

President Hayes a magnificent reception upon his arrival in this city to-night. He will be met at the depot and escorted to the residence of his friend Dr. John Davis, by a procession consisting of all the various military organizations, city detail police, city officials and a large number of prominent citizens.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 15.—Edward C. Dyer, a Pittsburg cattle dealer, yesterday drew nineteen hundred dollars from a bank in this city and started to Graveport to buy cattle. His pocket book containing a few dollars was found six miles below this city, this morning, and identified as the property of Dyer. As nothing has been learned of his whereabouts it is believed he has been robbed and murdered.

HARRISBURG, 15.—The Philadelphia and Erie mail train came in collision with a freight train near Munch, Pa., this morning. The baggage and express cars with their contents were destroyed by fire. The express messenger, Jacob Steinman, and engineer, Wm. Attick, were burned to death in the wreck. Two cars of wheat and several coal oil tanks were also burned.

#### FOREIGN

LONDON, 12.—The latest particulars show that over 100 persons were drowned in the disaster of the *Forest* and *Avalanche*, off Portland.

The Admiralty has ordered the construction of three torpedo boats. It is reported again, from Shumla, that Suleiman Pasha has crossed the Balkans.

Montenegrins yesterday at Jesevo defeated Hafiz Pasha. Six hundred Turks were killed and 100 taken prisoners.

The new bridge over the Danube at Nikopolis was completed on Monday.

The Servian government has prepared a circular to the Powers, explaining her reasons for entering into the war.

LONDON, 13.—Before Plevna, Saturday 8th: The attack upon Plevna resembles a siege more than anything else. So far, there does not seem to have been a single shot exchanged by the infantry on the Russian right and centre. The fire of the Turkish redoubt at Grivica does not seem to have slackened in the least, despite the enormous number of shells thrown into it yesterday, and although we can see the earth flying into the air in the middle of the redoubt. The Turkish guns reply as regularly as clockwork. It is evident that none of the Turkish guns have been dismounted. It is very probable that the Turks have not many men in the redoubt. They are hidden in the trenches and low places outside, a few only being kept in the redoubt for the management of the guns, and, as fast as they are killed replaced by others. The fire of the Turkish batteries in the hollows between Grivica and Plevna is less steady, and not so well sustained as yesterday, probably some of their guns have been dismounted.

This artillery duel continued on Sunday and Monday, during which the Russian batteries gradually pushed forward, as described in the official Russian telegram, in front of Radizevo. Four guns in the Turkish redoubt were dismantled on Sunday, but replaced them during the night. They were, on Monday, replying to the Russian fire, but making sadly slow work in the midst of the shells poured into the redoubt. Every now and then the Turks suspend their fire for many minutes as though the redoubt had been silenced, but after a pause their comes back a shell or two.

A correspondent describes, from personal observation, the attack on Saturday, by a column headed by Gen. Skobeleff, from the Russian flank near the Lovatz and Plevna road, against one of the redoubts on the southern side of Plevna. In this attack the Russians drove the Turks from their outlying positions, but as they neared the foot of the slope, the Turkish fire became terrible. From the parapets of the redoubt poured forth a steady wave of flame, and the redoubt was hidden in thick smoke. The roar of this tremendous fire was simply fearful. I never heard anything like it. This lasted about twenty minutes, when the Russian skirmish line began to withdraw. The Turks then made a sortie from this redoubt, which was repulsed by the Russians in their turn, as was the second Russian attack on the redoubt, although it was this time

supported by the fire of the Russian artillery, made with large reinforcements.

The following is a general view of the situation: It is obvious that the fortifications have been much strengthened since the last battle. The longer one looks at the place the more thoroughly does he feel the toughness of the Russian task. The position must be attacked as a whole, and taken as a whole. If the northern ridge was taken and occupied, the position of the central swell would not be materially impaired. It is supposed that if a lodgment was effected on the central swell that lodgment would be commanded by the northern ridge and the redoubts on the south of the town. All that is wanted to make the Turkish position virtually impregnable is the fortification of the ridge in front of Radizevo. Probably this was not undertaken owing to the force available not being strong enough to hold so wide an area. Another assault was fixed for Tuesday. The Emperor and Grand Duke Nicholas slept at Poreidin on Monday night, so as to be near at hand to witness it.

It is announced from Ragusa, that the majority of the Bosnian insurgents have submitted to the Turkish Government in Bosnia.

Further details concerning the collision of the ships *Avalanche* and *Forest* show that it took place at 9:15 on Tuesday night, twelve miles southwest of Portland. The ships were beating down the channel on opposite tacks. The *Forest* struck the *Avalanche* amidships, rebounded, and struck her twice further aft, causing her to founder in about three minutes from the first striking. There was no time to launch the boats. The night was so dark it was almost impossible to discern the mass of human beings struggling in the water below, but the survivors say they shall never forget the scene. The sea must have been literally alive with human beings, to whose cries for help there could not be any response. There was a steady drizzle, with occasional driving gusts of rain. The wind was strong and the sea very high. The cries were heard by the crew of the *Forest*, but they were unable to give any assistance. The *Forest* was very leaky, the water gaining so fast that the crew had to abandon her. Three boats were launched, and in these the whole crew of the *Forest*, as Capt. Lockhart supposed, with three men belonging to the *Avalanche*, took their places. It appears, however, that in the hurry and excitement of the moment some of the crew were left, for the captain, in his boat, observed signal lights burning at that time; however rescue was hopeless, and the poor fellows had to be left to their fate, the wind and sea being so rough that the men thought their boat would be swamped every minute; unfortunately, in the case of two of the three boats there is too much reason for belief that these fears have been realized.

LONDON, 13.—The third boat belonging to the ship *Forest*, which collided with the ship *Avalanche*, has washed ashore. All hope of any more survivors is now abandoned. The inquest began to-day. Nothing new was developed. Adjourned for one week.

The Khedive of Egypt will send a further contingent of troops to Turkey.

The departure of regular troops from the camp near Belgrade for Alexinatz commenced to-day. The whole park of artillery and ammunition have gone.

A Russian official dispatch from Poreidin, Wednesday night, says: We cannonaded Plevna from daybreak yesterday until 3 p.m., when an assault was made by our troops. By evening three Turkish redoubts had been taken by General Skobeleff, while General Rodionoff had carried the Grivica redoubt. Gen. Rodionoff was wounded slightly. Adjutant Schellitar, commander of the 17th infantry regiment, and Gen. Dobrowsky, chief of the 3rd rifle brigade, were killed. Six Russian and one Roumanian battalions took part in the assault on the Grivica redoubt. We captured two standards and five guns. Our losses in wounded alone exceed 5,000 men. The number killed is not ascertained. At daybreak to-day a vigorous artillery fire was recommenced along the whole line. Our troops are in front of the Turkish fortification, in the positions taken yesterday.

LONDON, 14.—The wreck of the *Forest* has not sunk, as was supposed, but is floating about the

Channel, bottom upwards. The water is so rough that it is impossible to secure it.

A correspondent telegraphs a long account of the assault on Plevna, as witnessed by him from the heights in front of Radizevo. He says, the morning broke with rain, which settled down in a dense mist, through which objects were invisible at 100 yards. About 10 a.m. the fog lifted somewhat, and at that time the Grivica redoubt was still alive, although its fire could not be called brisk. To our left, near the Lovatz and Plevna road, there were occasional intermittent bursts of infantry fire. Soon after 10 o'clock occurred an ominous lull in the firing, of this the Turks jauntily took advantage to come out from behind the parapets and stroll about the glacis with the utmost nonchalance. Then the fog came down again, veiling everything.

At 11 o'clock precisely a furious musketry fire suddenly burst out on our left from the Russians pushing their way out of the gap through the Pass of the Lovatz and Plevna road, and against the redoubt on the summit of an isolated *Mamelon*, southeast of the town of Plevna. The Turks, as far as could be judged from the sound, seemed to be in a great measure reserving their fire until the Russians came to close quarters with them, as everything was invisible at a distance of twenty yards. This also applies to their artillery fire, although the Russian batteries continued furiously to shell the Turkish position.

About noon the fog lifted somewhat, but fell again. During the interval the cannon in the Turkish second position could be seen firing hard in the direction of the hostile musketry fire. After the fog fell again one thing became certain, from the sound of the firing, that the infantry fighting had a tendency to retrograde from the Turkish front, moving further to the left and nearer to the fighting. Just above the western end of the village of Radizevo, exactly along the place held by Prince Schackoskey and staff, on the night of the 30th of July, I found several batteries of Russian field artillery in steady action against the first and second Turkish position on the central swell, a little to the right and rear of infantry, still engaged in desultory fighting. The commander of a battery told us, with an assumption of confidence, that the fighting, which was dying out, was merely fore post work to clear the way for a grand assault against the redoubt on the isolated *mamelon*, which was to be made in the afternoon, but with a glass I could discern on the slopes leading up to the *mamelon*, the Russian dead and wounded lying about thick. Successive bodies of Turks were streaming down the slope of the *Mamelon* against the huddled mass of the Russians, retiring seemingly on the shelter of the trenches, athwart the mouth of the ravine and ascending the slopes to our immediate right. It was also clear that Gen. Skobeleff had attacked the redoubt and covered the way due east from the isolated *Mamelon*. Yet further left, on the extreme westward of the Radizevo ridge, skirmishing was going on, but the Turks presented an obstinate front, and fired steadily from the shelter of the trenches. This was at 2 o'clock. At 4 o'clock Gen. Skobeleff renewed the attack, but without success, simply holding his own, but gaining no ground. His loss must be very great. The fusillade, for fifty minutes, was like the roll of drums.

The *Times* account of the operations in other parts of the field, is as follows: At ten minutes before 1 p.m. a brigade of General Cetoff's corps, supported by another, attacked the centre redoubt on the south side, one and a half miles from Radizevo. The attack was repulsed by a rifle fire, after lasting an hour and a half. It was renewed at 4 p.m., when twelve battalions of Russians advanced, with the most splendid and devoted bravery, right up to the ditch, carrying scaling ladders. They surrounded the redoubt on three sides, and hung on magnificently.

At 4:45 they were actually in the redoubt, but nothing mortal could face the fire from the repeating rifles. They were destroyed by hundreds at a few paces.

At 4:50 the survivors fell slowly back, the Roumanians, at the same time under the personal observation of the Emperor, three times assaulted the most salient central redoubt, lower down than Gravitza,

but were always beaten back. Their scaling-ladder parties were killed on the counter scarp of the ditch to the last officer and man.

At 5 p.m. the assault had been repulsed along the whole line, and very few reserves remained on hand. News was brought to the Czar at daybreak on Wednesday, that at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening two fresh Russian brigades had carried the redoubt where the Roumanians had been repulsed in the afternoon, and after sustaining counter attacks followed them up, and took the next redoubt also. The first redoubt which was captured, partially commands the rest, and can, with a little spade work, be converted into a means of approaching all the rest in turn. A great failure was, therefore, remedied at the 11th hour. The Archangel regiment achieved the greatest victory. Col. Schmetler, an aide de camp of the Emperor was shot dead as he planted the colors on the parapet with his own hands.

I estimate the force at about 57,000 on the Russo-Roumanian side, against from 50,000 to 70,000 Turks. The valor of the Russian troops is the only thing to be praised, as the attack was unskillfully directed, and the waste of life unnecessary. The Turks were very skillfully handled. They must have lost some men in their two sallies in the open field, otherwise they were completely covered, and lay close till the moment of assault.

Another correspondent confirms the desperate fighting, and says that at the close thereof, the *Mamelon* redoubt was intact. This correspondent seems to have left before the Russians retrieved their fortunes.

Various accounts of the fighting around Plevna concur in showing that the Turks, up to 8 o'clock in the evening, had repulsed continued assaults along the whole line. The Emperor had left the field when an aide de camp brought the news that twelve fresh Russian battalions had carried the central salient redoubt, and thus retrieved the day. The capture of this redoubt changes the whole affair, and converts a bloody repulse into a final and perhaps paramount success.

At Constantinople, on Thursday, the War Office issued a telegram from Suleiman Pasha, dated Sept. 10th, reporting that on the previous day a reconnoitering party from the village of Schipka pushed through the Balkans to the rear of the Russian position, and captured a village held by a small Russian force, ten miles from Gabrova. On the other hand, a special dated Schipka, Sept. 12, says, all is quiet here; nothing whatever is doing. What portion of Suleiman Pasha's army remains at Schipka is not known, but the Turkish war office bulletin above-mentioned indicates that his headquarters was still there.

The villages enclosed within Osman Pasha's line are full of supplies for the simple wants of the Turkish soldiers, and the fields groan with heavy crops of maize.

The losses, this morning, are spoken of as about 5,000 to 6,000, but there are no details. The Emperor, this morning, has gone back to the battle field to visit his soldiers. Unless this position of affairs is shortly changed by a decided Russian success, the event of the campaign will turn on the movements of Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha, rather than on the fate of Plevna, but information concerning them is of the most meagre description.

A telegram from Shumla, Sept. 11, shows that Mehemet Ali's central column is still at Kazelvo. Mehemet Ali himself had gone towards Eski Juma, and may be working westward to compel the Russians to abandon Tirnova and the Balkans.

The following Turkish official dispatch has been received from Shumla: Baker Pasha, in advancing northwest from Gornazoudtz, yesterday, encountered four battalions of Russian infantry, supported by cavalry, near Karagatch. Aided by a Circassian detachment Baker Pasha attacked the enemy who, being reinforced by five infantry battalions, repulsed the Turks. Later in the day the Turks received cavalry and infantry reinforcements, and compelled the enemy to retreat to Nogitzka with heavy loss.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that the Russians have evacuated Ardahan and retired to Fort Emivroglada.

LONDON, 14.—A Russian official bulletin, dated Poreidin, 13th, says: Yesterday (Wednesday) we made no further attacks but bombarded the Turkish fortification and town of Plevna at short range. Towards 1 p.m. the town began to burn, and two explosions were observed within the fortifications. The Turks made little reply, and directed all their efforts against our left wing, which threatened their rear. At this point General Skobeleff repulsed five furious attacks, but was compelled in the evening, after the sixth attack, to evacuate the fortifications which he captured on Tuesday. During Wednesday night our troops entrenched themselves in their positions. From the beginning of the battle up to one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon 6,000 wounded have been brought to the field hospital. There have been no collisions at other points of the theatre of war. The Rustchuk column is concentrated in fresh positions half a day's march behind the Kara Lom.

The Czarowitch's army has withdrawn completely behind the line of Jantra. Unfavorable rumors are current concerning the Russian position in Schipka Pass. The new bridge at Nikopolis was still unfinished on Wednesday, owing to the scarcity of boats.

Roumanians report their loss before Plevna at ten officers and 200 men killed, and 30 officers and 1,000 men wounded.

A correspondent at Vienna says, Suleiman Pasha has received reinforcements which amply compensate his losses in Schipka Pass.

A correspondent before Plevna telegraphs, at the taking of the Grivica redoubt that the Turks neither ran away nor asked quarter. The first Russians who entered thought the redoubt was abandoned, but the garrison had only retired to the casemates and galleries, where they stood at bay. The fighting was all with bayonet. The Turks immediately tried to take the redoubt, and poured a large number of men into the adjacent entrenchments. The Russians bombarded them, but suffered severely from the rifle fire at only 200 yards distance. This attempt to retake the redoubt, and another desperate attempt on Wednesday, were repulsed. This correspondent, who is apparently unaware of the recapture of the other redoubts from General Skobeleff, estimates that the Russians up to Thursday lost 7,000 men in killed and wounded, and the Roumanians 2,000.

A correspondent telegraphs from Sistova: It is ascertained that Plevna is victualled for two months.

It is said that Serbia has postponed declaring war for another week, pending the result of operations at Plevna.

Negotiations with Montenegro have been renewed on the basis of the agreement made last year, but with more precise stipulations about the co-operation of the two armies. It is reported that the plan first mentioned, namely, that Servian forces should take the offensive in three directions, has been relinquished, and that the whole active army is to operate against Nish, while on all other points of the frontier the defensive will be maintained. In consequence of the drain on Turkish resources to confront the Russians, the Servians may expect to have the numerical superiority in whatever direction they operate.

The Doncaster cup was won by F. G. Hobson's Hampton.

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