

tions with Constantinople. Telegrams ran too and fro; and the French Consul received the tidings from his ambassador that the matter was being energetically discussed by the government. The deeds of the property were demanded of the Franciscans and were hastily dispatched to Constantinople. While the papers were on their journey the Greeks, who seem to be a hasty race, came forward to insist that some decision should be given at once, even though a temporary one. On the morning of August 20 the Consul came to the Superior to inform him that the Pasha had once more taken the fixed determination to lend to the Greeks the assistance of the troops. At the same time he proposed that, as it was useless to resist further, until the final decision came, the Franciscan guards should retire.

Such a proposition the Superior refused to entertain; "for," said he, "this could only be interpreted as a sign of surrender to the disputed ground, and it would therefore be better that the religious should be put away by force." "But," says the Consul in alarm, "do you wish to see your friar murdered on the spot?" "No," replied the Superior, "they shall not resist violence, but a passive protest shall be made by a necessity for their removal." Thereupon the Consul was for taking this announcement to the Pasha; but this the Superior would by no means allow, least it should be said that the religious had yielded their rights. Meanwhile the soldiers and the Greeks had arrived at Gethsemane, and, says the chronicler quoted above, "they made some demonstrations against the religious to frighten them, but without result. Seeing that these demonstrations were of no effect, a body of Greek monks, accompanied by four bishops, went up to the pasha beseeching him to give more stringent orders to the troops. The French consul also went, and, despite the desire of the superior, he betrayed to the pasha the manner of conduct which the superior had dictated to his friars.

Late in the afternoon the pasha, accompanied by the Greek monks and the French consul, went down to Gethsemane, while in its vicinity were gathered a crowd of curious spectators of all nations. "More than 300 soldiers," says the Franciscan account with pathetic simplicity, "were prepared against about forty unarmed Franciscan monks." For a time there was a difficulty how to act. The commander, during the deliberations of the Pasha, ordered the soldiers to retire and await the signal of a trumpet. Then the Pasha and the Consul took consultation together, and, finally the Franciscans were ordered to retire. In a body they refused. The trumpet clanged and the soldiers coming a little nearer shouldered their rifles. Then the Franciscans gave way, but were only removed from the spot by force. When the friars had been dragged away, two rows of soldiers were drawn up as a defense of the Greeks, who set themselves hastily

to build a wall of six metres, a task which they finished at 10 o'clock the same evening.

The decision had not yet come from Constantinople—*London Tablet*.

### SEXTON'S REPORT.

Following is the Sexton's mortuary report for October, 1890:

Accidental.....	3
Alcoholism.....	6
Aneurism.....	3
Asthma (chronic).....	1
Bright's disease.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2
Cerebral.....	1
Convulsions (infantile).....	3
Croup.....	3
Cholera infantum.....	12
Consumption (phthisis pulmonalis).....	3
Diphtheria.....	3
Diarrhoeal causes (adult).....	2
Erysipelas.....	3
Fever (typhoid).....	20
Fever (scarlet).....	2
Gastritis.....	1
Hemorrhage of the bowels.....	1
Heart Disease.....	1
Homicide.....	1
Inanition.....	2
Inflammation of the Bowels.....	3
Lung Disease (acute).....	6
Marasmus.....	12
Nephritis.....	1
Old Age.....	5
Paralysis.....	1
Premature Birth.....	5
Spinal meningitis.....	1
Sepuemia.....	1
Sticide.....	2
Stillborn.....	2
Uræmic poisoning.....	1
Not reported.....	6

Total.....120

#### SEX OF DECEDENTS.

Males.....	66
Females.....	54

#### AGES.

Under 1 year.....	34
1 to 5 years.....	21
5 to 10 years.....	3
10 to 20 years.....	10
Over 20 years.....	52

#### NATIVITIES.

Utah.....	66
Other parts of the United States.....	19
England and Wales.....	14
Scandinavia.....	6
Scotland.....	3
Switzerland.....	3
Germany.....	2
Ireland.....	1
Finland.....	1
China.....	1
West Indies.....	1
Italy.....	1
Not reported.....	1

DANIEL DUNNE, City Sexton.

### BEAR LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference convened in the Stake Tabernacle, Paris, November 9th and 10th. In addition to the Stake Presidency and other local authorities, there were present Apostle J. W. Taylor, President of Seventies Seymour B. Young, Elders J. H. Ward, Moses Taylor and James Lambert.

On Sunday the speakers were Counselor James H. Hart, President William Budge, President J. U. Stucci, Elders Alfred Budge, James Lambert, Moses Taylor and Apostle J. W. Taylor. Many of the wards were reported by the Bishops, showing spiritual as well as temporal growth.

On Monday the speakers were J. H. Ward, Walter Hoge, H. H. Dalrymple, President Seymour B. Young and Apostle J. W. Taylor. The subjects treated upon, among others, were the advantages of the

Church academies, the strict observance of the law of tithing by parents and children, the importance of the faithful labors of the Lesser Priesthood, the marriage covenant and the observance of the laws of health.

The general authorities of the Church and the Stake were presented and unanimously sustained. Elder John Kurtz was set apart by Apostle J. W. Taylor as Bishop of the Berne Ward.

The conference was very largely attended and was considered to be one of the most interesting ever held in Paris.

T. MINSON, Stake Clerk.

### IN THE WATER.

The human body weighs a pound in the water, and a single chair will carry two grown persons. That is, it will keep the head above water, which is all that is necessary when it is a question of life or death. One finger placed upon a stool or chair, or a small box, or a piece of board, will easily keep the head above water, while the two feet and the other hand may be used as paddles to propel toward the shore. It is not at all necessary to know how to swim to be able to keep from drowning in this way. A little experience of the buoyant power of water, and faith in it, is all that is required. We have seen a small boy, who could not swim a stroke, propel himself back and forth across a deep, wide pond by means of a board that would not sustain five pounds weight. Children and all others should have practice in the sustaining power of water. In nine cases out of ten the knowledge that what will sustain a pound weight is all that is necessary to keep one's head above water will serve better in emergencies than the greatest expertness as a swimmer. A person unfamiliar with the buoyant power of water will naturally try to climb on top of the floating object on which he tries to save himself. If it is large enough, that is all right. But it is generally not large enough, and half of a struggling group is often drowned in the desperate scramble of a life and death struggle to climb on top of a piece of wreck or other floating object, not large enough to keep them all entirely above water. This often happens when pleasure boats capsize. All immediately want to get out of the water or, top of the overturned or half-filled boat, and all are drowned except those whom the wrecked craft will wholly bar up. If they would simply trust the water to sustain ninety-nine hundredths of the weight of their bodies, and the disabled boat the other hundredth, they might all be saved under most circumstances. An overturned or water-filled wooden boat will sustain more people in this way than it will carry. It would keep the heads above water of as many people as could get their hands on the gunwale. These are simple facts, easily learned, and may some day save your life.—*Boston Journal of Commerce*.