

cense, the applications were not granted.

Many rumors are floating about as to the mischief threatened on the 12th. It is said that quarrymen from St. Jean the Baptiste village, and laborers from St. Henri and other villages around the city intend joining forces with the city roughs in setting up a barricade on Victoria Square to impede the passage of the procession. It is also asserted that a plot exists of burning Orange Hall and the Presbyterian church where it is contemplated to hold the commemoration service.

It is stated that the Catholic clergy and influential Irish citizens are about to join in issuing a proclamation enjoining co-religionists not to interfere with the Orange procession, but remain peacefully at home or at work.

The bill to abolish party processions, which is being put through the Quebec legislature, has not yet been read a third time, as it has also to pass the legislative council and receive the lieutenant-governor's sanction, there is a possibility of its not becoming law before the 12th.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation protesting against a large body of military being brought from outside at a great expense to this city, and advising all peaceable people to stay at home on the 12th, and not interfere with the procession.

The Mayor has given his assurance that he will not interfere with the procession.

QUEBEC, 10.—B. Battery, under command of Col. Strange, left, this evening, for Montreal. They were hissed on embarking, and a slight push was made, by the crowd, at the boat when they were ordered to load with ball cartridge.

A mass meeting of 2,000 Roman Catholics, this evening, at Durham Terrace, the greater part composed of Irishmen from Cowes, who marched up town in procession, firing pistols and headed by the Diamond Harbor drum and fife band.

A telegram from Sidney, New South Wales, dated July 11th, states that two tribes of natives have risen against the government on the Island of New Caledonia, and massacred 125 whites, including women and children. They have also captured two military stations.

LASPEZZIA, 11.—The *Dandolo*, one of the most powerful ironclads in the world, was successfully launched yesterday. She will be armed with 100 ton Armstrong guns, carrying projectiles of 2,500 lbs. weight.

The French people continue alarmed at England's new acquisition in Turkey.

The *Republique Francaise* describes the convention as detrimental to the interests of the Mediterranean powers and offensive to the dignity of the members of the congress. That journal personally attacks Lord Beaconsfield and expresses the hope that the congress will insist on having the treaty submitted to it. The entire press shows the greatest irritation, though all are not so abusive as the *Republique Francaise*.

LONDON, 11.—Disraeli's treaty between England and Turkey is generally recognized as a brilliant stroke of policy, though his rivals do not fully accept its solid wisdom; but its boldness and originality command admiration and add to the author's reputation. It tickles the British vanity. Cyprus is a new whistle, but it remains to be seen whether the assumption of protectorate of Asiatic Turkey is not too high a price to pay for it. Some maintain that its real significance is that England obtains by it a sort of pre-emption claim to the region thus protected, to be perfected by a logical sequence of the future extinction of Turkish power. Evidently the prime minister had no other real aim than this. Certainly he has obtained at Berlin nothing of value to England. The establishment of the line of European Turkey at the Balkans, with the right to fortify its passes, is generally declared by military authorities to be an element of weakness to Turkey, instead of strength; because, as a line of military defence it is a delusion and snare. While Varna, Shumla, Sofia and Etropeel Pass remain in Bulgarian hands, Turkey must always be an easy prey to Russian invaders.

MONTREAL, 11.—Excitement increases as the Orange anniversary approaches. The Mayor is resolved not to be superceded, and will have

command of both the city police and a body of 500 special constables sworn in to-day. The military will remain under the direction of the magistrates who called them out.

Active search was made in the Orange Hall, to-day, by the police for arms, but none found. It has been suggested that the Mayor allow the procession to proceed unmolested and then arrest say two or three of the leading Orangemen who could give bail and make their case a test one before the courts.

Each division of Lieutenant General Smythe's 3,000 troops will be accompanied by a magistrate, under whose instructions they will act.

A number of rough looking characters called on a dealer in explosives, to-day, wanting dynamite. One man was anxious to get a small keg. The applicants would give no satisfactory reason for such unusual orders.

It has been reported that 400 men, armed with revolvers, left Quebec this afternoon to come to this city to assail the Orangemen.

Later.—The Orangemen are determined to walk in spite of the letter from the Mayor that, acting under legal advice, he would arrest those taking part in the public procession.

Sir Selby Smythe has taken measures to have the steamer from Quebec stopped and the 400 armed roughs on board searched.

Quebec, 11.—A large crowd of men visited the hardware stores in the lower town to-day, and took all the revolvers they could find, paying for them in some instances, and not in others. An immense crowd was present on the wharf to-day when the steamer departed for Montreal. About 300 Irishmen left and were cheered by crowds on the wharf, who fired several pistol shots in the air as the boat moved away.

LONDON, 12.—A Constantinople dispatch says: Two large ironclads and a corvette are hastily preparing to proceed to Greek waters to watch the straits of Provisa, probably in consequence of the appearance of Greek brigands.

The Turks are raising all kinds of obstacles in the way of the evacuation of Varna and Shumla.

An official statement, announcing the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish alliance, is published in Constantinople. The statement says: England has engaged to pay the Porte \$850,000 yearly, whereas the present revenue of the Island of Cyprus is only \$600,000 per annum.

The congress, at yesterday's sitting, resolved that an urgent recommendation, virtually amounting to a command, should be made to the Sultan to institute an international financial congress to guard the rights of holders of Turkish bonds and to regulate finances. It is also decided that a commission should immediately proceed to investigate the disorders in Rhodope district. It is thought that the congress, if it has not already done so, will insert in the treaty of peace, and not only in the protocol, a clause concerning Greece. Turkey will thus be obliged to take the Greek claims into serious and immediate consideration.

A Berlin dispatch says: In consequence of the opposition offered by Gortschakoff, the demolition of the fortifications of Batoum has not been made obligatory upon Russia, but is only implied in the designation of Batoum as a commercial port.

The treaty of Berlin is to be printed on parchment and in antique type. Each signatory power will receive a copy signed by all the plenipotentiaries.

It is rumored at Alexandria that King John has resigned the crown of Abyssinia in favor of King Menelik.

MONTREAL, 12.—Since eight o'clock the city has been in commotion with crowds of people on the principal streets, and the military marching to the rendezvous on the Champs de Mars. The first blow struck in the impending conflict was by one of the Mayor's special constables, who deliberately assaulted, with his baton, a bandman of the Prince of Wales Rifles, named William Sharp, at the corner of Jacques Cartier Square and Notre Dame Street, without any provocation, as the regiment was proceeding to the point of rendezvous. The special escaped arrest.

At nine o'clock the whole military force, consisting of five infan-

try regiments, one corps of artillery and a troop of cavalry, were drawn up on the Champs de Mars, under Col Fletcher, waiting the arrival of Gen. Smythe. The troops looked well, and the officer in command expressed his fullest confidence in the men doing their duty loyally and well.

The police are collected at the city hall, where the special constables are assembled, with white ribbon as badges, and clubs in their hands. They are a despicable looking lot and the police sergeant says the majority are jail birds. The utmost fear prevails that they are a dangerous gang who will commit excesses if they have a chance. The police are in charge of the Mayor, and the special constables under deputy chief Neigle.

The Orangemen are determined to walk, and are now mustering at Orange Hall. St. James Street is decorated with their party emblems. The procession will not be large, but their sympathizers in the streets are many. If a conflict occurs it is expected between Orange Hall and Victoria Square, where the dangerous element is collecting in masses.

The chief of police, with 60 men, searched the passengers in the steamer from Quebec, for arms, but found none. Some four or five hundred were on board. A man named Brennon, from Three Rivers, arrived at the railway depot with a loaded seven shooter on his person. He was locked up.

It is reported that a store of arms, concealed in a house in Craig Street, where an Irish Catholic club meet, has been discovered.

At 9.30 the military marched from Champs de Mars to the various points where they will be stationed during the day. Some excitement was created by an alarm of fire, but it turned out to be only a chimney.

The Orangemen are massing around their hall, and it looks as if the procession would be larger than anticipated. A detachment of police are stationed around the entrance of the hall.

10 o'clock.—The arms alluded to in the previous dispatch were found in Union Hall, Craig Street. There were fifty stand.

The police and special constables, the former under chief Neigle, and the latter under Sergeant Parodis, are massed between the Place de Armas and St. Lambert's Hall.

On St. James' Street, which is kept clear at either end, are massed dense crowds of the Catholic party chiefly St. Jean the Baptiste's and outside village laborers. They are dreadfully excited, and every man with an Orange emblem, on his way to the hall, is pursued.

The mayor has had an interview with the Orangemen and tried to persuade them not to walk, but they would not listen to his counsel.

The procession will start about 10.30. A young man wearing an Orange lily, was attacked by two special constables, and struck across the head. This attack was applauded by the whole body of constables.

11.30 o'clock.—The Orangemen have just decided not to walk, and the police will escort them to their homes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—Mr. Baring, of the British legation, took possession of Cyprus, yesterday, in the name of Great Britain.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, JULY 11.

District Court.—Thursday, July 11th, 1878.

The People, etc., vs. Samuel Saunders, indicted for murder; jury trial in progress.

Wanted.—Edward Draper, who lately arrived in this city, is a coach and general blacksmith, a most excellent and experienced workman. He would like to get employment. He can be heard of at the office of Bishop Edward Hunter.

Another Change.—We understand another change has occurred in the publication of *Bikuben*. Brother Joh. Brunn, who has been conducting the editorial department, and Brother A. Jensen, who has been acting as business agent, have retired from those positions, the paper and its entire management thus reverting to its original publisher, Brother A. W. Winberg. Since this last change, Brother Jensen has taken the position of assistant to Brother Winberg.

Provo Mortuary.—The following is the sexton's report of Provo City for the half year ending June, 1878, as published in the *Enquirer*: Neuralgia on the brain, 1; dropsy,

1; cancer, 1; childbed, 1; whooping cough, 4; diphtheria, 4; lung fever, 4; inflammation of the kidneys, 2; inflammation of the lungs, 4; immediately after birth, 1; convulsions, 1; inflammation of windpipe, 1; old age, 1; pneumonia, 1; paralytic stroke, 1; scarlet fever, 1; still born, 1—total 30. Males, 19, Females, 11. Two of the above were brought from other settlements.

JOHN GILES, Sexton.

Child Drowned.—We learn from Brother Briggs, of Bountiful, that a son of Brother William Ashdown, about eight years old, was drowned, while bathing, in a sawmill pond, at that place, on the 4th of July. Deceased is said to have been a fine boy, of good disposition. A little over a week previous to his death, he was, at his own request, baptized and confirmed a member of the Church.

A Coroner's inquest was held over the remains, and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered, in accordance with the facts.

The Firemen's Holiday.—The gala day at Fuller's Hill, yesterday, was a success. From the time the united companies of Salt Lake and Ogden Firemen and musicians, with the multitude of pleasure-seekers who followed them, arrived at the gardens, mirth and enjoyment ruled. At eight o'clock in the evening, the firemen formed opposite the engine house on First South street, and, preceded by the brass band, commenced their torch-light procession. They presented an imposing and beautiful appearance. After parading the streets to the inspiring strains of music, for some time, they again marched to Fuller's Hill, followed by crowds of people on their way to the same place. The success of the affair was such that it was determined to institute and hereafter observe the 10th of July in every year as the Firemen's holiday.

Died on the Way.—We learn, by telegram from New York, that, yesterday, the body of Elder Joseph E. Hyde, who died of consumption on the 3rd inst., while crossing the Atlantic, arrived at that port, in charge of Elder Lorenzo D. Young, who is returning from his mission to Europe. The dispatch states that Elder Young applied for and was granted permission, by the board of health, to transport the corpse, by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad, to Logan, Utah, for burial.

Elder Hyde had been on a mission to England also, and was returning, in company with Elder Young, when he succumbed to disease and passed away. He was an exemplary young man, devoted to the interests of the work of the Lord. He resided for a considerable time at Logan, Cache County, where his family are now living. Elder Hyde was formerly a member of the Salt Lake City Dramatic Association, and performed at the Theatre.

From the Southern Mission.—Elder Joseph Standing writes from Cassandra, Georgia, that the cause of the gospel is progressing favorably in that quarter, the meetings of the Elders being well attended, and, notwithstanding the efforts of their enemies, the heretofore estranged North and South Methodists, joining their influence against the "common Mormon enemy," many honest hearted people were being found who were willing to hear, before they condemned, the truth.

The Saints in that region were firm in the faith, and prospects encouraging for an increase of their number.

The wheat yield of the country was very poor, the average, realized, being about four or five bushels to the acre. In one instance, a man had sown 12 bushels of grain and threshed 13. In Chattanooga, Tennessee, flour would not bring over \$2.50 per cwt.; dried peaches 24 and 8 cents per pound; bacon, 4 or 5 cents per pound; and corn meal 50 cents per bushel.

A Northern Trip.—Bishops R. T. Burton and E. F. Sheets have just returned from a trip through northern Utah and a portion of Idaho. They left the city on July 1st, and, at Logan, were joined by Counselor Preston. They proceeded to Bear Lake Valley, via Logan Canon, where they visited the Temple sawmill, which is one of the best in Utah. An agreeable feature connected with the mill machinery is, that it is of home manufacture, having been made at the Logan co-operative shops. The little party

proceeded to Meadowville and thence to St. Charles, arriving at the latter place in time to attend the funeral services of the son of President Charles C. Rich, who was accidentally killed on the 3rd. They visited the Church herds in Nounnan Valley, finding them in good condition. While there they took pleasure in examining the co-operative dairy, a thriving factory, in which is produced 350 pounds of cheese daily. There is another of the same description and capacity, near Liberty, under the superintendency of Brother J. U. Stucki. They also visited the factory of President Rich, where Swiss cheese is made exclusively. The next point visited was Long Island, in the north end of Bear Lake, where it is intended to winter the Church stock.

The hay yield throughout the valley will not exceed half a crop this season, but the crops of grain and vegetables will be far in excess of any harvest since the settlement of that part of the country.

Last Sunday was spent by the party at Paris, and on Monday the other Church herd at Blacksmith's fork, was visited. The stock are in fine condition there, notwithstanding that grass is very dry, and the mountain springs were never known to be so meagre.

The general crops in Cache are also excellent, with the exception of hay, which is light there as well as farther north.

The people in the north country are feeling well and affairs generally are very prosperous.

Inducement to Settlers.—Bro. W. W. Damson writes from Deseret, Sevier County, some items of news that are important to all persons out of employment, desiring to locate themselves advantageously, and possess homes of their own. He says:

"There is room here for a hundred more settlers, to locate and obtain land, either by homestead or pre-emption. We have an almost unlimited supply of water, for irrigation. The land is, probably, more fertile than any other body of agricultural land, equally large, in the Territory. Lumber is plentiful, and is delivered in the settlement at \$40.00 per thousand. All that we lack to make the largest settlement in Southern Utah, is labor to develop the resources of the country. Those who come here will, of course, have to endure the hardships, and, if they are successful, perform the labors that are incident to the development of all new places, but a few years will surely bring the reward of independent competence. We have erected a good meeting-house, and missionaries who have visited us, say our meetings are more largely attended, in proportion to our population, than the meetings of any other settlement in this county.

Our Sunday school is also largely attended. Our Mutual Improvement Association and Relief Society are very popular institutions. We are just making arrangements for the establishment of a circulating library, and do not mean to be behind our neighbors in anything that tends to material or spiritual progress.

To the working men of the cities, to the farmers who are trying to make a little twenty acre patch sustain a family of boys, who could readily do the work of a hundred acre farm, we say: Come and see the agricultural facilities, lying unused here, awaiting the hand of labor. As an evidence of the productiveness of the soil, I will mention a case that, in many places, would be considered extraordinary farming. On the 3rd day of June, last year, Brother Arthur John Henry, of this place, sowed with barley, and immediately irrigated, a piece of land, from which he afterwards threshed seventy-five bushels of grain per acre.

"Up to the present time freighters to the mines have furnished us a home market for all our surplus produce.

The Fourth was celebrated here in a very patriotic and enjoyable manner. It reminded me of a Utah celebration of twenty years ago. No drunkenness, no fighting, none of those lately-imported concomitants of civilization, that sometimes disgrace the national holiday, in a manner that would bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of the Fathers of American Independence, were they still living, to behold the unworthy acts that sometimes appear to be regarded as essential in the commemoration of their heroism."