

flag. A inquest and investigation will be held.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Indian committee are here to-day and leave for Washington to-morrow to protest against their removal from the agencies to the Missouri river, and to secure a government guarantee for their transfer to farms. The party consists of twenty-one chiefs, among whom are Spotted Tail, Red Cloud, Young Man - Afraid-of-his-Horses, American Horse, Little-Big-Man, He Dog, Swift Bear, Good Voice, Touch-the-Cloud and Iron Crow. Lieutenant W. P. Clark has charge of the party.

Fire this afternoon destroyed the Union planing mill, corner of Twenty-second and Fish Streets. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$13,000. About \$5,000 worth of lumber was also burned.

The same fire destroyed six dry kilns belonging to T. W. Harvey's planing mill. Loss about \$20,000; no insurance. The fire burned two hours.

This morning there was a fire in Lawler, Chickasaw county, Ia., which destroyed twenty-six business houses and five grain warehouses. Loss \$50,000; insurance unknown.

CHATTANOOGA, 21.—The entire abundant crop of cotton, corn and fodder in the valley of Black Warrior, Alabama, were swept away by the river's sudden rise of twenty feet, which is within two feet of the terrible freshet of June, 1872. Planters had just commenced picking cotton, and had not hauled the corn and fodder from the fields. The cotton crop destroyed is estimated at 30,000 bales. Most of the planters are ruined. It is doubtful if the actual necessities of life will be secured now. Tuscaloosa is about the head of the devastated section. Merchants had advanced heavily on these growing crops.

NEW YORK, 21.—Tweed testified before the aldermanic committee to-day. He was a director in the Erie Railway in 1869. Gould and Fisk called on him about an injunction they wanted against Vanderbilt. He called on Judge Barnard, who granted the injunction for friendship's sake. For this they made witness a stockholder. In 1869 thereafter he lobbied at Albany for the Erie Company, receiving money from Fisk and Gould to influence the legislature. It cost some hundred thousand to carry the tax levy of 1870. He paid Senators Graham, Harpending, Morris, Winslow, Wadd and Bowen to vote for it. Cornelius Corson, Peter B. Sweeney and himself were the Transcript Printing Company. They added 25 per cent. to their bills, and from a capital of \$10,000 each declared dividends of \$70,000 to \$100,000 each. He had testified falsely before the Senate committee, but was telling the truth now.

KNOXVILLE, 21.—The Presidential party arrived at 11.30 and were driven through large crowds to the Lamar House, under a military escort. The President occupied an open phaeton drawn by four white horses. The march was quite an evasion, and eager multitudes continually pressed forward to view the President. At the platform in front of the hotel Rev. Thomas Haines delivered the welcoming address. In the course of the President's acknowledgment he said: "This multitude has assembled to show respect to the office of chief magistrate of the country, and to exhibit their patriotism to the nation, to the country and to the constitution." Here some one shouted, "Hurrah for Tilden," and the President added: "They expect also to show their attachment to freedom of speech, of which we have examples from time to time." (Laughter and applause.)

After the speeches a reception was held in the hotel until 2 o'clock, when the President visited the Opera House and had a brief talk with the children of the public schools.

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—Wool firm and in good demand. Colorado fine and medium 23 @ 28, coarse, for carpets 17 @ 18, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 37, No. 1 and superior pulled 33 @ 36. Texas fine and medium 20 @ 28, coarse 16 @ 18. California fine and medium 29 @ 35, coarse 22 @ 24.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—A Call special from Prescott, Arizona, says, the commanding officer at Camp Grant, on September 16th, telegraphs having received a courier from Captain Tupper, under date of the 14th, the following dispatch: "Persued the Indians in a north-

east direction, over an exceedingly difficult country, about twenty miles, into the mountains east of San Francisco or Tuleross river, New Mexico. Captives state that the tribe had been leaving the reservation for a week or more. Before they left there had been killed five squaws and six boys, ranging from 2 to 21 years old, and two little girls, thirteen in all. The party struck is the same with which the Indians from the reservation had a fight at least thirty-five miles from the sub-agency. On the morning we left Thomas for that agency to take up the trail, they were notified by a runner from the reservation that the troops were in pursuit with a view of bringing them back. Every one killed or captured was on the jump or hiding in the brush. It was impossible to bring the Indians to bay. I think they must have suffered much and abandoned a great deal. An infant, yet alive, was found thrown away in its basket upon an open plain. They scattered in the mountains over a large area of country. Lieutenants Hanna and Rucker will arrive at Bowie on the 16th or 17th; I expect to arrive on the 18th.

NEW YORK, 22.—The Tribune says, Sidney Dillon, President, Jay Gould, Director, and others of the Union Pacific Railroad will leave this city, by special train, over the New York Central, for an extended tour of inspection. On the Union Pacific Road at Buffalo, Hannibal and St. Jo. The special car, "Joseph Richard," will be taken on and continue to run to Grand City, where it is proposed to establish the shops which are to be removed from Omaha. The officials will be absent about three weeks and may continue their trip to San Francisco, on the Central Pacific Road.

Secretary Sherman telegraphs to the evening Post, over his own signature, a positive contradiction of the report that he says he will be a candidate for the United States Senate, and that he has in any way compelled the Ohio clerks to go home to vote.

Six European steamers sail to-day, taking 255,000 bushels of grain, large shipments of butter, cheese, oysters, and Kentucky blue grass seed for Hungary.

A fire in Keyport, N. J., destroyed thirty houses and stores in the business part of the city; loss \$150,000. A meeting will be held to-night to organize relief for the sufferers, some twenty-five families losing their entire possessions.

Five sailors of the ship Ocean King, from this port for San Francisco, have been arrested for mutiny. They made no demonstration, but refused to do duty.

CHICAGO, 22.—The Tribune's London special says, fighting is reported to have begun between the forces of Mehemet Ali and the Czarowitch, near Biela. The Turkish forces came up with the Russian outposts on Thursday, and some skirmishing took place, followed by a more serious conflict on Friday, resulting in the loss to the Russians of 5,000 men, and to the Turks of 6,000. Both sides claim a victory.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Treasury Department had upon the Union Pacific Railroad train, recently robbed in Wyoming, 300,000 ounces of silver bullion. This was in large bars, and so heavy that the robbers were unable to carry it with them, and not an ounce was lost.

The State Department has informed the Secretary of the Treasury that the Government of Nicaragua has issued a decree, dated June 26th, 1877, declaring a duty of four per cent. on all articles exported from this republic, valuing the articles at the following prices: India rubber, \$3 per hundred pounds; coffee, \$12.50 per hundred pounds; Indigo, 80 cents per pound. Brazil wood, 75 cents per hundred pound; Mora wood, 50 cents per hundred pound; cedar, \$33 per thousand feet; beef hides, \$2.50 each; deer skins, \$30 per hundred pounds; gold, \$12.50 per ounce; bar silver, 80 cents per ounce; sugar, \$5 per hundred pounds; common dark sugar, \$2.50 per hundred pounds; cotton, \$12.50 per hundred pounds; cheese, \$12.50 per hundred pounds; tortoise \$3 per pound; Aguardiente rum, under 250 Barthier, 50 cents per gallon; cattle, \$10 each; mules, \$25 each; coconuts, \$25 per hundred, cocoa, \$30 per hundred pounds.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The schooner Newton Booth, just arrived from the Arctic Ocean, reports, that of seventy men left on the abandoned whaling fleet, last year, only two, both Kanakas, have reached Point Barrow, all the rest

are supposed to have perished in an ice pack.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—A dispatch from Stanley announces that his expedition arrived at St. Paul de Loanda on the 22nd of August, in a gunboat lent by the Portuguese government. Stanley's followers were prostrated by dysentery, fever and ulcers.

The first detachment of the Russian Imperial Guard passed through Bucharest this morning to the seat of war. General Gourka accompanied them. The men presented a splendid appearance, but have seen little service. Other regiments are taking parallel roads outside of Bucharest, all converging on Simnizta. The Agency Russia, commenting upon the arrival of the guards, and the order to the Russian troops in Poland to join the army at the seat of war, states that these facts are sufficient reply to the rumors of peace and an armistice circulated by certain journals.

It is probable that Osman Pasha will be made minister of war.

A later dispatch from Constantinople says the Russians in Schipka Pass have been reinforced. Grand Duke Nicholas having returned thither from Plevna.

General Raditzky's official account of the fighting does not admit that the fort was occupied by the Turks. He says: After five days' bombardment the Turks at three o'clock in the morning, made a sudden attack on the fort. The attack was subsequently extended along the whole line, and was repulsed with an enormous loss to the Turks, after a desperate fight which lasted nine hours. Russian loss, 19 officers and 400 men wounded and 100 killed. Prince Westchensky, an aide-de-camp of the Czar, was killed. The latter dispatch was dated Russian Headquarters, Gorny Studen, Monday.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—An official dispatch published here denies the rumor that the Russians have completely evacuated Schipka Pass. It states, on the contrary, that the two Turkish brigades which captured Fort St. Nicholas retired to their former positions for strategic reasons after having occupied the fort for six hours.

LONDON, 19.—A correspondent at Schipka reports that on the 17th, after seven hours bloody fighting, the Turks, at five in the evening, took Fort St. Nicholas, the highest point of the Russian works, capturing five guns; but later, owing to large reinforcements received by the Russians, and the enormous difficulty of the position, the Turks were obliged to abandon it.

A correspondent before Plevna says, on the 16th, the siege proceeds by sap and trench, the Turks must soon be shut in entirely. The spirit of all ranks of the Russian army is admirable, supplies plentiful, and weather splendid.

LONDON, 19.—Spencer, the defaulting Chicago bank president, has not been arrested yet. The police did not receive instructions to watch for him on board the steamer Circassian until after her arrival at Liverpool. The steamer touched at Moville on Monday night and reached Liverpool Tuesday morning. The London and Liverpool detectives are watching the Circassian for another purpose, but they took such notice of all passengers as enabled them to say, some hours after, when the order for Spencer's arrest was received, that he did not land at Liverpool. If he landed at Moville he had twelve hours start.

The Porte has telegraphed its representatives abroad that the 30,000 men who have been sent to the assistance of Osman, have arrived at Orhanie.

The Turkish garrison of Bilek has been permitted to depart.

The Montenegrins are marching against Stolatz and have commenced operations against Forts Nosdra and Zellosteep, in Duga Pass.

Roumanians before Plevna, yesterday, attacked the strong Turkish redoubt, but were repulsed.

Gen. Skobeloff, now here, has been appointed to command the 16th division before Plevna, and starts immediately, though suffering from fever.

The Roumanians, in their abortive attack on the redoubt before Plevna, on Tuesday last, lost 300 killed and wounded.

Strong hopes of a speedy victory in Schipka Pass are still entertained there. The Turks, by a constant fire, night and day, prevent repairs of Russian works. The Russians

are withdrawing a part of their force.

Rumors about mediation, looking toward an armistice, which abounded on the eve of the Salzburg meeting, are unfounded. They have not only been semi-officially denied from St. Petersburg, but nothing is known of them in quarters in Vienna which might have been supposed to have the best information.

LONDON, 20.—The news of the reported Russian disasters has created great uneasiness in Belgrade, especially as everything was prepared for crossing the Danube at Gladova by the Russians, and their reception in the Negotin and Timok villages.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Gorny Studen, yesterday says, affairs are quiet everywhere. The blockade and bombardment of Plevna continues.

The St. Petersburg Galos publishes a telegram from Igdyr, Asia Minor, which shows that the Turks, on the 18th, were cannonading Gen. Tery Kassoffs positions there.

The Times says, the Pope grows weaker, and is unable to stand while saying mass, and is becoming difficult to manage in matters conducive to his health, such as refusing to occupy a larger and more airy apartment, and persisting in eating indigestible food, which is especially hurtful because of his inability to take exercise.

LONDON, 20.—The first division of the Russian guard having passed through Roumania, the passage of the second division has commenced.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the Porte will not accept mediation while a Russian soldier remains on Turkish soil, nor will it consent to an armistice unless the basis of subsequent peace proposals are at the same time defined.

Chefvet Pasha, commanding the relieving force at Orhanie, has communicated with Osman Pasha. The revictualing of Plevna is therefore expected shortly.

LONDON, 21.—A correspondent at Gorny Studen telegraphs that he has personally inspected the position before Plevna, which he describes as follows: The Russo-Roumanian army occupies the line extending from Gravitza to Tatchenitz.

At Gravitza the Roumanians have advanced by sap to within 250 yards of the second redoubt, which will probably fall in a few days.

Further to the left from Gravitza, stands Krudener's corps, which has been reinforced since the battle by parts of two divisions from Russia.

Next stands Zottoff's corps, fearfully reduced in numbers, battalions being brought down to 300 men.

On the extreme left, near Tatchenitz, is Imeretinskys's detachment, namely, the second division of the Fourth Rifle Brigade, the latter diminished from four to two weak battalions. Here are also the remains of Skobeloff's detachment.

The spirit and temper of the Russian soldiers are admirable. The Russians have upwards of 320 guns, and are constantly firing on the Turkish works, which scarcely ever reply. It is said the ammunition of the Turks is failing, but there are no means of verifying this. They walk about their redoubts most unconcernedly.

The Russians are strongly entrenched all along their front with shelter trenches, rifle pits, and redoubts. From twelve to sixteen regiments of Russian and Roumanian cavalry are hovering about the Sofia roads to impede, if they do not wholly stop communication.

The Turks are calculated by competent judges, at from sixty to eighty thousand strong, and about 140 guns, none of which are apparently very heavy.

The capture of Plevna is an affair of time and trench work. When the reinforcements which are coming up arrive, it ought to fall easily.

Turks have refused Gen. Zottoff leave to bury his dead, which lie within 300 yards of the Russian position, and must breed disease.

A dispatch from Bucharest says, from the number of officers arriving here from Plevna, on short furlough, it would appear that the Russians do not contemplate any important proceedings there during the next week or ten days.

A correspondent who was present at and reported the battle of Plevna, telegraphing from Bucharest, under date of the 17th, takes a most

despairing view of the Russian prospects. He says they were definitely thwarted, and finally paralyzed on the 11th when they lost 20,000 men.

The Russian medical staff is overwhelmed, and great numbers of the wounded are literally rotting and festering, being uncared for. As for the Roumanian army, the surgical arrangements are entirely inadequate. Surgeons make no concealment of the fact that a wounded man's time for being looked at comes, on an average, two days after he has been struck.

The correspondent doubts whether an attack on Plevna can succeed even after the arrival of the Imperial Guard. In spite of strong Russian sympathies, he considers that the Turks surpass the Russians both as private soldiers and generals.

A Bucharest correspondent; telegraphing on Thursday, says, it is confessed that the Russian position in the Schipka Pass is precarious, both because of the force threatening it, and the impending trouble to communications.

It is estimated at the Russian headquarters that the Turks lost 2,000 men in their late attempt to capture Fort St. Nicholas.

A correspondent at Gorny Studen estimates that the Russians, with the reinforcements received since the battle before Plevna, must number nearly 50,000. The casualties on the 11th and 12th amounted to over 60 per cent.

PARIS, 21.—President MacMahon's manifesto still continues to create great excitement.

The Journal Des Debats points to the precedents of former rulers, who declared that they would not quit, but who have gone for all that.

The Republique Francaise rejoices that the manifesto leaves no retreat possible for its author.

The Siecle asks what France has done that MacMahon should treat her as a conquered country.

The Rappel says, it is generally children, not great nations, who are intimidated by threats.

MONTREAL, 21.—The steamship Rowland, hence for Queenstown, with 60,000 bushels of wheat, stranded on Hoylroad beach, Newfoundland. The vessel and cargo are insured.

ALEXANDRIA, 22.—The steamer Olga with the touring caisson containing the Egyptian otelisk, for London, sailed yesterday.

LONDON, 22.—The steamship Diego, from New York Sept. 1st for Liverpool, was burned at sea on the 8th, in latitude 46 north. The officers and crew were saved.

PARIS, 22.—At the second trial of Gambetta, to-day, on appeal, his counsel argued that tribunal which condemned him was incompetent. The court rejected the plea and confirmed the sentence pronounced at the first trial.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22.—Further intelligence concerning Mehemet Ali's victory, yesterday, states that he attacked the Russian positions beyond the Banica Lom. The Russians were entrenched in a village along the river. No official dispatch from Mehemet Ali has yet been published.

There is just one thing about it. The lady who insists on carrying a good share of her dress in her hand, has got to keep her shoes tied up, or let everybody know that she has left home in a hurry.

Valuable Remedies.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS, the mildest and best Pill in the world, price 25 cents per box.

The remarkably beneficial results following the use of these pills in cases of fevers, bilious disorders and diseases of digestion, warrant all to resort to them when circumstances require a prompt, safe and efficient remedy.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an infallible remedy for all Female Complaints, price \$1.50 per bottle.

The experience of many years among the most cultivated and refined has resulted in stamping this remarkable preparation as the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women.

GRAEFENBERG CHILDREN'S PANACEA, for all diseases incident to childhood. Price 50 cents per bottle.

GRAEFENBERG GREEN MOUNTAIN OINTMENT, excels all other Salves in its curative power. Price 25 cents per box.

Enquire for The Graefenberg Almanac and Manual of Health.

The Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold wholesale and retail by Z. C. M. Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah, and by all Co operative Stores throughout the country.