

most gigantic strike and lock-out that has ever occurred in Lancashire. Instructions have been issued to the operatives by the committees of the various trades as to how to proceed. Where notices are not posted they will go on working. Where notices are posted, they will respectfully request the masters to remove them. If this request is refused they will leave work as quietly as on a Saturday night. The operatives are particularly enjoined to encourage no rioting and misbehavior anywhere. Looms not affected by the strike will subscribe three pence per week for the strikers. The Oldham district is not yet affected directly, but owing to the intimate business relations between Oldham and Blackburn, short time, if not a stoppage, will be necessary in many of the Oldham mills.

The news from the various news centres is not reassuring. A semi-official dispatch from Calcutta says the Indian government has received orders to send troops to Malta, and the following regiments are designated to leave: 9th Bengal Cavalry; First Bombay Light Cavalry; Second Ghorka's; 13th and 31st Bengal Infantry; two regiments of Bombay native infantry; two Bombay field batteries; Sappers and Miners, and two companies of Madras sappers and miners. The native infantry will be brigaded with the British at Malta.

LONDON, 17.—The leading Tyne shipping firms, whose boats are now waiting for cargoes in Indian ports were yesterday invited to make tenders for the immediate conveyance of troops to the Mediterranean.

A special from Volo States that an amnesty was proclaimed on Monday for all the insurgents who would lay down their arms. The insurgents disregard the offer and consider it a mere sop to the opinion of Europe.

Both from Vienna and St. Petersburg comes the report of great uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the latter city about Russia's position.

The Roumanians are alarmed about the occupation of their country and the possibility of an attempt to disarm them. They have withdrawn their army into Little Wallachia, where they boast they will make another Plevna if the Russians attack them.

A Bucharest dispatch says: Cogalniceanu, minister of foreign affairs, to-day, confirmed the statement that the army would not allow itself to be disarmed, and had withdrawn to the Carpathian Mountains to avoid a collision with the Russians. The commandant of the Russian division near Bucharest had informed the government that his troops would remain until they returned to Russia. The cabinet had asked Russia for an explanation.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs: "The situation is unaltered. The conciliatory action of Germany continues, but so far, without result. The difference in regard to submitting the whole treaty is declared to offer an insuperable obstacle to further negotiations in the direction hitherto followed. I am assured, on good authority, that Russia would consent to some new departure, such as taking the treaties of 1856 and 1872 as the basis of discussion. The organ of the ministry of foreign affairs has the following remark, in this sense. 'The real aim of the plenipotentiaries would be to prevent a conflagration, and regulate the east after the events, the importance of which cannot be contested. We care little about the way of getting into the Congress, provided the door is large enough to admit all, without anyone having to stoop.'"

Intelligence has been received in Paris that Prince Hassan Pasha and all the Egyptians have now returned to Egypt.

MANCHESTER, 17.—It is currently reported that the operatives may be induced to yield before long, as their funds are very limited, and the present reduction is not meant to inaugurate a series of reductions.

At Blackburn, 15,000 operatives are already on strike. Conciliatory negotiations are pending at some of the mills.

At Burley, about 9,000 operatives will be idle to-morrow. The spinners have expressed a willingness to accept the reduction, but as the weavers have refused, all have stopped work.

VIENNA, 17.—The Austrian gov-

ernment has concluded a loan of 55,000,000 florins gold, with the Credit Foncier and Banquede of Paris.

Provincial Correspondence says: The sharp tension of diplomatic relations appears to be yielding somewhat to more pacific views.

The *New Free Press* learns from Berlin that Russia may ostensibly agree to England's demand to submit the entire treaty to the congress. If this course is adopted; it would show that Russia had agreed with the other continental Powers and that England will be isolated in her objections to the treaty.

LONDON, 18.—The total number of looms in the striking district is 212,000 of a total of 470,000 in the kingdom. The determination of the operatives and the unanimity of the employers will not be fully tested until Tuesday or Wednesday next, when all the notices will have expired.

LONDON, 18.—The dispatch of the troops from India to Malta is the leading topic of political discussion. It is regarded by the supporters of government as only a natural accompaniment of other precautionary measures, and that indicative of belligerent intentions. The opponents of government regard it as another step in the development of a warlike policy. They point to the fact that the news was announced the day after the adjournment of Parliament for the Easter recess, thus preventing criticism or an explanation of the measure for three weeks. The opinion is expressed that this is one of the determinations of the Cabinet Lord Derby referred to in his remarks in the House of Lords on the 8th inst., as causing his resignation of the Foreign Secretaryship.

The Royal yacht *Osbora* has been ordered to the Mediterranean immediately, to bring home the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

Orders have been received at Plymouth for ships of the first reserve to be surveyed and prepared with all dispatch for a six months' cruise with the Channel Squadron. Chief officers have been appointed to the *Cyclops*, *Gorgon*, *Hecate* and *Hydra*, all iron-armed, plated turret-ships of 3,430 tons burthen, and carrying four guns each, and the *Prince Albert*, four guns, iron armor-plated turret-ship, 3,905 tons. It is reported they will be shortly commissioned for coast defence, relieving the sea-going ships now acting as a coast guard. A chartered steamer left Plymouth yesterday, with 2,500 tons of ammunition and stores, and 21 steam launches and torpedo boats for the Mediterranean fleet.

Orders have been received at Chatham to raise all the infantry regiments there to the full war strength by Monday. These regiments are now waiting for orders to embark, fully equipped for the field.

The *Gazette* promulgates a proclamation by the Queen, which prohibits the export or carrying coastwise of apparatus for torpedoes, and all apparatus for projecting inflammable materials or firing torpedoes.

An order was received at Sunderland, to-day, for 100,000 tons of coal for the Russian government, to be shipped immediately, in fast steamers, for the Baltic ports.

The political character of the new Turkish ministry is uncertain, but noteworthy that it does not include Reouf and Osman Pashas, the reputed leaders of the pro-Russian party, and that the Turkish newspapers again assert that the government will resist the occupation of Constantinople by any foreign power.

Intelligence has been received at Vienna that an affray between the Turks and Montenegrins has taken place near Podgoritz. The Turks violated the line of demarcation and the Montenegrins attacked some Turkish villages. Losses trifling.

A Belgrade dispatch says: Half the army has been granted a 40 days' furlough. It is stated that the negotiations with the Russian headquarters relative to old Serbia have resulted satisfactorily.

The press association reports that the British government has chartered fifteen steamers to convey troops from India. The charters are made out with the option of Port Said, Alexandria or Malta. In the city circles it is rumored that government entertains the idea of landing troops at the two former places and occupying Egypt until the conference meets or some satisfactory solution is arrived at.

MANCHESTER, 18.—From state-

ments received to-day, it is confidently anticipated that a great representative meeting of operatives will shortly be held, and a compromise may be agreed upon. At Preston, the operatives of several mills, running altogether 500,000 spindles, have accepted the 10 per cent. reduction. Six firms have not yet given notice of the reduction. It is not thought that there will be a general strike in Preston. All operatives at Longridge have struck. At Blackburn it is thought that the strike will be a long one. Twenty-two thousand operatives are now affected there. At Padiham only one mill is working.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—Ahmet Vefik Effendi again tendered his resignation as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior on Wednesday, and the Sultan refused to accept it, but on Wednesday night the Sultan dismissed Vefik Effendi and appointed Saydk Pasha as his successor, and Mallah Bey as Shiek Ul Islam. The following appointments were made: Minister of foreign affairs, Safvet Pasha; minister of marine, Ibrahim Pasha; minister of finance, Kiana Pasha. The Sultan has issued a halt, advising Saydk Pasha to observe the constitution and carry out the reforms.

LONDON, 19.—A special from Manchester says: The position of the masters has been strengthened by the fact that the Oldham spinning masters are discussing the question of giving notice of a five per cent. reduction, and the adoption of the short time system.

At Blackburn the bitterness increases daily. It is expected that the allowance paid by the Trade Union, to the strikers, will range from four to ten shillings per week.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg says: The situation is decidedly pacific. In official circles it is believed that Germany's mediation will very likely be successful, and that the Congress will soon assemble. It will probably be preceded by a preliminary conference of ambassadors at Berlin, which is expected to decide that invitations to the Congress shall be issued to consider the modifications necessary in the treaties of 1856 and 1871. It is confidently anticipated that some such formula will be accepted both in London and St. Petersburg.

The meeting of the congress would dissipate many difficulties. Thus there is reason to believe as to Asia that Russia regards the possession of Batoum and Kars as of vital importance, and would probably consent to modify the proposed frontier so as not to cut the road from Persia to Trebizond. She might also permit the division of Bulgaria into two principalities, and allow the international commission to define the southern frontiers. It is said that while Russia will not allow the treaty to be ignored, she will not permit any of its clauses to hinder a satisfactory solution.

The Turks declare their readiness to evacuate Shumla, Varna and Batoum, if the Russians withdraw from the neighborhood of Constantinople. The Russians only offer to evacuate Erzeroum, and the question causes a tension of relations.

The politics of Sadyk Pasha, the new president of the Turkish council, have not been declared. The Russians claim the overthrow of Vefik Effendi as a triumph. The Palace, however, has telegraphed to Layard, that the change is without political significance.

Layard is at Ismid. According to advices received in Paris, he has gone there to confer with Admiral Hornby relative to the defence of the Bosphorus.

Eighteen Russian battalions have arrived at Derkos, from Adrianople.

England has bought a large quantity of grain in Trieste, and ordered it to be stored at Smyrna.

The *Daily News* has a St. Petersburg special, saying: The unofficial press is less sanguine than the official, because it thinks that English preparations are inconsistent with her peaceful inclination.

The national movement for subscribing to a fund to arm Russian cruisers is making progress in all the ports of the Empire.

A dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Athens, says: It is now certain that the Thessalian insurrection is a complete failure. The Greeks have lost all heart for further effort. They rely now wholly on England.

A Vienna correspondent of the

Times says: Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, whom the Sultan dismissed from the position of President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, advocated an immediate alliance with England, while the other ministers and the Sultan favored neutrality for the present.

The *Times*'s Pera correspondent says that Sadyk Pasha, who succeeds Ahmed Vefyk Effendi, is fairly capable but is in weak health. His tendencies in foreign politics are not such as to render his appointment likely to effect the Porte's relations with either Russia or England.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* thinks General Todleben's appointment to the command at San Stefano may be the first step towards effecting a compromise by Bismarck touching the position near Constantinople, that is, the simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet from the Sea of Marmora and the Russians from the neighborhood of Constantinople.

A special to the *Times*, from Berlin, says Russia is willing to discuss all the clauses of the treaty of San Stefano, but does not conceal her determination to defend its principal stipulations, sword in hand, if necessary.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Kalafat telegraphs as follows: The hostile feeling between the Russians and Roumanians is increasing. Preparations are making to transfer the military stores and state archives from Bucharest to Turnzevein. The affair at Lom, Palanka, illustrates the feeling. The Roumanians, it appears, placed their flag on a Turkish vessel which they sank during the war, and were proceeding to operations for raising the vessel when a number of Russians came, in small boats, and tore down the flags, blows being exchanged.

A special from Berlin says: Private advices from Moscow state that 3,000 students and workmen were involved in the disturbance of the 15th instant. Twelve were killed and 15 wounded.

PARIS, 19.—Arrangements for the opening of the Exhibition on the first of May have been settled at the cabinet council.

BERLIN, 19.—The statement of the *Central Views*, of London, yesterday, that the powers have agreed to Prince Bismarck's suggestion that the ambassadors at Berlin should hold a conference to arrange the course of proceedings at the proposed congress, time of meeting, etc., and that the respective governments had been formally requested to instruct their ambassadors accordingly, is premature. Although there is no doubt that the lately existing tension of diplomatic relations has diminished, and the chances of a conference assembling have certainly increased.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, APR. 19.

Bishop Hunter's Tannery.—This industry, in the hands of the Morris Brothers, is fast becoming one of local importance. Notwithstanding the dull times it is doing a fair business, and up to a short time ago, its sales were increasing. The superior articles of linings, brown and white, produced by them now supplies our home market and has effectually stopped importation of the same from abroad. Their black grain calf and wax calf leathers are of an excellent quality.

The Welsh Fund.—The treasurer for the fund to aid the poor Saints in Wales to emigrate has already on hand about \$300, which has been deposited at the National Bank of Deseret.

The concert held recently in the 16th Ward for the furtherance of the benevolent object netted \$58.30.

A number of ladies and gentlemen of this city, possessing good musical ability, have consented to lend their aid to the cause in any of the Wards where concerts are held for that object, and will intersperse their performances, in a combined programme, with those of the ward musicians. Those arrangements can be entered upon by consultation with Morris & Evans.

Potato Culture.—Utah is essentially a potato raising region. herewith we have the method of planting adopted by a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*:

We have learned a new method of cultivating potatoes. A shallow furrow was plowed, in which the potatoes were dropped, two pieces

in a hill, three feet apart. Another furrow covered them nicely. The third furrow from this was planted in a similar manner, and so continued, dropping potatoes in one furrow and leaving three until the field was plowed. They came up rather slowly, but grew finely, and this Fall showed a good crop. Rather the lazy man's method, some may say, but a very judicious one, we think in a dry season. We always have planted, and probably always shall plant, our potatoes deep. They do not require as much hilling, and are not as liable to rot.

United Order Soap Factory.—This creditable institution is situated in the 19th Ward, near Bishop Hunter's Tannery, and has been in successful operation for three and a half years. Its officers are Henry Arnold president, A. H. Raleigh and Wm. Asper, vice president; Jas. P. Freeze, secretary; R. V. Morris, treasurer; Philip Pugsley and Wm. Woods, directors. The establishment is under the personal supervision of Bros. Joseph Mullett and John South. The "Pale Savon" they manufacture is a good article, generally conceded to be about as good as the imported, and gives general satisfaction wherever used. These facts, with the additional claims of the institution in being a home manufactory, conducted by men well known in our community, who are doing all that can be done to please and satisfy their patrons, should, and do speak in earnest tones for an establishment which should be supported and encouraged by the people throughout the Territory.

Spread of the Gospel.—By courtesy of Elder Joseph F. Smith we have been permitted to peruse a letter to him from Elder N. C. Flygare, President of the Scandinavian Mission. The communication was written at Copenhagen under date of March 21st. It states that a letter had been received from Elder A. Tullgren, who said that he had recently baptized twelve persons in the vicinity of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, and that the prospects for the spread of the gospel in that land were of the most encouraging character. Two Elders who were sent to that land in 1875 located in Jacobstad, in the western portion of it, where they succeeded in establishing a branch of twelve members. During the past winter, however, the brethren laboring there succeeded in pushing their way as far east and south as Helsingfors. The persons baptized at the latter place have also been organized into a branch of the Church.

All of the people who have received the gospel in Finland belong to the Swedish speaking portion of the population, excepting one, who speaks the Finnish language. He is said to be a good, reliable man, and it was the intention of Elder Tullgren to ordain him to the priesthood, and use him as a missionary among the portion of the people speaking the same tongue as himself. It is intended to have the pamphlet, "The Only Way to Be Saved" translated and printed in the Finnish language, as an aid in disseminating the truths of the gospel.

Great wisdom has to be exercised by the Elders laboring in Finland, owing to the intolerant character of the laws in regard to religious matters.

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