

here, he would insure the safety of European life and property and the securing of the canal.

Arabi replied he would provide for the safety of the canal so long as England respected its neutrality.

Very important seizures were made of secret correspondence prior to the bombardment between the military party and the French officials. This correspondence was carried on through the agency of a Swiss adventurer, Minet, a strong supporter of Arabi Pasha, now believed to be at the latter's camp. The correspondence is said to prove incontrovertibly that all the suspicions entertained as to the military party being secretly supported by the French were well founded.

In the conference on Thursday, representatives of all the European Powers assented to the proposal of Lord Dufferin, that the Sultan proclaim Arabi Pasha a rebel. Both yesterday and to-day Lord Dufferin has sent Sandison, secretary of the legation, to the Sultan, to insist on the issue of this proclamation, and declare that it is absolutely impossible to withdraw the British troops from Egypt at present.

The attendance of the delegates from Kafr el Dwar state that there is great want of food in Arabi Pasha's camp, and that many of the troops are tired of war. The delegates had an interview with the ministers, lasting two hours. They said they had come to express the resolution of the whole country to resist foreign aggression to the end.

A meeting of the leading European merchants was held to-day, when three resolutions were passed, the first expressing want of confidence in the native policy, the second expressing disapproval of the free circulation of natives to and from the city, thus affording Arabi Pasha means of inflaming the passion of the people, another demanding of every native to give proof of his means of subsistence. This last resolution is aimed at the spies and emissaries of Arabi Pasha.

Captain Fisher has constructed a shore-going ironclad on rails, similar to those used during the American civil war. It consists of six trucks protected with iron shields, with an engine in the center. The Nordenfeldt guns look over the bows on the leading trucks. It is also equipped with three Gatling guns and two field pieces, and will be mounted by three companies of blue jackets. The train is provided with mines, electric gear and all the appliances for laying down or destroying rails. It will proceed to the railway function within two miles of Arabi Pasha's lines and will seize and occupy and fortify that important point. I have just returned from a reconnaissance on the armor clad train. Very useful information has been obtained but the expedition failed to obtain the large results expected, owing to the train being stopped by a break in the line.

LONDON, 28.—Mr. Gladstone amid cheers read an extract from the instructions forwarded to Lord Dufferin, British ambassador to Turkey, saying: England was glad of the co-operation of any power, but calling upon the Sultan to state the date for the dispatch of troops and also issue a proclamation upholding Tewfik, the Khedive, and denouncing Arabi Pasha as a rebel. Gladstone said that communications were still passing with Italy regarding her co-operation, and added that a communication had just been received from Musurus Pasha, the Turkish ambassador at London, announcing that the Sultan would send troops immediately. The communication from Musurus contained no reference to the proclamation of Arabi Pasha as a rebel. The communication will not interfere with the proceedings of the conference.

Last evening the Sultan of Turkey had made overtures to Great Britain looking to the latter's acquiescence of Egypt on the same terms as those on which Cyprus had changed hands.

The Times, commenting on the address of the Canadian Parliament to the Queen in favor of home rule for Ireland says: The respectful phrases in which the address is couched cannot blind any one to the facts. It amounts to a vote of censure on the government and encouragement to its avowed enemies. We are at a loss to determine whether the circumstances of the address is simply a dodge to catch the Irish vote, or if it ought to be regarded as an aggravation or excuse for an offense. If a more charitable view can be taken it condemns the Canadian Parliament as guilty of levity which will seriously detract

from the value of any opinion it may form.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 29.—The Sultan, replying to the verbal representations of Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, requesting the immediate issue of a proclamation against Arabi Pasha, stated that such a demand cannot be made by England alone, but should proceed from a conference of the Powers, in which case it would receive due consideration.

The German representative was instructed yesterday from Berlin to recommend the Sultan to issue a proclamation declaring Arabi Pasha a rebel as demanded by England.

Moukhtar Pasha has made arrangements which will enable the Porte to dispatch 20,000 men to Egypt in successive detachments.

The Russian charge d'affaires is ordered by his government not to attend any more meetings of the conference until he has received detailed instructions.

ALEXANDRIA, 29.—The fort at Gabari was destroyed this morning.

Admiral Seymour will reconnoitre Fort Aboukir to-morrow. There appears to be some doubt as to whether a bombardment of the forts will take place, because it is supposed that the prisoners held by the Egyptians are confined there in a powder magazine. Mekhron, from which it was said Arabi Pasha had recently taken the stores, has been blown up by the British.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 21, 1882.

Probably before this letter can appear in print, a date for the adjournment of Congress may have been agreed upon. A great many members are already sick of the protracted length of the session, indeed it is said that several have lost their renomination in consequence of being detained in Washington instead of being at home in their respective districts attending to the exigencies of a political contest. While this may be very annoying to parties who have thus lost renomination, yet it is a positive fact that it would be a benefit to the country if dozens of other members of the present Congress were never nominated again. The individuals I refer to are neither a credit to themselves nor an ornament to their constituents.

So far as the House is concerned, all the important appropriation bills have been passed, and the general impression prevails that, if the Senate will only settle down to work—which it can do when it likes—an adjournment might be had by the 31st of July at the latest. The only thing that can prevent this is the discussion on the tax bill, which, to all appearance, promises to be somewhat protracted. The republicans themselves know that the bill is by no means satisfactory to the country, and just how to remedy the mistake is a question of the gravest consideration. A measure that relieves the rich and neglects the poor is not the sort of measure to please the majority of people upon the eve of an election. This the republicans realize, and the democrats are not oblivious to the importance of the issue. Since the bill left the House a large number of amendments have been handed in by various Senators, and it is the discussion upon these that is likely to prolong the length of the session. In order that an adjournment might be more easily reached, an effort was made by several Senators to proceed with and dispose of all the appropriation bills before taking the tax bill up, but the effort was unsuccessful, and the bill was proceeded with yesterday afternoon. Just how long the discussion will last it is difficult to predict, but inasmuch as there is a good deal of party feeling upon the question, it is safe to say that the various amendments will be debated at considerable length.

After the tax bill is disposed of, next in order will be the naval and sundry civil appropriation bills, and as both of these bills contain items of the greatest importance, it is just possible that they also may provoke an extended debate, the dog days to the contrary notwithstanding. It will, therefore, be seen that the chances of an early adjournment are few and far between.

As soon as the House disposed of all the appropriation bills, attention was turned to the Southern contested election cases, namely, Smalls vs. Tillman, (South Carolina) and Smith vs. Shelley, (Alabama). At first it was thought the Republicans would not be able to get a majority together; but the whip was cracked, the telegraph wires were used, and a majority—after one day's "filibustering" by the democrats—was secured. Of course when this majority was obtained only one result was expected, namely that Tillman and Shelley would have to walk the plank as other southern democrats have been made to do this session. This result is already an accomplished fact. Tillman and Shelley are numbered amongst the ousted. Mr. Tillman, however, made an excellent speech in his own behalf. He saw that, in his case the republicans were impatient to finish their work, but that would not disturb his equanimity in the least. He had discounted long ago the worst they could do. He was satisfied that, though Shelley and himself would be turned out, they would come back to the next Congress, and they would come back by negro votes. Mr. Tillman criticised the methods of the republican party to keep itself in power. It ought, he said, to hang its head in shame, and not get upon the house tops and go round the streets praying, "I thank God I am better than other men." His remarks were listened to with great interest by both sides of the House; and as Mr. Tillman is a strong man in his district, it is more than likely that he will make good his promise and return to the next Congress. The ousting of Tillman and Shelley is only another proof of what the Republicans will do in order to keep themselves in power. Their arrogance during the whole of this session is well known. The fall elections, however, may tell a tale that will be the reverse of satisfactory to the party now in the majority. Such a reckless policy as has been practised during the present session must surely end in grief.

Yesterday morning Senor Don Jose Rufino Barrios, President of the Republic of Guatemala, arrived in Washington, accompanied by his Minister of State and a number of servants. There is a good deal of speculation going on as to the precise mission of President Barrios to this country. Annexation of territory is supposed to have something to do with it. General Grant, however, who had been addressed by Minister Romero, of Mexico, on the subject of the President's visit, says he thinks there is not the slightest cause for apprehension. He thinks Barrios will be treated with courtesy, but annexation of territory will have but few advocates, and our government will not interfere in any boundary question between Mexico and Guatemala. If such question should be referred to the United States as arbitrator the government would accept the trust.

Of course ever since the arrival of the President in this country he has been the subject of newspaper criticism. His antecedents and character have been raked up from all sources. Men who have resided many years in Spanish American States have been interviewed as to Barrios' character and government of Guatemala, and I subjoin the following, unearthed by a reporter of the Washington Post:

"His treatment and punishment of ladies is the most incredible of his acts, but their truth is verified by numbers of instances where names and dates can be cited. President Barrios has risen, as stated, from the lowest ranks of society, and as he is intensely hated by the old and aristocratic families he returns the feeling with compound interest, and never omits an opportunity to humiliate the families of the upper classes. The ladies of those families are not always prudent in the manifestation of their abhorrence, and whenever detected the president orders them to his house for personal inquisition. One of his favorite methods of punishment is to have them, in the presence of his jeering officials, tied up in a kind of net, used by the natives for carrying straw, vegetables, etc., in which they are doubled up quite tightly in the most uncomfortable position, carried through the court-yard to the stable, and by means of a rope fastened to a beam, pulled up and suspended just above the heads of the horned cattle, where they are kept till it suits his pleasure to release them. Another favorite punishment for the high-born ladies who are indiscreet in their criticisms is to order them to be confined in the female prison, where they are forced to association with and insult from characters of the lowest and vilest sort."

Just how much truth there is in the above I do not pretend to say; but if the President's private secretary takes the trouble to bring before his chief's notice all that is being published in the newspapers about him, I should imagine he will have a strong desire to be safely "genocided" in his own country, away from the vultures of the American press. Of course if the above is true

as to his treatment of ladies, he deserves the detestation of the whole civilized world.

In my last letter, I made some reference, I think, to the scene between Robeson, of New Jersey, and Whitthorne, of Tennessee, in which the latter branded the former as a "liar, a thief and a perjurer." It was a matter of some surprise at the time that Robeson did not resent in some shape or form such terrible accusations; but then Robeson has been such a prominent object of attack, especially in matters pertaining to the navy, that perhaps he thinks it unnecessary to be resenting all the time. The member from New Jersey is endowed with any amount of face, in fact, what would kill half a dozen people, metaphorically speaking, appears to have not the slightest effect upon him. To-day, however, he received one of the blackest eyes (metaphorically speaking again) that it is possible for a man to receive. On Wednesday evening Mr. Calkins introduced a resolution stating that Mr. Blackburn (Ky.) had said that the tally clerk had falsified the record, which resolution called for a committee of investigation. While the resolution was being introduced Mr. Blackburn was not on the floor, consequently no action was taken upon it. In the meantime, Mr. Blackburn, learning what had transpired, saw the chief reporter, and told him he wanted his remarks printed in the Record just as they were spoken. Yesterday morning Mr. Calkins called up the resolution he had introduced the previous evening, whereupon Mr. Blackburn denied the charge and referred the House to his remarks in the Record. While the discussion was going on Mr. Robeson, of New York, remarked that he had noticed that some members were recorded as voting whose names were called and they did not answer. Upon the basis of this remark, Mr. Hammond of Georgia, sent an amendment to the clerk's desk to the effect that the said committee of enquiry into the truth of the charge of Mr. Robeson, found that some members were recorded as voting whose names were called and they did not answer. Upon the introduction of the amendment, Mr. Robeson arose and said:

"I desire to ask the gentleman from Georgia a question: Does he not know that Mr. Robinson, of New York, is so deaf that he cannot hear one-half the proceedings of the House? And does the gentleman not know he is trying to found this charge upon the statement of a gentleman so deaf that no man will take his apprehension of whether a man voted or not?"

When these remarks were made by Mr. Robeson, Mr. Robinson was not on the floor of the House, but to-day as soon as opportunity afforded Mr. Robinson, arose to a question of privilege. He said that he was not present when his infirmity of deafness was referred to by Mr. Robeson. There were other members thus afflicted, one so badly indeed that he had gone home. His affliction was due to his constant attendance in the House. There was but one other member whom he considered more deaf than himself, (Robeson), and that was the member who stood on the floor the other day and was called liar, thief and perjurer without hearing it.

The effect of this shot seemed to fall with terrible effect upon Robeson. It appeared to paralyze him. His face, which is always red, seemed to fairly burn with indignation, but he made not a word of reply. For a man such as Robeson to constantly have the words, "liar, thief and perjurer," thrown in his teeth—it must be terrible to bear. But Robeson's shoulders are broad, and notwithstanding all these accusations he will likely be renominated and returned to Congress this fall.

Although the seat of the Delegate from Utah was declared vacant on the 19th of April last—admittedly one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated in a free country—yet the interests of the people of Utah have not been overlooked in the slightest degree. Mr. Cannon, who has so ably and faithfully served the people of Utah for ten years, is ever at the post of duty, and it is a remarkable fact that, since Congress committed the flagrant outrage of unseating him, his friends who are very numerous seem to have increased ten-fold. His face is familiar in all the departments, and he is able to transact business on behalf of his constituents in a way that can only be learned by long experience. Many of his best friends confess themselves ashamed of the ac-

tion they took—or, as they say, were compelled to take—in his case. Every sensible person looks upon the Edmunds law as an outrage upon the people of Utah; and there are not wanting words of praise at the demeanor of the "Mormons" in the crusade that is being waged against them. It is now apparent that the whole thing was brought about by a manufactured public sentiment, and it will be strange indeed if out of contemplated evil good does not come. Many people while asserting that polygamy may be antagonistic to American sentiment, yet cannot shut their eyes to the virtues of the "Mormons." J. I.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

TO THE MEMORY OF ALEXANDER C. PYPER, WHO DIED JULY 28TH, 1882, AGED 54 YEARS, 2 MONTHS AND 10 DAYS.

Whereas, In the providence of Almighty God, Alderman Alexander C. Pyper, an esteemed fellow-citizen and officer of this city has departed this life; and

Whereas, The loss of one whose sagacity, wisdom, justice and ability as Councilor, Alderman, Police Magistrate, and worthy citizen is deplorable, filling our hearts with sorrow and leaving a vacancy in our society that few can so completely fill; and

Whereas, We desire to express our grief and condole with his relatives and friends who feel the poignancy of sorrow on this sad event; therefore

Be it Resolved, By the Mayor and City Council, in special session convened, that we sincerely lament the death of our beloved friend and brother.

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased, who are called upon to suffer irremediable loss; and

That the Council and City Officers attend in a body the funeral services, as a tribute of respect to the memory of one, whom in life we admired and loved; in death we cherish as an example of integrity and faith.

Adopted July 28th, 1882.

WILLIAM JENNINGS,
Mayor.

Attest
JOHN T. CAINE,
Recorder.

[SEAL.]
By H. M. WELLS,
Deputy.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
SALT LAKE CITY. } ss.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of "Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Alderman Alexander C. Pyper," adopted by the City Council of said city, July 28th, 1882, as appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [SEAL] Corporate Seal of Salt Lake City, this 28th day of July, A. D. 1882.

JOHN T. CAINE,
Recorder,
By H. M. WELLS,
Deputy.

EPHRAIM!

Call on J. P. Christiansen, General Agent for Sanpete County for the celebrated Mitchell Wagons, Walter A. Wood's Enclosed Gear Mowers and Reapers and Twine Binders and Russell & Co's Threshers, best in the market.

s&w L. B. MATTISON.

MITCHELL FARM WAGONS.

The large number of Mitchell Farm Wagons being called for, is the best evidence of their great popularity.

BASS'S SICKLE GRINDERS.

A car load to arrive in a few days of the celebrated Bass Sickle Grinders, at L. B. MATTISON'S.

GALE RAKES.

I have but a few of those Celebrated Gale Rakes left. Call for one. L. B. MATTISON.

HARNESS.

I carry a full line of Heavy and Light Harness, all of which is fully warranted. L. B. MATTISON.

SPRING WAGONS.

I have on the way to arrive in a few days, another car of those celebrated Mitchell Four Spring Wagons. Call and see them. L. B. MATTISON.