

charge of shooting Trepoff, prefect of police. During the riot, which followed her acquittal, she was seized by some secret agents of the police, who were disguised as medical students, and who persuaded her they were friends. They hurried her through an unfrequented passageway to a carriage standing near, and she was driven with them to a house in the suburbs of St. Petersburg, where she found herself detained in a sort of honorable confinement. At length it was intimated to her that she was to be transported to Siberia, but the same informant told her that, for a certain consideration, which she consented to give, he would arrange for her escape.

She was provided with the attire of a sister of charity, and with papers showing that she was authorized to visit Paris on a mission. With these aids she managed to cross the Russian frontier, and to find her way to Geneva. Her arrival here was made known to certain Russian exiles now here, and caused some excitement.

The *Tribune* says: It is rumored that the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, is going to marry Prince Louis Napoleon, and the Princess Beatrice is to be the wife of the new Duke of Cumberland, son of the late ex-King of Hanover.

THOMASTON, Conn., 6.—The post-office block and Morse block adjoining, were burned last night; loss \$50,000.

NEW ORLEANS, 6.—A Galveston special, from Mason, says: The mail wagon, between McCaratt and Mason, was stopped by a gang of men, last night, and the mail bags robbed of the registered packages. The balance of the mail was not touched. From the tenor of the questions asked the mail driver by the robbers, it is supposed that they were waiting for the paymaster who was to have taken the regular stage, but did not.

WASHINGTON, 6.—Secretary Sherman says he has not decided to announce the resumption of specie payments in advance of the 1st of January next, the time fixed by law. He says, however, resumption may come before that time by natural causes or when the premium on specie shall disappear; that we are now approaching that event; that it is the duty of the government to employ all legitimate means to produce such a result.

CHICAGO, 6.—The *Times* Louisville special says: The race between "Tenbroeck" and "Mollie McCarthy" continues a universal subject of conversation here, and warm discussions upon the relative merits of the racers have been the order of the day. Notwithstanding the fact that the mare was distanced the first heat, she has more friends to-day than she had yesterday, and were the race to be run over, the odds would be less and the number of her backers greater. Though those who argue for her have the worst of it at the outset because of the fact that the horse did beat her, yet they present good reasons for the result in the double fact of the oven-like temperature and the heaviness of the track, both of which operated against her and in the horse's favor, in the belief that he was acclimated, she was not, and the heat simply doubled her up before the distance was covered. Accustomed to a cool, bracing atmosphere, the sweetening sun of Louisville just melted her speed out of her.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.

It has been decided that Servia shall retain Nisch, but not Novi Bazar, the Hopaonik defile forming the western frontier of the new territory. The Servian delegates declare themselves satisfied.

The Montenegrians are dissatisfied, especially at obtaining nothing on the south. Antivari is to be declared a neutral port, but open to Austrian men-of-war.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* scouts as absurd the supposition that the congress will permit Turkey to oppose its decisions.

The questions of the navigation the Danube and war indemnity were discussed in the congress to-day. It seems the latter is not definitely settled, and there is some doubt concerning the former, which, however, is at least on the point of a settlement on the basis of existing regulations, namely, that navigation shall be politically unimpeded, and shall be controlled by a mixed scientific commission. It is

said that Austria has proposed the neutral boundary be carried much further up the stream than at present, and all fortifications on its banks be razed. Discussion on these proposals was postponed. On the indemnity question England, France and Italy refuse to recognize a priority for Russia's pecuniary claim. Russia disclaimed any intention of claiming priority or exacting territory instead of money.

A Berlin correspondent says: That the congress, in view of Turkey's absolute inability to pay the indemnity has declined to take any action, and left the matter for private settlement between Turkey and Russia.

On Monday the last real sitting will be held, and the treaty may be signed on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Roumania asks for the harbor of Kavarina on the Black Sea as an additional price for acquiescence in the session of Bessarabia, to which the congress probably will not object if Russia does not.

A Vienna correspondent states that the council, yesterday, decided to place three additional divisions on a war footing, and call out the Croatian reserves in consequence of the machinations of the local Bosnian authorities against occupation by the Austrians. The occupation will not be immediate. It is hoped the Porte may become more conciliatory and all opposition will thus be obviated.

LONDON, 4.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the territory granted to Roumania does not include Silistria. The Russians have abandoned all claim for Latoul. Lord Odo Russell, Count Schouvaloff and Prince Hohenlohe, in conversation, admit that fresh difficulties have arisen. It is said these difficulties concern the frontiers of eastern Roumania.

Henley never saw a lovelier day nor a more brilliant assemblage for its regatta. The meadows on both sides of the course were filled with people. The bridge was blocked with drags and carriages, while the river swarmed with craft of every description. There was a sprinkling of Americans, but their presence was scarcely noticeable in large numbers. The race for the diamond sculls between George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, Newark, N. J., and Edward Moss, the present holder of the prize was the first in which the Americans were interested. Both men started, each hugging the shore on his own side. Lee, who had the inside track, soon took a slight lead, which he gradually increased, steering well for three quarters of a mile. On nearing Poplar Point he was a clear length ahead; here he skirted the Berks shore too closely, nearly running into the bushes along the bank. Moss cut straight across towards Berks' shore, and as they straightened away Lee was seen to have reduced his lead, but still had the advantage. He steered badly from this point. Moss was, however, unable to reduce his lead any further. It was an exciting race. Lee had the best of it, when suddenly, within 20 feet from the finish, he stopped still half a length ahead, and at the same time his right oar struck the shore. He thought he had passed the winning post, and would not believe, at first, that he had not won the race. Two more strokes would have lauded him safely a winner, but Moss continuing his course, had won by less than a quarter of a length; both men were in great distress. Lee was ill before and after the race. Time, nine minutes and eight seconds.

The next event was the first trial heat for the Steward's Challenge Cup. The Columbia College crew took the inside position near the Berks shore, the Dublin University boat was in the middle, and the Shoewaeacmettes on the Bucks side of the river. The boats got off at 1.30 p. m. The Shoewaeacmettes misunderstood the starting signal and got off badly, while the Dublins made a fine start and soon led both the American boats by two lengths. The "Shoes" were far over on the Bucks side, while the other crews were close to the Berks shore, the Dublin crowding the Columbians boat, intent on getting her water. The Columbia rowed a good course in grand form, overtaking the Dublin hand over hand. As they rounded the point the Dublin steered in the shore, crashing into the Columbia just as the latter was beginning to lead the Irish crew, and this, in spite of the shouts of the umpire, "Dublin, take your right course." The two boats disentangled themselves, and when

they did so the Columbia was leading the Dublin. Long before this the "Shoes" had taken a decided lead, having made up what they lost at the first by a uniform stroke of 46 from the start. At the time of the foul, which occurred at the end of a mile, they were one length and a quarter ahead of the fouling crew.

Upon witnessing the foul the "Shoes" bow gave the order to "ease all," and dropped their stroke to 40, the crew proceeded easily, the Nodeau Brothers pulling with one hand several lengths, and waiving their rears in answer to the cheers on the shore, notwithstanding the other crews had cleared. Opposite the grand stand, "Shoes" raised their stroke to 48 to afford the spectators an exhibition of their powers, and passed the line many lengths ahead in the usual time of 8 minutes and four seconds. Paddling to their boat house, the "Shoes" sprang upon the float with agility, cheerily offering to row the race over again if necessary. They were altogether as fresh as when they started. The Columbians were also very fresh on leaving their boat, and made a claim to be allowed to row again in the final heat, but this was disallowed by the Stewards on the ground that the "Shoes" were so far ahead they could not have been caught. The Dublins did not deny the foul, which was allowed in favor of the Columbia.

The first trial heat for the Steward's Cup was won by the London Rowing Club in 8 minutes and 23 seconds, the Jesus College crew not rowing over the course, in order to save themselves for the final contest with the Columbians for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, while the London pair was scratched from the race for the silver goblets in order that the men might keep fresh for the race to-morrow with the "Shoes." The time of "Shoes" was 8 minutes, 4 seconds. It stood thus on the steward's time book for two hours, but after the London Rowing Club's time was announced, the "Shoes" time was changed on the book to 8 minutes and 21 seconds.

The event of the day turned out to be the second heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup. For this the University College crew, of Oxford, had the inside position, the Columbia crew second, and Jesus College crew, of Cambridge, the outside place. The crews got off in fine style, the Columbia in centre, making it the best of all, leading a little at a quarter of a mile. The Columbians kept forging ahead, steering a beautiful course. At the half mile the University and Jesus boats were about a length behind. This advantage the Columbians continued to increase until at three quarters of a mile they were seen to shoot over to the Berks shore, taking the University's water without trouble. The steering of the Columbia boat here was simply beyond praise. At the same time the Jesus College crew made a dash at the Columbia and for a moment a foul seemed inevitable. One of the stewards cried out "that was a deliberate drive at the Columbia." The oars did almost touch, but the crews then straightened out, the Columbia leading a length and rowing a quick, sharp stroke of 40, in excellent form. The University crew was out of the race, but the Jesus College men now spurred magnificently. The last quarter of a mile was intensely exciting. The friends of both crews urging them on, and above the yelling could be distinguished the peculiar cry of the Columbians. In spite of the Cambridge crews splendid rowing, (this crew being composed of four of the last University eight) the Columbia passed the post two lengths ahead, in eight minutes, fifteen seconds, with Oxford boat and third.

The second trial heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by the Hertford College crew, of Oxford, in nine minutes 12 seconds, the First Trinity crew of Cambridge being scratched. Hertford is the crew the Columbians will meet in the final heat to-morrow. When the Columbians reached their boat-house they were almost lifted out of their boat by enthusiastic Americans, and three cheers were given for them with a will. They were not at all distressed, and were in high spirits.

5 p. m.—The Shoewaeacmettes were beaten completely in the final heat for the Steward's Challenge Cup. Joseph Vadeau, one of their number, was taken sick this morning, and broke down sick in

the boat while the heat was being rowed, and the "Shoes" stopped.

LONDON, 5.—The only reservation as to the Danube is that the river shall not be open during war as it is in time of peace. The jurisdiction of the existing commission is to be extended to Galatz.

In the discussion as to the division of the Sandjak of Sofia, Russia admitted that the Ichteman Pass, with a strong line of defence, should be assigned to Roumelia, but the discussion of English demand, that Roumelia should receive five out of the seven districts into which the Sandjak of Sofia should be divided, became so warm that the representatives of France, Italy and Germany intervened with a compromise, which contemplates nearly an equal division between Roumelia and Bulgaria. As the retention of the Ichteman line for Roumelia is the principal aim of England, the question will probably cause no further difficulty.

A Berlin correspondent bases his supposition as to the probable settlement of the Batoum question—by Russia receiving Batoum on condition of never fortifying under any pretense—on Prince Bismarck's utterances at Tuesday's interview, and believes if the question is not settled privately, but is brought forward at Saturday's sitting, Bismarck will resolutely take Russia's part and declare that, while he should applaud any compromise, he cannot but consider binding the signatures of Turkey and England to the San Stefano treaty and the Anglo-Russian agreement, respectively.

The Greek question was settled in the congress to-day. The resolution passed that the congress invites the Porte to come to an understanding with Greece for the rectification of her frontier, and is of the opinion that the line should be from the valley of Salambria on the Aegean Sea to the mouth of the Kalamos River, opposite Corfu. In the event of difficulties arising in negotiations, the powers are ready to render their good offices as mediators.

A Berlin dispatch states it is certain that the powers, by offering mediation, mean that the invitation shall not mean a dead letter. France and Italy warmly supported the Greek claims.

Lord Beaconsfield admitted that he had, with difficulty, been induced to accept even that moderate proposal, as the precise boundary indicated therein seemed to limit the sovereign will of the Porte. He was unable to accede to any demands amounting to a division of Turkey, Epirus and Thessaly not being in a chronic state of anarchy like Bosnia. The Greeks are profoundly disappointed at the decision of the congress. Turkey had privately declared she would go to war with Greece rather than cede the two provinces.

Saturday's sitting, in which the questions of Batoum and Armenia are to be discussed, will virtually end the congress. The remaining proceedings, principally formal, will probably last till Thursday. The financial question and that of the government of Western Roumelia will be submitted to the commission of ambassadors resident in Berlin which meets after the dissolution of congress. Prince Bismarck has informed a correspondent that he thinks the Czar will consent to destroy the fortifications of Batoum.

The Columbia's crew having won the only boat race ever gained by an American crew in England, are the heroes at Henley. The superb form they have shown the past two days surpassed even their best friends.

Lord Camoy, in presenting the prizes, complimented the Columbians on their pluck in coming over, and hoped they would come again. The Columbians dined with the Trinity College crew this evening, and were afterwards received at an entertainment given by the London Rowing Club. They will come to London to-morrow and after a few days will separate.

A paper has been posted in all the cotton mills of Stockport district, giving a fortnight's notice of a five per cent. reduction in wages. The operatives seem to favor resistance. A strike there would affect 25,000 people.

VIENNA, 5.—The Austrian government has received the remaining 7,000,000 florins from the bankers who undertook to raise 30,000,000 for the mobilization. The mobilization of the additional troops begins on Saturday.

Adhkah has been definitely ceded to Austria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 5.—The inhabitants of Batoum have again telegraphed to Minister Layard asking for the protection of England, and declaring that they have resolved to hoist the British flag and open fire on the Russians on July 12th.

MONTREAL, 5.—A meeting of the justices of the peace of this city and district took place to-day, to consider the best means of preserving the peace on the 12th of July. Two hundred magistrates were present. The mayor offered resolutions, which were adopted, regretting that the Orange Association persisted in the determination to celebrate in Montreal events distasteful to the majority of its inhabitants, declaring it unwise and inexpedient to call out the military, except when the civil forces are inadequate, and recommending that the mayor at once issue a proclamation to forbid all assemblages or gatherings on the streets or public places on the 12th of July, and calling upon the citizens to aid the authorities to maintain peace. A resolution that the authorities be empowered to call out the military, brought on a long and exciting discussion. It was finally decided, 40 to 7, that the magistrates having full confidence in the mayor, place in his hands all power and authority to preserve peace on the 12th of July.

LONDON, 6.—The Americans in Geneva had a dinner and ball on the 4th of July. A party from Chamourix hoisted the American flag on the summit of Mont Blanc.

A Vienna dispatch says: Regarding Turkey's reservation, in accepting in principle the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that Austria and Turkey shall directly negotiate the details. While the Turkish claims were previously expressed in a sort of a detailed manner, they reappear in the declaration of Carothedori. The Turkish plenipotentiaries, under the veil of general reserve, are guided by the old custom of Turkish diplomacy: One has reason to believe that the Porte has recourse to this manoeuvre merely to spin out, as long as possible, the question of the occupation.

MONTREAL, 6.—The mayor, to-day, issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, There is strong reason to apprehend that serious trouble, riot and bloodshed may occur on the approaching 12th of July, (the undersigned, the mayor of Montreal, hereby gives notice to all whom it may concern, that stringent measures will be taken to preserve the peace and to arrest and bring to justice all evil-disposed persons who may in any way act illegally or attempt to disturb the peace on that occasion; and,

Whereas, Experience has shown that the danger of allowing crowds of people to assemble in the streets or public thoroughfares of the city in time of excitement, further notice is hereby given, that on the 12th of July, no assemblage or gathering of people shall be allowed in the streets or elsewhere in the city.

The mayor confidently appeals to all peaceable and well-disposed citizens, without distinction of creed or nationality, to aid the civic authorities in their efforts to maintain peace and to preserve order and tranquility in the city on that day.

(Signed) J. L. BEAUDY,
Mayor.

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