

tion really aims at the re-establishment of the triple alliance and the isolation of England.

An English surgeon, who has just returned from Erzeroum, says that 13,000 sick and wounded Turkish soldiers have died since the evacuation of that city, and the Russians have lost 21,000 by sickness since they entered the plain of Erzeroum.

It is said that Russia, in view of Roumania's demands and the wishes of Europe for the effectual neutralization of the Danube, will abandon her claim to Reni and other points on the Danube above St. George's Canal, but will maintain her claims for Ismail, Belgrad and Cahoul, and insist upon the negotiation of a convention for establishing depots to facilitate the passage of troops through Roumania.

At a secret meeting of the Roumanian chamber, M. Bratiano, explaining the result of his mission to Vienna, said Roumania could rely upon the support of Austria and Germany, only in so far as the Bessarabian question involved the question of the freedom of the Danube.

Neither Germany nor Austria believed Russia intended to attack that freedom, and both would be satisfied with the neutralization of the Danube and certain guarantees in view of this state of affairs. M. Bratiano recommended that Roumania should come to an arrangement with Russia.

In consequence of this statement, several deputies, even from the government side, violently attacked Cogalniceano, minister of foreign affairs, for his recent misleading policy. Cogalniceano declared his readiness to resign if he was censured publicly.

The Russian representative has also complained to Prince Charles of violent language used by Cogalniceano, and pointed out that it would be more advantageous to appease the public mind than to bring about consequences for which Russia declined responsibility. Both the Russian and Roumanian armies continue to concentrate at strategic points.

Special dispatches from St. Petersburg indicate that a new hitch has occurred in the negotiations. One correspondent says, flatly, that Germany proposed that the congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of '56 and '71. Russia has accepted the proposal, but England has rejected it and again insists on her original conditions. It now remains to be seen whether the dispute might not be settled by a preliminary conference.

Another correspondent says: Yesterday's sanguine expectations turn out to have been somewhat exaggerated, or at least premature. It appears that new difficulties have arisen. Negotiations, however, continue and may still lead to a successful result.

PARIS, 19.—Arrangements for the opening of the Exhibition on the 1st of May were settled at a cabinet council on Wednesday night. Shortly before 2 o'clock, M. Leisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce, will receive in the grand vestibule of the Trocadero the foreign princes present on the occasion, namely, the Prince of Wales, Don Francois D. Assise, the Duke Aosta, Prince Frederic, Crown Prince of Denmark, the Prince of Orange and the Duke de Leuchtenberg. After conducting them to the prince's saloon, he will receive the ambassadors, foreign commissioners, presidents and vice-presidents of the chambers, ministers, deputations, senators and deputies. Troops are being drawn up all along the route from the Elysee. Marshal MacMahon will first repair to the prince's saloon, and a procession will then be formed, which will march from the grand arcade to the platform overlooking the fountain, and commanding a view of all the buildings and grounds. Here M. Leisserenc de Bort will welcome the Marshal in a short speech, and the Marshal will then declare the Exhibition opened. A hundred and one rounds from the guns at the Invalides on Mount Valerion and on an island in the Seine will follow the announcement. Military bands will strike up; all the fountains will play, and the soldiers stationed by the flagstaffs will hoist the flags of all nations on the roofs of the two palaces and the annexes. The Marshal will then reascend to the Trocadero Palace, the procession reforming, and, after completing the round of the building, will cross over the river to the Camp de

Mars. The troops will be drawn up on or near the bridge. The terrace of Champ de Mars Palace will be occupied by the senators, deputies, the council of state, magistrates, academicians, the military staff, and French commissioners.

Entering by the central door, the procession will go through the grand vestibule decorated with the crown jewels, Sevres porcelain, gobelins, tapestries and the Prince of Wales' Indian collection. It will then pass through all the sections, the commissioners of each country greeting it at the door, and will next inspect the military school, where all the exhibition workmen will be stationed, and will lastly traverse the machinery annexes. Arriving at the gates, the Marshal will take leave of the princes and other distinguished personages and return to the Elysee.

Madame MacMahon and the wives of the ambassadors and ministers will be assigned stations behind the Trocadero platform.

The exhibition will be open to the public immediately at the close of the ceremony. Marshal MacMahon will hold a grand reception at the Elysee on the opening day, and also give a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales and Duke Aosta.

The Journal des Debats states that in view of the decision of the German emperor to exclude from the German fine art section of the exhibition any picture recalling the war of 1870, the French government has resolved to exclude the French pictures commemorating that war.

LONDON, 20.—A special from Blackburn announces that 40,000 operatives are now on a strike there.

There is reason to believe that if the present activity in commissioning ships continues, a royal proclamation may be issued calling out the first class of the naval reserve.

A Bucharest dispatch says: The Russian officials at Bucharest are preparing 16,000 transport carts to provide against the Black Sea line of communication being closed by the British fleet.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that Gen. Todleben has been started for San Stefano.

A Bucharest dispatch says: It is reported in government circles that the Russian ultimatum is expected.

At a public sitting of the Roumanian chamber, a resolution was passed expressing satisfaction at M. Cogalniceano's statements that he protested to the powers against the Russian occupation.

A Vienna dispatch says; Intelligence received at the Austrian foreign office shows that there is no improvement in the situation.

A special from Portsmouth states that the iron-clad Invincible has sailed for the Dardanelles.

A telegram from Athens, received in Paris, says that England has arranged a truce in Thessaly. The Turks have retired to the fortresses and the insurgents to Greece.

A special from Sistova says: Typhus is raging here and the Nicopoli hospitals are crowded. People are dying in the streets.

A special from Vienna reports that all the convalescents in Russia have been ordered to join their regiments in Turkey as quickly as possible.

The Standard says that the Duke of Edinburgh will remain in the Mediterranean for the present.

A dispatch dated Vienna, Friday night, says: It is semi-officially stated here that Germany's endeavor to mediate has so far led to no result.

A Berlin Correspondent says: Russia does not hesitate to intimate, privately, that she will not object to the congress discussing all of the more important clauses of the treaty, but declines to make its validity dependent upon the consent of the powers. A preliminary conference to settle whether this offer will be satisfactory is still possible, but doubtful.

The Times' Vienna correspondent is evidently unaware of the hitch in negotiations for a congress, but considers the change of ministry in Turkey a new element of danger, as Ahmed Vefyk Effendis' presence in the cabinet was a guarantee that nothing would be attempted against England. His sudden removal looks as though the Russians had endeavored to steal a march on England while negotiations for a settlement were pending.

The week closes with the prospect of the eastern difficulty no brighter. A St. Petersburg correspondent throws the responsibility of the alleged failure of German

mediation on England, in having rejected the proposal that a congress should be summoned to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871, and again insisted on her original condition. It is certain that new difficulties have arisen. It is said that negotiations may continue and still lead to a satisfactory result, but the present delay shows that the former divergence of views is again apparent.

Nothing is known at San Stefano of the recall of the Grand Duke Nicholas from the command of the army.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: Several papers, to-day state that the preliminary conference should be accepted as a means of ascertaining the real intentions of England.

The Indian Government has chartered five steamers for the conveyance of troops from India. Their primary destination is Port Said. Two of the vessels are engaged for two months. One of the steamers is capable of carrying a full regiment.

The United Service Gazette says: There will be a strong combined Channel and Baltic fleet formed during the next two months.

General Melikoff will leave for St. Petersburg to-morrow.

The Caucasian army corps is to be disbanded.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—An order is officially published that the necessary number of men be called out from the naval reserve to form three corps of sailors for service in the fleet, two of which are to be stationed at Cronstadt and the third at Nicolaieff.

PARIS, 20.—A telegram from Berlin says: England and Russia have agreed to the principle of a simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops from the neighborhood of Constantinople, but the points to which they will withdraw are not decided upon.

A Pera correspondent, writing on the military situation at the Turkish capital says: Although many things warrant the supposition that the Turks would fight to keep the Russians out of Constantinople, they have not distinctly made up their minds to do so; but, admitting the intention on the part of the Turks to resist Russian occupation, it does not appear that the 90,000 Ottoman soldiers around the capital are an insuperable barrier to surprise. The Russians know very well that if they wait to make a coup de main until war is declared, the chances against them will be much heavier than if they make it before hand. They have everything at their command, force, money, diplomacy and intrigue. It does not require very lively imagination to conceive how, when Russia has made up her mind that it is necessary to come into Constantinople she will secure her prize. Restlessness in the Russian camp is increasing every day. The temper of the whole camp is one of almost irresponsible fretfulness. Anything is better than to sit still, rotting in filth, dreaming vainly of home and watching death—sowing and reaping, and, according to reports which I believe to be true, the peaceful spirit has fled from the camp and the idea of war is again welcome. With this spirit abroad, and as far as I can learn, it is not confined to the less reflective or irresponsible ranks of the army it must not be overlooked that the temptations to a coup de main are very great.

ST. PETERSBURG, 20.—The Agence Russe says: If the news that the withdrawal of Russians and British from the vicinity of Constantinople is authentic, it shows the important phase of negotiations reached under Germany's powerful influence.

ROME, 20.—At the Easter reception of cardinals, to-day, Pope Leo dwelt upon the strength and vitality of the pontificate. He said the war which had been declared against the papacy from the earliest times continues with undiminished fierceness. Trusting in God, we are ready to carry on the warfare and to uphold the rights of the church. The pontiff concluded by expressing the hope that the erring children would finally submit.

LONDON, 21.—A numerously attended meeting of delegates of the amalgamated association of operative spinners, winders, and other classes of operatives was held at Manchester, to-day, unanimously passed a resolution that the meeting, while deeply sympathizing with the efforts to resist the proposed reduction of wages, and deep-

ly the distress that will ensue hereby, instructs the men to accept the terms offered until a more favorable opportunity presents itself. It is understood, however, that the meeting did not resolve to refuse support to those who may persist in the strike.

A dispatch from Bombay says the first brigade will embark for Malta on the 29th inst.

The British government is making arrangements for laying a special cable from Greece to Marmora.

The Russian occupation of Bucharest is becoming more and more unlikely.

In consequence of the remonstrances of the great powers, the Egyptian government has paid \$550,000, the amount of judgments obtained against it in the tribunals by creditors.

The Journal Des Debats believes the proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russians and English from the neighborhood of Constantinople is merely a Russian attempt to isolate England, who will probably reject the proposal.

A telegram from Berlin says: It is stated that the Emperor William will abandon his proposed journey to Wesbaden, in view of the possible meeting of the congress at Berlin.

LONDON, 22.—Eighty-one delegates attended the meeting of the amalgamated association in Manchester, yesterday. They represented a much wider area than the district now affected by the strike, although the recommendation of the association was disregarded at the commencement of the strike; it rests with them to decide whether the funds of the various trade societies shall be employed to support the strike.

At Blackburn, on Saturday, the delegates representing the card-room hands of the fourteen districts, unanimously decided to persevere in the strike and use all legitimate means to support the strike. There is dissension in the masters' association. The makers of colored and fancy goods will soon resume operations at the old rates of wages. The makers of shirting and long cloths favor short time.

A Belgrade special says: There is serious fear that the Russians will attempt to seize Pirot and Akapalanka.

Brigadier-General Markovitz, who was tried by court-martial in connection with the recent military conspiracy has been shot.

The Standard states that the reason Admiral Hornb's fleet was recently ordered to resume sending out guard boats was, that it was feared two Russian torpedo boats were lurking in the Sea of Marmora.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the principle of the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russians and English from the immediate neighborhood of Constantinople was accepted in London and St. Petersburg, but as soon as its application came to be discussed, serious difficulties arose. Each party was afraid of losing by the transaction. The Russians think if the British fleet retires to Besika Bay they ought to withdraw only a days' march. The English maintain that they ought to withdraw to Adrianople, which is 24 hours railway journey distant from Constantinople. Another disturbing element is the fear that the Porte may take advantage in the absence of foreign forces to increase the land fortifications, or close the Dardanelles, according as the British or Russian influence is predominant.

It appears that both the English and Russian cabinets are willing to accept the principle that the congress meet to examine the changes necessary in the existing treaties, but England insists on a clear and formal recognition of the wide principle that all the great changes in the east, such as those proposed by the treaty of San Stefano, constitute European and not merely Russo-Turkish questions. Russia's acceptance of this principle will greatly depend on the manner in which it is formulated. There may be a secret commission that the jealous exclusion of Europe from all knowledge of the negotiations between Russia and Turkey was a grave mistake, but there certainly will be no open avowal to that effect.

Meanwhile the Austro-Russian negotiations are proceeding. The points of view are still wide apart, but said to be approaching each other. Austria does not wish to annex territory but wishes to extend the sphere of her political, military and commercial interests, particularly in the direction of the Salonica and Mitiovitza railway.

A dispatch from Calcutta says: All the energies of the government are concentrated on war preparations. Native regiments have been ordered to recruit up to their full war strength immediately. Factories for the manufacture of arms are working day and night, Sundays and week days. The Sepoys have responded cheerfully to the summons for foreign service, and a number of regiments have spontaneously volunteered.

In Great Britain the absentees belonging to the army reserve have joined their colors in a very satisfactory manner. The number of absentees in the various districts average less than five per cent. from all causes.

A dispatch, dated Constantinople, Saturday, says: Layard has taken steps to put the English subjects under the protection of the American minister. The latter has asked the consent of his government.

In spite of negotiations concerning the simultaneous withdrawal of the English fleet and Russian forces from the neighborhood of Constantinople, the prevailing feeling of the English press is one of great uneasiness. It is noticeable that all the Berlin specials to the English papers are couched in a very despondent tone. They dwell upon the difficulties which will be encountered in settling the details of any scheme for withdrawal.

Vienna correspondents write in the same tone. One says: "The aspect of affairs seems neither better or worse. The course of negotiations make it more and more apparent that Russia meant to make any concessions relative to the congress dependent on some arrangement, as the relative positions of her own and English forces. The fact that the Russians did not reject the idea of withdrawing to Adrianople, and that negotiations have been pending on that basis, shows that they would set great value on the withdrawal of the British fleet beyond the Dardanelles. Still, as Besika Bay is only about 12 hours sail from Stambul, while Adrianople is at least three days forced march distant, the Russians thought they would be placed at a disadvantage unless some arrangement was made by which, in the event of the outbreak of hostilities, some priority of movement was allowed them. This seemed to raise the whole question of an equivalent to be given by the Russians for the withdrawal of the fleet. Nor is it clear whether their claims have created a stumbling block which cannot be surmounted. There are also indications of other difficulties. Thus, even if the congress meets, months will probably pass before it solves all the questions before it. And if the Turks, meanwhile, exacuate the various points in accordance with the treaty of San Stefano, and Russia proceeds to carry out the various constitutional reforms prescribed therein, the congress will every day be confronted by some new accomplished fact, but the Russians are not likely to stay the execution of the treaty till after the congress, as that would be a direct admission of the right of the powers to revise the treaty.

The Russian ambassador to Germany has come to Vienna for a few days. This is connected by some with reports of a preliminary conference at Berlin. If such conference should be held, it would be as a test whether it is safe to summon the congress, the failure of a preliminary conference not being thought likely to involve such serious consequences as a break up of the congress. The latter event could hardly fail to produce direct antagonism.

A Constantinople dispatch reports that a heavy shock of earthquake was felt there, and in that vicinity on Friday.

MADRID, 22.—A heavy gale has prevailed along the northern coast of Spain. Numerous fishing vessels have been lost, and about 100 Borneo fishermen were drowned. Fifty-six fishermen belonging to Santander have also been drowned.

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