

struction of property on the mountain slopes was fearful. No villas on the upper ground entirely escaped. Hundreds of people are destitute and homeless. Subscriptions have been opened and relief is being liberally given.

Sir Douglas Forsyth was not instructed by the British government to demand the right for the passage of troops through Burmah in his interview with the King, and he only intimated that a sufficient escort would be sent with any future expedition to Western China; the King replied that Burmah would protect any expedition, and that troops must not be sent.

In the letter received by Gildersleeve in relation to shooting by the American riflemen at Wimbledon, which was from Henry Parsons, adjutant of the English eight, Parsons says the council is not willing to admit another team to shoot with our in the Elcho shield match, but propose a match to take place on the 17th inst. for the Lloyd's cup, between the Americans and eight selected from three British teams.

BELFAST, 8.—The American riflemen made an excursion to-day to the Giant's Causeway; they were accompanied by the band of the 94th regiment. There was a large crowd at the stations along the route, and at Port Rush, the terminus of the road, there was an immense concourse. On their return the team attended the theatre; the house was crowded, and the visiting riflemen were warmly greeted on their entrance. American airs were played by the orchestra, and great enthusiasm was manifested by the audience.

LONDON, 8.—The Canada Club gave a dinner last evening to Earl Dufferin, Governor General of the Canadian Dominion. The Earl, in response to a toast, said the prevailing passion of the Canadians was to maintain intact their connection with England, and it was impossible to overstate the depth or universality of this sentiment. He expatiated on the friendly relations between Canada and the U.S., and said that every thoughtful citizen of the U.S. was convinced that the love of Canada is unalterably fixed, and contemplates the progress of Canada with generous enthusiasm. The Americans are wise enough to understand the benefits arising from the existence, on the

same continent, of a political system offering many points of contrast, comparison and friendly emulation with their own.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Copenhagen correspondent says that all the Norwegian papers fear a commercial crash in Norway, in consequence of bad freights and the stagnation of trade.

Hops are dull. The condition of the crop is favorable, with the prospect of a large yield.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord Hamilton, under secretary of state for India, in reply to an inquiry by Grant Duff, touching the difficulty between Great Britain and Burmah, said the earlier matters in dispute had been satisfactorily arranged, but that the murder of Margary necessitated the government's insisting that the King of Burmah should give every facility for the punishment of the offenders; the King had refused to permit the passage of British troops through Burmah, but Hamilton said that he hoped he would yield to the representations of the British envoy, and thus prevent a collision.

Disraeli made a statement regarding the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He said the simplicity suitable for a visit to the colonies would not be in place for a journey through India, though the viceroy had intimated that the custom of making ceremonious presents need not be observed, yet the Prince must be placed in a position to exercise generosity and a display of splendor. It would, however, be undignified to enter into a discussion upon that point. His royal highness will start for India on the 17th of October, and the visit will last six months, and the expenditures to ensure the necessary pomp and dignity would be \$710,000.

McDonald, John O'Connor, Power, Burt and Peter Taylor made speeches protesting against the grant for the Prince of Wales' eastern trip. The debate on the measure takes place on the 15th inst.

MADRID, 8.—The Alfonsist forces under General Martinez Campos sailed from Vinaroy on the 6th inst. for Catalonia. General Jovellar, with the main body of the Alfons-

ists, was to leave Cantavieja to-day for the purpose of recrossing the Ebro in pursuit of General Dorregaray, who with 7,000 men had vainly attempted to cross the river.

The Alfonsist General Arrondo has, after a five hours' engagement, defeated nine Carlist battalions under the command of Seballo, and relieved the town of La Junguera; the loss on both sides was considerable. Generals Quesada and Loma forced the Carlist position at Trevine, and sent Tello to relieve Vittoria. Many Carlists have been killed in these movements. A Spanish squadron has bombarded the town of Bermeo for two days. Among the persons captured by the Alfonsists, at Cantavieja, were representatives of the Provincial Deputation of Arragon and pupils of the Carlist military school. Carlists are continually presenting themselves to the authorities demanding an amnesty.

BERNE, 3.—A terrific rain storm, accompanied by hail, visited the Swiss Canton of Geneva and the French frontier; the hailstones were of unusual size, killing and wounding several persons, destroying crops, and damaging valuable property.

LONDON, 9.—The *Times* has an article on Dufferin's speech, in which it says that Canada has been advancing rapidly, but not so fast or with so free a trade as the U.S. If any Canadians formerly felt a lurking wish to join the republic they became loyal when they saw the enormous load of debt and tax left by the civil war. The Canadians might have sought annexation ere this in some fit of petulance if the mother country had left any grievance, but on the whole they scarcely felt the restraint of the Imperial Government, and their loyalty has been admirable. But we may yet have to call for larger proofs of it if we intend to knit our colonies with the mother country, so as to make them a source of strength instead of weakness in time of war.

The *Standard*, reviewing Lord Dufferin's speech at the dinner of the Canada club, makes a violent attack on the U.S., and believes, in spite of Dufferin's disavowal, that the Americans still covet Canada, and would assert a claim to the St. Lawrence as greedily as to the Mississippi if not restrained by prudence. It continues—"We wish the Canadians to understand that England regards them as Englishmen, and would fight for them as it would for Kent."

Prof. Cairnes is dead.

Mr. Parsons, the adjutant of the English eight, replying to paper criticisms on his proposal for a contest between the Americans and a mixed British team, explains that the original plan he proposed for competition for the Lloyd's cup was that sent to Col. Gildersleeve on June 26th, for a match between the English and Scotch and the American eight. The plan was approved by Wharncille and Gildersleeve and the castings of all the teams concerned, but afterwards third parties persuaded the council to veto the arrangement. He has no hesitation in saying that the English mixed team of eight now proposed will have no chance against the Americans, and he expects a shower of letters from well known shots endorsing his opinion. The men will be unknown to each other and armed with all sorts of rifles, and these circumstances will destroy the possibility of concerted action, and when the Americans have thoroughly beaten every rifleman in England they will say that after all it was no match. Parsons concludes—"I shall greatly regret so tame and impotent a conclusion, and protest against the suggestion, without reflection."

BELFAST, 9.—The members of the rifle team, accompanied by the Mayor of Belfast, passed to-day visiting the principal manufactories of the city, and were enthusiastically cheered by the operatives. At lunch the Mayor proposed the health of the team, remarking that friendly contests such as those at Dublin and Belfast tended to increase friendship between the two nations, and they ought to be encouraged. Col. Gildersleeve, in replying to the toast, expressed his gratitude for the cordiality which the team had everywhere met in Ireland.

HAVANA, 9.—An official dispatch reports that on the 27th ult. a force of Spanish troops fought, for two hours, four hundred insurgents, posted in an advantageous position near Moron, and killed twenty-seven of them; the loss of the

Spaniards was small. On the same day there was another engagement near Ocuje, in which ten insurgents were killed.

PARIS, 8.—The rivers Toques and Arbiquet overflowed their banks last night, inundating the town of Lesieux and its environs, in the department of Calvados; railway traffic is interrupted and several bridges have been destroyed, there is also some loss of life. Four persons were drowned at Lesieux and three at Rum Glos. The waters are now subsiding at Lesieux, but they are rapidly rising at Pont L'Eugue, lower down on the Toques.

A telegram states that the Alfonsist General Quesada has re-established communication with Vittoria; the war in the centre is thought to be finished.

In consequence of continued and heavy rains, floods are feared in the valleys of the Seine, Marne and Saone.

LONDON, 9.—Mr. Hamilton, of the Irish team, writes to the *Standard*, endorsing Parson's letter of yesterday in reply to newspaper criticisms. He says—"I have shot against the American team both in the U.S. and Ireland, and I can say with confidence that there never has been any team in this country able to beat them. I don't mean that we have not as good individual shots, but their organization is simply perfect, and discipline will always beat superior individual strength in such contests. In America the Irish made a higher score than the best they ever made for the Elcho Shield, and yet, although it is true that by accident they were beaten, the following week, when competing for individual prizes, they made 52 points more than the Americans over the same course. The Irish score at Dollymount on June 29th was again better than any they ever made for the Elcho Shield, while the Americans averaged 161 which is 16 higher than the best individual score ever made at Wimbledon; yet in the Abercorn Cup match, six Irishmen headed the list, the Americans followed at long intervals." The letter points to the above statistics as a proof that the Americans are almost safe from defeat in shooting against a picked team, while, if allowed to compete with three-eights match, it would be the best and most interesting the world has ever seen.

MONTREAL, 9.—The reception of Manager Roncetti was most enthusiastic. Over 7000 persons were present at the services in the French Church last evening. Addresses were delivered by the Irish and French Catholics. A handsome gold locket and chain and \$400 in gold were presented to the ablegate.

MADRID, 9.—Official despatches report that the Carlist General Dorregaray, after reaching the villages of Angues and Casbas, at the foot of Mount Guara, between Huesca and Jaca, succeeded in entering the Foltana district in Arragon, near the Pyrenees; three

LONDON, 10.—The *Times* Madrid despatch says that events of great importance are looked for.

A special from Paris says the *Memorial Diplomatique* newspaper announces that the Turkish students in Paris have been informed that the money hitherto devoted to their education will be used to establish institutions at Constantinople, offering equal advantages to those of Paris.

All the foreign mayors to whom were sent invitations to the International banquet at Guildhall, on the 29th inst., have accepted, two only excepted.

MADRID, 10.—Among the prisoners taken by the Alfonsists at Cantavieja, is a Carlist brigadier general and 170 officers.

PARIS, 10.—The floods at Lisieux have subsided and workmen are clearing away the debris; damage \$800,000.

MOSCOW, 10.—The King of Sweden arrived yesterday.

PANAMA, 2.—The *West Coast Mail* of the 29th of June says that during a recent storm in the harbor of Valparaiso forty boys, belonging to a training ship, were drowned, between twenty and thirty sailors, and from twelve to fifteen boatmen, exclusive of eight persons who went down in the unfortunate *Eyerie*. No correct estimate as to the loss of property has been arrived at, but, what with the stranding of and damage to vessels, destruction of lighters and boats, the last two probably exceeding one hundred in number, the destruction of baths and other

property, the amount will be very large.

LONDON, 10.—The American rifle team arrived in Glasgow this a.m. During the day they visited the principal places of interest, and made trips to Loch Lomond and other lakes. They arrived in Edinburgh to-night, and will remain in Scotland till Wednesday. The Scotch riflemen started for Wimbledon before the arrival of the Americans.

BERLIN, 10.—The electoral struggle is beginning in Bavaria, and there is great excitement between the ultramontanes and nationalists; much importance is attached to the result. The *North German Gazette* denounces the violence of the ultramontanes, and warns them that a victory on their side will be like the victories of King Pyrrhus.

LONDON, 11.—The radical clubs of the metropolis have held a conference, and decided to call a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, for Wednesday next, to protest against the grant for the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India.

The Cunard steamer *Scythia*, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for N. Y., came in contact with a whale off Roche's point, and lost the blade of her propeller; she is detained at Queenstown awaiting orders from Liverpool.

EDINBURGH, 11.—The American rifle team and their friends attended divine service to-day at Roslyn Chapel. A dispatch has been sent to Col. Porter, of the 22d regiment, thanking him for the offer of an escort on the team's arrival in New York. The team gave a formal farewell to-night to Col. Mitchell, their referee, who sails this week for New York. Gildersleeve and Major Fulton thanked him on behalf of their companies for his service during the international match. Col. Porter's dispatch and other communications touching the return of the team to New York were referred to Col. Mitchell, who will make all arrangements on his arrival.

VIENNA, 11.—The insurrection in Herzegovina extends along the Dalmatian border, and it is much more serious than the disturbances usual in that quarter; the populace have attacked the Turkish authorities in the frontier towns, and in many places the Austrian flag has been raised.

MADRID, 11.—The municipality of Madrid have telegraphed congratulations to General Contreras, and voted rewards to the lancers under his command for their heroic conduct at Nancrales. Official dispatches announce that the Carlists have attacked Gueatiana and Irun, and that they have been repulsed at both places.

LONDON, 12.—Conkling, of Manchester, has suspended; his liabilities are large, he owes \$600,000 to John Ranking & Co., alone.

The *News'* Paris special reports that the country between Ville Franche and Macon has been laid waste by floods to the extent of 40 kilometers; fine wheat and vine crops in many places have been utterly destroyed.

A special dispatch to the *Standard* represents that the disturbance in Herzegovina consists apparently of a number of riots among the Schlivina, the inhabitants of villages in the western district, who have been aroused to resistance by an endeavor of the Turkish officials to collect arrears of taxes. Large bands of fugitives, composed mainly of women and children, cross the border into Dalmatia daily. The Turkish troops, on the night of July 4, made an attack on the defenses erected by the insurgents at a bridge over the Krupo river, near Celevo, and after a long and bloody combat they were defeated and fell back in disorder.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is \$355,000.

The Earl of Derby has been requested to receive a deputation of persons interested in the Nova Scotia coal fields for a conference; the protective tariff in the United States is said to all but prevent the importation of the coal into that country.

A correspondent at Wimbledon says that after the reception of Gildersleeve's declaration of the invitation to the Americans to shoot against a picked eight, the council of the National Rifle Association met and informally agreed that a match should be arranged if possible on the terms of the first proposal. Major Muretta, a Japanese, totally ignorant of the English language, is the best marksman at

Wimbledon; he makes astonishing long range shots.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, July 8—

"S. P. N.," writing to the *DESERET NEWS*, complains bitterly of having to pay fifty cents to a job-wagoner for a ride from the Utah Central depot to Jones' Grove, Ogden, on the 5th inst., and still more bitterly of the refusal of a lunch stand keeper to sell him some bread.

If S. P. N. will use a little reflection, he will see the folly of his complaint. He must remember he was not riding on a street car, but in a private conveyance, and that the distance is not less than two miles. We venture to assert that S. P. N. could not get a ride the same distance in Salt Lake City, unless on a street car, for less money. And in regard to the bread, he should understand that the gentleman—and he is a gentleman—who provided lunch on the grounds, was not in the bread business. He paid a good sum for the privilege of selling lunches and dinners, which were pronounced by his patrons first-class in quality and very reasonable in price.

S. P. N. wants to know if "we breathe the free air of a republic?" and exclaims, "Have I fallen among heathens?" And all because a gentleman who had bought bread for those who dined with him, didn't want to peddle it out to every person with short memory who forgot to bring part of his picnic with him. If S. P. N. had gone to a bakery, he could have bought bread in Ogden as cheap as in any other "civilized" city. He might as reasonably have demanded plates, or knives and forks, or cruet stands from the lunch-stand keeper, instead of going to a crockery or hardware store.

We are sorry that S. P. N. should have been "extorted" out of a dollar during his visit to Ogden, and hope that the enormous expenditure will not embitter the rest of his days, or nights, and that his ideas of the privileges of a "free republic" will become modified before he attempts again to sojourn among the Ogden "heathens."

RAILROAD FREIGHT TRAFFIC

DURING JUNE, 1875.

UTAH CENTRAL.

INWARD.

	Tons.	Lbs.
Building Material.....	394	
Coal.....	2086	1820
Coke.....	99	
Charcoal.....	355	1000
Hay.....	30	205
Lumber.....	776	1030
Live Stock.....	41	1500
Machinery.....	1170	1824
Machinery.....	123	1830
Ore.....	21	310
Produce.....	330	1630
Circus Material.....	190	
Wagons.....	65	1680
Fire Clay.....	80	
Ice.....	20	
Sundries.....	20	

Total, inward..... 5837 429

OUTWARD.

Merchandise.....	164	594
Ore.....	521	345
Bullion.....	1022	506
Wool and Hides.....	210	1535
Live Stock.....	1	
Copper Matte.....	78	150
Building Material.....	2	1000
Wagons.....	6	200
Spelter.....	17	591
Railroad Material.....	80	
Circus Material.....	190	
Sundries.....	20	

Total, outward..... 2263 891

" inward..... 5837 429

Total for the month..... 8100 1320

UTAH SOUTHERN.

INWARD.

Building Material.....	170	
Bullion.....	490	1804
Merchandise.....	28	201
Ore.....	1156	733
Sundries.....	27	1033
Wool.....	10	
Spelter.....	17	591
Rock.....	30	
Iron Ore.....	60	
Lumber.....	50	
Slag.....	40	
Matte.....	47	150
Charcoal.....	17	1000

Total, inward..... 2145 512

OUTWARD.

Building Material.....	22	
Coal.....	215	600
Coke.....	113	400
Charcoal.....	330	
Hay.....	30	185
Lumber.....	61	1563
Lime Rock.....	30	
Machinery.....	51	800
Machinery.....	345	738
Ore.....	138	1843
Produce.....	99	905
Railroad Material.....	8	1950
Wagons.....	24	860

Total, outward..... 1500 1791

" inward..... 2145 512

Total for the month..... 3646 2893