

their forces on that side to Mehemet Ali's advance from Rasgrad. The latter seems to place the Czarovitch's army in a position very similar to Osman Pasha's. If the Turkish accounts may be trusted the Turkish force has crossed the Lom and reached the neighborhood of Oberteni, while another force has crossed Kara Lom to Palomarka. These corps are understood to be operating against Palu, but they jeopardize the whole Russian campaign east of Yantra, as well as communication with Timova.

LONDON, 6.—The Town Council of Aberdeen, yesterday, unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Gen. Grant.

A telegram was received at Dundee, yesterday, from Grant, stating that he would be unable to revisit the town, and he was therefore obliged to decline its proffered freedom.

The General will receive the freedom of Wick this evening, of Inverness to-morrow and of Elgin next week.

Forty-two head of Canadian short horns were sold at Millbeck Stock, Windmere, yesterday, and realized 16,280 guineas. The Fifth Duchess of Hillhurst brought 4,300 guineas. The Third Duchess of Hillhurst brought 4,100 guineas.

The Earl of Derby, foreign minister, speaking at Liverpool last evening, said he did not think the present moment favorable for any interposition by third parties in favor of peace, but the time might come and it might not be far distant when England's good offices might be acceptable. He assured his hearers that whenever, in the government's judgment, that time arrived they would not lose the opportunity.

The weekly telegram from the viceroy of India shows that there has been a great improvement in the weather.

In Madras, though prices are dearer, there has been pretty general rain, which has revived crops.

In Bombay prices are not yet cheaper, but the prospects are much improved. Reports are generally of a similarly favorable tenor.

Improvement in Panjab is particularly conspicuous. The lieutenant governor of Panjab telegraphs that the prospects have immensely improved. Spring crop sowing has been secured over important grain producing districts.

In Mysore the week has been bad and prospects are worse in all districts.

An important engagement took place near Rustchuk yesterday morning. Soon afterwards the Russians began the bombardment of the city from Slobosia, which was replied to by the Turks. The cannonade lasted all yesterday and continues to-day.

The Turks from Widden, attempted, last night, to reach Clonpercheni, near Kalafat, but were driven back by a Roumanian battery.

The garrison of Widden has been raised to 8,000 men, in consequence of the threatening attitude of Servia.

A Vienna correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday night, says, it is now settled that Count Andrassy and Prince Bismarck will meet on September 12th or 15th, at Salzburg. In ministerial circles it is maintained that this is merely an act of courtesy. It is admitted, however, that the chances of future mediation may be touched upon.

A Berlin correspondent discredits the rumors relative to mediation.

A Vienna correspondent says, news is just received that the Russian headquarters have been moved from Gorny Studen to Bulgariqi. This may indicate either an advance in the direction of Plevna, or a retreat from the neighborhood of the Jantra line.

PARIS, 6.—Madame Thiers having accepted an official funeral for her husband only on condition of being herself allowed to arrange the order of the cortege, the government has announced the decree ordering a state funeral, as it cannot dispense with the execution of existing enactments regulating official ceremonies. Government will, therefore, take no part in the funeral beyond paying the military honor to which Thiers is entitled, having been a dignitary of the legion of honor and Chief of State.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs to-day from Ketchowa, Eyoub Pasha's army corps, divided in two columns, attacked

the Twelfth Russian army corps, which was supported by a division on this bank of the Lom. The Russians were defeated and recrossed the Lom in disorder. They abandoned their fortified positions near Kechlowa. They lost three thousand killed and wounded. The commander of their cavalry was killed. We lost 200 killed and 700 wounded.

LONDON, 7.—A correspondent, present at the capture of Lovatz, estimates the actual Russian attacking force at 22,000 with one division in reserve, and that the capture was effected partly by surprise.

Reports from Hobart Pasha to the Porte represent the new fortifications of Sebastopol strong enough, without any addition of torpedoes, to destroy the finest fleet afloat.

The battle of Kiziltepe which resulted in the Russians being completely driven from their positions at Kigalar, cost the Turks 430 killed and 1,400 wounded. Kiziltepe Hill was attacked by two divisions, under Ali Pasha and Mahmed Bey. They were both wounded. The Russians were outnumbered ten to one. The Turks have strongly entrenched the hill.

Three thousand wounded from Suleiman Pasha's army have reached Adrianople. Four thousand are at Kelzavlik, and at Shipka they lie all over the hillsides.

The Turkish Bagdad army, 35,000 strong is going to Nish. Turkey will make a further issue of six million piastres paper money.

OTTAWA, Ont., 7.—The steamer *Francis*, belonging to McRae & Co., was burned to the water's edge, last night, near Sorel. No insurance.

The steamer *Queen*, of the Ottoman River Navigation Co., caught fire at noon, to-day, and was almost totally destroyed. Loss heavy.

LONDON, 7.—A correspondent, with the Russian army at Lovatz, thus describes the late battle:

The artillery did most of the fighting until 8 a.m., when the right wing made a rush forward, and the musketry firing became very heavy, the Turks pouring a steady rain of fire over their parapets.

At 8.45 two regiments of infantry were ordered up to assist the trail-leurs of Dubrovolski. Even at this hour the heat was intense. An officer arriving from the line of march of these two regiments states that over 100 men have fallen by the wayside, overcome by the intense heat.

At 9 o'clock the rifle fire increased in intensity and extended farther up the Osma. The trail-leurs are sweeping the Turks down, and our guns open a heavy fire to assist the infantry in their onward movement.

At 9.30 Novinsky's regiment winds through a little defile behind one Turkish redoubt, and the regiments named after the German emperor move upon the other.

At 10 o'clock good news arrived from the right. The Turkish positions have been taken on the front, and the Russians are masters of that position. They must now take the isolated ridge, called Mount Rous, which overhangs Loratz and forms the western key of the position. With this in their possession, Loratz is theirs, and there remains only the large redoubt forming the western key.

At 10.20 the firing has ceased entirely upon the right, the Turks having fled across the valley, leaving Dubrovolski unopposed. Gen. Skobelev has gone with twelve battalions towards the extreme left to take Mount Rous, an isolated ridge.

At 10.30 the pattering of musketry on the left tells of Skobelev's advance.

At 10.40 his column is seen moving down the slope of the amphitheatre and crossing a little valley intervening between the slope and Mount Rous. The Russian artillery now opens a tremendous shell fire upon the slope of Mount Rous, facing Skobelev, and the Turks are seen running from their entrenchments on the top and slope of this mound; at the foot, however, and near the highway they hold their ground and fire rapidly upon Gen. Skobelev's advance. The heat is now actually frightful, and it seems impossible for the men to fight under it. A regiment from the reserve moves down a defile to the right of the headquarters to take Mount Rous in flank, and cut off the Turkish retreat.

At 12.25 a battery moves up to support the advance of this regi-

ment and takes a position on the road leading along the eastern end of Mount Rous. Ten minutes after, Skobelev's column rushes up the road and takes the heights of Mount Rous, and he crowns them with his infantry. The garrison of Turkish batteries away to our left on the Trojan road, now withdrew towards Trojan, taking their artillery with them.

At 1 we had taken all the Turkish positions, except the redoubt on the Plevna road, the strongest of all, for it commands a little valley at the bottom of the amphitheatre and has outlying detached works to flank an attacking force.

The first period of the battle has now terminated. Orders are now given to advance our batteries to the top of Mount Rous and the right wing crept carefully forward toward the foot of the amphitheatre slope, so as to be in readiness for an attack upon the redoubt.

By 2 o'clock the batteries were in their new positions and had opened a heavy fire upon the redoubt, the commander of this position retired his guns to the hills at the back of his redoubt, an indication that he believed the capture of this fortification a foregone conclusion, and therefore withdrew his guns to prevent their being taken. It is a question whether the Turkish officer did well or ill by his men in forcing them to defend the last position after the guns had been removed in safety.

A correspondent who was present at the battle of Lovatz proceeds to describe the attack on the remaining Turkish redoubt, which he witnessed from the top of Mount Rous. Hesses, Mount Rous was within easy cannon shot of the position attacked. The attacking force was compelled to cross a plain half a mile wide before reaching the base of the hill on which the redoubt was constructed. Under musketry fire of the Turkish infantry, ensconced behind their parapets along the road, and on the left bank of the Osma, were several low ridges of earth, high enough to cover a man in a creeping posture, and these places of refuge were resting spots in the deadly race for the bluff. A cemetery through which the Russians had to pass had a number of tall flagstones standing upright and these were taken advantage of by the advancing soldiers. The attacking force contained the two regiments named after the German Emperor, and some of the army corps which was at Plevna. It was commanded by Major General Razmindaiff. At 2.30 o'clock the order to attack was given. The men rushed across the valley amid a perfect storm of bullets. In a few minutes the ground was dotted with dead and wounded Russians, and the survivors were resting under a little ridge of the road and the Osma. The men advanced in open order at a rush, and the Turks kept up a steady stream of fire. There was not the slightest break in the rain of bullets, yet it was wonderful to see how small a proportion took effect. Sometimes a single soldier would run across the whole space between the river and the bluff. I could see where every bullet hit around him by the dust which it threw up, and yet he generally got across unhurt. There were minutes when no Russian was under fire, and yet the Turks never stopped. It appears that they were lying down in trenches, firing over the parapets without looking. The Russians declare that they never saw even a head above the banks. By 3 o'clock a considerable force had collected under the bluff and commenced working round to the angle of the redoubt looking up the Plevna road, while another party, to distract attention from the first, crept up the face of the bluff and opened a scattering fire on the face of the redoubt, towards Lovatz. Away to the northward of the Plevna road a Russian force now makes its appearance with a battery of artillery, to cut off the Turkish retreat toward Plevna. Another attacking column is now seen advancing up the River Osma from our extreme right. They are scattered in open order and steal along unobserved by the Turks to reinforce the party under the northern end of the bluff. All this time the Turks keep up an incessant rifle fire, but the guns on the hills at the back of the redoubt only fire occasionally, as our troops cannot be seen from that position. The Russian artillery thunders away very rapidly and two batteries are now advanced down the road nearly to the edge of the city.

The Russians gathered under the bluff now make a rush forward and secure possession of some Turkish trenches in front of the eastern face of the redoubt, within 100 yards of the ditch. It is now 4 o'clock p.m., and the decisive moment approaches. The men along Lovatz, in front of the works, open fire and draw the Turkish fire in their direction, when suddenly about fifty Russians make a rush upon the eastern face of the redoubt and approach within fifty yards of the ditch. They were compelled to retire by the tremendous Turkish fire. After twenty minutes of desultory firing the real attack is made up the slope, firing on the eastern side of the redoubt. The Russians rush up in order, keeping a stream of reinforcements following the advance. A perfect deluge of shells is poured upon the redoubt from our batteries, as the men run up the slope, while the Turkish infantry fire is incessant, and if it were well directed every Russian would have been shot down. As it is many fell. Our artillery ceases firing as our men leap into the ditches and clamber up the parapet, while another column rushes along the Lovatz face of the redoubt to clear the advance trenches. The Turks in the trenches fly to the westward, firing as they go, and falling under the Russian fire in the redoubt. The garrison rush to the gorge in the western face of the work. There is a traverse covering this gorge, and the Turks are jammed between the traverse and western parapets. In a few seconds the firing ceases, the day is ours, and the Turks are in full retreat to the westward, where no force has been sent to cut off their flight. Immediately after the redoubt was taken the correspondent entered the roads adjacent to the plain, which were thickly dotted with dead and wounded. Up the slope where the Russians had charged the redoubt, I was surprised to find so few dead, the Turkish fire having principally gone too high. Inside the redoubt were the corpses of Turks and Russians thickly strewn the grounds, but at the western end, where the Turks had been jammed in in their efforts to escape, the space of fifty feet by twenty was covered with Turkish dead and wounded to the depth of five feet. The living and dead were lying on each other in a dense mass, steaming with heat and blood. Around this Moslem pile was a fringe of dead Russians, showing that there had been a fearful struggle on this fatal space. The Russian soldiers were standing upon this mass of humanity. I watched them working manfully to separate the living from the dead. In half an hour they had made scarcely any impression upon that fearful pile. The road was strewn with Turks, with here and there a Russian. Some of the Turks had been shot first and then repeatedly bayoneted. The correspondent estimates the Russian loss at 1,000. The masses were not exposed as at Plevna. Skill was substituted for brute force. Gen. Razmindaiff, who commanded the assault on the redoubt, was wounded in the leg.

PARIS, 8.—Deputations from many provincial towns, have arrived, and others are expected, to witness the funeral of M. Thiers. Large numbers of people are expected from the provinces, and many English visitors are here with the same object. A great crowd has already collected outside of the late residence of Thiers, the Place St. George's and adjoining streets. The attitude of the archbishop of Paris has provoked much remark. Paul Remusat, on behalf of Thiers' family, waited on him for permission to have the service at the Madeleine instead of the parish church of Notre Dame de Lorette. The Madeleine, with its surroundings, was the only spot spacious enough for the thousands who will follow the procession. Archbishop Guibert declared his readiness to officiate at the Invalides or Madeleine had it been a state funeral, but refused to sanction the change of the parish for an unofficial burial. The police have taken great precautions, and the head of that department has given the strictest injunctions to his subordinates to prevent an excess of zeal endangering the general tranquility.

At 9.30 the police cleared the Place St. George's and the streets adjacent to the church. The cortege left the place at noon, in the following order: Bearer of Orders and decorations worn by deceased; masters of ceremonies; family of de-

ceased; senators, ex-deputies, members of the Academy of Morals; political, sciences, and other classes of the institute; Council General of the Seine; deputations from various councils; general and municipal councils; deputation from Anseine; other deputations; invited friends of the deceased; the open hearse, drawn by six horses, on which the coffin rested, was covered with palm branches, wreaths of flowers, immortelles and tri-colored bows and rosettes. The whole route was lined by an immense number of people, notwithstanding the rain. The shops are closed and a display placed on their shutters, bearing the words "National Mourning." Perfect tranquility prevails.

Madame Thiers was accompanied by Mademoiselle Dosne, at the funeral service in the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette.

Gambetta was cheered as he left the church after the ceremony.

The deputation from Belfort was the only one that carried a banner.

At 2 o'clock the cortege arrived at the Boulevards, preceded by a squadron of mounted Gen d'Armes.

The crowd everywhere uncovered as the coffin passed. Some shouts of "Vive La Republique!" were raised at the top of the Boulevard Montmartre.

LONDON, 8.—A special from Belgrade says, in diplomatic circles it is reported that the German consul general confers very often with Prince Milan. It is asserted that Germany entirely approves of Serbia's participation in the war, and is prepared to guarantee *status quo* in the event of a defeat. Italy seems to be going with Germany. Austria still keeps a position of strict reserve.

Large amounts of silver have arrived here from Germany for sale, but the price remains steady, and the Indian demand does not appear to be over supplied.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.—A battle begun at Plevna on Friday morning. The result is unknown. No details have reached here yet. The rumors of intervention, circulated in the early part of the week, have drawn forth identical answers from the cabinets of London, Berlin, and Vienna that the time is not yet arrived. It is felt that a final solution of the Eastern Question can only be arrived at by the decided superiority of one or other of the contending parties, or else by the thorough exhaustion of both, and conviction brought home to both that neither of them is able to solve the problem by their force. Any premature attempt to interfere and thus prevent a decision could only lead to a hollow peace, and to the prospect of seeing the struggle renewed after a comparatively short time.

An account received here of the capture of Lovatz, states that it was attacked by 40,000 Russians. It was gallantly defended by eight Turkish battalions, who were forced to give way before superior numbers. They retreated in good order, taking with them the Mussulman inhabitants. The dispatch adds that Osman Pasha had left Plevna with twenty-eight battalions to retake Lovatz.

ROME, 8.—The condition of the Pope's health is not so good as it has been for some time past. His limbs are partially paralyzed, but no immediate danger is apprehended. He resumed audience on Thursday.

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