

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

RANGOON, 12.—Advices just received from Mandalay state that the Burmese have retained the steamer which was sent to Mandalay to bring away the Europeans, and threaten to burn her if she attempts to leave. The foreigners are not allowed to leave.

The British expeditionary force under General Prendergast will cross the frontier of Burma on next Sunday.

The flotilla is now ready and comprises 45 steamers, flats and floating batteries, the latter being fitted out from six of the largest barges. Each of the floating batteries carries two 60-pounder howitzers and are attended by armed launches. Twelve 25-pounder siege guns are mounted on the steamers. The force numbers 10,000 men, 7,000 camp followers, 500 mules and two elephant batteries.

King Theebaw has issued a proclamation declaring he will not accept the absurd propositions of the Indian government, and therefore declaring war. He promises personally to lead his troops, and calls upon his subjects to fight for the defense of their country and religion. The Europeans are not to be molested until the invaders cross the frontier, when all will be slain. Many Europeans are leaving Mandalay unhindered. The Italian Consul will remain for the present.

CALCUTTA, 13.—Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has ordered Gen. Pendergast, commander of the Burmah expeditionary force to invade forthwith and proceed with all haste to capture Mandalay. The British forces will now cross the frontier immediately. Recent dispatches from Rangoon state that the inhabitants of districts of Burmah, where no large garrisons are maintained, are greatly alarmed over the reports that King Theebaw has subsidized 15,000 Dacotas to cross the frontier and begin plundering and murdering at the first note of war. The Dacotas are robbers who work in large gangs and are noted for their bold exploits, having neither baggage nor commissariat, these bands travel with marvelous speed, and it will be hard for the British troops to catch them.

BERLIN, 13.—The five German-Americans whose expulsion from the Island of Fahr was recently ordered by the German government, were expelled under the law of '41, which has been revived and which does not allow foreigners to settle or even to reside temporarily at that place unless the local authorities permit them.

LONDON, 13.—Government has ordered the Governor of Coldbath Fields Prison to treat Mr. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as a first-class misdemeanant.

PARIS, 13.—The French courts have pronounced a divorce between Madame Nicolini and Nicolini, the well known tenor.

MANCHESTER, 13.—Harwood's Cotton mills at Balton are burned. Loss £40,000.

DUBLIN, 13.—The Nationalist convention at Armagh to-day rejected Parnell's nominee for Member of Parliament and selected a journeyman tailor of Armagh named Blair. The convention was a strong one.

LONDON, 14.—A dispatch from Belgrade says it is officially announced that the Bulgarians having attacked the Servians at Veasina, King Milan accepts the act as a declaration of war. Peace is therefore ended.

At 6 o'clock this morning, King Milan has assumed command of the Servian army. Active operations will begin at once.

Later.—The Servian army has commenced moving forward and an advance on Sofia is anticipated. The troops display much enthusiasm.

BELGRADE, 14.—Despatches from the front state that sharp fighting has occurred between the advance guards of the Servian and Bulgarian armies on the road between Tein and Blasnia. The Bulgarians retired.

The Servian army is marching in three divisions on Sofia. General Heratovitch, commander of the left wing. General Leshyania of the right wing and King Milan of the centre. The whole force is expected to concentrate at Sofia on November 22d. The roads are covered with snow.

A Servian division is marching from Pirol direct on Sofia. They will probably have the first decisive battle of the war early to-morrow, when they are expected to reach a difficult and rocky gorge of the Dragoman Pass, where a number of Bulgarian battalions have been concentrated and where a stand may be made.

LONDON, 14.—The declaration of war by Servia against Bulgaria caused a depression in the London stock market. English railway securities and European bonds fell two per cent.

LONDON, 14.—A dispatch from Belgrade, this evening, states that King Milan to-day informed the powers that Servia has declared war against Bulgaria because Bulgaria arbitrarily attacked a position which the Morava division of the King's troops held in the Servian territory opposite the Bulgarian frontier. King Milan has also issued a proclamation which is in substance as follows:

"Servia cannot allow Bulgaria, which has already proved a bad neighbor, to disturb the balance of power in the Balkans to her exclusive advantage."

He then alludes to what he calls the unjustifiable Bulgarian custom duties on the frontier, the unlawful seizure of

Begrovo and the encouragement by Bulgaria of the Servian rebels condemned for high treason. King Milan evidently refers to Peko Pavlovich, the Herzegovinian chief and Pashico, the Servian radical leader who was expelled by King Milan from the Skuptschina. Copies of the revolutionary proclamations signed by these men and distributed throughout Servia were recently found by Servian officials and the latter claimed they were disseminated by the revolutionaries under Bulgarian protection.

This Bulgaria denied, claiming they were many miles from the Servian frontier interned in a fortress. King Milan also alludes to the alleged ill-treatment of the Servian emigrants in Bulgaria, the blockade of the frontier by Bulgaria, and the alleged attacks by undisciplined Bulgarian volunteers on the Servian people and the troops. In conclusion, the King says: "I cannot suffer these intentional provocations, and therefore adopt the policy of open hostility which has been forced upon me by Bulgaria. Servia's just cause now rests on the arbitration of arms, the bravery of her army, the protection of the Almighty, and I rely upon my people's patriotism."

SERVIA'S FORCES.

The various forces of Servia are as follows:

Field army 60,288 men, with 264 guns; reserve formations 12,856 men, with 34 guns; reserve army or Landwehr, 52,270 men, with 120 guns; Landstrum, 45,000 men; or a total of 170,412 officers and men and 418 guns.

The infantry is armed with the Manner rifle, improved by Major Mecovanovitch, and which has a calibre of 10.15 millimetres.

The artillery is variously armed with muzzle loaders and Krupp guns.

The total cavalry force, included in the above numbers is 4,600 men.

BULGARIA'S MILITARY FORCE.

The Bulgarian field army consists of 24,000 infantry, 1,400 cavalry, two regiments and one company of artillery of 2,340 men, a battalion of engineers of 880 men, a detachment train of 2,000 men, and a force of *gend'armie* of 1,600 men or a total of 32,220 men, with 124 guns.

The infantry is armed with Berlin rifles and batteries have Krupp guns, and guns of the latest Russian pattern. The reserve force consists of 24,000. There are twelve battalions of Landstrum of 605 men each, or 7,200 men, making a total of 60,000 men.

There is no want of arms, but there is scarcely a sufficient force of cavalry and artillery.

The cavalry numbers 1,500 men. The scarcity of officers since many of the Russian officers returned home is also a serious matter. Prince Alexander is an able and energetic soldier.

THE EASTERN ROUMELIAN ARMY

omprises 18,224 men of the first levy, 10,187 of the second, 23,197 of the reserve, and 3,422 men of the active service, making a total of 64,030. The number of officers available is altogether out of proportion to the number of men. There is no scarcity of arms, as there are about 80,000 Kruka, 7,000 Berdan and 6,000 Martini-Henri rifles in the province.

The artillery consists of four guns. The Bulgarian arsenals at Ruscuk and Rasgrad contain a good supply of arms, uniforms and equipments. The arsenal at Ruscuk is turning out 60,000 Berdan cartridges per day, in addition to ammunition for the artillery.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A dispatch from Pirol says in the fight near Vlisinia three Bulgarians, including the Prefect of Tein, were killed and seven were wounded, and that four Servians were wounded.

CANNONADING.

The servians commenced operations by a vigorous attack on the Bulgarian position at Bewkedol. Cannonading still continues.

Later.—The Servians, descending from the heights of Dastchini and Kladenets, have occupied the Bulgarian villages of Miloslawtze, Zeelife, Gard and Sevonth, in the Tien district. They met with no opposition. No serious action has yet occurred. The Bulgarian troops have left for the frontier, while others are advancing by forced marches from Eastern Roumelia. The Servians have made no hostile move in the direction of Widdin. Prince Alexander has telegraphed to the Sultan, asking his intentions in regard to the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

Prince Alexander in an order of the day to officers and men of his army says:

"King Milan has declared war against us and has ordered the Servian army to invade Bulgaria. Our Servian brethren instead of assisting us, wish to ruin our country. Show your courage now and defend your mothers, wives, sisters and homes. Pursue and annihilate the cowardly, treacherous enemy. Let 'Forward!' be your battle cry, brethren, and may God aid us and grant us the victory."

It is officially announced that a force of Bulgarians on Thursday attacked a body of Servians near Vlisinia. The Servians returned fire. Ten Bulgarians were killed or wounded, and several of the Servians were wounded. In consequence of the attack of Bulgarians, the Cabinet on Friday decided to declare war. The Servian troops have captured Irn and have occupied the heights.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Servian army crossed the Bul-

garian frontier at 10 o'clock this morning in three divisions at Taribrod, Klissura and Bregova. They met with no resistance in crossing. Sharp fighting occurred at Irn, on the Vlisinia road, and at Kustind. Many were killed and wounded on both sides. The Bulgarians retreated at all points. The entire Servian army is now in Bulgarian territory.

Berlin, 14.—The *North German Gazette* maintains that the fact that Servia has declared war against Bulgaria will not alter the prospects of the Balkan conference.

Philippopolis, 14.—Great excitement and enthusiasm prevails in this city. Troops are being hurried forward to the defense of Sofia, and the war fever which recently died out, is again at its highest pitch.

Pesth, 14.—When the announcement of the Servian declaration of war was made by the Hungarian delegation, it was greeted with cheer upon cheer for Servia.

Vlisinia, 14.—A skirmish has taken place near here between Bulgarian and Servian troops. Eleven men killed and twenty wounded. The Bulgarians have retired from Tein, Tsaribrod, Kleruria and Bregova.

LONDON, 14.—The extraordinary Liberal campaign which is being made in Scotland by Gladstone is comparatively ignored. Despite the adverse criticisms by the London dailies on Gladstone's treatment of the disestablishment issue, it cannot be denied that he has largely succeeded in satisfying the churchmen in England. The probabilities are that Gladstone will yet succeed in making the Irish question the main one before election day. Even now many politicians affect to see his Edinburgh Irish speech overtopping his disestablishment efforts in importance. Its effects on the Home Rule party is very marked. The leading Parnellites already manifest indications of a desire to come to terms with "The Grand Old Man." Several of Parnell's organs openly advocate such an alliance.

United Ireland, Parnell's own organ, insists that the home rule question is recognized by all the first statesmen of Great Britain as the leading issue of the hour in British politics, and says from whichever party its settlement comes, the settlement will probably be a mere wrangle over details. This latter utterance must be considered important. It was undoubtedly inspired by the great Irish leader, and was probably meant to convey to the League the information that the Irish party managers no longer consider themselves obliged to the Conservative party for the accomplishment of their ends, but have succeeded in reaching a position in which their chances for a good deal elsewhere are sufficient to warrant at least a declaration of independence. With Irish help the Liberals would possess an absolute certainty of restoration. Parnell would lose nothing but gain everything.

LONDON, 14.—The excitement in Germany over Bismarck's continued enforcement of his edict of exile of Russian Poles from Prussia continues unabated. Great relief committees have been sent to assist the unfortunate exiles at Limberg, Posen and Cracow. The relief committee at the latter city reports 2,000 Poles in one settlement were recently ordered to settle up their affairs there and quit Prussia without delay. The majority of these are Roman Catholics and many of them have resided so long in Prussia that they have forgotten their nativity and language. They have all been compelled to sell their property in haste, and speculators have taken such an advantage of the situation that very little of the property thus forced upon the market has brought one-fourth of its value. To make matters worse, Russia has issued an order prohibiting the entry of these exiles into its dominion unless they can prove they were born therein. In consequence there are at present encamped at one place on the frontier no less than 15,000 Poles penniless, homeless and most miserable, without the right to move forward and with imprisonment at hard labor staring them in the face if they dare return to Cracow. The relief committee denounces the expulsions as inhuman and unlawful. It quotes from the great German authorities, Leflere and Bluntschil, to show that the edict of expulsion was issued by the German Chancellor in violation of the German Constitution of 1871, which lodged with the Bundesrath alone, and not with the Crown, the right to banish aliens from the empire.

The innumerable stories of cruelty inflicted upon tens of thousands of unoffending Poles under the edict of expulsion are producing in Germany a widespread feeling of bitterness against Bismarck.

BERLIN, 14.—The German Colonization Society has decided to raise a capital of one million marks with which to found colonies in South America.

RUSTCHUK, 15.—Great activity prevails at Philippopolis. Trains filled with soldiers singing patriotic songs are constantly leaving for the front. The people throughout the country manifest great enthusiasm. The troops are gratified at engaging in a warfare for the first time without even a single foreigner in their ranks.

Bulgaria has decided to remain on the defensive. She accepts the war with calmness, knowing that Europe will acquit her of all blame.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—Another contract has been made with the Austrian Lloyds for the transportation of 30 more battalions of troops from Asia

Minor to European Turkey. Believing that the final struggle of the Turkish empire for existence is approaching, Lord Salisbury has telegraphed to Mr. White, British representative at Constantinople, instructions to assure the Porte that England will do her utmost to preserve the integrity of Turkey.

The sittings of the Balkan conference have been interrupted owing to the illness of M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador.

It is believed that the majority of the Turkish troops will be withdrawn from the Roumelian frontier and concentrated on the Roumelian frontier.

Rustem Pasha, formerly governor of Lebanon, has been appointed Turkish ambassador at London, *vice* Musurus Pasha, who has been recalled.

SALONICA, 15.—Unlimited preparations for war are being made here. Troops, horses and guns are being embarked for the Greek frontier. Business in the city is at a standstill.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.—The Russian newspapers, official and unofficial unite in condemning the fratricidal Servo-Bulgarian war and declare that Russia will be unable to sit quietly, while Bulgaria and Servia tear each other to pieces.

RUSTCHUK, 15.—The Russian Consul here has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to leave with the archives of his office.

A steamer has arrived here with five million cartridges, which are now being unloaded.

Soldiers of the National Guard have been summoned to join their colors.

Prince Alexander has sent a circular to the Powers in which he complains that the Servian agent in Bulgaria withheld for eight hours the notification of Servia's declaration of war. Prince Alexander indignantly denies that the Bulgarians violated the Servian frontier, and declares that the Servians are solely blameable for the recent events on the boundary.

LONDON, 15.—Prince Alexander arrived at Sofia at 10 o'clock this morning. He was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm by the populace. The Bulgarian government has asked Turkey for assistance. Servia will respect the rights of the Sultan in Bulgaria.

RANGOON, 15.—Armed steam launches from the British steamers *Kathleen* and *Iravaddy* have captured King Theebaw's war vessel. The capture was effected under the guns of Clutter Buckfort, after a sharp fight. One of the British officers was wounded.

According to another account King Theebaw's man-of-war was captured opposite Fort Simbourgweh, after a sharp encounter with that work. The launches from the steamer *Vog* are said to have taken part in the affair.

SANGOON, 15.—A slight skirmish has taken place between a small body of British troops and the Burmese frontier guards. The latter fled. No casualties occurred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—The Servian minister here, in notifying the Sultan of the outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria adheres to Servia's former declaration in favor of the restoration of *status quo ante bellum* and of the strengthening of the Sultan's authority in the Balkans.

PHILIPPOLIS, 15.—The custom house officers at Bourgas, Eastern Roumelia, have been notified that henceforth imports from Turkey must pay the same duties as imports from other foreign countries.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* hints that England, by delaying the meeting of the Balkan conference, is responsible for the outbreak of war between Servia and Bulgaria.

BELGRADE, 15.—A decree has been issued announcing that King Milan will have the chief command of the Servian troops and appointing General Petrolatch, chief of staff, Gen. Jankovitch, minister of war, has gone to Pesth. It is reported that King Milan has telegraphed to the Emperor of Austro-Hungary that the advance of the Servians on the Dragoman Pass has commenced. Four Servians who arrived at Lompalunka on a steamer were forcibly arrested by the Bulgarian authorities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—Turkish officers on the Greek and Servian frontiers have been instructed to repel any attempt to invade Turkish Territory without waiting for orders.

LONDON, 15.—Six battalions of Servian infantry, two batteries of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry to-day attacked two battalions of regular and irregular Bulgarian troops. The Bulgarians lost 34 killed and wounded. The Servian troops under Col. Michkovitch have occupied Toribrod, sustaining small loss. Fifty Bulgarians were captured and sent to the fortress at Belgrade. Topalovitch, with the Morava division, is operating against Tan. Cois. Mickovitch and Benicky, commanding the Drina and Shumadga divisions, are advancing on the Dragoman Pass. Gen. Jowanovitch is in command of the Danubian division, which is held as a reserve force at Bela Palank. Djuknitch is leading the Timak division against Belogradshik. Each division consists of 20,000 men. King Milan, before the advance commenced, observed to Col. Benicky that Sofia would be captured within three days.

LONDON, 15.—The morning *Post* says that the French budget shows a deficit of a million francs.

The *Standard*, commenting on the outbreak of hostilities between Servia and Bulgaria says:

War has been kindled in the Balkans. We see the beginning but no human intelligence can pretend to set limits to the area or the intensity of the fire.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: In conse-

quence of the massacre of Mussulmans at Kirdschal a Mussulman's rising against the Bulgarians is imminent.

London, 15.—It is reported that the Servians have captured Adlichkula. A report that was current on Saturday night that they had captured Tien is revived. It is said that both places were taken after a brief hand to hand struggle.

The *News* considers that the Marquis of Salisbury's utterances precipitated the conflict between Servia and Bulgaria. King Milan's conduct, it says, is an evil omen for the Balkan States. If all the Balkan States had hailed the Bulgarian Union as a step toward the expulsion of Turkish rule from Europe they would have acted wisely. The present confusion is only likely to strengthen Turkey.

Vienna, 15.—The newspapers here press the hope that the Servo-Bulgarian war will be localized, but they admit that Russian interests are opposed to those of Austria. Austria, they say, is bound to support Servia, while Russia is inclined toward Bulgaria, as is evident from the fact that she has permitted the exportation of 18,000,000 cartridges from Tula to Bulgaria, having hitherto prohibited their shipment.

LONDON, 15.—The weather is splendid for the campaign in Bulgaria, but the troops suffer from cold at night, owing to inadequate covering. In an interview here to-day, the Servian minister said he believed that if the Balkan conference desired to stop the war between Servia and Bulgaria, his government would acquiesce after the capture of Sofia. Servia, he said, desired a conference treaty with Bulgaria and facilities for trade with that country. She also desired to annex the part of Bulgaria which the Servians occupied when the Berlin conference met. Servia, he continued, did not intend the conquest of Bulgaria and there was therefore no reason why the powers should interfere. He dwelt upon the superiority of the rifle used by the Servians over the weapon possessed by the Bulgarians.

BERLIN, 15.—The order for the expulsion of the five German-Americans from the island of Falho was signed by Herr Hansen, district judge of Tondern. The names of the expelled are Ingomar Geo. Jappene, Ocke, Edwd. Nickelsen Minert, Heinrich Kiewerts and Peter Andersen.

LONDON, 16.—Turkey has ordered 100,000 tons of coal at Newcastle to be delivered in six weeks, and has sent \$150,000 to Hungary for the purchase of additional artillery.

The daily papers in their editorials on the Bulgaria-Servian war are unanimous in condemning Servia, and express great anxiety as to the future of the Balkans.

LONDON 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Baron de Lorme, quoted recently in an American newspaper as informing several leading American capitalists that the Emperor of China was anxious to have Americans build railways in China, is not known in English official circles, and the statement that China had authorized any negotiations with a syndicate with a view to the construction of railways in that country is wholly discredited.

BELGRADE, 16.—After desperate fighting yesterday the Servian troops occupied positions at Raptcha. The losses on both sides were heavy. This victory enabled the Servians to turn the very difficult and rocky gorge of Dragoman Pass and the Bulgarians, after a gallant resistance, retreated to Slivnitza, where an important engagement is expected to take place to-day which will probably decide the fate of Sofia.

THE Servians have defeated the Bulgarians in a second engagement, and another battle is being fought in the Dragoman Pass.

LONDON, 16.—The motion approving the settlement between Adams and Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was heard to-day. Coleridge conceded the demands of Adams, and an agreement was signed on the desired terms.

A "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Brouchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of disease, will be sent free. Address DRs. STARK-KEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. N. Matthews, 615 Powell St., between Bush and Pine Sts., San Francisco.

THE Millard County delegation to the St. Louis Cattlemen's Convention, G. M. Cropper, W. V. Black and Jno. Rogers, will reach this city this evening, via the Utan Central.

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