

bama and other cruisers; that England shall not make a public recognition of the true principles of neutrality, as the basis of their settlement. There is good authority for stating that Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than what is prompt and equitable and to no extortionate demand. He is not to threaten non-intercourse.

NEW YORK, 19.—The Phoenix Plaster Mills were burned this morning, together with two large tenement houses, occupied by the families of workmen of the mills; loss \$60,000.

FOREIGN.

BORDEAUX, 14.—No serious engagement since the 10th. The enemy seems withdrawing. Dieppe has been free since the 10th. A number of small engagements, successful for the French, have taken place on the left bank of the Loire.

Government has announced that Havre and Dieppe are not open to neutrals.

Prisoners assert that the losses of the army of Frederick Charles, during the combats with Chauzey, were not less than twenty thousand. The villages about his lines are filled with wounded. There is no communication with the north of France. The journals here demand the prompt election of the Constituent Assembly.

The Prussians were surprised at Chaubert by some mobiles and Francs-tireurs. It is assured that the Prussians have not injured Chateau. It is reported they have bombarded Blois and now occupy one of the faubourgs of Tours. Gambetta was there when the Prussians demanded surrender. He ordered the defence and had a bridge blown up. The defence was needed to secure the force under Chauzey, who moved toward the west, where he will be heavily reinforced and resume the offensive. Bourbaki is ready to resume the offensive. Gambetta reports that Bourbaki's force is in good condition. It is reported that the Prussians being at Tours is contradicted.

A dispatch from Orleans says the Prussians retreated from Vernal toward Chartres and Versailles. Dispatches from the east show a number of small successes for the French.

PARIS, 9.—Food is scarce and the weather bad.

Moltke's letter announcing the capture of Orleans causes great excitement, but the people are still resolved on resistance. The sharpshooters have been disbanded for fear of a fight with the national guards; and unfortunate dissensions daily occur amongst the officers. One commander of artillery refused to obey orders. Ducrot and Blanchard have had a violent quarrel, and the latter has been displaced by another officer.

VIENNA, 14.—At the sitting of the Hungarian delegation, Benedek replied that Austria's Hungarian army consisted of 864,869 regulars and 187,527 landwehr, with an increase of 378 guns since 1867. The regulars possess 898,279 breech-loaders and the landwehr 137,227 muzzle-loaders. 15,000 more are required.

LONDON, 14.—Nearly 2000 cavalry and infantry are ordered to Londonderry, for fear of disturbance at the approaching anniversary.

The Times protests against the attitude of Prussia towards Luxembourg, as against Russia towards Turkey. The attitude of both is indefensible, but it is not England's duty to interpose.

An official report of the surrender of Phalsburg states that fifty-two officers, 1,839 men and sixty three guns were captured with the fortress. Montmedy has also surrendered to the Germans. The besiegers did not bombard the town as was reported. They battered the walls with solid shot and, as soon as they had effected a breach the place capitulated.

LONDON, 14.—Havre and Hottler are quiet. A force of 30,000 is thrown out to confront the Germans. Havre is filled with war material. No Prussians have been discovered by the scouts.

BRUSSELS, 14.—The Independence Belge laments that the Prussian war reports have lost the character for veracity first ascribed to them.

TOURS, 15.—The Moniteur says the French are reinforced at all points.

HAVRE, 15.—The Prussians have withdrawn from this section, and the country around is open to Yvelot.

Tours is no longer menaced. They are retreating towards Paris. Gambetta is not coming to Bordeaux. He has gone to the army of the Loire and will remain with it for the present.

BORDEAUX, 14, evening.—The government here has given to the public as yet nothing official from Paris. The

excitement in the city is intense, people coming from all quarters to hear news of the great sorties which they believe have taken place in Paris. It is said an aid-de-camp of General Trochu's has arrived here. A review was held here to-day of the battalions which are about to set out to reinforce the army of the Loire. An immense number of troops, well equipped, were on the ground.

The Francs-tireurs are very active. We hear of their exploits in all parts of the country. Several convoys of provisions were recently surprised by them and many Prussians taken prisoners. The Garibaldians have inflicted heavy losses, in killed and wounded, on the enemy, in the eastern department, and have hindered their progress. The government of national defense has made Ricciotti Garibaldi a member of the legion of honor.

WILHELMSHOE, 12.—The Emperor is in perfect health. He has received visits from Chevalier Wykoff, of New York, and Casagnac. Bazaine is confined to his room by illness. In conversation the Emperor has declared he will never return to Paris by military power; that the people four times approved his election, and they alone have the right to restore him. He further declared that with his own knowledge the Duc d'Aumale had four years persuaded Orlanists to enter the army; hence the opposition of the officers to the restoration of the Empire.

LONDON, 14.—The Herald's correspondent at Versailles has sent the following reports: Versailles 9th: Everything is quiet. We have snow and intense cold. It is reported that Paladines insists upon appearing before a court martial.

The French are indignant against Gambetta.

LONDON, 15.—The Times says it is not England's duty at once to resist the absorption of Luxembourg. Perhaps Prussia thus satisfied may forego Lorraine. A cabinet council to-day is expected to define England's attitude.

The French prohibit the navigation of the Seine.

Engagements have occurred favorable to the French.

VIENNA, 14.—Austria adheres unreservedly to her decision on the conference, wishing to maintain guarantees, yet desirous of sparing Russian susceptibilities.

BERLIN, 14.—The government declares to the powers concerned about Luxembourg, that in the face of the latter's violation of neutrality it reserves to itself full freedom for the future.

ST. PETERSBURG, 14.—A levy of six men in the thousand is ordered, to replace the men lost in consequence of shortening the terms of service for 1871.

LONDON, 15.—Proofs of a Prussian scheme for the restoration of the French empire come from every quarter. Bismarck says this is the only way the war can end, and that the only course is to make terms with the Emperor, go home and leave the French to fight it out between themselves.

It is probable that invitations to the conference to be held in London, on the Black Sea question, were issued yesterday.

LONDON 16, 1 a.m.—A monster meeting of sympathizers with the Pope was held last evening. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted. The opinion was strongly expressed that Great Britain should defend the interests of her Catholic subjects, which are now menaced at Rome.

LONDON 16, 2 a.m.—King William of Holland has telegraphed to the government of Luxembourg that he will defend the treaty of 1867, and he also approves the acts of the government of Luxembourg.

Additional World cable.—Tardieu telegraphs on the 15th that the Papal envoy, M. Kigman, arrived at Versailles on the 12th, with important dispatches from the Pope to Bismarck and the King. It is certain that the King promised the Pope to restore him to his temporal power as soon as the French war ends. An official journal states that the King has also determined to restore Napoleon.

A dispatch, dated Margency 14th, says: The bombardment of Paris is not expected for ten days. A dispatch to the Times, dated Versailles 15th says: The Luxembourg question will produce no complications. Her independence is preserved unless she openly supports France. It is said that Thiers, while at St. Petersburg, before proceeding to Versailles intended to have proposed the abandonment of Count Bismarck's demand for Alsace and the substitution therefor of the annexation of Belgium

and Holland to Prussia, but it was unfavorably received by the Russian authorities, and the attempt was abandoned at the negotiation.

BORDEAUX, 15.—The sub-Prefect at Havre, in a report received here, denies having sent a dispatch announcing a French victory at Paris. He maintains, however, that there is a general and precipitate retreat of the Prussians in the north of France. The forces of General Failherbe continue to operate successfully and some Prussian attacks upon General Chauzey's lines were repulsed, with loss to the assailants.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BEES.

Honey, its Properties and Uses.

Honey is nutritious, antiseptic, diuretic and demulcent, is used in urinary affections, and as an addition to gargles, lotions, infusions, coughs, colds, febrile and inflammatory attacks (page 627, United States Dispensary). It is also a good prevention and cure for canker and many other diseases, to which the children of Utah are subject; it ought to be introduced into every family from the fact that it differs from all other saccharine matter and enters more freely into the circulation, and it assimilates with other fluids of the body and counteracts morbid influences which exists therein better than any other agent of this character. It is extracted from flowers and other vegetation by the busy bee, that enriches without impoverishing, gathering that that would otherwise go to waste, and is a beautiful and profitable addition to the table, besides it can be made a profitable article of commerce for exportation, yielding an annual revenue that would not otherwise be realized, a first-class article of honey always commanding a remunerative price in the Eastern and Western markets.

CLASS OF BEES BEST ADAPTED TO OUR CLIMATE.

Our experience in bee-keeping has proven to our entire satisfaction that the Italian Bee is superior to all others yet introduced into our Territory for the following reasons:

- 1st, they are more prolific.
 - 2nd, they gather from 75 to 100 per cent more honey than other kinds of bees.
 - 3rd, they protect themselves from robber bees, moths and other insects better than others and are kind and gentle in their disposition, seldom being known to sting.
- We therefore recommend the introduction of Italian Bees and the Italianizing of all the black bees, while there are but few in the Territory.

PATENT MOVABLE FRAME HIVES

Have proven the best for the culture of bees, being so constructed as to enable the bee-keeper to increase colonies without the risk of losing them by their swarming and going away, as also when a swarm is queenless, they can be supplied by the introduction of a brood card from a prolific hive. We would recommend the adoption of a uniform hive, combining all the advantages for convenience of handling and cheapness of manufacture, and would also recommend the bee keepers of Utah to avail themselves of the information given in the Bee Journals—Bee-keepers' Journal and Agriculturalist, published by H. A. King & Co., N. Y., The Illustrated Bee Journal, published by N. C. Mitchell, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Secrets to Bee Keeping, by K. P. Kidder, all good and reliable publications.

WINTERING BEES.

They should be kept in a cool place, protected from the storms and wind. If the weather is very severe, they can be protected with a little straw or fodder. The entrance to the hive should be kept clean from snow or dead bees and other rubbish that may accumulate.

HONEY PRODUCING PLANTS.

Sweet clover, in our opinion, ranks first-class, producing a large amount of finely flavored honey. Red, white, blue clovers are also first-class; the honey always commanding the highest price in N. Y. market. (Leonurus Cardiacus) commonly known as motherwort, yields a large amount of sweet. Buckwheat is good in quantity, but second-class in quality. This season has been unfavorable for honey, from the fact that frost in the Spring destroyed the peach and many other honey-producing flowers, besides the cold rains kept the bees in the hives to protect the young brood, and later the grasshoppers came and did much damage to the honey resources, by destroying and poisoning the buds and flowers.

We will here submit statements from some of the bee-keepers the past season:

"I purchased one swarm of bees from W. D. Roberts; they swarmed about the 1st of July. I have taken from them 140 pounds of honey and at the close of the season they had in the new hive 111 pounds."

Signed

JOHN MORGAN.

"I had a young swarm make 43 1/2 pounds honey in four weeks."

Signed

EDWIN MORGAN.

"My bees were transferred into Kidder's hive June 24th; I have of surplus honey 110 pounds."

Signed

A. H. DAVIS.

One swarm kept by Whiting, of Springville, Utah Co., paid a profit of \$125.00, estimating young bees \$25.00 per stand and honey 50c per pound.

Many other statements equal to the above could be given, but this we consider sufficient to place Utah second to no State or Territory in the Union for the culture of bees.

Respectfully,

S. H. PUTNAM,

Chairman of Committee.

SABBATH MEETINGS.—Yesterday morning the time was occupied by Elder Ralph Thompson, who has just returned from a mission to England. He was followed, for a few moments, by Elder George Q. Cannon.

Elder Thompson said: Brothers and Sisters, I feel grateful for the privilege or opportunity of presenting myself before you this morning. I have been absent a short time, a few short months; I have been on a visit to my native land. It is thirty years since I first emigrated to this country, I being one of the first that embraced the gospel in Great Britain, and I think I was one of the first that emigrated to this land, in the year 1840. Since that time I have associated with the Saints of God, with the exception of these few months. I was appointed to labor in that district that gave me birth. I found the Saints as a general thing poor, very poor indeed; yet notwithstanding all this I can truly say that I never went without a meal's victuals, though I never hinted at such a thing. The people in the country where I labored had not received the gospel's revelation and I am sorry to say, although I am ashamed to do it, there is degradation, misery and prostitution, where were once happiness and prosperity. While there I went to my brother's house and bore my testimony to him; he told me that if I would send for my family he would give me the means, and he wished me to stay with him. I replied, "I came out here to bear my testimony and it is the kingdom of God, or nothing for me." Well, this reply stopped him for a moment, but he said things were more prosperous now than they were in former days. I told him that when I lived there I could barely earn enough to keep out of debt and not a shilling to spare; while, in the valleys of the mountains, I could earn enough to keep me in good circumstances. They had a great idea of President Young. I told them that President Young was not the person he is represented to be; and gave them one anecdote in illustration, in my own experience. I was going home with some flour from a mill, and was going up a steep hill. I could hardly draw the load. I saw Presidents Young and Kimball coming towards me in a buggy. President Young, not knowing me at that time, said, "Brother, your load is heavy; go into that house and try to borrow a rope." I went in, but they did not have any rope. I told him and he said, "never mind, we will help you anyway, so get hold of this buggy and we will pull you." There are numerous other instances which I could relate of the sympathy of President Young; one, however, I will relate concerning Brother Green, one among many others whom the President helped to Nauvoo. Brother Young said to these brethren, "I want you to repay the means to me that I have given to help you to Zion." Brother Green owned a lot on which he had built a good little house, and he also had a cow. The thought of what Bro. Young had said reminded him of his duty, so he went to the President and said: "President Young, I have a house, a lot and a cow, and if you want anything to pay what I owe you, you are welcome to it." The President replied: "Brother Green, did you say you have a house? Is it a good house?" Brother Green answered that it was good enough for him and his family. "Well then, Brother Green," said Brother Young, "keep it yourself, and when you get well enough off to pay me without distressing yourself you can do so." The President added that Bro. Green was the first man who had ever gone to him and acknowledged his indebtedness. Well, brethren and sisters, I feel to bear my testimony to the truth of the work we are engaged in, and I constantly pray that the Lord will keep us in the straight and narrow path, in the name of Jesus, Amen.

In the afternoon a discourse, on the fulfillment of ancient prophecy, was delivered by Elder Orson Pratt; it was reported and will probably appear in the News next Saturday.