

pensible in Transylvania and Dal-

A Vienna correspondent, discussing Count Schouvaloff's visit to St. Petersburg, says: The Czar is now, to all intents and purposes, his own minister of foreign affairs, and in view of this fact, and that the latest attempt to come to an understanding with England is attributed to the Czar's personal initiative. Count Schouvaloff's visit gains additional importance now that the Czar seems to have taken him into his especial confidence. The Count is regarded as the herald of peace.

An incident has arisen in Roumania which isn't likely to facilitate the conclusion of the military convention which Russia is urging on the Roumanians. The eleventh Russian army corps has occupied the line of the river Argish, by which communication between the Roumanian army in Little Wallachia and headquarters at Bucharest is interrupted. From a military point of view, this was a necessary precaution, as the Argish forms the first line of defence westward by which communication between the Danube and Moldavia can be secured, but the Roumanian government has addressed a protest to Russia and the other powers.

All of the various specifications regarding the points of the treaty which are the chief objects of contention, fix on the question of Batoum, in relation to the upper Euphrates Valley, is considered here, to form the first stage, from a political, military, and commercial point of view, down to Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf, and the Bulgaria of the treaty as the last stage of the road to Constantinople.

Northcote, in the House of Commons, last evening, reiterated the announcement that the Indian contingent was ordered to Malta before the departure of Count Schouvaloff for St. Petersburg. He had a long interview with Lord Salisbury, foreign secretary, and Lord Beaconsfield. It is believed he takes the British reply to certain inquiries and proposals determined upon at St. Petersburg 10 days ago, having in view both the withdrawal of the Russian and the British from Constantinople, and the facilitating of the assembling of the congress. As Count Schouvaloff will not return here for two weeks, nothing decisive will be known until next week. High hopes are entertained in diplomatic circles of the results of his mission.

LONDON, 8.—The Queen will review the troops at Aldershot on Monday.

Count Schouvaloff will visit Bismarck on his return from St. Petersburg.

Anarchy reigns in the newly annexed districts of Montenegro. The Albanians, Christians and Moslems, refuse submission to the Prince of Montenegro, and war may break out at any moment. The Austrian Government has telegraphed to Smyrna, ordering the men-of-war there to proceed to Catara.

The Paris Estafette reports: That for the past few days numerous detachments of Russian sailors have been passing through France and embarking at Havre and even Liverpool for America, to man vessels purchased there by the Russians.

The Agence Russe says: Russia has no thought of setting aside England's legitimate influence or exercising exclusive preponderance of power in Turkey. This is shown by the fact that, despite Russian sacrifices, English influence is still prominent at Constantinople.

All officers of the Roumanian army, now on a furlough, have been ordered to join their regiments in Little Wallachia, whither Prince Charles will go shortly to inspect the whole army.

Forty thousand Russian reinforcements are expected at Jassy.

Russia has decided to refuse to liberate the Turkish prisoners of war, numbering about 60,000, in consequence of the uncertainty that the Porte will maintain neutrality in the event of war.

Montenegro and Servia are giving much offence to Austria.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: If Count Schouvaloff can convince his government that the British cabinet desires a peaceful solution on the basis of securing the chief object of the war, namely, real improvement in the conditions of the subject races in Tur-

key, a great impetus will be given to negotiations.

A number of British transports, conveying the Indian contingent, passed Aden to-day.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from a return of his old neuralgic affection. The time of his return is uncertain.

The greater part of the Russian provisions and ammunition has been removed from San Stefano to Chatalla. The commissariat contracts signed to-day, make Adrianople the point of delivery hereafter.

The Turkish commissioners at Philippopolis report the Rhodoho insurrection still unchecked.

A correspondent at Constantinople who represents Russian idea, reiterates the statement that the insurrection was never serious, and will terminate without coercion as soon as the insurgents are convinced that they are not included in New Bulgaria.

Prince Lobanoff will leave St. Petersburg, to-day, to assume the post of Russian ambassador at Constantinople.

The British and German ironclads have arrived at Port Said from Malta.

HAVANA, 8.—It is generally admitted that the sugar crop will fall short from 30 to 35 per cent. from last year, or nearly 140,000 tons.

LONDON, 9.—As a result of the mobilization of the army and militia reserves, 35,000 trained soldiers have taken their places in the ranks.

The laboratory department at Woolwich Arsenal has received an order for 13,000 casks of biscuits and crackers, to be carried on pack saddles; 15,000 tons of preserved meat have been received from the United States.

Dissolution of Parliament is not now anticipated. Conviction begins to find expression that a too sanguine view is taken of Schouvaloff's journey to St. Petersburg. It is said he cannot have a mission from the British unless the latter has consented to abandon the plan of European concert and will treat directly with Russia about special British interests. It is conjectured that Schouvaloff may have a personal object in visiting St. Petersburg while Prince Gortschakoff is incapacitated for the duties of the chancellorship, and the question of his successor is in suspense. It is not unlikely that Schouvaloff takes the specific affirmative of the British objections to the San Stefano treaty, such as Andrassy communicated to Gen. Ignatieff.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 9.—The Porte has made the surrender of Shumla conditional upon the withdrawal of the Russians to Tchataldja. The Russian military authorities are stated to have decided only to withdraw to St. George, 11 miles north-west of San Stefano. The garrison of Shumla is too weak to defend the place if attacked.

LONDON, 9.—This morning's Times criticizes the speech made by Gladstone, yesterday, to the deputation of the Welsh Liberal Associations at Hawarden, in which he denounced the government in violent terms, and says his language was so reckless as to entirely overshoot the mark. It reads like a speech prompted by desperation. The Times also says it believes the government, on the whole, is acting wisely in the present crisis, and the fact that Gladstone cannot arouse, by a wholesale denunciation of government, the London newspapers, fashionable people, and educated society, into some expression of opinion to the contrary, shows that the country does not dissent from the government's policy.

The Birmingham Daily Post says: Sir Stafford Northcote privately desired Mr. Chamberlain, radical member of Parliament for Birmingham, to postpone his request for a day for discussing the motion concerning government's foreign policy. Hence the Post infers that government hopes to be able shortly to communicate information which will render debate unnecessary.

Five thousand Russians guard the bridge over the Sereth and eastern Carpathian passes.

The Roumanian journals daily chronicle the Russian movements, but the numbers are small and the transfers closely resemble the settling into place of the army of occupation. The present attitude of the Roumanian government towards Russians is based on Premier Bratiano's circular to prefects.

Seven thousand Russian transport carts have left Bucharest for Bulgaria during the past few weeks.

There are large park-wagons at Kischeneff.

The Bulgarians closed the Roumanians school and seized the church hitherto permitted by the Turks, at the Bulgarian town of Turtukai.

A large shipment of heavy shell has recently been made from the line of the Danube to the Black Sea ports.

The Turkish commander at Volo has assured the British consuls that irregular troops have been sent to Thessaly.

Two more ironclads of the Channel squadron have arrived at Port Said.

MONTREAL, 9.—The mayor has received a letter from Massachusetts, stating that the Fenians are making formidable preparations for a raid on Canada. On the suggestion of the mayor, a meeting of the Protestant and Catholic citizens will be held, to consider in a friendly spirit the best means to allay the existing party difficulties.

LONDON, 10.—A Vienna correspondent, commenting on the hopes of peace revived by Count Schouvaloff's expected arrival at St. Petersburg, and the increased friendly characters of pour parlers, says: Notwithstanding the difficulty seems at last to have found egress, the way is neither short nor easy. It is, after all, nothing more nor less than solving the most vital questions, which is doing, in a great measure the work of the congress itself. A certain nervousness therefore exists, it being instinctively felt that the present may possibly be the last effort to arrive at a pacific solution.

The pending pour parlers no longer relate to the formula for the congress, but to the merits of a settlement in the east, and if irreconcilable antagonism should result on one or more points, it would go far to prove the uselessness of further endeavors to bring about an understanding. Beyond this is the question of guarantees, to wit: The pledge that Russia will really make the concessions she promised and the security that England will demand nothing further. It would form a dangerous anomaly to leave the armed forces of the two sides face to face while they have diplomatically agreed. The withdrawal therefore, of the British fleet and the Russian army seems to be the natural corollary of any understanding.

This scheme is now broached not in the old form as security against accident, but in connection with the guarantee for the fulfilment of the agreement to be made. England is credited with the initiative in this respect. She is supposed to demand the withdrawal of the Russian troops beyond the Balkans as a pledge of Russia's promise not to place herself in opposition to the wishes of Europe, while in such case she would be ready to withdraw her fleet.

Curiosity at this juncture, the Wiener Abend Post's St. Petersburg correspondent announces, that in consequence of the Mahometan insurrection and the hostile attitude of Roumania; it is possible that the Russian troops will withdraw from Roumella after Varna, Shumla and Batoum have surrendered. This has strengthened the impression that the Czar would not object to the retirement of the Russian army from Roumella, provided he obtained Batoum, which would mean that England had withdrawn her opposition to Russia's retaining it.

A Pera dispatch says: The insurgents at Rhodope have issued a proclamation to the Christian population of Thrace, Macedonia, and Epirus, summoning them to arms against the common army.

A Belgrade dispatch says: The Mahometans and Albans in Old Serbia are rising in rebellion. An insurrectionary fermentation is perceptible among the Mahometan population of Nisch.

A special from Rome says: Although the Pope is suffering from inflammation of the liver, the cardinals oppose his removal from the Vatican. Negotiations between the Vatican and Russia have completely failed.

Nine transports with Indian troops on their way to Malta, passed Aden to-day.

PARIS 10. The Temps, commenting on the urgent summons to St. Petersburg of Courmay, who was political diplomat before occupying his present post, is regarded as one of those Russians best acquainted with the eastern question. He is on excellent terms with Count Schouvaloff,

whose views on the present phase of the political situation he approves. We are assured that he was always opposed to those clauses of the San Stefano treaty which raised the strongest objections, and with Prince Labanoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople, Baron Jomini and Count Schouvaloff, he will represent, at the Russian court, the civilization party in opposition to General Ignatieff, who represents the other party, and whose influence seems, for some days, to have materially diminished.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10.—In case of war Gen. Todleben intends making Adrianople the base of operations, and final stand for the army south of the Balkans. It will be defended by 500 guns, and General Todleben believes it to be impregnable.

ROME, 10.—Negotiations for establishing diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican have failed.

LONDON, 10.—The Allen line steamship Sardinian, Captain Dutton, from Liverpool May 9, for Quebec, is on fire at the entrance of Loughfoyle, the harbor off Londonderry. It is reported that an explosion of generated gas occurred on board and that every effort to save the vessel proved ineffectual. There were about 460 passengers aboard. A few were injured, one fatally. The captain telegraphed immediately to Londonderry for accommodations for 400 passengers and two tenders were sent to the mouth of the Lough to assist in removing them. The Sardinian had put into Loughfoyle to receive Irish passengers.

LONDONDERRY, 10.—Many of those injured by the explosion on board the Sardinian are not expected to recover. The vessel is on fire amidst. Half of the watch in the fore-castle and a number of steerage passengers in the forepart of the vessel are cut off from all help. It is believed that more passengers of the Sardinian were killed than at first stated. Her passengers were chiefly Germans and Italians, but there were also some English and Scotch emigrants on board.

MOVILLE, 10.—The explosion on board the Sardinian occurred at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon, in the forehold. Forty persons were injured and three killed. Some of the injured were dangerously hurt, and taken to Derry hospital. Attempts to scuttle the ship were at latest reports unsuccessful.

At Macclesfield, the weavers have struck against a five per cent. reduction.

Notices of a ten per cent. reduction has been posted in Bury district, and the men will strike.

The spinners at Hindley received notice of a five per cent. reduction at Bolton, where the operatives last October, submitted to a five per cent. reduction after a two month's strike. A further reduction of five per cent. is imminent.

The lockout at Preston is complete, and 5,000 operatives, willing to work, are in enforced idleness.

BLACKBURN, 10.—The rioting which began at Darwin on Thursday was renewed this evening, and 170 police armed with cutlasses, were engaged several hours in quelling the disturbance. Several constables and rioters were injured and considerable damage was done to property.

In consequence of representations to foreign diplomatic agents, Prince Milan refuses to sign the death warrants of the condemned Topola revolutionists. The ministers decline to accept any responsibility for such a refusal.

A Belgrade dispatch, contradicting the press report, says: The efforts made lately in favor of the commutation of the sentences of the Topola revolutionists, have finally been rejected by Prince Milan and a majority of the cabinet. Ex Minister Thumitch and 22 others will therefore be shot.

In the House of Commons, last evening, Chamberlain (radical) announced that he would postpone until Monday his request for a day to discuss his resolution concerning government's foreign policy, practically a vote of censure on the government's policy during negotiations since the treaty of San Stefano. Liberal leaders are not likely to give Chamberlain any assistance.

Henry Fawcett (liberal), yesterday, gave notice, on going into the committee of supply on the supplementary estimates, that he would move that the house disapprove the

summoning of Indian troops to Malta without first communicating that intention to Parliament. The opposition leaders may adopt the motion or sustain a similar one.

The semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, far from believing that the 60,000,000 florins about to be raised by Austria will be employed in anti Russian armaments, is of opinion that the money will be quietly put by to serve as a permanent mobilization fund after the fashion of the famous German war chest. Similar views are general in Berlin, where the anti-Russian articles cropping out in the Austrian press are regarded as so many attempts to allay the Hungarian feeling and make Europe believe in an independent policy which has long ceased to exist.

The Agence Russe says: All newspaper revelations respecting the proposals whereof Count Schouvaloff is bearer are hypothetical. The government itself does not know the proposals. If Count Schouvaloff could have telegraphed or otherwise transmitted them, his journey would have been needless. This fact, however, does not preclude a pacific solution.

The Standard understands that the Russian ambassador at Rome has said the steamer Cimbrina was engaged to transport men and officers to America, where they will cross the continent, and other vessels take them to the mouth of the Amoor, this being 21 days shorter than the route across Siberia. The object is merely a better protection of Russia's possessions on the Lower Amoor.

HORSES LOST.

ON Wednesday, May 8th, 1878, one iron gray MAKE, and light bay HORSE, both 5 years old, middle size. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at General Tithing Office, Salt Lake City. dsw2 JOHN LEES.



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