

THE DAILY CAIRO BULLETIN.

VOLUME X.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1878.

NEW SERIES--NO. 56

New Advertisements.

SMITH, HACK & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
NO. 30 BROAD STREET.
AUGUSTA, - - - - GA
Respectfully Solicit Consignments of
PROVISIONS, PRODUCE, GRAIN AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
To which they will give careful and prompt attention. They are prepared to make liberal cash advances
and will use their best efforts for the interests of those favoring them with consignments.

By permission, NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, OF AUSTRALIA, RAILROADS.

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Shortest Line to St. Louis!

THE trains by this road connect at St. Louis and East St. Louis with all other lines to the EAST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Time Schedule:
Through express leaves Cairo 10:00 a. m.
Through express arrives at East St. Louis 4:15 p. m.
Morning express leaves Cairo 7:30 p. m.
Morning express arrives at East St. Louis 1:15 p. m.
Through express leaves East St. Louis 8:45 a. m.
Through express arrives at Cairo 4:15 p. m.
Morning express leaves Memphis 5:30 a. m.
Morning express arrives at Cairo 10:55 a. m.

REMEMBER THE Cairo and St. Louis RAIL ROUTE between Cairo and St. Louis under one management. Therefore there are no delays at way stations awaiting connections from other lines.
Passengers going North, Northeast and West should not buy their tickets until they have examined our rates and routes.
L. M. JOHNSON, General Manager.
R. J. FINE, General Agent, Ill.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Shortest and Quickest Route to St. Louis and Chicago

THE only road running two daily trains from Cairo to St. Louis and Chicago, with the following schedule:
Express leaving Cairo 10:00 a. m., arriving at St. Louis 4:15 p. m., Chicago 6:00 a. m.
Express leaving St. Louis 7:30 p. m., arriving at Cairo 1:15 p. m., Chicago 1:15 p. m.
For through tickets and information apply at Illinois Central Railroad depot, Cairo.
TRAFFIC AGENT & GENERAL AGENT
JAS. JOHNSON, Gen'l Southern Agent.
J. H. JONES, Ticket Agent.

CAIRO & VINCENNES R. R.

61 MILES THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO EVANSTON, ILL.

47 MILES THE SHORTEST TO LOUISVILLE, KY.

24 MILES THE SHORTEST TO INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SIX HOURS SAVED
over routes of all other routes making the same connections.

REMEMBER THE FACT and take our 4:15 p. m. train, reaching Evansville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville the same day. Trains leave and arrive at Cairo as follows:
Mail leaves 10:00 a. m.
Mail arrives 4:15 p. m.
Through tickets and checks to all important cities.

F. A. MILLER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
L. E. CURRAN, Passenger Agent.

ST. L., I. M. & SOUTHERN.

Time Card:
Express leaves Cairo daily 2:00 p. m.
Express arrives at Cairo daily 5:00 p. m.

CAIRO CITY FERRY CO.

PERKYBOAT

THREE STATES.

LEAVES FOOT FERRY ST. MISSOURI LANDG.	LEAVES KENTUCKY LANDG.
8 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10 a. m.	10:30 a. m.
12 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
2 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
4 p. m.	4:30 p. m.

Watches, Jewellery, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

EDWARD A. BUDER

(Successor to E. & W. Buder.)
MANUFACTURING JEWELER,
And Dealers in
Watches, Clocks, Fine Jewelry
-AND-
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Cor. Eighth St. and Washington Ave.

H. HOUPPT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler
NO. 10 EIGHTH STREET,
Cairo, Ill.
Between Commercial and Washington aves.

FINE WATCHWORK A SPECIALTY.

Engraving and all kinds of repairing neatly done.
All kinds of Solid Jewelry made to order.

WHOLESALE WINES AND LIQUORS.

R. SMYTH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Liquors
-AND-
Wines of all Kinds,
NO. 60 OHIO LEVELL.

PAINTS, OILS, WALL PAPER, ETC.

B. F. BLAKE,

DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes
-AND-
WALL PAPER,
Window Glass, Window Shades, Etc.

Always on hand the celebrated ILLINOIS Aurore Oil.

INSURANCE AGENCY OF

WELLS & KERTH,

REPRESENTING THE
Royal Canadian (Capital \$5,000,000)
British America (Capital \$1,000,000)
Milleville (Assets \$1,000,000)
Commercial Union (Assets \$1,000,000)
Fireman's (Assets \$1,000,000)
German (Assets \$1,000,000)
RISKS WRITTEN AT FAIR RATES.

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RISKS WRITTEN AT FAIR RATES.

FRUITS, LEMONS, ORANGES, APPLES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Old Delmonico Hotel, 60 Ohio Level.

MEDICAL

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.

MURRAY and LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED
FLORIDA
Water.

The choicest, most refreshing and delicate of all perfumes for use on the hands, face, and in the bath. Delightful and beneficial in all cases of nervousness, headache, weakness, fatigue, prostration, nervousness and headache. Look out for counterfeits. Always ask for Florida Water, prepared by the sole proprietors, Messrs. Lanman & Murray, New York.
For sale by perfumers, druggists and fancy goods dealers.

BANK STATEMENT.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE ALEXANDER COUNTY BANK.

CAIRO, ILL., July 1, 1878.

Loans and discounts	\$ 51,584.49
Due from other banks	12,131.64
On hand and in transit	5,000.00
Real estate	1,000.00
Other assets	1,000.00
Total	\$70,716.13
Capital stock paid in	\$ 25,000.00
Deposits	\$2,567.89
Surplus	1,153.31
Total	\$28,721.20

W. F. BROSS, President and H. Wells, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of our knowledge and belief.
H. WELLS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of July, 1878.
ALFRED CORRIAGE, Notary Public.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CAIRO CITY FERRY COMPANY,
CAIRO, ILL., July 8, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, the 22nd day of July, instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the wharfmaster's office, over the store of H. W. Miller, on Ohio Level, in the city of Cairo, Illinois.

CHURCHES.

AFRICAN M. E.—Fourteenth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets; services Sabbath 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School 1:30 p. m.
CHRISTIAN—Eighteenth street; meeting Sabbath 10:30 a. m.; preaching occasionally.
CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—(Episcopal) Fourteenth street; morning prayers (Sabbath) 10:30 a. m.; evening prayers, 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school 9 a. m.; Rev. St. J. Dillon Lee, Rector.
UNITED MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH—Fifteenth street, between Walnut and Cedar streets; services Sabbath at 10:30 a. m., 3 p. m., and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 7:30 p. m.; Rev. F. J. Shoran, pastor.
LUTHERAN—Thirteenth street; services Sabbath 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school 2 a. m.; Rev. D. Schreiner, pastor.
METHODIST—Cor. Eighth and Walnut streets; prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School, 2 p. m.; Rev. A. P. Morrison, pastor.
DENOMINATION—Eight street; preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School at 3 p. m.; Rev. R. Y. George, pastor.
S. J. PATRICK'S—(Roman Catholic) Corner Ninth and Washington streets; services Sabbath 8 a. m. and 10 a. m.; vestry 3 p. m.; Sunday school 3 p. m.; services every day at 8 p. m.; Rev. F. Zabel, priest.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Cairo, Illinois.

CAPITAL, \$100,000

Exchange, Coin and United States Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Deposits received and a general banking business conducted.

ALEXANDER COUNTY BANK,

Commercial Avenue and Eighth Street,
CAIRO, ILLINOIS.

OFFICERS:
F. BROSS, President.
P. NEFF, Vice-President.
H. WELLS, Cashier.
T. J. KERTH, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
F. Bross, Cairo; William Kluge, Cairo; Peter Neff, Cairo; William Wolf, Cairo; A. Szwank, Cairo; H. H. Billingsley, St. Louis; E. Buder, Cairo; F. H. Brinkman, St. Louis; H. Wells, Cairo; J. C. Johnson, Cairo.

ENTERPRISE SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered March 31, 1869.

The Times says the results of the congress, if not perfect, are such as to cause satisfaction.

OFFICE IN CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Cairo, Illinois.

INTEREST paid on deposits March 1st and September 1st. Interest left withdrawn is added immediately to the principal of the deposits, thereby giving them compound interest.

Children and married women may deposit money and none else can draw it.

WALTER HYSLOP, TREASURER.

Latest News.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.
LIVERPOOL, July 7, 2:30 p. m.—Wheat—steady and dull—Winter, 9s 3d@9s 9d; Spring, 8s 8d@9s; California average, 9s 11d; California club, 10s 3d@10s 8d. Corn—new, 22s 6d@23s 9d; old, 27s 3d@27s 9d.

NEW YORK GRAIN.
NEW YORK, July 6, 12:30 p. m.—Wheat, nominal. No. 2, Chicago, \$1 00; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1 01; Red Winter, \$1 04@1 09; Amber, \$1 06@1 11. Corn, quiet—Steamer, 45c; No. 2, 37½c; No. 2, 46@47c. Gold 160½c.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
CHICAGO, July 7, 10 a. m.—Wheat—July, 80½c; August, 81½c. Estimated receipts of hogs, 8,000. Corn—July 37½c@37¾c; August, 37½c; bid; September, 38½c.
Chicago, July 7, 2:30 p. m.—Pork—August \$9 20; September, \$9 35@9 37½c. Corn—July, 37½c@37¾c; August, 37½c@37¾c; September, 38½c. asked. Wheat—July, 80½c; August, 81½c.

CLOSING THE SESSION.

THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN READY TO ADJOURN.

THE TREATY OF PEACE TO BE SIGNED TOMORROW—BASIS FOR A SOLUTION OF THE BATHON QUESTION—THE GREEK FEROCIOUSLY THREATENING A REVOLUTION.

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THE IMPORTANT SUBJECT of the straits was not referred to in the report. Without much further discussion, congress approved the proposition that Batoum should become a Russian port, on condition that it should be free to the commerce of the world, and on condition of a complete dismantlement of the fortifications. The Turks, as compensation are to retain Bagazid. The Russian valiantly defended the opposite of the war, and insisted upon a just recognition of their rights as conquerors to a compensation in territory or commercial concessions.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S SPEECH was supplemented by a few remarks in English by Count Schouvaloff addressed to the English premier, but the effort of the Russian chancellor is reported to have been the most masterly address since the statement of England's position by Lord Beaconsfield in the first days of the session.

THE GREEK DELEGATES are furious over the decision of the congress leaving the proposed rectification of the Greek frontier lines, which the congress merely declared desirable in the interest of European peace, to the Turks. They do not believe in Turkish generosity. During the discussion of the Greek ex parte arrangement, Lord Beaconsfield opposed the Hellenic claims, and declared again that the congress had assembled for the purpose of consolidating and strengthening the Ottoman empire, and not for a further dismemberment of it. The Greek delegates threaten rising against the Turks and forming a coalition of their army with the insurgents of Thessaly and Epirus. Indeed, they threaten so much that their threats amount only to bluster.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO-MORROW. The Berlin congress will close on Thursday next, after the signature of the preliminary treaty.

There will be a banquet at the castle of the crown prince at Potsdam, on Friday, after which the members will depart.

Prince Bismarck leaves Saturday for Kissingen.

AN INDEPENDENT TREATY. LONDON, July 8.—The Telegraph announces that England has concluded a defensive treaty for the maintenance and integrity of the sultan's Asiatic dominions, and that the port is accordingly granted to England the right to occupy the Island of Cyprus immediately. This treaty will be announced to congress to-day, as it was done independent of the congress, and is an independent contract between England and Turkey alone.

SATISFACTORY RESULTS. The Times says the results of the congress, if not perfect, are such as to cause satisfaction.

A CONFLAGRATION. A dispatch from Calcutta says that a fire has occurred at Mandala, India, which destroyed 4,700 houses. No lives are reported lost.

BOGARDUS' MATCH. The stakes in the forthcoming match between Capt. Bogardus and the Gun club have been increased to 2,500 guineas.

A FRIEDHEIL EXPLOSION. PARIS, July 7.—An explosion occurred to-day in a petroleum factory at Lyons, causing the death of thirty persons.

NOBILITY IMPROVING. BERLIN, July 7.—Dr. Nobiling, the assassin of the emperor, is slowly recovering from his wounds. He declares that he alone planned the assassination. The police have failed to trace any organized conspiracy to take the emperor's life.

THE fruit ends at A. Halley's, both whole sale and retail, at bottom prices.

FREE ELECTIONS.

SENATOR BAYARD OF DELAWARE REVIEWS THE POLITICAL FIELD.

WHAT HE THINKS OF JOHN SHERMAN AND HIS VISITING STATESMEN—NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE, CIVIL OR MILITARY, WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.

The following important letter from Senator Bayard, of Delaware, was received too late to be read before the meeting of the New York Tammany Society on the Fourth of July:

WILMINGTON, Del., July 1, 1878.
Hon. Thomas Dunlap, Chairman.
DEAR SIR:—I am obliged to you for the invitation of the Society of Tammany to join in their celebration of the nation's birthday on next Thursday, but regret that it will not be in my power to accept it. The political occurrences of the last two years, as they are being daily brought to light from their recesses of dishonest concealment, should teach the people of the United States the ever-recurring need of stamping with the severest condemnation everything that tends to weaken and impair the great principle of free and fair elections.

The distinguishing feature—the very safety-valve in our plan of government, is the means provided, in the process of free elections, for the people to correct their errors and retrieve their political mistakes, whether by revoking misplaced trusts and punishing those who have deceived them, or changing the drift of political measures that have proved hurtful, so that, taught by experience, they may prevent the repetition of disaster. The great issue of the immediate future is, in my judgment, the reassertion of this idea, and the solemn and resolute determination by our countrymen that elections shall be free, shall be the actual expression of the opinions and wishes of the citizens, and that they shall be honestly and fully acquiesced in by the defeated party.

See to what consequence a different course and theory have led the party called Republican at the last Presidential election, and how close upon the rocks the ship of state was driven, until—thanks to the patriotic and masterly self-control which animated the Democratic party—she was rescued and rendered capable of carrying her precious freight of human happiness and hopes upon new, and—let us trust—successful voyages. The underlying idea of our institutions—free choice by the people, and honest and honorable acceptance of the popular verdict as final by all parties—has been wholly disregarded and condemned by the Republican leaders, and to use the language of one of the most conspicuous and influential among them, Hon. John Sherman, the present secretary of the treasury, in a late letter to the Ohio Republican Conference:

"The only threat that endangers the public weal and safety is the restoration of the Democratic party to power."
I cannot but regard its restoration to power as the only danger that really threatens our public peace and safety.

Mr. Sherman is called a Republican, and has often held, and now holds, an office which is coupled with an oath to support the written charter of his country's government, yet he does not hesitate in his partisan zeal to make this open, defiant proclamation that everything is to be subordinated to the one idea of preventing a political organization, embracing in its membership a large majority of his fellow-citizens, from again obtaining, under law, the control of the administration of the constitutional powers of their government, which for seventy years of unbroken honor and prosperity it had exercised.

The light already thrown by Congressional investigation upon the action of Mr. Sherman and his "visiting associates in Louisiana in the fall of 1876—the means and methods then resorted to, and of which they so freely availed themselves to accomplish the one great end of depriving their political opponents and the American people of the just fruits of a free and earnest effort by the lawful methods of popular election to obtain reform in administration and relief from local misrule so vile that it is spreading like poison from the unhappy communities where he and his party had established and crept throughout all the arteries of our Federal system—may now be better comprehended as they clearly appear in the characters and careers of the Andersons, the Wellises, the Kelloggs and the Jenks—that morbid and ribald group of political miscreants, male and female, in whose hands Mr. Sherman and his party had placed the wires of low and profligate political management which had converted popular election into what would seem a horrible farce were it not so filled with tragical consequences.

The American people have a sure remedy for every political evil in the periodical recourse to a free ballot. Leave that right unimpaired and they will retrieve their errors and correct their mistakes and follies; but if deprived of it, they will be reduced to the single alternative of perpetual and degrading submission to admitted wrong, or a resort to a forcible resistance to rid themselves of oppression.

Mr. Sherman and his allies would close the door of relief through the orderly and lawful change of rules and policies by the honest and honorable acceptance of the results of popular elections, and his brother, the general of the armies, is reported lately to have made the gratuitous but pregnant avowal, at the National Military Academy, that the army of the United States, under his command, would unhesitatingly be employed to sustain the tenure of a president without regard to the right or justice under law of his title to the office.

The Fourth of July, 1878, and every day between that and the election day in 1880, are the fit and proper days for the American people to consider what answer should be given at the polls to such propositions—for the calm and deliberate contemplation of such ideas so as to shape their issues in the simple integrity and manly spirit of 1776. Let them proclaim at their resolves:

1. That they will have free elections in all the states, undisturbed and unawed by Federal interference, civil or military.

A SERMON TO WOMEN.

BASED ON RECENT TRAGEDIES IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA—THE DOWNWARD TENDENCY OF SOCIAL LIFE—AMERICAN MOTHERS RESPONSIBLE.

(From the New York Tribune.)

One night not long ago, this young girl in a haunt of vice in Philadelphia, accidentally while at supper, put her foot on a parlor match, which set fire to her clothing. Another girl, who ran to her rescue, shared her fate; their dresses were of thin material and blazed over their heads while they fled shrieking to the street, and there burned slowly to death. The men, their companions, stood by and offered no help. The significant part of this horrible story is that both women were young, attractive, of good birth and social position, both educated (one a graduate of Vassar college); both had left homes of comfort and ease, husbands and children, voluntarily, to take up this mode of life, which in their case could boast of no attractive gilding. The house in which they met their terrible fate was one of the lowest of its class; the men who they chose as friends belonged to a wretched negro minstrel show—degraded, cowardly brutes who stood off in safety watching them die. Only two or three days ago the police records of our own city told an even more pitiable tale. A father found his daughter in an infamous place, and strove by legal means to take her out. She defied him, the courts sustained her, and she went out gayly from the court-room with her vile companions, giggling at the discomfiture of the broken-hearted father and brother, who stood with bowed heads in shame as they passed by.

The most frightful fact in our social life faces us in the stories. It is that there are women in this lowest-deep who are not driven there by want or cruelty, nor led there by a betrayed affection; women who have been gently reared, educated, beloved, whose natures are so tainted that they choose to go out, like the prodigal of old, from the home God gave them to feed with the swine. How many such are hidden in these dens! God only knows; how many remain in their original position, the records of our divorce courts, the foul gossip with which so-called fashionable society reeks, not only in this country but in England, give us an appalling hint. It is useless to ignore this fact. Neither the pulpit nor the press, if it means to help at all the work of bettering our social life, ought to ignore the fact that a certain portion of American and English society is rapidly becoming as licentious as that of Paris.

Who is to blame for it? Not human nature. Woman and man are born as pure as they were a generation ago. Not Christ's religion. His hand is as strong to save the Magdalen in the streets of New York as of Jerusalem. It is the mothers who are to blame. Mothers in fashionable society, in the cities, and in that society which feebly apes the fashion in towns and villages and farm places from Maine to Oregon, who set before their daughters, from their birth, dress and show and style as the sole gods they are to follow. We venture to say that "style," that most vulgar of words and things, has done as much to corrupt the women of America as liquor has. Not only was it the cause of our financial downfall but modesty, honesty, decency sacrificed to it. Fashion now publishes even the rules for "first communion dresses," and sets forth the pinnings and coiffure in which an innocent girl may properly approach her God. There is nothing so holy that it is not made subservient to it. It is not the wealthy mother alone who vitiate her child's mind by this worship of folly, but the mechanic's wife, the poor seamstress whose aim is to "push her daughter on in society," to give her stylish dresses instead of a modest heart, a clean mind and a God-fearing soul. The moral training which such mothers neglect is supplied by hot-pressed sensational juvenile literature and the reports of vile scandals in the daily newspapers. Listen to the precious gossip of the flaunting, overdressed school-girls who parade the streets on a holiday, and the tragedies in Philadelphia and New York which we have mentioned will not seem a strange sequel to such training.

It is but to a certain portion of our society that these truths apply, and that the smallest. The great obscure mass of American women are honorable, chaste and modest. In the majority of our homes there are common sense and piety enough to give lawfully their proper place in life, and to curb and direct the appetites which God has given to men and women. It rests with mothers to make that majority larger or smaller.

Don't forget the Illinois excursion to Columbus and return on Saturday next, July 13th, will leave Cairo at 7 p. m., and return at 12 sharp. Will lay at Columbus 30 minutes. A good string band on board. Fare round trip, \$1 00. For details inquire of Jas. Diggs, Ticket Agent.

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