

Conservative club in Preston His speech was mainly a repetition of the arguments of Lord Salisbury's circular, maintaining that although such and such a clause of the treaty of San Stefano might be innocent, the treaty, as a whole, was very mischievous. The speech, however, is important as showing by its whole tenor, that the government adheres to its demand for laying the entire treaty before the congress. He denied that the government encouraged Turkey or was actuated by a warlike spirit. The government, he said, sought to bring about an accord of powers, but what good would there be in the powers meeting in congress if the treaty they signed could be torn up at any moment by one of the signatories?

It is said that Gen. Todleben has again urged the evacuation of Shumla, Varna and Batoum, intimating that if the Porte immediately complied, the Russians would withdraw to the fortified line of Tchataldja and Derkos.

Furloughed soldiers are returning to their colors with apparent enthusiasm. The whole army will be ready to make a forward movement at the end of next week.

PARIS, 1.—The agricultural and alimentary departments will be better than at any previous foreign exhibition. The machinery department is very rich in labor-saving machinery of a light class, already. Though incomplete, it compares favorably with the English, while occupying only one-sixth of the space allotted British exhibits. The display of machine tools is inferior to the American exhibits at Philadelphia, but superior to any other at this exhibition. Agricultural, sewing and weighing machines make a fine display. Textiles are not arranged, but promise very well. The drugs, chemicals, publishers' exhibits, chromos, and cutlery superior to competing exhibits in other sections. The American department is nearly ready. It will be the best ever shown abroad by America. The hall is too small, but it is beautifully arranged, and contains 100 paintings and a few water colors. American artists residing abroad, represented here, include Bacon, Bridgman, Dana, Dubois, Ward, Bunce, Maynard, Lippincott and May. All the places of honor are occupied by Bridgman and Dana.

Rome is represented by Benson and Vedder, Düsseldorf by Shode. Munich is not represented.

M. de Bort, Minister of Finance, made a speech, saying the idea of holding an exhibition suggested itself the day after the definitive concentration of the republic. The republican government thus gave stamp to the tendencies and aims which it wished to assign to its efforts, and testified its faith in the stability and fecundity of the institutions it had founded, and its confidence in the sympathies of foreign governments. He thanked the foreign governments which had so magnificently responded to the appeal of France, and sent their art treasures and manufactures here, and now crowned their courtesy by honoring the opening of the enterprise with the presence of their most illustrious citizens and best loved princes. The exhibition was proof of virility which would make its mark upon the history of the republic. In the exhibition visitors would see France reassured in regard to the future, and had taken fresh flight by the revival of her activity and energy, and labored more ardently than ever to multiply the creations which honor her artisans, embellish the life of her people and multiply the benefits of civilization to the honor and glory of humanity.

President MacMahon said: "I desire to join in the sentiments expressed by the minister of commerce. I offer my congratulations upon the magnificent result achieved, and of which I am happy to have the whole world as witnesses. We have also to thank the foreign nations for so completely responding to the appeal of France. In the name of the republic I declare the exhibition opened."

The Marshal subsequently congratulated M. Krantz, the organizer of the exhibition, on the auspicious opening of the grand enterprise.

LONDON, 2.—Paris specials consider that the opening of the Exhibition was one of the most impressive and popular demonstrations ever witnessed in Paris, although the official ceremony was somewhat marred by the crowd breaking in upon the rear of the procession near

Pont de Jena. About 100,000 people congregated at the exit gate and cheered the departing dignitaries. Among the notabilities present at the opening were the German and Russian ambassadors and the Papal Nuncio.

A Bombay dispatch says: The second detachment of troops sailed yesterday amid great enthusiasm. A special from Berlin asserts that England does not object to the Austrian proposal to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Austrian *Gazette* publishes an order prohibiting the exportation of torpedoes.

A Vienna dispatch says: Government expresses confidence in the prompt meeting of the congress and is again urging England to accept the congress.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that an imperial ukase has just been issued ordering the formation of 48 fresh battalions in addition to the 48 called out a fortnight ago. Three new artillery brigades, with 144 guns are also forming.

A telegram from Blackburn says: The lockout contemplated by masters will embrace the main artery, 70 miles long, from Alverston to Colne, with branches far and wide. The strike is mostly ended at Church and Accrington, but elsewhere the spirit is becoming more uncompromising. The masters declare that they they have gained to the extent of 10 per cent. by clearing off their surplus stocks at better prices than could have been obtained if the mills had been working. From 2,000 to 3,000 weavers met at Darum on Wednesday, and reaffirmed that they would only accept reduced wages if coupled with reduced time, and would not even communicate with the masters at present.

A memorial to the Queen is being extensively signed in Sheffield, expressing confidence in the ministers and willingness to make every necessary sacrifice for the conduct of the war, until the cause of peace and order in Europe is secured from lawless and reckless oppression.

BLACKBURN, 2.—The operative cotton spinners have adjourned the question of again seeing the masters for a week. All the operatives, although complaining of hunger, seem to be perfectly firm. They regard the intended lock-out as a God-send, because it will bring on the crisis quickly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 2.—Arms and ammunition, destined for the Mussulman insurgents in Roumania have been discovered leaving Adrianople concealed in coffins.

A Cronstadt dispatch says: It is stated that several steamers lying at Revel have been purchased by the Russian government for the purpose of being converted in cruisers. Three vessels, which left Revel a week ago, are the property of the Russian admiralty, and have gone to America to receive their armaments, which will be provided by American firms, and receive on board seamen who departed a short time ago.

LONDON, 2.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: It is not at all probable that anything in the shape of an ultimatum will be sent to the Porte for the present, at least, although there may have been some such intention a little time ago, when it was believed England had determined on war and was merely endeavoring to gain time. Now, however, the extreme scepticism in regard to the pacific assurances of some of the British ministers seem to be diminished. Russia is not likely to precipitate a crisis as long as a reasonable chance for a pacific solution remains.

A well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent says: The important decisions which caused this favorable change in Russia's attitude were arrived at in a great council, presided over by the Czar, April 28th.

A Vienna correspondent says: The conviction had at that date arisen that it was necessary either to give way or precipitate a rupture, as delay was giving Turkey and England time to collect their forces. The same correspondent states that towards Turkey, however, a great irritation prevails at St. Petersburg on the question of the fortresses. Turks now, having no fear of the occupation of their capital, justify their non-surrender of the fortresses by asserting that the Russians have no right to remain at Tchataldja, not to mention San Stefano. The Turkish argument on this point appears to be well founded. It is also said that

Fazli Pasha, commandant of Shumla, has openly declared he will not surrender it. The Turks are also raising difficulties in regard to dispatching commissioners to assist in pacifying the Mussulman insurgents. It is stated that the Russians are removing stores.

A Bucharest dispatch says: The report is widely current that the Russians have ordered eighty trains for homeward-bound troops. A later dispatch from Bucharest says: The trains have really been ordered but, of course, the order may be countermanded.

The *Agence Russe*, says: Intelligence continues to be received of an improved state of *pourparlers* through Germany as intermediary for a simultaneous withdrawal from the vicinity of Constantinople, as well as the negotiations with Austria concerning her special interests. The principle of a direct exchange of views between England and St. Petersburg on the questions interesting England has been agreed on.

Brigadier General Keys and Quartermaster General Adams have arrived at Lavaletta, Malta, to arrange for the reception of the Sepoys from India. The ironclads *Minatour* and *Resistance* have sailed, it is supposed for Port Said.

The news of the appointment of Prince Labenoff to be Russian ambassador to Turkey, is confirmed. Chalis Pasha, not Ismid Pasha, is to be the Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The *Tagblatt* says: In consequence of the concentration of Russian troops near the Transylvanian frontier, it has become necessary for Austria to take precautions. According to reliable information, the question of concentrating an Austrian army in Transylvania is being seriously considered.

The *Political Correspondence* states that a revival of negotiations between Russia and England relative to the congress is due to the former. The negotiations will be based upon larger concessions than hitherto accorded to by Russia.

Todleben has resumed negotiations with Admiral Hornby in regard to the details of withdrawal. He has also resumed negotiations with the Porte for the evacuation of the ceded fortresses, but as yet without result. Safvet Pasha declaring that the Russians have not carried out the San Stefano treaty.

LONDON, 3.—A special from Alexandria says: Altogether, about 30 transients with Indian troops are expected at Suez by May 17.

A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that official intelligence has been received here that Mr. Ogle, correspondent of the *Times*, who was reported murdered near Valo, fell fighting in the insurgent ranks, and was not murdered.

It appears that the bulk of the German navy is assembling at Wilhelmshaven, to avoid being shut up, in the event of England blockading the Sound.

Though Russia is believed to have secured Austria's neutrality, her military situation in Turkey is now regarded as exceedingly critical. The attitude of the Turkish soldiery is reported more favorable than ever for an alliance with the English troops. A month ago Russian influence seemed on the point of carrying everything before it, but now the Porte seems more intractable than ever, and the Turkish army is so strong that the threats of the Russians have little effect. The Turks have entrenched positions, and are scarcely inferior in number to what the Muscovites can mass. So that the most serious attack might be resisted until help could come from elsewhere; therefore, it is not considered likely they will accede to the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum, even to get the Russians further away from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

General Todleben will have to display considerable diplomatic talent to overcome all the difficulties, while the conciliatory disposition in St. Petersburg must be strong, not to be worn out by the temporizing policy which the Turks will doubtless use with their well known skill. Meanwhile direct negotiations with the Turks for the withdrawal of the Russians have begun.

Accounts from Adrianople state that the troops are still moving in the direction of Tchataldja, the capital, while but few battalions of Cossacks have been ordered westward against the insurgents. There is no abatement of the pressure on government works.

The first issue of preserved meat

and biscuit to the troops at Woolwich, in place of the ordinary rations, was made yesterday. This is done to accustom the men to food which will be their regular fare in case of war.

The poverty of the cotton operatives on strike at Blackburn is attracting general attention. Soup kitchens are being established in various parts of town. Many private individuals are contributing towards the maintenance of the operatives, and a great quantity of provisions are given. But the supply is much too limited. About 20,000 of those on strike are non-unionists. These are entirely dependent on friends.

The steamship *Cimbria*, now in American waters, was chartered on the 24th day of last March last by the Russian admiralty for a year to serve exclusively as a transport. The amount was £14,800. The value of the vessel is secured to the owners by the Messrs. Mendelshons', Berlin bankers. Her principal work will be to supply provisions and munitions of war to the Russian fleet in the Pacific. Her present destination, after taking aboard war material contracted for in America, is north Japan.

Of the seven battalions of the Guards, three, namely, the First Grenadiers, First Coldstream and the First Scots, are recruited to their full strength. Their baggage and army chests are already packed for instant removal. The ranks of the other four battalions are being filled to 1,000 strong.

PARIS, 3.—Private dispatches from St. Petersburg say: General Ignatieff will be appointed minister without the portfolio. It is thought Valonief will succeed Gortschakoff should the Chancellor's health make his resignation necessary.

PANAMA, April 25.—The *Star* and *Herald* say: The *Iranu* arrived in Puntarans about the 21st inst. The *Georgia* notes the fact of having communicated with her on the 19th. Some portion of her machinery was then out of order, and the captain sent down a damaged piece to have a similar one made in the Panama Railroad Co's shop, at Aspinwall. All were well on board. Guns, munitions of war, etc., were all on board, together with a considerable quantity of coal. A vessel had also been dispatched from San Francisco with about 5,000 tons of coal for the use of the *Iranu*. This means business. Guardia will show his hand if he has any little Central American game to play. We hope he will stick to his announced purpose of using the vessel as a dispatch boat, etc. Although parties in the other republics of Central America do well to watch his movements and endeavor to divine his purpose, we sincerely desire to see peace preserved.

The recent purchases of war steamers, arms, etc., by the Central American governments, have alarmed the foreign merchants, who apprehend war, as upon it depend all property and progress of Central America.

The schooner *Lorraine*, Captain Kane, from Philadelphia, with coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, arrived at Colon on the 15th inst. On the 16th, the Capt. of the port demanded the ship's papers, which were refused. Capt. Kane then went to the United States Consulate, where he delivered his register and crew list to the Consul, according to law. A demand was then made upon the consul for the papers, which was also refused. Notice was then served upon the Capt. of the *Lorraine* that he was fined \$500, and must furnish security to the amount of \$2,000 before he would be permitted to discharge his cargo. This was also refused, and the work of discharging was begun. The captain of the port then called upon the military, who came to his assistance, and the work of discharging the cargo was stopped for three days, or until President Carreoso and the Secretary of State had arrived upon the scene and removed the military, and referred the whole matter to the general government.



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