

of it. He pronounces, as unqualifiedly absurd, the story that he was to have made a junction at any particular point. He believes, however, Custer fully intended to cross the creek and come to his rescue, and that he was only prevented from doing so by a mistake in the topography of the country. He has reason to think that while he was fighting the Indians in their village at the time of the original attack, Custer heard the firing and tried to find his way down a steep ridge that he struck, and effect a fording. This, however, Custer failed to do, but came to the river about two and a half miles below the rendezvous of Reno and Benton. Subsequent examination led Reno to believe this to be the course pursued by Custer; but why Custer should have gone on down the creek after finding his crossing checked, when he finally made the creek, instead of returning to the direction of the remainder of his command, is a question Reno is unable to determine. His hypothesis is that he wished to make for the mouth of the creek, a few miles off, where the steamboat, with General Gibbons' command on board, was supposed to be, but that he soon encountered more Indians, was overpowered, and lost his own life and those of the men in his force. Reno says Custer and all of his men were probably dead when he joined the forces with Benton on the north bank of the creek. He does not consider himself any more responsible for the killing of Custer and his men than a man in New York would have been. On the other hand, he thinks either the want of a definite plan of the battle, or a mistake of General Custer, placed the attacking detachment in serious, and some extent, unnecessary jeopardy. He is grieved that certain papers should charge him with enmity toward so brave and gallant a man as Custer. They were personal friends, he says, and were upon the best of terms, having been in the military academy at West Point together, and had known each other for many years. Reno has very little confidence in Sitting Bull or any other Indian, and wants no further vindication of his character as a soldier in regard to the Little Big Horn fight, than the official reports of Sherman, Crook, and Terry, and the statements of the survivors of the battle.

The World says, the safe in the Fifth National Bank at Third Avenue and 23rd Street was blown open at high noon on Sunday by burglars, who got away with \$5,000.

By an explosion of a kerosene can, yesterday, Mrs. Thos. Doran and two children were burned to death.

#### FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 13.—It is said the admiralty are preparing for the eventual necessity of compelling Nicaragua to indemnify German Consul Eisenotuck for the assault recently committed upon him.

ROME, 13.—There is no foundation for the alarming rumors current at Paris, yesterday, about the Pope, who still suffers from weakness, but whose condition has not recently become worse.

The Pope is better to-day. He gave audience to several persons.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—Private telegrams state that the attack on Erzeroum was renewed on Sunday. Teshoffs arrived here on Saturday. It is proposed to send them Aleppo without trial.

HAVANA, via Key West, Nov. 13.—On the 31st ult., an engagement took place at Pinal Demayeri, between about 400 insurgents and some 300 Spanish regulars. The Spaniards were surprised while breakfasting and lost twenty-two killed and fifty-three wounded. The wounded were sent to the hospital at Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents, it is reported, was repulsed with loss, but the number of killed and wounded is unknown.

VERSAILLES, 13.—In the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, a motion increasing the powers of the presiding officer for preserving order during debates, was carried, 303 ayes to 39 nays. It was opposed by De Cassagnac and other Bonapartists. The President of the Chamber is empowered by this motion to suspend and fine unruly members. The report of the committee, on the motion for inquiry into electoral abuses, was read. It violently attacks the government's policy as unscrupulous and ruinous to the industry of the country. Baragnon made a

violent speech, which was much applauded by the Right. He declared the Chamber could not institute the inquiry proposed without the assent of the Senate. The effect of the inquiry would be to prepare a new list of hostages for the next commune. It was only necessary to tread the Chamber underfoot to show that it could not become a convention.

The second ballot for members of the Councils General has been concluded. The final result of elections is that the republicans have a majority in 49, and the conservative in 38 departments, while in three the majority is still doubtful. Great anxiety and depression are noticeable in Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—Suleiman Pasha has been appointed commander-in-chief of the armies in Roumelia. Azil (probably Tazil) Pasha will command the army of Rasgrad.

HAVANA, 13.—Distressing tidings of imprisonments, banishments, and executions, increasing in number, have been received from Puerto Plata. Nearly 100 citizens were sent in chains on two schooners to the City of San Domingo. Among the prisoners was the Peruvian consul. Some were forcibly taken from the consulates, where they had taken refuge.

LONDON, 13.—A Bucharest dispatch says General Skobeleff has established himself in his newly captured position. The final Turkish attack was repulsed by a fire of seventy cannon. The Turks lost heavily.

A Russian official dispatch states that Gen. Heyman advanced against Erzeroum on Thursday night, but his columns lost their way in the darkness. Three Russian battalions captured the fortified position of Atzile, and although obliged to withdraw before a superior force, carried off 559 prisoners. The Russians lost 32 killed and 600 wounded.

A body of Russians has marched to Benkovatz, west of Vratz; it is supposed they intend to make an attempt to cross the Balkans.

TORONTO, 13.—Speight & Sons' Novelty Works were burned, to-day; loss, \$50,000, insured.

LONDON, 14.—The Master Builders unanimously declare against a conference with the masons on the strike, and have decided to continue the importation of foreign labor.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the capture of the position which Gen. Skobeleff has been attacking, would turn all intervening works towards Radizavo, Tutenitza and Grivitz. It seems pretty certain that the fighting has not yet been for the redoubts themselves, but for the rifle pits in front of them. The redoubts are the same which were temporarily occupied by Gen. Skobeleff in the battle of September 11th.

According to to-day's rumors from the Russian camp, preparations are making for a general assault on Plevna.

Servia, in replying to the Porte's demand for the withdrawal of Servian troops from the frontier, says that it is impossible to leave the inhabitants of the frontier without military protection.

A correspondent in Belgrade telegraphs that the signs of activity in Servia are multiplying. Fresh troops are daily marching to the frontier. Ambulance corps are forming, and in the arsenal at Kragujevatz work is going on night and day.

Besides the capture of the fort at Sulturman, commanding the town of Antivari, as reported yesterday, the Montenegrins have taken four block houses towards Scutari.

Spuz is suffering greatly from bombardment.

Telegraphic and road communication between Sojonatz and Scutari is interrupted.

The total Turkish force in Albania is only eighteen battalions. There is no force at Antivari or Scutari sufficient to oppose the Montenegrins.

All is going well at Erzeroum. Reinforcements are continually arriving. The Turkish troops are in excellent spirits and confident of their ability to hold it.

MONTREAL, 14.—The steamer Dominion, which sailed for Liverpool to-day, took out 600 sheep and 50 head of Chicago cattle.

LONDON, 14.—The American ship Granger, Captain Doane, from Liverpool, June 30, for Manila, has been totally lost. Part of the crew were landed at Singapore.

LONDON, 15.—A dispatch from Constantinople states that the for-

eign minister informed M. Cehristics, the Servian agent, on Monday, that the Porte no longer doubted that Servia was preparing for war. M. Cehristics, to-day, replied that he had received no confirmation of that statement.

The Russians traversed Getropol Pass, near Orhanie, but were repulsed by a Turkish corps of observation, with a loss of 450 men.

A special, dated Starankelch, Tuesday, says a sharp cannonade continues against Kars. An assault is imminent.

Erzeroum has refused to surrender.

A special dispatch to St. Petersburg from the Grand Duke Michael's headquarters, Veran Kalch, Akbaba Hill, seven miles south of Kars, says Generals Heimann and Tergukasoff's corps is on Soghauli Mountains.

Russian administration is being introduced into the vilayet of Erzeroum. Gen. Schelkovnikoff has been appointed Military Governor.

A dispatch from Bogot says Gen. Skobeleff, on capturing the position on Green Hill, near Brestovac, immediately threw up a redoubt, which give rise to the belief at headquarters that one of the Turkish redoubts had been captured.

Mehemet Ali is moving with his forces at Sophia to a position at Chaikovetz, ten miles west of Sophia, where from Palanka intersects the road to Nisch; here he will be able to watch Servia, and if needed, co-operate with the force at Orhanie.

The Montenegrins have taken Fort Pontas. They bombarded Antivari all yesterday. They have captured all the Turkish positions and depots.

At a meeting of the cotton masters in Blackburn, yesterday, over seventy firms were represented. They agreed to recommend that the North and Northeast Lancashire Associations make a reduction of five per cent. on wages. At Preston the employers passed similar resolutions. Some accounts say the operatives will probably resist the reduction.

QUEENSTOWN, 15.—The steamer Illinois, hence for Philadelphia, returned, to-day, having lost four boats and a funnel in a hurricane; otherwise all is well.

The steamer City of Montreal, from New York for Liverpool, has arrived here. She reports the loss of a boat and one seaman while unsuccessfully endeavoring to rescue the crew of a disabled ship, name unknown.

Great uneasiness is felt about the steamer Mexican, from Port Royal, Sept. 15th, for Liverpool. Nothing has been heard of her since her departure. She had a crew of thirty men. No passengers.

The two houses being the clause limiting the army to 20,000 men, and limiting it to 25,000 men.

The House then proceeded to vote upon the Senate amendments. The Senate amendment, reducing the appropriation for the expenses of the commanding general's office from \$3,000 to \$2,500, was concurred in. The next amendment was the one striking out the clause providing that four full cavalry regiments shall be kept up on the Texas frontier, and inserting instead of it a proviso that the cavalry regiments may be recruited to 100 men, and that a sufficient force of cavalry shall be employed in defence of the Texas frontier.

The recommendation of the committee on appropriations was to not concur, but Foster moved to concur; agreed to—yeas 140, nays 126.

The next amendment of the Senate was to insert 25,000 instead of 20,000 in the clause prohibiting the recruiting of the army beyond that

LONDON, 15.—A correspondent writes: The Turkish exchequer occasionally comes to a standstill, and it is wonderful how it ever moves on again. Recently an offer of arms was rejected, because \$20,000 could not be raised to complete the payment.

The Russians have been repulsed near Kars, after prolonged fighting. There has been heavy snow in Asia.

A council of war, under the presidency of the Sultan, has decided to largely reinforce Mehemet Ali.

Ramers of peace negotiations are denied.

The Russians recaptured Fort Azile on Wednesday, but were immediately expelled.

The inhabitants of Erzeroum have participated in the recent fighting. The loss has been considerable. There is general enthusiasm. The Russian cavalry have

appeared on the north of Erzeroum.

A special dated Poredin, Tuesday, says that the Russians on Monday summoned Osman Pasha to surrender. Osman refused.

A special from Athens states that the Prince of Montenegro has invited Greece to co-operate in an invasion of Albania.

A Vienna correspondent estimates the Russian force before Erzeroum at 25,000 men, which is insufficient to invest the place. Mukhtar Pasha is now confident of his ability to hold the fort until reinforcements arrive. Batoum also seems as safe as ever.

A Belgrade correspondent reports that skirmishes are occurring continually between the Servian frontier guards and Bashis Bazouks.

The Turks are erecting entrenchments at Bagova on the Timok.

LONDON, 16.—Genls. Heimann and Tergukasoff have only about 25,000 men, inadequate for a regular siege of Erzeroum. They must carry it by assault or retire to the Soghauli mountains. They cannot subside.

The assault on Fort Azile was a hand to hand fight for the trenches, then the fort was carried at the point of the bayonet, but Mehemet Pasha, a Prussian, rallied the Turks, who retook the fort and repulsed the Russians, with great slaughter.

The number of Russians killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to Nov. 7th, is 64,863.

The Montenegrins have taken, by assault, all the defences of Antivari except the principal fort, which is damaged by bombardment.

LONDON, 17.—A correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs the following: A council, over which the Sultan presided, was held yesterday. I am informed that a general feeling was expressed, and by no one more strongly than the Sultan, in favor of making an effort to put an end to the war, in which enough had been done on both sides for glory, and which, if continued, must inflict lasting misery upon two empires. It was felt, however, that at present sufficient reliance cannot be placed upon the declarations of Russia, and that even while seeking to obtain honorable peace, preparations for prolonged resistance must be vigorously carried on. If my information is correct, the Grand Vizier will, to-day, inform the British ambassador of the decision of the council, in the hope that England will aid in putting a stop to a war which so greatly damages her own trade and threatens to compromise her best interests.

The assault on Kars was fixed for the 13th inst., and the troops were ready for action at night fall, but owing to the badness of the weather the assault was definitely postponed.

Special dispatches say, Count Andassy, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, has declared his belief that Servia will not break the peace.

General Skobeleff was slightly wounded on the 15th, but retains his command.

A dispatch from Belgrade reports great uneasiness in that city; 8,000 infantry and six batteries left there for the frontier, to-day, and their movements indicate a demonstration against Austria.

LONDON, 18.—An official Russian dispatch, dated Veran Kalch, Nov. 18th, says the Russians carried Kars, to-day, by storm. The battle preceding the capture commenced at eight o'clock last night, and terminated at eight this morning. Our trophies and losses are at present unknown.

At Constantinople a report is current that the Russians have made an assault on Plevna and been repulsed.

A Russian official dispatch, dated Bogot, Saturday, 17th, says: News has just been received that a detachment of Cossacks and infantry succeeded in driving the Turks out of Rosalie Pass by turning their fortified position on Moragaidah. The Turkish camp there was captured.

Gen. Skobeleff, during a skirmish on the night of the 16th inst., received severe contusions from fragments of a shell. He had already received similar contusions on the night of the 15th. His wounds, however, are not dangerous, and he continues to direct the fire maintained against the Turkish positions.

QUEBEC, 18.—A telegram from St. John, New Foundland, states that the steamship Thames, for this port, put in there, having encountered terrific weather on the

way out, and lost overboard the second and third mates and a seaman.

LONDON, 19.—A special from Alexandria announces that the King of Abyssinia has written to General Gordon accepting the terms of peace proposed by the latter.

A dispatch from Sophia reports that the Russians, on Friday, attacked Etropol and the Turkish positions at the entrance of the Orhanie defile, and were repulsed with heavy loss. A Vienna correspondent says: It seems to be believed at Constantinople, that Osman Pasha can hold out till the beginning of December.

The Russian military railway from Bender to Galatz has been completed.

A special dispatch, dated Veran Kalch, Sunday evening, says the fortress and city of Kars, with 300 cannons, stores, ammunition, etc., fell into Russian hands. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and many flags. The Russian loss is about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but trifling booty, and spared peaceful citizens and women and children. General Loris Melikoff directed the battle during the day. The Grand Duke Michael was present also, the former entered the city at 1.10 on Sunday morning.

The post-office authorities have arranged for three mails a week for the United States, via Queenstown.

A Veran Kalch special says Kars was captured by about 15,000 Russians, who climbed steep rocks, ramparts, and walls, and stormed an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in headlong flight over their ditches and parapets. The attack had been originally fixed for the 13th, but was postponed owing to the bad weather. The principal attack was made on the southern forts. Gen. Lazenhoff, who commanded the right wing, consisting of the 40th division, assaulted Fort Hafiz Pasha, crowning a steep, rocky height. Gen. Count Grabbe, with a regiment of Moscow grenadiers, and a regiment of the 39th division, attacked Hafiz Pasha in the centre, the Klaulie Tabia, the Sauvarri, and Tabia, the three towers and the citadel. The Arda han brigade and another regiment of Moscow grenadiers, under Gen. Roop and Komaraff, forming the left wing, assaulted Fort Ingilis on the north. The attack began in the centre, at 8.30 on Saturday evening, when Count Grabbe led his brigade against the Khanli redoubt, and himself fell dead at the first onset, pierced by a bullet. Captain Kwadnicki, of the 39th regiment, was the first to enter the redoubt, at 11 o'clock at night, his sword was cut clean out of his hand and his clothes pierced. The redoubt surrendered early in the morning, and then the three towers almost simultaneously with the capture of the Kanli redoubt. Fort Sanvarri and Fort Hafiz Pasha were carried by assault by daylight on Sunday. General Lazareff's troops had made progress as far as the capture of Fort Karidigh. The other forts, especially Arb Tabia, on the east, and Takmah Tabia, on the west, maintained a stubborn resistance until eight o'clock, when all the garrisons which could escape fled towards Erzeroum, but these were subsequently overtaken by dragoons and Cossacks, and brought back prisoners.

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