

to the striking cotton operatives were not perpetrated by them but by the lower populace of Blackburn and neighborhood, who are notorious for ruffianism, and have taken advantage of the present moment for their own purposes.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—The Russian papers are full of news about the volunteer fleet. Subscriptions for fitting out are coming in from all parts. The sums received are double the amount contributed from the same sources to the committee for the relief of the sick and wounded during the war.

PARIS, 16.—The sentence of Garcia, the communist, convicted of taking part in the assassination of two generals, has been commuted to hard labor for life.

BERLIN, 16.—Disquieting accounts have been received here from St. Petersburg. The prospect is again threatening. The Slavist party are once more gaining the ascendancy.

LONDON, 16.—The election for members of Parliament for the Oxford University, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the elevation of Gathorne Hardy to the peerage, has been in progress two days, and will last five days. Up to last night the figures stood—Talbot, conservative, 1,962; Professor Henry J. Smith, liberal, 833. The election is regarded as a test of the feeling of the clergy on the eastern question.

Notwithstanding the silence of the St. Petersburg semi-official press, there is little doubt that the following dispatch represents the present views of the imperial court and chancellery:

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.

Notwithstanding the secrecy observed in regard to Count Schouvaloff's reports to the Emperor and conference at the foreign office, various points whereby a real understanding may be attained form the subject of discussion in well-informed political circles. Though, in the first place, the necessity of securing the great object of war—the independence of Christians—is insisted upon, there is, on the other hand, no disposition to inscribe "noli me tangere" on the map of New Bulgaria, which was only set up as a provisional draft. At the same time, other compensations than those fixed on in lieu of the war indemnity are not regarded as excluded from discussion. While it is declared there can be absolutely no serious idea of the retrocession of Kars, the same is not true of Batoum. The advantage to Russia of the acquisition of Batoum is said to have its reverse side, inasmuch as millions must be expended in the construction of convenient lines of communication and proper fortifications before the possession of the place could be rendered of great importance. In the peaceful current of general indications a favorable significance is attached to the fact that the right of sale in the streets has been withdrawn from the *Gelos*, which had lately adopted a warlike tone, while the *Bourse Gazette* and *New Times*, which recently observed an attitude favorable to peace, had that privilege restored to them.

Russian preparations to attack British commerce attract great attention. The *Times* says the United States may be depended upon to do all in their power to observe the treaty of Washington, but even if the Russians succeed in equipping their little fleet it will hardly do much mischief and is more likely to fall a victim to our cruisers than to inflict damage on our merchantmen. We might have some trouble at first, but a short time will suffice to clear the seas and make the passage of our vessels from one port to another, as safe as now.

A special says: The Porte will allow no further addition to the British fleet at Ismid.

Prince Charles, who has been visiting the army of the north, has gone to Turn Severin. Movements of the Russian troops and provision trains towards the Danube continue.

The Serbian corps of observation, hitherto consisting of 15,000 men, has been increased to 35,000. This was caused by the fear of a Turkish attack. The Turks have been concentrating under Haffz Pasha on the Serbian line of demarcation.

PESTH, 16.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day adopted a bill providing for the credit of 60,000,000 florins. Only the extreme left were opposed to the bill. In the course of the debate Tisza, the premier, stated that the government regarded the affair of

the Balkan Christians as a European question which they intended to settle in concert with Europe.

BERLIN, 16.—It is reported that in view of the attack made upon the Emperor, the government has resolved to propose, or even to introduce by administrative decrees, serious restrictions on the freedom and right of public meeting. Efforts will be made to bring about a common action on the part of Germany, Russia, England, the United States and other countries where socialistic or communistic symptoms have lately appeared.

PARIS, 16.—The United States will be represented on the international jury of exhibition by thirty-three members. The French authorities promise no salary nor allowance for expenses and require them to be in attendance from early June to the 1st of September. Gov. McCormick, therefore, thought it best to make as many appointments as possible.

LONDON, 17.—The stock exchange opened, this morning, with a strong feeling and with considerable risk in Russian and other stocks, directly affected by the eastern question. Earl Russell is dead.

The excitement in East Lancashire, arising from the differences between the cotton masters and operatives, is still intense. The presence of the military and large bodies of police alone holds the populace in check in several large towns, and should to-day's efforts for a settlement fail, it is feared these may not prove adequate.

At a meeting of the operatives at Oldham, last night, it was resolved to strike against the proposed five per cent. reduction in their wages.

At St. Petersburg it is believed that Count Schouvaloff has succeeded in convincing the Emperor that it is to Russia's interest to concede to Europe most of the demands formulated by England. The assembling of the European congress appears consequently assured, despite the difficulties which have arisen at Constantinople concerning the surrender of the fortresses.

A dispatch from Athens says: the Turks have attacked the Christians near Cana. Fighting continues.

The passes taken by the insurgents are Diebend, Balkan and Trajans Gate. All attempts to dislodge them have been unsuccessful. The Turkish commissioners have thus far failed to accomplish their mission.

A dispatch from Pera says: Although the advance of the Russians four kilometres nearer Constantinople is declared to be of significance, the movement has, nevertheless, increased uneasiness here. The Russians, instead of being clustered in villages, are now extended before the city, with their lines of tents, in a manner impressive to the popular mind. The news comes also of an advance of 15,000 troops from Kallikrati to Rustchuk Teek-medje, and of similar forward movements from Siluria to Kallikrati, and other corresponding advances from the rear towards the front. All these movements tend to mass the Russians closer and closer to Constantinople, and consequently increase the anxiety within the city.

It is reported, on good authority, that the Russians are about to deepen the channel from Tchek-medje Lake to the sea, sufficiently to permit the passage of launches and other small vessels.

Significance is attached to the belief, current in well-informed circles, that the Channel squadron will leave Port Said for Besika Bay immediately after the arrival of the Indian troops.

PANAMA, May 7.—The constitutional convention of Ecuador has adopted a new constitution, which is more illiberal than that of Garcia Morena. Religious toleration is denied and the country completely subjected to priestly rule. Business in Guatemala is very depressed. Several failures have occurred, one that of the sugar refining company for \$350,000.

Advices from Guatemala state that efforts are being made to encourage immigration, and various grants, etc., have recently been made to parties who have arrived, some from California and others from Italy, Tyrol.

Advices from Salvador say the shipments of coffee from La Union, La Libertad, and Acajuit, for 1877 were 16,851,947 lbs., of which England took 5,845,539 lbs., and the United States 6,969,684; of the latter amount 2,399,239 lbs. were sent to New York, and 4,579,445 lbs. to San Francisco. Out of 7,519 sacks

of Muscovado sugar, shipped in February, 6,153 were sent to California. As the present local demand in these countries is limited, the condition of the market in England hardly justifies paying steamer freight at present, and it is fair to suppose that these shipments to California are made with the hope of clearing off the over supply of articles in the country at a fair price if not at profit.

SUMMIT STAKE CONFERENCE.

The third Quarterly Conference of Summit Stake was held at Coalville on Saturday and Sunday, the 11th and 12th inst. The attendance was large, particularly on Sunday, the Meeting House being insufficient to accommodate the number that were present.

There were on the stand: Elder Jos. F. Smith, of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; Elder Ward E. Pack, lately from the Sandwich Islands; W. W. Cluff and Alma Eldridge, of the Presidency of the Stake; and all the Bishops except one.

The meeting on Saturday morning was addressed by Bishops Atwood, Salmon, Roundy and Richards, upon matters of local interest. In the afternoon reports from Bishops of some of the Wards were given and the meeting was afterwards addressed by Elders Ward E. Pack and Jos. F. Smith, upon the advantages and benefits to be derived from having a correct knowledge of the principles of the gospel, and of investigating our religion for the truth's sake.

On Sunday morning the meeting was occupied by the Bishops continuing the reports of their respective wards. The financial condition of the various wards was reported as being reduced, from several causes, mostly by the depressed condition of the coal business, the grasshopper raids of last season, and the injury done to the crops by untimely frosts; however, the feeling amongst the Saints was generally good, and satisfactory progress was being made in spiritual matters.

The quarterly statistical report was read, and showed that there were 64 Seventies, 107 High Priests, 250 Elders; 25 Priests, 69 Teachers, 68 Deacons, 1,294 Members, 1,877 officers and members, 982 children under 8 years of age, 577 families; total 2,859 souls.

A statement of the receipts and expenditures of the temple donations was read and accepted, as were all other reports made.

The general Church and Stake Authorities were presented to the Conference and sustained by unanimous vote.

Alexander H. Stanley was appointed Bishop of Parley's Park Ward, vice Bishop Jos. H. Back called on a mission.

A report from Superintendent Chas. T. Mills, of the Sunday schools in the Stake, was read to the conference.

A list of the names of 24 home missionaries was presented and sustained by vote.

The afternoon meeting was occupied by a short discourse from Elder Ward E. Pack, followed by Elder Joseph F. Smith who read an extract from the Doctrine and Covenants, and, in an interesting manner, spoke upon the spirit of charity and forgiveness referred to in the reading, and recommended the saints to be kind and forbearing to each other and to cultivate the spirit of meekness and love advocated by the Prophet Joseph Smith.

During the conference the choirs of Coalville and Hennefers supplied excellent singing.

THOS. L. ALLEN, Clerk.

BEAR LAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Bear Lake Stake of Zion was held at Paris, May 11th and 12th, 1878.

10 a.m.

Present: Of the Twelve Apostles, Orson Pratt and Charles C. Rich; Bishop E. F. Sheets, the Presidency of the Stake, and local authorities.

Singing and prayer.

President Wm. Budge read the quarterly statistical report for the Stake, also report of work and means expended for the Temple by this Stake.

Supt. Wm. M. Allred reported the flourishing condition of the Sunday schools of this Stake.

Prest. Hyrum S. Wooley repre-

sented the Y. M. M. I. A. and read a statistical report, which showed very encouraging results of the recent and more perfect organization.

The Bear Lake Agricultural and Manufacturing Association was represented by the Secretary, Fritz Johnson, who gave a brief report of its organization and purpose.

Prest. Budge said the working of the Relief Societies and Y. L. M. I. A. was very satisfactory, but, for lack of time a full report would not be given.

Bishop Sheets spoke of the good works the above organizations were effecting. Referred to our temporal labors in building temples, etc. Treated upon the necessity of union in our agricultural and manufacturing pursuits, and showed the necessity for storing up grain for times of famine.

Prest. J. H. Hart congratulated the brethren on their manifest increased unity. Referred to the resources of the country and how they might be utilized by united effort.

Singing and benediction.

2 p.m.

Singing and prayer.

Elder Orson Pratt spoke on the power and efficacy of the prayer of faith, of the unspeakable joy which had rested upon him while engaged in prayer. Counseled the brethren to economize their strength and not exhaust it by an unwise amount of labor. Referred to the Arizona mission and the faith required in building up the waste places of Zion.

Elder C. C. Rich showed that in order to lay a good foundation for future glory and exaltation we must make good resolves and then live up to them. We should appreciate and be thankful for all the labors we have to perform, we should put our trust in God and serve him with all our hearts, honestly and devotedly.

Singing and benediction.

7.30 p.m.

Singing and prayer.

Elder Orson Pratt spoke of the glories and blessings of the future. That we are apt to let the things of this life absorb all of our interests, this is an extreme we should avoid as much as the other of neglecting every day duties in contemplation of the future. Referred to our natural sense of vision, as compared with that imparted by God's spirit to the mind of man, the narrow limit of the one compared with the limitless extent of the other. Cited the instance of Moses having his vision opened to see all the wonderful works of God. Treated with great simplicity on the omniscience of God and the principle upon which man can hold converse with his Maker.

Singing and benediction.

Sunday, 10 a.m.

Singing and prayer.

Bishop Sheets addressed the congregation upon the necessity of a persevering and punctual attendance to the duties of our every-day life in order to secure the blessings of eternity.

President W. Budge presented the first Presidency and general authorities also the Stake authorities who were unanimously sustained.

Elder Orson Pratt spoke of the patriarchal blessing, the joy and consolation it brings, but through slackness and want of faith, doubt creeps into the mind and we question the inspiration by which it is given. The realization of these blessings depends upon our faithfulness. Spoke of the mercy and long suffering of the Lord extended to ancient Israel, as also to the Saints in this day.

Singing and benediction.

2 p.m.

Singing and prayer.

The sacrament was administered.

Elder Orson Pratt was pleased to see the very liberal spirit manifested by the people in building temples. There are millions of people who have passed behind the veil, waiting anxiously for the connecting link to be made. How should we feel if reproached by our friends behind the veil for having neglected our duty in this respect? We should do all in our power to secure the genealogies of our ancestors. Spoke of the great power given to the servants of God who bear the Holy Priesthood, also the benefits of the Urim and Thummim. Concluded by urging upon parents the necessity of placing good books in the hands of their children.

Elder C. C. Rich spoke upon the necessity of seeking first the interests of God's kingdom, of magnifying our calling, that we may be truly ministers of life and salvation. Referred to the blessings attending the honorable fulfillment of a mission, the predictions of God's servants over the heads of those who are sent, and their verification.

President W. Budge made a few concluding remarks, expressing the pleasure and benefit he had received throughout the conference. Hoped the spirit of the instructions would remain with us, that we may be better able to discharge the duties and obligations resting upon us.

Singing.

Benediction by C. C. Rich.

THOMAS MINSON, Clerk.

AT Y CYMRY YN UTAH.

ANWYL FRODYR. — Yr ydych wedi clywed digon am y newyn ar tylodi mawr sydd yn bodoli yn mhilith eich brodyr yn Nghymru, fel nad oes anghen eu crybwyll yn yr anerchiad byr hwn yn iaith ein mamau. Y dyben wrth ysgrifenu hyn yw ymdrech i creu teimlad o dosturi tuat atynt yn nghalonau Cymry mwy llywyddianus Utah. Mae yn ddyledswydd arnom iw cael yma i gael rhan o bara a rydd Duw mor haelionus i ni, tra y maent hwy yn bresennol yn gorffod byw hebdo. A gaiff y waedd hon fod yn ddisylw? Na, mae y Cymry twym-galon yma wedi gwrandaw yn barod, ac wedi, gwneyd yn lied dda; ond y mae lle i ddysgwyl am lawer rhagor. Yr ydymyn gwaeddi arnoch yn awr yn yr hen Gymraeg, ac nid oes dim a agora calon y Cymro yn gynt. Gosodwch eich penau ynghyd, a dangoswch y Cymry eu bod yn baeddu pob cenedl arall mewn gwir haelioni ac elusengarwch. Pwg fel y Cymry am gynnu orthwyo? Ie; cynnu orthwyo eu brodyr yn y ffydd, pan y mae y rhai hynny ar fin trengu o eisieu bara. Mae y byd yno yn helpu llawer, ac y mae Saint o genedloedd ereill yma yn helpu hefyd, trwy gadw cyngherddau yn mhob man er codi arian; a diau na fydd y Saint Cymreig yma o'r mewn cynnu orthwyo llawer mwy dros eu cydgenedl anffodus. Ac er gwafrhau hyn arnoch yn mhellach, gwrandawch b. th a ddywed yr awen yn Utah:

Cymry Utah, rhoddwch osted, Clywch y waedd o Walla draw: Yno y mae llu o'ch brodyr Yn taer erfyn help eich llaw. Rhoddwch eich arian i'w gwaredu; Aed eich gweddiau fryr i'w nef: Llônwch feddwl saint newynog I gael teithio tua thref.

Cofiwch hynt eich hunain yno, Teimlwch dros eich brodyr nawr; Coded cyfoeth meibion Seion D'ioli Cymru uwch y llawr. Perwch seiniol can llawenydd Yn y llong ar cerbyd tan, Fel y caffo Saint y dyffryn Lon gydnod yn y gan.

MORRIS & EVANS.

PRIZE POULTRY.

Send for circular of my high class, imported Lig^{ht} Brahmas, the farmers' best fowl. Safe delivery of eggs and birds, and satisfaction guaranteed.

L. H. KORTY,
Omaha, Neb.

Valuable Remedies.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, the mildest and best Pill in the world, price 25 cents per box.

The remarkably beneficial results following the use of these pills in cases of fevers, bilious disorders and diseases of digestion, warrant all to resort to them when circumstances require a prompt, safe and efficient remedy.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an infallible remedy for all Female Complaints, price \$1.50 per bottle. The experience of many years among the most cultivated and refined has resulted in stamping this remarkable preparation as the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA, for all diseases incident to childhood. Price 50cts per bottle.

GRAEFENBERG GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT, excels all other Salves in its curative power. Price 25cts per box. Enquire for the Graefenberg Almanac and Manual of Health.

The Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold wholesale and retail by Z. C. M. Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah, and by all the Co-operative Stores throughout the country.