

# THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

NEBRASKA

At a recent meeting of the Indiana State Millers' Association held at Indianapolis, a resolution was adopted against the indiscriminate pliffing of trade, and recommending legislation by Congress for its suppression, and to compel millers to brand their flour, and punish anybody who erases the manufacturer's brand. A resolution was also adopted opposing the pending tariff bill in Congress on account of its discrimination against home flour.

Reports indicate that the loss of life in the tornado districts of Wisconsin is far greater than at first reported. In one county thirty lives were lost and between fifty and one hundred injured. A storm of like intensity passed over nearly the same belt of country about twenty-five years ago. The loss of property cannot be estimated, but will undoubtedly reach hundreds of thousands of dollars. It has been observed that a similar peculiarity in relation to tornadoes has obtained elsewhere. Old settlers in Iowa will doubtless call to mind that portions of Iowa recently visited by a destructive tornado, suffered a like visitation in the spring of 1851. In May of that year a destructive storm of wind and rain passed over the precise belt in the vicinity of Fairfield, in Jefferson county, that suffered by the tornado of this spring. On both occasions forests were prostrated, and houses carried from their foundations and torn to pieces. On both occasions the hurricane was confined to a very narrow belt, and did not vary in route a quarter of a mile. There is doubtless a law governing the progress and regulating the route of storms that meteorologists might further investigate with interest.

**AGRICULTURAL ITEMS**

The Maryland peach crop this year will be large.

Clover increases in dry weight until the blossom is matured.

Plants from greenhouses need to be kept near the light and free from all insects.

Crop reports from all parts of California, with a few exceptions, are most favorable.

A Florida (Fla.) man has a fish farm stocked with 80,000 California salmon and 30,000 brook trout.

Only well rotted manure should be used in the flower garden. If the soil is of a strong loamy nature, it will be benefited by an application of sand well mixed with the soil.

In growing cattle, the most popular breed ought to be that sort capable of producing both good beef and plenty of good, rich milk, the more of both on the least feed, the better.

More grass and less grain, more condensing of food on the farm, should be a motto now. The plan of putting more of our acres into grass and of raising more live stock of a better quality, will be a step in the right direction.

Based on the average yield of land in the United States, it would require the product of 4,000 acres in corn, or 5,000 acres in wheat, to fully load one freight steamer of a carrying capacity of 5,000 tons.

A Georgia paper says that a bushel of cow peas sown in May on an acre and turned under, in ninety days will be equal to twenty-two horse loads of stable manure.

It is economy to feed ground grain to work horses. A pallful of moistened oat hay with three quarts of ground feed mixed with it is a good quantity of food for one horse. Give it nearly dry. A good feed for a work horse is equal parts of corn, oats and wheat bran.

**Proposals of Marriage.**

In Europe, marriages are arranged to the satisfaction of the parents. The parties themselves are supposed to be pleased with what pleases their fathers and mothers.

Once, a certain chevalier, a member of the Savoy nobility, was anxious that his daughter, no longer young, should be married. His sister, the wife of a nobleman, was equally anxious that her only son Henry should marry. An idea occurred to the chevalier, which he thus gallantly expressed:

"My dear sister, if you wanted my daughter Genevieve to be your daughter, I was just going to ask you for your son Henry to be my son."

The cousins were married, and a few weeks after, the bride, in writing to her father, who is absent in the army, addressed him as the "most tenderly beloved of all husbands since the time of Adam, who, notwithstanding his comeliness, did not deserve to be loved so truly as you."

Course, "Young America" curls up even the suggestion of parental interference. The European custom, which allows boys and girls to be married on the basis of passion or fancy, is that is to be for life—unless by the divorce court.

Recently heard of a father, himself a professed Christian, who, when a man, as an avowed atheist, asked permission to marry his daughter, answered:

"No, sir, you cannot marry my daughter with my consent, I don't care to commit the happiness of my child to a man who denies God and devil, heaven and hell."

A year or two after, another young man, a church-member, was a suitor for that daughter's hand. The father, being a thorough business man, delayed his answer until he had satisfied himself as to the young man's character.

## Nebraska

Peru has become a city of the second class.

The Rustemeyer case cost Stanton county \$2,300.

The new church at Osceola is a handsome edifice.

The new postoffice building and Masonic Hall at Harvard, are nearly completed.

The Union Pacific R. R. Company recently paid into the Folk country treasury \$2,300.

The old settlers of Otoe county are to have a reunion at Hall's grove, on Thursday, June 26th.

Chief Justice Daniel Gantt, died at Nebraska City, at 9 o'clock on the evening of May 26th, of dropsy.

More than 5,000 acres of land per month has been sold by Hastings agents alone, since the opening of the year.

Thirty-one new buildings have been erected in Harvard since the 1st of September, 1877. Its population is 418.

It is stated that if Stanton and Madison counties extend aid to the Elkhorn Valley railroad, the road will be extended up the valley this season.

The Falls City council has refused the proprietors of one of the saloons a license, for the reason that they are charged with selling liquor to minors.

The vigilante of Adams county, have captured three burglars with a satchel of tools in their possession. Just previous to their capture the store of S. D. Caldwell, of Edgar, Clay county, was entered in the night and a safe robbed of \$500. The vigilantes think they have found the whereabouts of Hargrave, the murderer of Holbrook and the Sutton brothers.

On the afternoon of June 1st, a tornado completely demolished two frame houses, one school house and a barn, about six miles west of Clark's. Two cows and one horse, which were picketed out, were carried a quarter of a mile and killed. Fragments of the buildings are sticking in the prairie in all directions. The families saved themselves by running to the open prairie.

**Lord John Russell.**

The cable has announced the death of Lord John Russell. He was in his eighty-sixth year, having been born in London in 1792, and had been twice married—first to the widow of Lord Ribblesdale in 1835; and, secondly, to the daughter of the Earl of Minto, in 1841. He was educated at Edinburgh, and imbibed there very pronounced Liberal opinions, which he has since retained. He entered Parliament as one of the members for the family borough of Tavistock, in 1813, and during the greater part of the sixty-five years that have since passed, he has been in active political life. It is, however, some two or three years since he has spoken in the House of Lords. He had recently been adduced by the death of his son, Lord Amberley, and by the struggle which he was compelled to make to obtain the custody of his grandsons. Lord Russell has sat in Parliaments convened by George III, George IV and Victoria. He began the struggle for Parliamentary reform in 1820, when Mr. Gladstone was a boy eleven years old; he advocated Catholic emancipation and the repeal of the Test acts, and he defended Queen Caroline. He had the triumph, in 1829, of seeing the Catholic Relief bill become law and welcoming fifty Catholic gentlemen to seats in the House of Commons. Then he took up the subject of electoral reform; and in 1832 he had the delight of seeing the first Reform bill passed. He had then become one of the most popular men in the kingdom, and was everywhere greeted as the embodiment of progress. He first took office in 1830, in Earl Grey's Ministry. From 1835 till 1841, he was Home Secretary, and the guiding spirit of Lord Melbourne's administration. From 1841 till 1846, he was in Opposition; but in 1846 his party again came into power, and he was again Premier, and held the office until 1852. It was during this period that he committed the most foolish act of his official life—the one so wittily described in Punch as "Little Johnny Russell chalking up 'No Popery' on Cardinal Wiseman's door, and then running around the corner."

Under the administration of Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Russell was Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Lord President of the Council. In this capacity he brought forward another Reform bill, but this was subsequently withdrawn. He was Foreign Secretary under Lord Palmerston from 1859 until the death of that nobleman in 1865. He had meanwhile been raised to the peerage as Earl Russell. On the death of Palmerston he became Premier for the second time, and with Mr. Gladstone as his Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a majority of eighty in the Commons, he brought in the Reform bill. The measure was defeated in 1866; the Ministry resigned; and after that time Earl Russell contented himself with an independent political career.

In person, Earl Russell was not at all imposing. He was short, rather badly shaped, and dressed in a style which exaggerated his physical imperfections. As an orator he was never attractive, and of late years it was painful to hear him speak at any length. His titles and estates descended to his grandson, the son of the late Lord Amberley, who is at present a boy of tender years.

An enthusiast is an individual who believes about four times as much as he can prove, about four times as much as anybody believes.

### SEE YE LIKE FOOLHIM.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in balm, sugar, and six months ago I saw a U. S. S. with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would try a foot once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye like foolhims."—H. W., Detroit, Mich.

Hens like a variety of food, besides all kinds of grain, raw or boiled, and mashed boiled potatoes. They are fond of chopped cabbage and onion once or twice a week, and when they can not get grass they will eat finely cut hay. Raw bones chopped into fine pieces they will eat greedily.

## Interesting Discovery.

The existence of a vast, inexhaustive gas reservoir beneath this city appears to have been settled beyond all question. Three separate and distinct wells sunk in this city, one in Wyandotte and one in Westport, have struck this natural gas reservoir, and notwithstanding the fact that gas has been escaping from one of these wells for nearly five years, the pressure and volume of gas is larger now than when the reservoir was first penetrated by the drill.

The first discovery of natural gas in this region of country dates back ten or twelve years. But it is only now that this valuable discovery is being turned into practical use and benefit for the city. The famous burning well at Fort Scott was considered a natural curiosity for years, and thousands of curious sight-seers went to look at what is now a matter of no curiosity whatever. The first discovery of gas was made on Main street, in the southern portion of the city, upon the premises of Peter Muelbach. This was several years ago. The workmen had dug down a distance of three hundred and fifteen feet when salt water was struck, and this was so agitated by gas that the well was abandoned as a failure and no more attention paid to it. The next discovery was made near Wyandotte, about two miles from this city. There, while borings were being made for coal, salt water was struck, and shortly afterwards a vein of natural gas, which has flowed constantly for five years without any diminution. The daily waste of gas is estimated by scientists to be about two hundred and fifty thousand cubic feet every twenty-four hours. It was contemplated at the time to save this gas and conduct it by pipes to Kansas City. It comes to the surface with such force that a wooden plug driven into the top of the tube will, after remaining there some time be forced out by the pressure of the gas, and thrown out of sight in the air.

The next discovery was made at the coal shaft sunk by the city in West Kansas City, where the same indications of gas, and the same flow of salt water, near Westport, to a depth of two hundred and fourteen feet, was rendered useless and the enterprise abandoned account of striking salt water and what has since been discovered to be gas.

It remained for the Water Works Company to solve this mysterious problem regarding the sinking of deep wells. In sinking or boring an artesian well in the Kaw bottoms near the water works salt water was struck, and below this the gas reservoir. The gas vein was so strong that it threw the water up in a four-inch jet about ten feet above the surface. The gas vein was struck 247 feet from the surface of the earth. An iron tube is being sunk down to the reservoir, where it is expected that sufficient gas will be obtained to supply fuel and light for the water works. The gas is found below a layer of rock about ten feet in thickness, and wherever this strata of rock has been pierced the gas has been found.

A company has been formed within the past few days, for the purpose of sinking a well on the corner of Eighth and Walnut streets. The necessary capital has been subscribed, and the work will be commenced without delay. It is expected that gas will be obtained at a depth of 335 feet, and in sufficient quantities to save the company sinking the well at least \$10,000 per year in fuel and light. Those engaged in the enterprise have no doubts of success.

Another gas well will be sunk near the packing-house, by Slaven, Mansur & Co. The gas works as an experiment. Several other wells are in contemplation, and should the first wells prove to be successful, it will not be long before Kansas City will not only be lighted by natural gas, but its fuel will be drawn from the same inexhaustible source.

The discovery of this immense gas reservoir beneath this city cannot be overestimated in importance or value. A letter from Spang, Chalfant & Co., Allegheny county, Pa., proprietors of the Zeits Iron Works, says: "The entire product of this establishment is worked and heated in all departments with natural gas brought to the works through pipes from the wells, which are nearly 1,600 feet deep and nineteen miles from the mills. Iron with this fuel—pure hydrogen and carbon compounds—becomes homogeneous, and has a uniform strength and finish not to be found in the ordinary grades of iron. The superiority of natural gas iron is attributed to the amazing heating power of the new agent, as well as to an entire absence of sulphur and other impurities met with in all coals, and absorbed readily by iron when in a highly heated state."

A letter received from Pittsburg from parties using natural gas as a fuel, says: "The gas has a great calorific value and is a pure and most satisfactory fuel to handle. I should think the full would be particularly well suited to the smelting of your precious metals."

It is in its melting power that its principal value lies. Should the expectations of those who are sinking wells be half realized, Kansas City will become the best lighted and the largest ore and smelting city in the United States. The development of these gas wells will be watched with anxious interest.—Kansas City Times

A writer wants to know why pork shrinks in cooking. It has been said by men of experience that it is owing to the hogs being in a shrinking condition at the time they were killed. Bad weather and want of attention have caused them to lose flesh.

Plant calls lilies in the grass, in summer, and in the autumn, when the remainder good garden soil; water with hot water, and in the pot saucer keep a sponge saturated with ammonia.

"I was not aware that you knew him," said Tom Smith to an Irish friend the other day. "Know him?" said he, in a tone which comprehended the knowledge of more than one life—"I knew him when his father was a boy."

In the way of mourning jewelry nothing handsomer than onyx, bogwood or Whitby jet is appropriate.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

General.

The First National Bank, of Dallas, Texas, has suspended payment.

The Second National Bank, at Scranton, Pa., closed its doors May 31st.

Joseph M. Koehler, a banker on Chatham street, N. Y., has been adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. Liabilities, \$460,000 of which \$200,000 are secured.

At the session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars at Minneapolis, May 29th, Detroit was selected as the place for the next meeting.

On the night of June 3d, Rev. C. S. Burleigh, famous years ago as an anti-slavery leader, was run over by the cars, and died from injuries received.

Reports from the principal mining points in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, indicate a general resumption of mining operations with full forces of men.

James G. Blaine has been elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Maine. The State Convention is to be held at Portland, August 1st.

Supervisor Eagan, of Troy, N. Y., who confessed, upon trial, to auditing fraudulent bills, has been sentenced to the State prison for ten years, and to pay a fine.

During May there were 95 business failures in New York City, the total liabilities being more than five and a half million dollars, and the assets less than one million.

George R. Waterman, former paymaster in the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., has been convicted of stealing \$111,000, and sentenced to 12 years in the penitentiary.

At a session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the World at Boston, a resolution was adopted favoring the discontinuance of wine at the sacrament.

The Pennsylvania State Convention of Prohibitionists, have nominated a State ticket, with F. H. Lane for Governor, and John Shalleross, for Lieutenant Governor.

The Bank of Fremont, Ohio, closed May 31st so far as its banking department is concerned. It pays all liabilities on demand, and has done a successful business for nearly twenty-five years.

An incendiary fire at Senatobia, Miss., on the night of May 31st, destroyed seven small stores and the postoffice. Loss \$23,000. A rain storm probably saved the whole village from destruction.

A San Francisco dispatch of May 29, says that in the northern portion of California there will not be more than an average crop, while in the southern portion the yield generally will be unprecedented.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars held its 24th session in Boston the last week in May. Delegates were in attendance from all parts of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland and Canada.

On the night of May 29th, some one placed a fire on the Prospect Park, Brooklyn & Coney Island R. R. track, and the result was a gravel train thrown from the rails and five laborers killed and several seriously wounded.

Commissioners in Illinois appointed for the purpose, have condemned four acres of land in addition to that donated by the citizens at Springfield for State House purposes, awarding the owners of the land \$34,100 as damages.

A savings bank has been obliged to foreclose a mortgage on St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. The debt of the church is \$125,000, nearly four-fifths of the amount being due the bank. St. Ann's is the oldest Protestant Episcopal corporation in Brooklyn.

A widow named Thompson, 50 years of age, at Springfield, Mo., a few nights ago killed her daughter Nettie, about sixteen years old, with a razor, while she was sleeping, and then cut her own throat. Temporary insanity caused by sickness, is assigned as the reason.

Harry Anderson, an employe in the Quartermaster's Department at Fort McKinney, Wyoming, who was sitting by a tree and watching a herd of mules, May 24th, was shot from behind and instantly killed. Suspicion rests on a soldier of the post, and an investigation has been ordered.

The annual convention of the Indiana Millers' Association was held at Indianapolis, May 28th. About 300 delegates were present. Addresses were made by Gov. Williams and ex-Governor Hendricks. The committee on grain recommended farmers to change seed often in order to secure desirable qualities in wheat.

William Cullen Bryant met with a serious accident by falling and striking his head on a stone, upon the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of Mazzini in Central Park, New York, May 30th. He had grown dizzy from the heat. He was not fatally, but quite seriously hurt, and is suffering from a concussion of the brain.

The machine shops of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago railroad, at Peru, Ind., was struck by lightning on the night of May 30th, and with their contents, were entirely consumed by fire. There were three locomotives and three stock cars in the shop. Loss estimated at \$100,000; insurance heavy. A heavy rain saved the round house and other buildings and cars.

On the morning of May 31st, at Cleveland, Ohio, a mob of 2,000 people overpowered the guards and broke into the jail, intent on seeing the execution of the colored murderer, Webb. The sheriff telegraphed to Gov. Bishop that the execution must be public or the mob would tear down the jail. The governor responded that the execution must proceed, and at 12:30 the drop fell in the presence of the whole crowd assembled.

At a meeting in Boston, May 30th, of the American Board of Commerce for Foreign Missions the report of the Secretary was read, showing 18 missions, 83 stations, 524 out stations among nations speaking 203 different languages, with a population of 100,000,000; total working force from America, 355; total native laborers, 1,100; two churches, 203; church members, 14,500; total number under instruction, 25,910. Large contributions are needed to meet the urgent calls from all parts of the field.

A dispatch from Salt Lake says a party of men from Rollins, Wyo., captured the train robbers on the night of May 1st, 45 miles north of St. Mary's Station. They offered little resistance as their arms were only

revolvers, while their pursuers were armed with long range rifles. Only three shots were fired. They denied the crime at first, but by threats and the application of a rope, one confessed and piloted the party to where the watches and money were concealed. This one has since turned State's evidence, and says he and one other were from Cheyenne, and that the other two were from Kansas, where they lately committed a bank robbery.

On the night of May 29th, 40 masked men boarded the west bound passenger train just after it left Percy Station, Utah. They entered the middle sleeping car and proceeded to rob the passengers. They took a watch and \$100 from one passenger, \$50 and a ticket from another, and a gold watch and \$35 from the sleeping car conductor. At that time someone pulled the bell cord, and the robbers, becoming frightened, jumped off. They fired three shots in the sleeper without injury to the passengers. They struck one passenger with a pistol, cutting his scalp some. It was all done in three minutes, and the robbers were out of sight in the darkness before the train stopped. The ground being wet their trail was discovered, and at daylight next morning a large party of armed men started in pursuit. The Union Pacific R. R. Co. offered a reward of \$1,000 each for the arrest of the robbers.

Under date of April 13th, Major Guido Fige, commanding the Seventh Infantry at Fort Benton, informs the military headquarters at Chicago, that the hostile Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and other Indians are assembled at the eastern corner of Express Mountain, known as sitting Bull's camp, and contemplated an early invasion south of the boundary. Major Fige considers the situation serious. Two thousand warriors, trusted by nobody in that region, fully armed and equipped, and ready for a fight, have caused him to move his fort to a place better fitted for defense. Sitting Bull recently made a rancorous harangue and promised to return to the United States when the grass grew, and make the soldiers weep. A grand war dance and mustering of the various tribes followed this speech. A telegram received the 18th at the military headquarters, from the Department of the Pacific, states that the Bamock Indians of the Big Combs Pacific are out upon the war path with 300 well armed warriors. Two settlers have been wounded. About sixty lodges have been joined to them and all have gone into camp. United States troops have been sent from Ft. Boise to protect the settlers.

The public debt statement for May shows a decrease in the debt for the month of \$3,070,128.

Postmaster General Key has written, under date of May 28, an open letter to the people of the South in regard to the Potter resolution to investigate the alleged frauds in the Presidential election. He takes the ground that the 44th Congress by creating the Electoral Commission has settled the title of President Hayes irrevocably, and that no subsequent Congress has the right to question his title. He thinks the leaders attempt in this to Mexicanize our institutions, relying upon a "Solid South" to furnish to the 46th Congress the necessary strength tooust President Hayes and inaugurate Mr. Tilden. He expressed the opinion that representatives from the South will not join in the movement to subvert the results of their former patriotic action, and thus remand the country to that condition of anarchy from which they joined in saving it less than two years ago. He thinks it the duty of the Southern people to send only such representatives to the 46th Congress as shall be pledged to resist at all hazards such a revolutionary scheme. He advises them to organize and support no person for Congress who has given aid or sympathy to the movement, or who will not pledge himself to sustain the title of President Hayes, for only in this way can a grave danger to the Republic be averted. Deeming it his duty to warn the people of the South of the danger which threatens it, he writes thus, having no reason to apologize for, or disown his own political opinions, and relying upon the patriotism and honor of the people.

### Foreign.

#### ENGLAND.

A London dispatch of May 29th says: The Peace feeling is less buoyant on account of Austria's attitude against Russia. Another dispatch says that Count Schouvaloff had a long interview with Lord Salisbury on the 28th, at which he submitted Russia's answer to the points raised by England touching the congress, and a final understanding was reached.

In the district of Lancashire masters and operatives continue obstinate and there is no prospect of the immediate accommodation of their differences. The London Times has begun to urge the establishment of a British protectorate over the affairs of Turkey in Asia. Earl Russell died May 29th.

The London Times, on the subject of a protectorate over Turkey, urges the necessity of some more central force which, it is to be hoped, the Porte will consent to accept at our hands, and thus introduce the only principle of stability into the government of which it is yet capable. England and Russia have arrived at an understanding, subject to the decisions of the congress upon the following points: Bulgaria to be divided into two provinces, one north of the Balkans, under a prince, the other south of the Balkans, under a prince, the other south of the Balkans, not touching the Aegean sea, with a Christian governor and a government similar to that of an English Colony; the Turkish troops to permanently quit Bulgaria; England deplores, but will not oppose the retrocession of Bessarabia or the annexation of Batoum, and reserves the right to discuss in congress all international arrangements relative to the Danube; Russia promises not to further advance her Asian frontier, or take indemnity in land, or interfere with the claims of English creditors; the question of payment is to be discussed by the congress, which will also reorganize Thessaly, Epirus and the Greek provinces; Bayazid is to be ceded to Turkey, Turkey ceding the province of Ketchoum to Persia; Russia agrees that the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus shall remain in statu quo. England will suggest at the congress that Europe organize a Bulgarian, and will discuss the question of the Russian occupation and the passage of troops through Roumania.

Dispatches from London of May 31st, report a terrible disaster in the English channel near Dover, by the sinking of the German iron-clad Grosser Kurferst, in a collision with another iron-clad. It is reported that over 400 lives were lost. The vessel sank almost immediately and her boilers exploded as she went down. Only eighteen persons were saved. Another report says the Grosser Kurferst carried a crew of six hundred men, of which be-

tween 300 and 400 are supposed to be drowned. The correctness of the report that only 18 were saved is doubted. The captain of a fishing-boat makes the following statement: My boat, with other fishing vessels, was returning to Falkenstein, when we noticed three iron-clads coming down. A bark was catching off the shore, and the Grosser Kurferst ported her bows to clear the bark, and the Koenig Wilhelm, pulling hard a port, struck the Grosser Kurferst forward of her mizen-mast, knocking her over on her broadside. She sank in five minutes. She went down in fifteen fathoms. All hands jumped overboard. Our boats reached the spot directly afterwards, and rescued 27 men, including three officers. Other boats rescued a number of the crew, all of whom were transferred to the Koenig Wilhelm. Capt. Batock, of the Grosser Kurferst, went down with his ship. The boilers did not explode, but the escaping steam must have scalded many persons in the water. The Koenig Wilhelm had been stove, but the leak was stopped with hammocks. The collision was undoubtedly caused by the Koenig Wilhelm porting her helm too suddenly.

Count Schouvaloff, in an interview, has insisted that the probabilities of war have mostly vanished, and that Russia preferred peace to an armed conflict, and the conference was mosty arranged. Gladstone, in an article in the Century of the 19th, opposes any protectorate in Turkey, and says that such a protectorate could hardly do otherwise than in the destruction of Turkish power and its disappearance from the face of the earth.

### THE ORIENT.

Affairs at Constantinople begin to look less dangerous. The Russians have withdrawn from Pirinjt. This, and the news from European capitals, have relieved the previous tension that little fear is now entertained of accidental collision. Both the Russian and Turkish officers are indulging in pleasure excursions.

The conflict between the Turks and insurgents in Crete is imminent. A special from Scutari Albania via Ragusa, states that the conflict which impended at Podgoritz between the Turks and Montenegro has been averted. But for the consul's efforts a collision would have taken place in a few hours. The Prince of Montenegro finally pledged his word that in case the hostilities were renewed he would give the Turkish commander of Podgoritz ample notice. This pacific turn in affairs is believed to be attributed mainly to private intimations received by Prince Ukita from St. Petersburg.

The report of the removal of Fundas, Osman and Mukhtar Pashas from the commands before Constantinople are not confirmed, but it is said the Sultan is suspicious of this and appointed Mahmud Damad Pasha Minister of War, partly for the purpose of neutralizing their influence—although the act is likely to have a contrary effect, as Mahmud is intensely unpopular with the troops. The Sultan nominated him without consulting Sadyk Pasha, hence the withdrawal of the latter from the ministry. Mehmet Rueshde, Pasha Sadyk's successor, is represented to be honest and patriotic, but too old to have much influence. He is known to be in favor of an alliance with Great Britain. A Constantinople dispatch says: It is reported that the Mahomedan insurgents, to the number of 30,000, are well armed and impregnably located. They refuse to disarm. The Russians are powerless to repress the excesses of the Bulgarians.

### RUSSIA.

Petersburg warn the public against pessimist news from Constantinople, where endeavors are being made to prevent an understanding between England and Russia. The Carotwith, in a telegram, thanks the Moscow Association of Merchants for a contribution of 400,000 roubles toward the formation of a volunteer fleet. The Emperor, on the 23d, received the Shah of Persia.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of May 23d says: A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: We are still far from a certainty of peace, though the general conviction and sentiment are in favor thereof. There are powerful military preparations being pushed forward energetically, and the Russians continue to exhibit a tendency to gradually creep up towards the capital, keeping the Turks constantly on the alert. Fresh reinforcements are constantly going to Bulgaria and Roumelia. Odessa is swarming with soldiers and shipping troops, guns and stores, which are going thence to Burgas, on the Black Sea, or by the Central railway to Roumania and Bulgaria. The Turks are not idle. They have brought troops across the Bosphorus from Scutari, until one hundred and thirty battalions now mar northern lines.

A St. Petersburg dispatch of May 27th says: It is rumored that the Russian Imperial Bank is so heavily indebted to the government that it does not continue the publication of weekly returns. The bank's affairs are in an almost hopeless confusion, and a continued issue of paper money to cover deficits will be necessary if the bank is to go on. A London dispatch of May 27th, says: An American returning from an extensive Russian tour says: Two hundred thousand Russians are moving toward the Gallician frontier of Austria. Garisons throughout Poland are moving southward. Camps of troops and recruits were notified at many points along the railways. Moscow and St. Petersburg are full of troops and new levies are constantly coming forward. The commissary department is packing all kinds of supplies. There is a great bitterness among the people against England. Business is active but foreign trade is unsettled by the decline in exchange.

Prince Gortschakoff has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to leave his bed.

The health of Prince Gortschakoff is improving so as to give much hope of his attending the congress. St. Petersburg dispatch says the people were greatly disappointed at the secret negotiations now in progress. They fear the results of the congress will be a Russian occupation of Adakaleh confirms them in their suspicions. The prospect of the congress, therefore, does not give unmixed satisfaction. The Agence Reuse publishes an article which seems to demonstrate how greatly the wealth and prosperity of Egypt would be increased by the European occupation.

### AUSTRIA.

Count Andrássy has informed the Hungarian delegation that he thought Russia and England would enter into no agreement damaging Austria or Roumania, so some of the reports of Russia that applied to the Austrian objections to the treaty of San Stefano had succeeded in reconciling the divergence of the two empires. A dispatch from Vienna reports that the charter of the Cimbric, has not been renewed, and the steamer will return to Ham burg before long. This is regarded as a peaceful sign.