

# DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XV.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 21, 1890.

NO. 204.

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The most successful remedy  
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to cure all cases of skin  
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
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**BY TELEGRAPH.**  
FOR THE WEEK END, JULY 20-21, 1890.  
FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.  
SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Cockrell called up the House bill to relieve certain soldiers of the late war of charges of desertion. Details discussed by Messrs. Harrison, Hoar, Platt, Plumb and Blair.

After some debate on the order of business pending, the bill was allowed to remain in place.

The tax bill was taken up, 35 to 40. Farley made a motion to take up the naval bill; rejected 39 to 16.

Pending discussion, the amendment was taken up on repealing the provisions as to bank capital, deposits, checks, drafts, etc.

Voorhees said the bill was an odious piece of favoritism in behalf of a privileged class. Across its face there was written "relief for banks."

It had been concocted upon the heels of the session by the republican majority to serve partisan purposes.

Harrison remarked that the same repeal of bank taxes which his colleague denounced, was proposed by Mr. Beck in the last Congress.

After a tilt between Harrison and Voorhees, as to their respective positions on the question of the articles to be relieved, Jones, of Louisiana, dwelt on the figures showing the small profits realized from the culture and manufacture of sugar.

One of the crops of late years amounted to 25,000,000 pounds of sugar, which at 7 cents realized \$17,500,000. The molasses from this sugar would be worth \$4,000,000 more, making the value of the products of this crop \$21,500,000.

The cost of making this crop was \$20,000,000, which left \$1,500,000 net profit, or 2 1/2 per cent on the capital invested. Any serious reduction in prices would entail such a loss in receipts as would wipe out entirely the profits.

If the proposed cut of 25 per cent, was made, and when the tariff is revised another reduction of 25 per cent, the result would be to wipe out the profits of the sugar planters altogether. The question whether deposits are the property of the bank or the depositors was here discussed by Chandler, Bayard and Beck, in opposition to the pending amendment, and by Sanders in favor of it.

The pending amendment was rejected—15 to 41.

Callahan presented an amendment, repealing the tax on bank capital, as that on deposits was rejected—5 to 10. The affirmative vote was George, Gorman, Salisbury, Vance and Williams.

The Senate committee's amendment to the first section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the second section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the third section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the fourth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

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The Senate committee's amendment to the sixth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the seventh section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the eighth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the ninth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the tenth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the eleventh section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the twelfth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the thirteenth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the fourteenth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the fifteenth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the sixteenth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the seventeenth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the eighteenth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

The Senate committee's amendment to the nineteenth section, as amended by a reduction of the tax on tobacco was then agreed to—39 to 9—and the question returned on the resolution—5 to 10.

Brown, of Indiana, was renominated by the democrats to Congress yesterday.

The Elcho shield was won by the English team as follows: England, 1,505; Ireland, 1,501; Scotland, 1,494.

The Connecticut Supreme Court of records have decided that women are eligible to admission to the bar as attorneys.

The Democratic convention in the Thirtieth Illinois District, yesterday afternoon, renominated Wm. L. Springer to Congress.

The Postmaster General has established free delivery offices at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Lincoln, Neb., from September 1st.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Second National Bank of Helena, Montana, to commence business with a capital of \$75,000.

Col. Brackenbury has resigned the directorship of the Irish criminal investigation department, in order to offer his services for the campaign.

All the members of the tariff commission met at Long Branch yesterday. The President has appointed a committee of three on the order of business.

Aaron Shaw, of Olney, Ill., formerly a member of Congress, was nominated for Congressman to-day by the delegates of the Sixteenth Illinois District, on the 35th ballot.

Col. Calvin Morgan, brother of the famous Confederate cavalry leader John E. Morgan, died at his home in Lexington, Ky., yesterday, at the age of 45. He had been ill five months.

The telegraph line is cut near Kairo el-Dewar. There is no communication between Ras-el-Tin and Suez.

The Governor of Suez receives all instructions from Arabi Pasha in the capacity of minister of war. The Governor's position is consequently one of great difficulty.

General Allison with several officers accompanied to within three miles of Arabi Pasha's position, which was found to be very strong.

According to a telegram from Alexandria, at noon Wednesday, the British were then preparing to dam the Mahmoudieh canal, in order to prevent the water from running off, in case Arabi stopped the Suez.

Many walls in all parts of the city fell. The national and municipal palaces and the chapel of the Cathedral were slightly injured. One lady was hurt, but nobody was killed. It was the heaviest shock since 1864.

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At the request of Gladstone a number of questions relative to Egyptian affairs were withdrawn. Gladstone confirmed the report that the Sultan had agreed to enter a conference, but stated that the Porte had not replied as to the sending of Turkish troops to Egypt.

The foreign secretary announced that the government had declared to the conference that they served the right with France of taking the canal to be under the control of the English and French Ambassadors at Constantinople had informed the conference that they thought it desirable to insist in regard to the canal should require the sanction of Europe, France and England therefore proposed that the Powers be designated who should be charged with the duty of protecting the canal.

In order to save time, the Powers designated should be authorized to decide on a model of action which should be exercised in every case in the principle of the protocol de desinteressement.

Lord North's report, first Lord of the Admiralty, has expressed his sense of the excellent service of the gun-ship commander and his commiseration for the loss of the ship, which he added would be noted to receive some special recognition.

Terrylene noticed the resignation of Col. Brackenbury as director of criminal investigation of the department and said he could not enter into an explanation or reason for the step.

Gladstone stated that Viscount Monk is to be the fourth land commissioner under the arrears bill.

Irishmen's Brand. London, 20.—The crops in the north of Ireland are in a frightful condition. The hay is lying out in fields surrounded by water, and potatoes are blighted.

Irish Volunteers. Several regiments of Irish militia have volunteered for service and the war office is considering the question of raising a new corps for garrison duty at Malta and Gibraltar.

The Pilot Thicket. A hurriedly convened meeting of the cabinet was held this afternoon. It is stated that the meeting was called to consider a telegram from Lord Dufferin, ambassador at Constantinople, and arrangements for military operations.

Transportation. Bombay, 20.—The ship owners of Calcutta have been invited to offer tenders for transportation to Egypt of 5,000 men and 600 mules. Prayers have been offered in Calcutta mosques for the success of Arabi Pasha.

6,000 Foreign Homeless. Smyrna, 20.—The fire here raged seven hours, 1,400 houses were destroyed and 6,000 persons are homeless—but not one life was lost.

Brief Telegrams. John Springer, aged 108, died at Marietta, Ohio, yesterday.

The Colorado republican State convention is to be held September 14th.

There was an international conference yesterday, chiefly to consider temporary measures for the security of the Suez Canal.

It was found that the canal was threatened by England and France.

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There was no decision, owing to the want of instructions from the respective governments of the conference.

Imperative Order. The Porte has sent imperative orders to Arabi Pasha not to make a movement.

Speech of Neutralities. De Lesseps has informed Admiral Seymour that the passage of merchant ships through the Suez Canal constitutes a breach of its neutrality.

Augmenting. The force of Arabi Pasha is increasing. He is regaining his influence by delay of the British troops. His scouts have been sent to within seven miles of Alexandria.

Spanish Statements. It is stated that the Spanish Ambassador informed his colleagues that Spain intends to station three gunboats at each end of the Suez Canal to escort the Spanish Manila mail through the Suez Canal. She also sends four ironclads to Alexandria.

Critical Conditions. A correspondent telegraphs from Alexandria that everything is at a standstill, and nothing is known of the Roman camp. They cannot be cleared and filled in less than a fortnight. The fleet can condense sufficient water for the crews and troops, but not for the populace, who must go ashore or retire to the villages.

The Suez Canal and Port Said are considered most insecure. There is a small gunboat in the canal, and there are 12,000 Europeans in Port Said with 7,000 Arabs; also several hundred soldiers, with field guns, under Mahmoud Samy, are at Port Said, six miles off. The town is literally the merry of the soldiers and people.

Two British corvettes have gone to Port Said. Arabi Pasha is calling in the Bedouins in the neighborhood of Hamleh.

The telegraph line is cut near Kairo el-Dewar. There is no communication between Ras-el-Tin and Suez.

The Governor of Suez receives all instructions from Arabi Pasha in the capacity of minister of war. The Governor's position is consequently one of great difficulty.

General Allison with several officers accompanied to within three miles of Arabi Pasha's position, which was found to be very strong.

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