed 83 houses, mostly business places. Outlaws plundered the stores during the fire.

Seven Haytine Generals, (fugitives) have arrived.

WOOLWICH, 21. — Several steam transports arrived during the night.

LONDON, 21. — A long dispatch from Granville to Lord Dufferin, English ambassador at Constantinople, dated July 11th, is published; after the satisfying bombardment of Alexandria, the dispatch states, Her Majesty's Government now see no alternative but recourse to force to put an end to the present intolerable state of affairs in Egypt. It would be most in accordance with the principles of international law, that the force should be that of the sovereign power. If this is impracticable, on account of the unwillingness of the Sultan to act, it will become necessary to devise other measures. Her Majesty's Government continue to hold the view that any intervention should represent the united action of Europe. They have in fact no interests or objects in regard to Egypt inconsistent with the rest of Europe or the Egyptian people. They desire that the navigation of the canal shall be unrestricted, that Egypt shall be well and quietly governed, free from the predominating influence of any single power, that international engagements shall be observed, and those British commercial and industrial interests which have been so largely developed in Egypt shall derive due protection from outrage, a principle which is essential for our interests in all parts of the world. Their policy has been consistent, they have legally kept their engagements with France, and been anxious that other powers should be informed and consulted on all matters materially affecting the position of the country. The action which their Admiral has been compelled to resort to, has not altered their views.

The native official report of the bombardment says eight ironclads were sunk, two burned and four captured, and that the latter would be brought to Cairo. It is expected that Bright will visit America during the recess of Parliament, and it is not unlikely that he will deliver addresses in many of the principal cities. The Daily Telegraph states that Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley will command the expedition to Egypt, which will consist of 20,000 men of all arms. Another battalion of marines has been ordered to prepare at once for service in Egypt. The Daily News believes the Porte's answer to the invitation to send troops is regarded by government as equivalent to a refusal, and that forces will be sent to Egypt without delay.

CITY OF MEXICO, 21. — The earthquake on Wednesday was severer in many places than here, especially in the south. In Iguala a church is in ruins. In Tehuantepec a church fell, killing four persons.

ALEXANDRIA, 21. — There are 500 soldiers and as many Bedouins in Zigazig. These have been joined by soldiers and Bedouins from Cairo, and no doubt a general massacre is begun.

The news of a massacre of Europeans in various parts of Egypt, excited great indignation here, and delay in action was bitterly commented upon.

Arabi Pasha's proclamation has already effected a marked change in the attitude of the populace. Our videttes now extend seven miles beyond the walls. The Khedive reports he has learned that Arabi Pasha's troops are still further damaging the canal at Baradeh.

Admiral Seymour has issued a proclamation declaring that by sunset on Sunday all pillaged property and unclaimed goods may be brought to Lord Charles Beresford, and that anybody bringing such things by that time will not be criminally treated; but anybody that has goods of that nature and does not bring them in, if found out, will be visited by a personal property seizure and the pilferers punished.

The proclamation is intended to meet the cases of many Arabs who have hidden plunder in their houses.

Some have already brought in what they had. Respectable inhabitants complain that the English soldiers robbed and pillaged.

On the evacuation of Alexandria, Arabi Pasha issued the following proclamation:

At the Khedive's instigation the English killed with sword and shot, in revenge, the Egyptians who were left to guard the city. The Khedive remains at night with his women afloat among the English, returning to the ship each night to order the continuance of the slaughter; therefore I issue my order to continue to raise soldiers.

A second proclamation of Arabi says: The Khedive has imprisoned his ministers at Alexandria in order that they may be instruments in English hands.

The telegrams dispatched by Ragheh Pasha authorizing a cessation of military operations, were forcibly extorted from him, and are therefore invalid.

Admiral Seymour, in his dispatch to the Admiralty, giving his account of the bombardment, says the Egyptians fought with determined bravery, firing until they must have been decimated.

A correspondent reports that De Freinet communicated with the English government in regard to inviting Italy to co-operate with England and France. It is believed that England will readily acquiesce.

The rifle regiment occupy the fort 400 yards outside of Rossette gate. These are only British troops outside of the walls of Alexandria.

Lieutenant Piggott of the Monarch, and two sailors, by dint of climbing, have reached the lantern of the lighthouse and relit the lamp. They found the staircase leading to the top cut away by a shell. The European cotton factories at Damar have been burned. Troops last night slept outside the walls.

Arabi's camp is visible from the tower of the house of Atramlet. His position is on a narrow strip of land flanked by two dikes, and is very strong. Thirty-six Europeans were massacred there by order of Arabi.

There is with Arabi Pasha a Swiss adventurer named Menet who has made himself notorious. He has done more than anybody to bring about the recent disasters.

ALEXANDRIA, 22, 9.40 a.m. — Maj. Gen. Allison is just moving out with two regiments of infantry and a mounted squadron in the direction of Arabi Pasha's entrenchments—this movement will probably lead to an engagement.

LONDON, 22. — The Times says: The force for Egypt will be 10,000 and with the troops already sent, make 14,000 men. The Duke of Connaught, Gen. Allison, and Gen. Wood will command the brigades. Gen. Wood is ordered to be ready to embark in a few days. The government has engaged ten vessels for the transportation of troops. The transport Nyanzo has been fitted up as a condenser for Alexandria. She can condense 32,000 gallons of water daily. The embarkation of the whole force will be completed within a fortnight. Cypress will be the rendezvous of the forces. In the Commons, Childers, Secretary of State for war, stated that the government proposed a vote of credit for the Egyptian expedition of £2,300,000. He said he would also ask supplementary vote of 10,000 men for the army.

Childers also stated that £900,000 of the vote of credit would be for the army, the rest for the navy.

Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, denied that a convention had been concluded with France relative to the Suez Canal.

Bourke, conservative stated he would probably ask Gladstone on Monday, when the demand of the vote of credit for troops in Egypt came up, if he would consent to report progress immediately after his statement so as to obtain information as to the policy of government particularly as to the Suez Canal.

PORT SAID, 22. — At a meeting of the foreign consuls yesterday, it was agreed to call on the admirals and captains of the men-of-war in the harbor to ask what steps should be taken for the security of Europeans on shore in the event of an outbreak.

Fresh earthworks have been thrown up by the Egyptians at Fort Guemiel, six miles from here. The Arabs at Ismailia are ordering the Copts away. Every European has left Cairo.

ALEXANDRIA, 22. — Some correspondents having reported that they were fired upon yesterday at a village a few miles out from Alexan-

dria, a party of military proceeded thither last night. They found the houses filled with plunder and brought forty prisoners here for trial.

The troop ship Euphrates left Portsmouth to-day. She took seventeen hundred men. The captain has received sealed orders. It is presumed that its destination is Alexandria, not Malta.

ALEXANDRIA, 22. — Reconnoissances are making to-day in the direction of Ramleh and Milah. Several dead bodies have been found in the Mahmoudieh canal.

To-day 250 Rifles, under an aide-de-camp of General Alison, pushed beyond Milaha, six miles hence, to blow up the railway. They met some of Arabi Pasha's cavalry, and several shots were exchanged. The Egyptians fled after losing two dead and several wounded. The Rifle having finished their work, retired.

British troops now occupy Aboukir and will occupy Ramleh to-morrow.

Arabi Pasha has levied a war tax upon the land to the nominal amount of £500,000.

The Khedive has received advices that Arabi Pasha is well supplied with provisions and ammunition, but his forces are not increasing.

Compacting the Soil.

"How is it," once asked a young friend of us, "that every cutting you touch will grow, while only a small part of mine succeed?" We were both amateur gardeners, and as neighbors, indulged in a friendly rivalry. We gave him the secret of our "touch," which was, to always press the soil firmly around the cuttings; after this he had no cause to complain of failure. This matter of bringing the soil in close contact not only with cuttings, but with rooted plants and seeds, is of the greatest importance, and its neglect is a frequent source of failure. If the soil is left loosely around a cutting, or around a seed, the minute root in either case, as it pushes, may fail to come in contact with the needed moist soil and perish for the want of it. When ripe wood cuttings, such as those of the currant are set out in the open ground, and one lot have the earth thoroughly pressed against their lower portion, even pounded down to make sure, every one will grow. If this is neglected more or less will fail. So in setting out plants, such as those of cabbage, celery, etc. The market gardeners make sure that the soil shall be brought close to the roots, by going along the row and pressing it firmly to the plant with the feet. In an article we printed a few years ago, Mr. Peter Henderson showed that success with raising his crop of celery plants was due to the fact that, after sowing the seed he had the whole surface of the soil of the bed well patted down with the back of the spade. The end is accomplished on a large scale by the use of a roller, but in small beds the spade is an excellent substitute. In setting out trees or shrubs, the more carefully the soil is filled in and worked in among the roots, and firmly pressed—not stamped down, with the foot—the greater the chances of success. Even in laying turf or sods, the roots of the grass should be brought in close contact with the soil by the use of a "beater," a piece of heavy plank with a handle, or by beating down with the back of the spade.

How a Poor Clergyman was Taken in by the Gamblers.

Eli Perkins writes as follows to a Chicago paper:

The reason why I urge upon everyone, however smart, not to put too much confidence in his own smartness; will be seen further on.

Yesterday I had to wait several hours at Monmouth, Illinois, a station on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road. Monmouth has been frequented by three-card monte men for years. I have always known it, have often seen them there, and have often written about them.

Well, yesterday, they were there again. One of them with a Canada-Bill dialect, wanted to show me some "keerds that he got up in Chicago."

"What were you doing up there?" I asked, knowing that he was a three-card monte man, and feeling an interest in his modes.

"Me and pap," he said, "took up some hogs. We took up a pile on 'em, an' made a heap; but pap he got swindled [by] a three-keerd monte man. Got near ruined. But I grabbed the keerds, and I'll show you how they done it."

"Never mind, boys," I said; "I know the whole racket. Now, I'll keep quiet, mind my own business and let you try your monte game on some one a little more fresh."

The monte-boy saw at once that I was posted, and at once turned his attention to a good-looking, jolly, young, innocent clergyman in the depot. In a few moments I saw that the innocent clergyman had become deeply interested. His interest grew as he watched the cards. They were three ordinary business cards.

"I believe I can tell which card has Wakefield & Co. on it," said the innocent clergyman.

"All right—try it," said the monte-man, flopping them about.

"There—that one," said the clergyman, smiling.

Sure enough he was right.

"I don't see how your poor father could lose all his money on such a simple game as that," said the clergyman. "Why, your eyes can see the cards all the time."

"Suppose you bet five dollars that you can tell," suggested the monte-man.

"All right, I'll risk it," said the clergyman, "though I don't like to win money that way."

The cards were turned, and of course the poor, unsuspecting clergyman lost. Again he tried it, hoping to get his five dollars back, but he lost again. Then he put up his last dollar and lost that. Then, seeming to realize his situation, he put his hand to his head and walked out of the depot.

"To think," he said, "that I, a clergyman, should get caught at this game. Why, I might have known it was three-card monte. I've no respect for myself!" and he wiped his eyes like a man who felt the most acute condemnation.

"Why don't you complain of the scoundrel," I said.

"I would, but I'm a clergyman, and if they should hear of my sin and foolishness in Peoria, I would be relieved. My poor family would suffer for my sins."

"Then I'd keep quiet about it," I said; but let it be a lesson to you, never think you know more than other people."

"But they've got my last dollar, and I want to go to Peoria. I must be there to preach on Sunday," said the innocent, suffering man.

"Can't you borrow it of some one?" I asked.

"No one knows me, and I don't like to tell my name here after this occurrence," said the poor man half crying.

"Very well," I said, "hand me your card, and I will let you have five dollars, and you can send it me at the Palmer House, Chicago, when you get to Peoria," and I handed the poor man the money.

A moment afterward I spoke to the agent at the depot about the wickedness of these monte-men; and I told him how I had to lend the poor clergyman five dollars to get home.

"And you lent him five dollars?" "Yes, I lent the poor man the money."

"Well, by the great guns!" and then he swung his hat and yelled to the operator:

"Bill, you know that ministerial-looking man around here?"

"You mean the capper for three-card monte-men, don't you? Bill Keys—Missouri Bill."

"Yes. Well, by the great guns, he's just struck old Eli Perkins for five dollars. It does beat me what blankety-blankety fools them news-paper fellers are!"

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