

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—A numerously attended meeting of private cotton spinners and directors of spinning companies, at Oldham, yesterday, resolved to reduce the wages of spinners 5 per cent.

At Blackburn, 5,000 looms are working out of a total of 52,000. Pauperism is becoming manifest among the poorer classes of operatives, such as weavers, who are without funds.

Three thousand miners met at Uddington, Scotland, yesterday, and resolved to demand an advance of a shilling per day, of the masters of all the Scotch collieries, and if the demand is refused, they will strike work on the 2d of May.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a combined council of the Austrian and Hungarian ministries was held to-day, to consider the employment of a credit of 60,000,000 florins, and the occupation of Bosnia in certain contingencies.

A dispatch from Berlin says: There is a prospect of a compromise between the Vatican and Prussia. The Vatican has instructed the ecclesiastics in Prussia to be moderate in their language.

Great enthusiasm was manifested in military circles, last night, on its becoming known that the whole of the staff and commissioned officers at Aldershot had received orders to hold themselves in readiness for immediate active service. It is also stated that the principal officers had received important secret instructions for certain contingencies. It is said that orders will be shortly issued for the formation of a second army corps and the raising of the battalions of that corps to a war establishment.

The firms represented at the spinner's meeting in Oldham, yesterday, run 4,000,000 spindles. The meeting decided that each employer must follow his own course in regard to the reduction of time.

Disturbances have broken out at Nisch and Pirot, between the inhabitants and Serbian authorities in consequence of Russia's summons for recruits.

Famine is raging at Vranja, caused by military requisitions.

At Rostchuk, out of 6,000 Russians, 40 or 50 die daily of typhus. At Adrianople, Sistova and Tirnova, it is reported hundreds die daily.

Although it is stated that the strike of cotton operatives at Preston is ended that appears to be the case only so far as the operative spinners are concerned. The weavers, winders, and warpers are still out, and there is no likelihood of a settlement at present.

ROME, 27.—Negotiations for the restoration of relations between the Vatican and Swiss government have nearly fallen through in consequence of the opposition of the exiled Bishops of Basle and Geneva.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 27.—The extreme Mussulman party has asked the shereff of Mecca and muftis of Tunis and Morocco whether Turkey should join England in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. The muftis replied in the affirmative, and the shereff promised to submit the question to the council in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

The Mussulman insurgents are approaching Philippopolis and driving the Bulgarians before them. The spread of the insurrection causes much disquietude even in Adrianople. Some soldiers have been assassinated there.

It is reported from Chatham that a powerful ironclad squadron will be immediately ordered to be in readiness for operations in the Baltic.

PARIS, 27.—One hundred thousand foreigners have already arrived to witness the ceremony at the opening of the Exhibition on Wednesday next, May 1st. The prices of living have advanced, but not to the extent that was feared. The exhibition will not be in full trim until the beginning of June. The buildings are finished; the exhibits only behind hand. The English, American, Swiss and Dutch sections are the most advanced.

LONDON, 27.—The Economist says: The opinion that peace will be maintained is still widely entertained. Russian exchange depreciated about 4 per cent. the past week. Large quantities of Russian paper money, fresh from the press, are being continually sold on the London Exchange below the St. Petersburg quotation. The notes are mostly sent back to Russia and are not wanted on the corn exchanges. The various Austrian and Hun-

garian ministers have had long interviews throughout the day, and the Hungarian minister of finance has conferred with a number of financiers. The *New Free Press* says: "The necessity for energetic precautionary measures is again engrossing attention. It is wished that the first step should be financial mobilization; probably meaning the raising of funds necessary for mobilization."

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes: I observe that the foreign press devote much attention to the street disorders which recently occurred in St. Petersburg and Moscow. Some organs seem to regard them as symptoms of a dangerous revolutionary movement. In reality, they have no such significance. There is not the slightest danger of the public tranquility being seriously disturbed. Any danger of that kind will first appear when prices rise and the taxes are increased.

The *North German Gazette* says: We will not conceal the opinion that the dispatch of the British fleet to the Baltic, where many neutral interests may be affected, would make the situation immeasurably more complicated.

The *Agence Russe* says: The assertion that German mediation is broken off are false. It has attained its object by smoothing the way for an exchange of views between the cabinets, which exchange is now proceeding.

Intelligence has been received in Constantinople that the Mussulman insurgents surprised a Russian encampment near Philippopolis, taking 1,000 prisoners and four guns. They are now marching towards Samakof. M. Onou has suggested that the Porte should offer the insurgents amnesty in the event of their laying down their arms.

LONDON, 28.—Representatives of the East Lancashire Weavers Association have resolved to submit the question of the reduction of wages to the arbitration of a committee composed of Manchester agents, shippers, bankers, operatives and masters, with the Bishop of Manchester as chairman. The masters will probably reiterate their refusal to submit the question to arbitration.

A special from Blackburn states that the Union delegates from various districts met, on Sunday, to make arrangements for raising funds for the support of the strikers. They appear sanguine, and report some firms in the country disposed to yield, but some large employers of Blackburn seem inflexible. The determination of the operatives to resist seems to increase. The national federation of employers publish a letter repudiating all connection with the Lancashire masters.

DUBLIN, 28.—A boiler in Strong's foundry, Hammond Lane, exploded yesterday. Adjoining houses were destroyed, 15 persons killed and 12 injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, 28.—The Grand Duke Nicholas has been promoted to the rank of field marshal general and recalled to Russia on account of ill health. Gen. Todleben has been appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Turkey, with Gen. Imeretinsky as chief of staff.

ROME, 28.—The *Diretto*, the ministerial organ, declares, on authority, that Italy has not impaired her freedom of action, and has neither entered into any close relations with Germany or Austria, nor invited England to formulate a programme of her eastern policy.

LONDON, 29.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent states that the report has been revived that Germany is seeking to secure the neutralization of the Baltic in the event of war.

The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch says: The great Russian review, announced for to-day, has been countermanded.

A Belgrade dispatch says: All the Serbian soldiers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately.

A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* says: It is reported that the commanding officers of the numerous regiments have received orders to have everything ready for immediate embarkation.

A special to the *Telegraph*, from Berlin, states that Austria is resolved to take immediate possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A special to the *New Free Press*, of Vienna, reports that England and Russia have agreed to withdraw to the Dardanelles and Adrianople respectively. The truth of this report is extremely doubtful. The *Times* has the following from

a correspondent at St. Petersburg: "There is some truth in the rumors that Prince Bismarck has retired from the position of mediator, as the principle of simultaneous withdrawal from Constantinople is accepted, he thinks negotiations as to details can be more conveniently carried on directly between the parties concerned. Perhaps he is also influenced by certain unofficial insinuations that he does not ardently desire the success of the negotiations. Russia is quite ready to continue the negotiations direct, and hopes Lord Salisbury will abandon his purely negative criticism; but it is not known how England intends to act. Some very well-informed people here are convinced that direct negotiations can hardly fail to be successful if both sides desire an amicable arrangement. I am sure this is the case with Russia, who is ready to accept any arrangement securing the amelioration of the condition of Christians and a moderate compensation."

The news from the various capitals is very conflicting. A Rome dispatch contradicts the statement that Italy has asked England to state her views, and a Berlin dispatch reaffirms it, and says the question is now being repeated.

General Sir Alfred Hastings Horsford has been selected as commander of the Second Army Corps. A considerable proportion of the First Army Corps is likely to be dispatched to Malta in the course of the coming week, including a portion of the guards. Many thousand stands of Martini Henry rifles are being removed from the racks in the tower of London, presumably for the equipment of reserves.

There is great activity at Portsmouth in preparing fittings for the conversion of merchant ships into armed cruisers. A manufacturing firm has received from the Admiralty an order for more than 100 torpedo nets for the protection of ships from attacks of torpedoes. All the nets are to be delivered during May. Immense quantities of shot and shell are being issued from the Woolwich arsenal in all directions.

The first Indian expeditionary force will embark from Bombay. Two divisions will leave to-day, consisting of two batteries of Royal artillery, 13th and 31st regiments, the second Gorkhas, and two companies of sappers and miners. The second will embark as soon after as possible. It will consist of the 9th Cavalry, First Bombay Lancers, 9th and 25th Bombay Infantry, and two companies of sappers and miners. The shipping arrangements comprise steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 15,579 tons, and sailing vessels of 21,146 aggregate tonnage. The latter will be towed by steamers. The water will be provided for 30 and coal for 26 days. At Bombay dockyard work is being prosecuted day and night in fitting ships for troops and horses. As an experiment of State policy the dispatch of native troops to Europe has proved successful beyond the hopes of the most ardent advocates of the measure. The native soldiers appear completely captivated by the prospect of being engaged in Europe. They are volunteering to cross the seas, with an enthusiasm which has surprised even those who know them best. They are pressing forward in whole regiments at a time. The troops who returned from Burmah, only six weeks ago, and who were three years in that country, are said to be delighted at the thought that they are going to some place near England to fight the Russians. In one regiment every man has signed a petition that he may be sent with the expedition to Europe.

PARIS, 29.—The municipality has resolved to illuminate the city on Wednesday night, in honor of the opening of the Exhibition.

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**WILBER'S EUREKA MOWER.**

**DRAFT**

July 12, 1877.—I find the Eureka works admirably, and with my hoister and transporter 30 tons per day can be taken from the standing grass, and either ricked or mowed with less than one-half the labor usually employed.—Geo. Hersman, Hersman, Illinois.

Our Mills, 7 miles north of Bath, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1877.—After cutting 125 acres, I will say that if parties will agree to furnish me with the best side cut mower that I have seen for four years, Free of Cost, I could not afford to accept their offer and I have the Eureka aside. Last Tuesday and Wednesday (hot days) we cut with one light team 25 acres in 18 hours working time.—H. S. Easton.

Eureka Mower Company—Gentlemen: Your agent wanted to sell me one of the 6 feet cut Eureka Mowers, but I had a good "Buckeye" that would have done my work for at least two or three years to come, and I told him I did not want to buy a machine. But he prevailed upon me to try one, and sent it to me. We began work about 8 a. m. with it, and cut that day about 14 acres, which is about double the number of acres I had ever cut in the same time with the Buckeye. The horses did not seem to do any harder work. The machine left the cut grass in the best possible condition to cure, without the use of tedder.—Hugh F. McNair. Mr. McNair is one of the most extensive farmers in Western, N. Y.

August 6, 1877.—The party to whom we sold the Eureka says he would not accept any other mower as a gift and agree to use it, provided he could buy a Eureka. He has tested it in timothy, clover, barley, and slough grass, and says it works well in each place.—J. G. Ruff & Co., Ohio, Bureau County, Ill.

Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y., Sept. 1877.—After using different kinds of side-cut mowing machines we have each purchased and used the Eureka Mower two years and we consider it superior to any side-cut mower for the following reasons: First—It has no side-draft and is the lightest draft machine, making it easy work for the team. Second—Having large driving wheels, wide apart, it is easy work for the driver, and the cut being directly in front of both driving wheels, the work is more easily seen and controlled by the driver than with side-cut and rear-cut machines. Third—As the horses are hitched to a long double tree directly in front of the machine, they walk just outside of the cut, (no grass is cut behind them, the space between them only being cut) the grass tangled forward by one horse is cut clean on the return cut on the same side of the field, leaving the cut hay together more convenient to draw in. Fourth—As neither the horses nor the machine go on the grass after it is cut it is left lighter and will cure from one-fourth to one-third quicker and more evenly than when cut with other machines.

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