

demanding from the small force, the sleeplessness and the grinding fatigue of the incessant labor were aggravated by the burning thirst, the oppressive heat, and the clouds of tormenting flies that swarmed about their camp day and night. In this painful condition it was necessary to bring water from outside their works in the face of the besieging army. Volunteer parties were daily called for to engage in this perilous duty, which became at last a complete self-immolation, in which the volunteers sacrificed themselves to enable their comrades to prolong the defense. Notwithstanding their sufferings they were determined to resist to the last man.

On the 8th of July, General Turkaksoff arrived at Ingrir. From this point he started once more in the direct route to Bayazid, with General Kalboliskhan's column as an advanced guard. On the following day the beleaguered garrison espied a Russian flag in the distance, which they welcomed with a vigorous fire on the besiegers from all the guns on the works, in order to divert their attention from the approaching foe. The advance of the relieving force was soon made apparently the roar of artillery and party musketry. The fire of the Turks for some time held the Russians in check. The fight continued for several hours with uncertain success, the losses on both sides being very heavy. At length the Russians made a terrific onslaught, advancing their whole line with well-directed fire, under which the Turks were compelled to fall back. When the regulars yielded to this last attack the herd of Kurds broke and fled in every direction, and at the close of the day the brave defenders of Bayazid were enabled to embrace their equally brave deliverers.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., 14.—Four men were killed and eight injured by the explosion of a boiler in Keeler's ore mills, at Millertown.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., 14.—At the time of the boiler explosion this afternoon, twenty-six hands were employed in the works. Three persons were instantly killed, five fatally, and three seriously wounded.

All the killed leave families. Aaron Miller was thrown thirty feet and his body shockingly bruised and mangled. Rupp, who with Heinbach and Mohr was sitting near the wall which enclosed the boiler, was terribly burned and scalded, and was found lying in hot coal under the boiler. The boiler was thirty-five feet long by three feet in diameter, and was broken into three pieces. One piece, consisting of three sections, was thrown fully a hundred yards east, burying itself in a mud bank. Another section was thrown northward fifty yards, and the third piece, over twenty feet long, went westerly, landing in a bank of earth, which it penetrated to a depth of eight feet. The engine house was completely demolished. A horse shed, distant about eighty feet, was badly wrecked and several horses and mules killed. The cause of the accident is not yet ascertained. The boiler had been in position over four years, and in steady operation the past six months. It was examined last January and pronounced by the inspector in a sound condition.

BOSTON, 14.—The wool demand during the past week has been active. The receipts were the largest ever recorded, amounting to 5,500,000 pounds of domestic, and 1,000,000 pounds of foreign. Sales of Ohio, 240,000 lbs. of medium and X, at 46 @ 48, choice lots of No. 1 49 @ 50, XX 50, XXX 51. Michigan attracted considerable attention; in the sales of 476,000 lbs. prices ranged principally from 43 @ 45, choice X and No. 1 selling as high as 46, 42 @ 46 is considered a fair range of prices for all grades. A lot of 15,000 lbs. of selected Wisconsin sold at 47, and 37,000 lbs. of average at 43. Sales of New Hampshire aggregated 10,000 lbs. at 44 @ 45, combing and delaine in demand, all available lots were taken at full prices. Some large mills contracted for all they could obtain for some time ahead. Transactions have been 457,000 lbs. of washed at 51 @ 55, unwashed 36 1/2 @ 42; pulled has not been sold to any extent, sales 130,000 lbs. at 35 @ 45 for superfine and X, the market firm. Texas attracts considerable attention, sales of 175,000 lbs. a large part of which was sold in the range of 32 1/2 @ 37. The demand for California has been active, and spring clip is rapidly disappearing; sales of spring 887,000 lbs. at 23 @ 38 mostly in range of

30 @ 38; sales of fall 114,000 lbs. at 16 @ 20; one small lot 14,000 lbs., dusted sold at 25.

WASHINGTON, 14.—Major Walsh of the Canadian mounted police has visited Sitting Bull, near the head waters of Frenchman's Creek. Sitting Bull said he desired to remain with the Canadians during the summer; that he would do nothing against the law. He came there because he was tired of fighting, and if he could not make a living in Canada he would return to the United States. Spotted Eagle, Rain-in-the-face, Medicine Bear, and a number of other chiefs of the hostile Sioux were present, together with about 200 lodges of Indians. They were told that they would be allowed ammunition for hunting purposes, and should any of their people cross to the American side and commit any depredations the chiefs would be held responsible and punished. Canadian Indians are opposed to having these hostile Sioux on their side of the boundary line, as they are at war with them. In the event of the United States government demanding the hostiles of the mounted police, only 300 men would be insufficient to drive them out of the country. The hostile Indians have a good supply of arms and horses and ponies, but little or no ammunition, and no Indian can obtain ammunition from traders in British territory without an order from the military commander, which is not given except for a quantity sufficient to supply the immediate needs of hunting in case the Indian is actually suffering for food. Canadian authorities look upon the United States horses, mules and arms in their possession as the spoils of war. It is believed there must be some 400 or 500 lodges of hostile Sioux now north of the boundary line, numbering at least 1,500 fighting men. They intend moving south of the Yellowstone.

PHILADELPHIA, 14.—As the express train from Washington for New York, arriving at this place at 7 p. m., was passing through West-phalia tunnel, it jumped the track, and the baggage car was demolished and the train set on fire. Joseph Miller, fireman, was instantly killed, and engineer Fager seriously injured. A passenger named Frame had his leg cut off and was otherwise injured.

LOWELL, Mass., 14.—James A. Favor, under bail for assisting to kill the Harrington girl at East Boston, drowned himself this afternoon.

ST. LOUIS, 14.—The Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Nations have brought a suit against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, on a claim of \$700,000 for ties, timber, masonry, coal, etc., used in the construction of that road. The plaintiff's claim that the property belongs to the Nations in common, and not to individuals, who have no right to dispose of it in any way.

PORTLAND, 14.—A special just received from an eyewitness of the fight between Gen. Howard's command and Joseph's band, on the south fork of the Clearwater, gives the following details: Lieutenant Fletcher and A. D. Chapman, guide, found chief Joseph after a long and arduous search, with his full force, camped in an almost inaccessible defile between two high mountains near the river. Our command numbered 400, and Joseph had 300 braves and determined warriors. Fighting was carried on very carefully on both sides. The Indians fought in a recumbent position, and kept up a steady fire from behind rocks, trees and every advantageous rise in ground, like skirmishers and sharpshooters. Our men were forced to approach through open table land and receive a galling fire. There was desultory firing from rifle pits all day. A squaw who fell into our hands says that seven Indians were killed outright, and the number of wounded is very large. She says the chief wanted to fight and die at the river, but the women prevailed upon him to retreat. Captain Bancroft, Fourth Artillery, was wounded badly in the left side. Lieutenant Williams was wounded in the arm and leg; both will recover. Both sides fought with great determination.

News to the following effect has been received here from Walla Walla, dated July 13: On the 10th inst. Joseph and his band surprised a party of thirty-one Chinamen who were coming down the Clearwater in canoes, and for mere pastime and recreation inhumanly killed the whole party but one, who managed to elude them and escape.

These are the first Chinamen who have been molested by the Indians of late, and many of them are frightened out of their senses and leaving for the upper country.

WASHINGTON, 15.—No action has been taken by the War Department towards ordering more troops away from the South. The Second Infantry, recently on duty at Atlanta, having been ordered west to reinforce General Howard, but few troops are left in the southern States, with the exception of those in Texas to operate against the Mexican Marauders, does not exceed 1,200 men. It is the intention of the naval authorities to arm all the best vessels with rifled ordnance as fast as it can be made.

W. B. Matchett, and other parties interested in procuring the removal of the Governor of New Mexico, are still prosecuting their efforts vigorously, though apparently without making much headway with the administration. Axtell broadly denies all the charges, except that he wrote letters to the Salt Lake Herald over the signature of "El Obispo." He asserts, however, that he wrote them only for the entertainment of his friends and his own amusement, and claims to be thoroughly in accordance with all the federal officers in New Mexico. Delegate Elkins writes to Secretary Schurz that Axtell is an upright and popular man, that the charges against him are made by a few characterless non-residents for sinister and selfish purposes. Governor Richard C. McCormick cordially endorses this letter, and says all respectable people of the Territory support Axtell's administration. Axtell's assailants reply that District Attorney Catron and other New Mexico officials, to whom he refers, are all his fellow-members of a corrupt ring. Non resident and the people of New Mexico and the gentiles of Utah support and will verify their charges. Mitchell, in support of the principle tangible charge, has filed a recent letter from Frederick Lockley, Editor of the Salt Lake Herald, in which Lockley makes a number of statements of the usual character of those in his paper.

Mitchell has been detained here longer than he anticipated, principally for the purpose of urging upon the administration the importance and necessity of transferring troops to the seat of Indian hostilities in the far west. An order for the transfer of the Second Infantry, which has long been stationed in the South, was promptly issued, largely through his influence. Mitchell severely condemns the proposal of the reduction of the army, and asserts that the present number is insufficient for the adequate protection of settlers on our frontier. He regards the situation as critical and as demanding prompt and efficient action on the part of Government.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—A Lake Charles special to the Times says, yesterday morning Chief Deputy Marshal Gainey boarded a boat on the Calcasieu River, and had a lively fight with the Captain for possession, but was compelled to call on the military to aid him.

NEW YORK, 16.—Dispatches from London say, the British Consuls in Bulgaria confirm the reports of atrocities committed upon the Musselman population by Bulgarians in Khanbagaz defile. Old and young men were massacred without remorse, while the women and girls were terribly mutilated. The Porte charges the Cossacks with sacking the villages near Rustchuk and murdering the males and violating the females.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—Gen. Howard reports, on the 13th, that the troops pursued the Indians, who made for Kamia, keeping up a fire on the pursuers, two of whom were wounded. Wm. Burling died yesterday.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 16.—It is said that the Turks have beaten the Russians and reoccupied Tirnova; also that Ismail Pasha entered Russian territory and advanced six miles on the road to Tiflis.

It is reported that there has been serious fighting between Drenova and Gabrova.

A Vienna correspondent states it is announced that the Porte has given England permission to use Gallipoli as a coaling station.

A Constantinople correspondent says, Hobart Pasha had a long interview with the Sultan yesterday, who gave him permission to command an expedition to the Black

Sea, with complete liberty of action.

Preparations continue for a battle near Rustchuk, whither a portion of the garrison of Silestria has already gone.

The Russian advance guard of Cossacks has reached Jeri Sadargh, a railway station half way between Gamboli and Adrianople. The Russians are attacking the town, which is occupied by two battalions of Turks. Raouf Pasha is expected there with a large force.

The Russian advance guard has traversed the Heior Pass, through the Balkan Mountains. The Russian force is estimated at 10,000, but are destitute of artillery.

A dispatch dated Kars, July 12, stated that the Russians had fallen back from Batoum.

The Dara Times says, it is expected that Montenegro, without even waiting for the departure of Suleiman Pasha's army, will resume operations in the direction of Herzegovina, and hold Serbia. According to advices from Fagusa they have already done so in the latter direction. These advices state that General Pesovics defeated the Turks near Koleshin with great loss.

The approaches of the Russians around Rustchuk are becoming closer and closer.

A correspondent with the Turks telegraphs from Kars on July 12, that Mukhtar Pasha, with the main army, is in an entrenched position, eight miles south. The Russians have completely withdrawn from the siege. I have visited their batteries, which are constructed with much skill, but show traces of the inaccuracy of the Turkish fire. The Turks have a very fine force of men, in excellent spirits, and very confident. I doubt the possibility of Russia gaining any more successes on this side, this year, unless she has very strong reinforcements at Akaltsik and Tiflis. The Turkish supports are steadily flowing in. The Russians, despite their strength have sustained heavy reverses.

Eighteen thousand bombs have been fired at Kars. The expense is a million and a half of roubles. Three Russian officers and 160 soldiers were killed in the batteries. The siege guns go to Alexandrople. The army is slowly retreating. There is a slight advance by Mukhtar. His camp moves three versts east, to-day, in the direction of Alexandrople.

Ismail Pasha telegraphs from Bayazid on Saturday, that on Tuesday twelve battalions of Russians endeavored to relieve Bayazid, but we defeated them and drove them to Kavaboulaka with a loss of 600 killed.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says, the Russians from Sistova, made an assault in heavy force upon and captured Nicopolis, this morning.

A despatch from Calcutta says, the latest accounts from the famine districts of Marras are somewhat worse. The rainfall has been slight over portions of the affected area. Numbers of natives on the public works are receiving gratuitous relief. There has been great mortality from disease, especially among children. The situation in Mysore is also critical. The prospect from southern India is far from reassuring. There will be grave cause for apprehension unless there are abundant rainfalls soon. In Bombay the prospects are more cheering.

MONTREAL, 16.—Everything is quiet. St. James Street is thronged with people, but no roughs. Crowds surround Orange Hall, endeavoring to get a view of Hackett. Since Saturday over 30,000 people have visited the hall.

2.20 p. m.—The military has been called out. There will be six regiments of volunteers on duty and a troop of cavalry. They will be stationed at different points on the route of the procession, and so arranged that the procession will always be between two regiments, as they pass by other regiments will be moved up.

Four hundred Orangemen have just arrived from Ottawa. About twice that number will come from eastern townships, and almost every Protestant in the city will take part in the procession.

The following Resolutions were passed by the St. George Society, this morning:

"That we, the members of St. George's Society, of Montreal, having heard with feelings of indignation of the breach of faith of certain individuals in their general efforts for the preservation of the

peace of the city, on the 12th inst., and such breach of faith resulting in the brutal murder of an inoffensive member of the Orange Society,

"Be it Resolved, That, in order to mark our sense of outrage, and in sympathy with the family of the murdered man, this Society attend the funeral in a body.

"That St. George's Society, in view of the outrageous manner in which the solemn compact was violated, and the mayor, although warned of the probability of such violation, having refused to take the necessary precaution, cannot but express its sense of the criminal negligence of the Hon. H. J. L. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal."

#### THE FOURTH IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

RICHFIELD.

At daybreak, a salute, of thirty-eight guns, was fired, the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on the liberty-pole, and unfurled to the breeze. At sunrise another salute was fired, by the infantry, under Captain B. Carter. The leading citizens, at their residences, were serenaded, by the string band.

At 10 a. m. a signal was fired, summoning the people to the bowery. Assembly called to order by George T. Wilson, marshal of the day.

Prayer by Wm. Hayward, Chaplain.

Music by the choir, with organ accompaniment; reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Wm. G. Baker.

Oration by Hon. Wm. Morrison, Orator of the day; speeches by Simon Christensen and L. P. Christensen. Solos, on the cornet, by Geo. Tutton. Patriotic, sentimental and comic songs and duets, by Wm. G. Baker, Miss Annie Drolinger, Mrs. Annie and Mary Farnsworth, Mrs. Clara F. Young, Miss Jennie Hellstrom, Mrs. Edith Wisner and Mr. B. W. Sainsbury. Hymn by the choir.

Benediction by the Chaplain.

In the afternoon the youth of the town repaired to the public green, where swings were erected for the occasion, and foot and horse racing and other amusements were engaged in. Dance in the evening.

Committee of arrangements—Hon. Wm. Morrison, Wm. G. Baker, Geo. T. Wilson.

JNO. A. HELSTROM, Reporter.

#### GLENWOOD.

Artillery salute at daybreak, under the direction of Captain Hyrum Palmer; hoisting of "Stars and Stripes," serenading of citizens by Prof. George Wardle's string band.

Procession on the streets and to the bowery, under the direction of Joseph L. Watt, Marshal of the day.

Bowery services opened with singing, by the choir, under the leadership of George Wardle; prayer by Chaplain George Powell; singing; reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Thomas Bell; Oration by Thomas Jackson; speeches by A. T. Oldroyd, I. W. Pierce and others. Martial music, singing, toasts; benediction by the chaplain.

In the afternoon there was a dance for the children, and in the evening the same for the bigger folks.

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