

The Grand Duke has demanded the immediate evacuation of Batoum in accordance with the treaty, indicating that in the event of non-compliance, complications may arise.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £453,000 the past week.

Proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 33 1/2 per cent.

A special from San Stefano says: The Grand Duke Nicholas and Generals Gourko, Sikeloff, Nepokitchitzky, Schouveloff, and Levitzky, with a large escort and 50 cavalry, yesterday, visited the principal defensive works lately commenced by the Turks between San Stefano and Constantinople, and then embarked on board the imperial yacht *Livadia* for the city. The erection of these defenses has caused great indignation. The Grand Duke Nicholas has obtained an order to stop it. It is rumored that Osman Pasha ordered the construction of the works without the knowledge of Reouf Pasha, war minister, at the instigation of Layard, the British ambassador, who is accused of trying to bring on war between Russia and England.

The steamer *Childwall Hall*, from Liverpool for Bombay, has been wrecked at Sagres, Portugal, and 27 persons have been saved, as far as known.

The dispatch of the Turkish reinforcements to Thesaly has been countermanded.

A telegraph cable has been laid through the Dardanelles to Cartal, affording direct communication with Europe, without passing through the Russian stations.

It is said here that government cannot accept the invitation to formulate counter proposals, and that the question must be settled by the powers jointly. In Vienna the most serious deduction is that the hope heretofore held out from St. Petersburg of a renewal of the conference negotiations is not confirmed by Gortschakoff's circular, which says nothing about accepting England's condition for going to the congress. Without some such concessions on the part of Russia, no steps can be taken toward a peaceful settlement. The fact that the circular was telegraphed to London during the debate on the address to the Queen excites remarks.

A special edition of the *Times* containing it was issued about eight o'clock on Tuesday night. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and Leonard Henry Courtney, liberals, distributed the papers in the House of Commons. The inference is that the circular was specially framed with the view of influencing public opinion here, and hurried into the hands of the members, in the hope of effecting a vote on the address.

The Turkish authorities at Tenedos request instructions from the Porte in view of the disembarkation of British marines to guard the depot of war material on the island.

Prince Lucien Napoleon Mural is dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11.—Gortschakoff's circular to the ambassadors, accompanying his reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, regrets that the latter, besides criticizing the treaty of San Stefano, did not say what the British government desires. He believes if Salisbury will make known their wishes, a better understanding of the situation may be reached as to a congress. The circular says Russia can only reiterate the declaration that each power, Russia included, would have full liberty of appreciation and action.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11.—The *Agence Russe* makes the following announcement, this evening: "An active exchange of communications is proceeding under the moderating influence of Germany, with the view of arriving at a pacific understanding, the natural path to which would be a congress. An improved aspect of affairs has developed so as to justify the hope of a speedy attainment of a favorable issue, if England does not raise fresh obstacles."

LONDON, 11.—News from Cetinje says: That the districts in Albania on the sea coast and Boyana River, occupied by Montenegrins, have been so ravished by war that the inhabitants are starving. The Montenegrins are unable to help them, being scarcely able to feed their own people. An appeal has been made to Austria for help.

Numerous detachments of Russians have arrived in the neighbor-

hood of Bucharest, and in several communes of that district.

The Greeks demand that the Greek Patriarch shall summon the Russian Government to declare itself on the question of the Greco-Rulgarian schism. Should Russia recognize the Bulgarian Church, the Patriarch would declare Russia schismatic. Fresh troops are expected from Egypt to replace those returning home.

LONDON, 12.—The *Central News* publishes a telegram, which purports to be a summary of the circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury, but which rather seems to be a reply to Austria's objections. The telegram says: "Prince Gortschakoff endeavors to refute Austria's objections, point by point, and declares that Russia has fully redeemed her promises to Austria, even at the risk of alienating the Servians. He expresses surprise that Austria has not seized the opportunity to check the disorders in Bosnia and Herzegovina, either by annexation or by imposing reforms. Prince Gortschakoff, in conclusion, suggests a settlement on the basis of a congress by a separate agreement between the various courts as to the modifications to be introduced in the treaty of Paris, and disclaims all responsibility for further complications if the powers refuse to agree to this course."

The *Post* publishes the following dispatch from Berlin: Germany has not only refused Russia's request to guarantee the neutrality of Austria in the event of war, but is further reported to have declared that she is prepared to interfere if any attempt is made to hinder Austria from protecting her interests.

Captain Wellesley has gone to St. Petersburg to present his letters of recall as military attache of the British legation. It is understood that no successor will be appointed for the present.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says: Notwithstanding the gloomy views of the leading Russian newspapers, it is believed in official circles that the congress will shortly meet. The correspondent adds, that he has reason to believe this conviction has a pretty solid foundation. Germany has not abandoned the intention of using her influence in favor of peace.

A Vienna dispatch states that Austria, in a written statement of her views, which was sent to St. Petersburg, not only insisted on the European character of the questions at issue, but distinctly rejects the idea of a separate settlement.

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following: "Vienna, Thursday, midnight. I learn that an official dispatch has been received from Berlin to the effect that Prince Bismarck, in consequence of the news from St. Petersburg, considers it possible that a preliminary conference of the ambassadors resident there might be held to-day or to-morrow."

A dispatch from Vienna says: The Porte had asked Austria what would happen if Russia insisted on enforcing the treaty of San Stefano. Austria replied that she would not protect European interests single-handed, but would protect her own interests most efficiently.

There is active competition between Russia and England in chartering steamers at German ports. Two steamers chartered by Russia have left Hamburg with sealed orders.

A Vienna dispatch says: Russia's answer to Austria consisted of verbal, confidential assurances. The correspondent's informant said that Austria's position was not such as to involve the question of peace or war. The correspondent believes this collapse of all serious opposition on the part of Austria is due to autograph letters from the Czar to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and partly also to the remark made by the United States minister to Russia while in Vienna, that the Czar was disposed to make important concessions.

The steamer *Childwall Hall*, wrecked at Sagres, Portugal, had a crew of 45, and eight passengers. The fate of 26 is unknown. The remainder were saved.

The betting on the Oxford-Cambridge race, to-morrow, is 3 to 1 on Oxford.

The tone of the comments on the political crisis is much more hopeful. The conviction is that Russia is preparing to accept Germany's help to get out of the present deadlock by such concessions as will secure a meeting of the congress.

Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular and the circular to which it was annexed were only published in St. Petersburg on Thursday.

At Vienna Prince Gortschakoff's reply creates an impression of Russia's willingness to find an acceptable method for re-opening negotiations. This moderate spirit is believed to be, in a great measure, due to the altered tone of the comments of the German, French and Italian press, and politicians, concerning the treaty of San Stefano, which point to the probability of Russia, instead of England, being isolated in case of a rupture.

The ship *Eirene*, from Shields for San Francisco, went ashore at West-sant, France, on March 30th, and the Captain and several of the crew were lost. The vessel is full of water.

It is alleged that the circular of Gortschakoff, which seems to reply to Austria's objections, is probably a stupid hoax of some Paris newspaper. There seems to be some disposition at St. Petersburg to show Roumania more consideration.

It is announced that Gortschakoff meant that the stipulation for the passage of the Russian troops through Roumania, not the question of the cession of Bessarabia, could not be submitted to the congress. It is also stated that a Russian commissioner will go to Bucharest to treat with the government.

Stevtcha Mihailovitch, the Serbian Minister President, has resigned, in consequence of the vacillating policy of the Serbian government.

It is said that Anglo-Austrian influences are now in the ascendant at Belgrade, and there is a disposition on the part of Serbia, Roumania and Montenegro, to make a joint remonstrance to the Powers against the treaty of San Stefano.

LONDON, 12.—A Vienna correspondent asserts that the Russians have sent a large quantity of torpedoes to the mouths of the Danube, ready to blockade the stream again.

ST. PETERSBURG, 12.—The *Agence Russe* says: The Russian government, by discussing, in its answer to Lord Salisbury, the objections raised by him on every point of the treaty, has practically established the discussion of the whole treaty, and thus shown how small a foundation the British objections had. If the congress meets, there will be no objection to a full discussion, but the submission of the treaty implies an act which no independent power, England least of all, would admit. The *Agence* says, direct and amicable *pour parler* continue, which, thanks to the good offices of Germany, it may be hoped, will lead to a satisfactory result.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—The Porte has issued a circular to its representatives abroad. It recognizes the treaty of San Stefano as the result of the reverses sustained by Turkey in the late war, and expresses a determination to carry out the treaty, but declares that the Porte would nevertheless regard as opportune any modifications which might be made by the benevolent intervention of the powers and the moderation of Russia. The circular concludes by stating that whatever may be the issue of the present negotiation, the Porte pledges itself to carry out the projected reforms.

Eight Turkish transports have started for Odessa to bring home Turkish prisoners.

BUCHAREST, 12.—It is stated here that 20,000 men of the 11th Russian army corps will hold Bucharest, and the remainder of the corps will hold the stations of the line to Giurgevo. Other Russian troops are expected in the territory east of Aluta. Nearly all the Roumanian troops are in position westward of the Aluta. The Russian delegate sent to make arrangement relative to the passage of the troops will arrive here to-day. The chamber is much less bellicose, and it is by no means improbable that Russia will attain her object after the first burst of resentment. The senate has passed resolutions permitting persons serving voluntarily in the army to return to their homes.

General Drentelm, Russian commandant in Roumania, has returned from San Stefano, whither it is said he had gone to receive instructions in regard to the present situation.

M. Stourdza has given notice that he will ask the government in the Senate whether the negotia-

tions for the passage of Russian troops are in consequence of government having notified Russia of her willingness to permit such passage, if a direct understanding was concluded.

Notice has been given of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies as to the advisability of withdrawing the army to the Carpathian mountains in view of Russian occupation, and whether government means to protest to the Powers against the recent large entries of Russian troops into Roumania.

LONDON, 13.—The thirty-fifth race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews took place, this morning, on the river Thames, over the usual course from Putney to Mortlake, four miles and two furlongs, and resulted in an easy victory for the Oxford crew, making 18 victories for the Oxford. The Cambridge has been successful in 16 races, the one last year was a dead heat.

The morning broke hazy and slightly overcast, but calm and mild. By half-past 9 the sun was shining and the weather was perfect for the race. The water was smooth and the crowd of spectators immense. Along the entire course, especially the two ends, fitting craft of all kinds gave to the river an animated appearance. The betting at Putney, before the start, was four to one on Oxford, which was freely offered, but with no takers, the result being considered certain.

A capital start was effected at 15 minutes after 10. Cambridge had the Middlesex side of the river, Oxford the Surrey side. Cambridge got off first, rowing a faster stroke than the Oxford. The Cantabs led by about a third of a length when off Simmonds' yard, two furlongs from the starting point. They continued to increase this advantage somewhat in the first reach; when off Bishop's Creek, three furlongs from Putney, the Cambridge boat was almost half a length ahead. The Cambridge slightly added to this advantage, and just below the site of the old half-mile post, led by something like two-thirds of a length.

At the lower end of the garden of Craven Cottage, three furlongs from Bishop's Creek, where the Cambridge was rowing 38 strokes per minute, the Oxford began to come up fast, and was soon gaining on the leaders.

At Grass wharf they had got upon even terms with the Cambridge, and the two boats rowed oar and oar past Rosebank Villa.

Off Crab Tree, a mile and two furlongs from Putney, the Oxford was showing in front, and quickly drew ahead, Cambridge crew becoming unsteady and irregular.

Off the soap works, two furlongs from Crabtree, the Oxford was clear ahead, and rowing right away from their opponents, and led through Hammersmith Bridge, a mile and six furlongs from Putney, by about two lengths. From this point the race requires no description. The Oxford continued to increase the lead, being fully a dozen lengths ahead off Cheswick church, two miles and five furlongs from Putney, and perhaps ten lengths at Barnes' Bridge, about seven furlongs further on. The Oxford continued a long way in front to the end, and won very easily by about 35 seconds in time or by many lengths in 23 minutes and 12 seconds. Mr. Chitty was umpire.

Though the crowd was very great, the general opinion was it was smaller than last year, the interest being greatly diminished by the general conviction that the Oxford crew would win easily.

There has been less excitement at Portsmouth dock yard this week. The work is fast assuming an ordinary routine character. Overtime has been generally stopped. Very little remains to be done in the way of warlike preparations.

On Monday it became known that a letter had been forwarded from the Admiralty to Portsmouth asking how long it would take to get ready for sea the flotilla of iron gunboats built for service in the Baltic during the last Russian war, and for the most part since lying on the slips at Haslar. These are formidable little vessels of 254 tons displacement, with twin screws, and carrying each an 18 ton gun in the bows. Preparations were actually begun to fit them with magazines when countermanding orders were received.

LONDON, 13.—A meeting of 3,000 cotton operatives was held at Blackburn, to take action on the masters' notice, requiring the acceptance of a 10 per cent. reduction of

wages which expires Wednesday next. The operatives adopted a resolution declaring that unless the masters took down the notice, work should be stopped immediately. There is prospect of a strike on a large scale, as the masters are apparently unyielding. A vast outdoor meeting also took place on the Blackeye Moor, at which an uncompromising spirit of resistance was exhibited.

At St. Petersburg, the opinion regarding the Gortschakoff circular is much divided. Some consider it a complete political programme and worthy a great power. Others regard it as a formal refutation of Salisbury's accusations. Some think it Russia's last word; others, the introduction of negotiations on new grounds. It has greatly displeased those who wish the government to nail the colors to the mast and risk all rather than make the slightest concession.

The opinion at Berlin continues skeptical about the success of the negotiations. The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, referring to Germany's mediation, said the joint appeal of England and Russia for the good offices of Germany could have a meaning only if the parties were willing to make such concessions as would put out of the question the possibility of either party challenging the other.

Bratiano, Roumanian premier, returned to Vienna on Thursday, on the way to Bucharest. He had an interview with Count Andrassy and Herr Tisza. The tidings Bratiano brings from Berlin are not encouraging. The conviction there is that the Czar is bent on having Bessarabia back, and will take it, and that the best thing the Roumanians can do is to make the best possible terms about the compensation they are to receive.

The situation at Constantinople is still regarded dangerous to peace. Notwithstanding the protestations of the Porte there are intrigues going on among the Pashas, and the discretion of the Russian commander and of Layard are doubted. Mehemet Ali and Mukhtar, Osman, Reouf and Said Pashas, and other Generals, dined with Layard yesterday.

BUCHAREST, 14.—The Roumanian government, after having repeatedly and vainly asked Russia to explain the daily influx of troops, who take possession of public buildings and private dwellings, and treat Roumania as an enemies country, has decided to protest to the great powers.

ROME, 14.—A *Courier D'Italie*'s Berlin special says: It is rumored that Bismarck believes the congress possible, provided the powers consent to the retrocession of Bessarabia, the extension of Russia in Asia as far as Erzeroum, and pecuniary indemnity to Russia. If this basis is accepted Germany would undertake to energetically use her influence to persuade Russia to grant the congress full power to modify the other territorial changes proposed by the treaty of San Stefano.

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