

Calinda, and proceed thence to St. Paul de Scanda.

HELENA, Mon., 17.—The following has been received:

Bozeman, 15.

To Gov. B. T. Potts, Helena.

Gen. Sturgis had a hard fight with the Nez Percés on the 13th, and there were a good many killed and wounded. He captured several hundred head of horses. His own loss was considerable. The Crows brought into the agency 150 Nez Percé horses on the 12th. Several hundred started out at once to assist Sturgis.

(Signed) BENHAM,
Capt. Commanding.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 14.

The 10th is now mentioned as the date when the Serbian proclamation of war will be issued, and Prince Milan will leave for the frontier.

An official telegram from Suleiman Pasha, says:

We opened a violent cannonade upon the Russian positions in Schipka Pass on Thursday, which dismounted several of their guns and killed a great number of their artillery men, principally by exploding their ammunition wagons. In the afternoon their artillery was silenced.

The mobilization of all Roumanian reserves has been ordered.

LONDON, 15.—A correspondent telegraphs as follows from Bucharest, Friday night: I left the battle field before Plevna at noon yesterday. Two redoubts were taken by Skobeloff on Tuesday evening and were held twenty-four hours. On Wednesday the Turks made six attacks and finally, about six in the evening, drove him out. He lost three cannon which he had placed in the redoubt. He asked for reinforcements several times, but Gen. Levitsky refused them, thinking Gen. Skobeloff had enough men to hold the redoubt.

Finally Gen. Kirioff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant of a regiment which had attacked the lower redoubt near Plevna, and whose effective strength was reduced to 1,000 men utterly unfit to go into battle. Even this regiment arrived too late, and another regiment sent from headquarters of staff to reinforce him arrived when Gen. Skobeloff already had retreated. The loss of these redoubts is disastrous for the Russians, as it seems that the Russians in possession of these two redoubts and the Grivica redoubt had counted upon recommencing the offensive immediately. This is now impossible until the arrival of reinforcements. When I left the battle all was quiet except a light artillery fire. The Russians were still in possession of Grivica redoubt, which was under a continual heavy fire from the Turks. This redoubt was visited by Col. Wellesley who says, it is heaped full of dead Russians and Roumanians.

A dispatch from Shumla says, Osman Pasha has attacked the Russians in great force at Dubnit, on the road from Plevna to Sophia, where they had fortified themselves. The Russians were badly beaten, and have lost several thousand men, besides nine guns.

The Times says, the resources at the disposal of the government of India have been so reduced by expenditure, on account of the famine, that it is desirable that the amount of drawing India Bills and telegraphic transfers should be diminished. The sum to be allotted next time will be twenty lacs of rupees, instead of heretofore, 264. This has steadied the price of silver, but has not caused the improvement anticipated by prospective diminution in means of remittance to India and the East.

A dispatch from Ghent reports the destruction by fire of the military hospital. It is believed, everybody in the institution was removed in safety.

ST. PETERSBURG, 15.—The Russian police have discovered a Nihilist conspiracy to assassinate the Czar on the battle field.

LONDON, 16.—The Grand Vizier has informed Minister Layard that Osman Pasha defeated the Russians on Saturday, killing and wounding 8,000 and capturing several guns. The fighting before Plevna is still proceeding. In connection with the foregoing, a Constantinople special repeats the reports current there last night, that the whole Russian army had attacked the Plevna lines, and were repulsed after desperate fighting, losing over

5,000 men. They then abandoned their positions, retreating upon Sistova and Tirnova. Meantime the Roumanian corps on the north-east of Plevna were completely routed, with heavy loss, leaving nine guns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on the field.

Greece has protested to the Porte against the construction of fortifications on the Gulf of Anta, and the dispatch of reinforcements thither as contrary to the treaty stipulations.

Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraphs that eighteen battalions of Turks, on Friday, repulsed an attack of the Russian 12th army corps on Sinina. The Russian loss was heavy.

The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs to St. Petersburg, under date of Poreidin, Saturday, that on Friday evening the Turks assaulted Grivica, or Grivitza, but with the assistance of the Russian and Roumanian reserves, were repulsed. To-day we continue shelling the enemy's fortifications, and the town is burning.

According to the reports received up to Friday, 239 wounded officers and 9,482 men have passed through the hospitals since Sept. 7th. The number killed is about 3,000. The total loss is about 300 officers and 12,500 men. Up to the morning of September 14th the Roumanians had lost about 60 officers and 3,000 men killed and wounded. The spirit prevailing among the Russians and Roumanians is excellent. It is noticeable that the Grand Duke Nicholas, in this telegram, makes no mention of any further battle on Saturday.

LONDON, 15.—There is hardly room for doubt that the week's operations about Plevna did not result as favorably for the Russo-Roumanian army as was expected, in view of the reports from Russian sources. The brief Turkish bulletin about affairs at Plevna reads: "Since Friday the Russians have made continuous assaults, but have been repulsed. We have captured two redoubts on the Lovatz road, which recently fell into the enemy's hands." This coincides with detailed narratives and with later Russian bulletins. The friends of Russia have reason to fear that the capture of the Grivica redoubt is of much less significance than was at first represented. If so, Osman Pasha may await his reinforcements without fear of further immediate molestation. These reinforcements are, according to a Vienna dispatch, already on the way from Sophia, whence most of the reserves have been sent across the Balkans to Orchanis.

The following description of Suleiman Pasha's position, written ten days ago, is probably still correct in the main:

Suleiman Pasha's army, including reinforcements just received, keeps up its original number of 42,000 men, with ample field artillery and mountain guns. Upon his right and left he has established sixteen guns, which give the Russians no rest, day or night. Although he cannot sufficiently command the road from Gabrova into the Russian fortifications to prevent their receiving supplies, he can and does make them have anything but any easy time within their entrenchments, which are exposed to his murderous flanking fire that entails very heavy losses. General Radetzky cannot break through the force before him and descend into the plain any more than Suleiman Pasha can drive him out of his position and make a swoop upon Gabrova and the country beyond, so matters will, in all probability remain until some important change occurs in the vicinity of Shumla and Plevna.

Report says the Czarowitch's forces have been so weakened to reinforce the Plevna army that they are no match for Mehemet Ali, and this seems to be corroborated by the the Russians steadily retrograding. On the whole, whatever may be the fate of Plevna, the time is rapidly slipping away in which the Russians might retrieve the fortunes of the European campaign, now so seriously compromised as the Asiatic one.

BERLIN, 15.—The National Gazette most positively denies that Germany in any way influenced Serbia and Roumania to participate in the war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15.—Mehemet Ali telegraphs on Thursday that, the eleventh Russian army corps has evacuated Tirnova, and proceeded in the direction of Biela, to reinforce the twelfth and thirteenth corps.

Suleiman Pasha, telegraphing from Schipka, yesterday, claims that his Circassians penetrated to Elena on Thursday, where they defeated a body of 500 Russians, killing fifty-three. Several more Russian cannon in the pass were dismounted on Friday.

LONDON, 17.—The Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Stanley, the African explorer, dated Embornma, in Congo, west coast of Africa, August 10th. He states that he had completely navigated Luabala, and succeeded in proving it to be identified with the Congo.

A correspondent, telegraphing from before Plevna, recounts his visit to the Gravitza redoubt, showing that it is almost untenable, the approaches to it being swept by the Turkish fire from a redoubt only 250 yards distant. On Wednesday the interior of the Gravitza redoubt was still piled with dead and wounded in a ghastly and indistinguishable mass, the fire of the Turks having prevented the approach of surgeons and litter bearers.

A Vienna correspondent says, Turkey, being unable to supply additional troops to act against Montenegro, orders have been sent to the General commanding to keep more on the defensive.

A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows, under date of Sunday: A dispatch reached here this morning from the imperial headquarters stating that the Turks had made desperate efforts to recapture the Gravitza redoubt making seven ineffectual assaults and losing 10,000 men.

A correspondent with the Montenegrin army says Presjecka surrendered to us after a twenty-four hours bombardment.

It is reported that the garrison of Bilek desires to surrender.

A correspondent with the Turkish army of Roumelia sends the following: The Gerhoffs, Manchester merchants at Philippopolis, are to be hanged on Sunday. Cecil Buckland of the American legation, has gone to intercede for them. The English vice consul is instructed not to interfere. There is a reign of terror from Adrianople to the Balkans. All respectable male Bulgarians are hunted by order or connivance of the authorities.

Fever has broken out in Suleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kazaulik is an hospital. The place reeks with the fever stench. All the country from the Schipka Pass to Yeni Saghra, can only be ridden over with camphor in one's mouth. The dead bodies are lying on the roadside, and in the fields and gardens. From 400 to 600 bodies are in the Yeni Saghra, and have been there ever since the battle some weeks ago.

An official Russian bulletin, dated Poreidin, Saturday, says: The bombardment of Plevna continued yesterday. The Turkish batteries scarcely replied. Major Generals Skobeloff, Dragomeroff and Imerensky, have been promoted to lieutenant generals.

On the 13th the Turks placed three eighty pound mortars between Shipka and Fort St. Nicholas, and bombarded the fort. We lost forty killed and 117 wounded on the 14th.

A Constantinople dispatch from Shumla, to-day, states that Suleiman Pasha, yesterday, took Fort St. Nicholas and the Turkish flag now floats over the Russian fort. Previous to the capture of the fort the Russians, who had received considerable reinforcements, made several unsuccessful attempts upon the Turkish positions commanding the Gabrova road.

The following was received from Bucharest on Sunday night: Col. Wellesley has just arrived from the Russian headquarters before Plevna. He reports all quiet except intermittent firing around Grivica. The redoubt is still held by the allied forces. Military operations are really closed. On Wednesday evening when the Turks recaptured the double redoubt taken by Skobeloff, the Russian commander-in-chief, could not or would not send reinforcements to hold this redoubt. Gen. Skobeloff lost 2,000 men in attacking this redoubt, and 3,000 more in holding it. An immense proportion of officers are killed or wounded. Only one commander of the regiment is alive, and scarcely a head of a battalion is left. Two officers of staff are killed, one of whom was Voraschagin, brother of the great artist, and another brother was wounded. The correspondent writes: I saw Gen. Skobeloff in his tent, at night. He was quite calm and collected. He said, "I have done my best. I could do no more. My detachment is half destroyed. My regiments do not exist. I have no officers left. I have lost three guns."

"Why did they refuse you reinforcements?" I asked. "Who was to blame?" "I blame nobody," he replied, "it is the will of God."

The Russians have not, however, abandoned their positions, and do not seem disposed to do so. On the contrary, they are now fortifying them.

Suleiman Pasha has, it is said, effected a junction with Mehemet Ali. It seems probable that their combined forces may attempt something against the army of the Czarowitch, which is already obliged to retire, and before this junction is effected may now be forced to retreat still further, although the Imperial Guard, now arriving rapidly, may put another face on affairs.

The town and fortress of Biela have unconditionally surrendered to the Montenegrins.

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THE DEATH OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

The following, which has been handed to us for publication, was written by a seceder from the Church, who has now no connection with it, but who wishes to record his testimony in relation to the personal character of our late President.

Various expressions of opinion regarding the public and private character of the leader of the Mormon people have appeared in the public journals of the day. I am shocked with wonder and surprise at the wholesale and unscrupulous manner in which editors charge a man, of whom they know nothing, with the very worst of crimes. I must enter my protest against, and give the lie to those most outrageous and unwarrantable scandals. I deem this a duty I owe to the departed man, to his family, and to the Mormon people.

Any man not a total idiot must know that such charges are entirely unfounded in truth, when he looks over this broad land, that previous to the Mormon settlements had existed for untold centuries in barren desolation, to see it now abounding with flourishing towns and cities and overflowing with the fruits of agricultural and mechanical enterprise. Who infused this go-ahead, indomitable spirit into the people? Who led forth to the reclaiming of a desert, and showed the example of persistency in overcoming almost insurmountable obstacles? Who planned the taming of the naked savage who originally roamed with the wolf, the jackal, the mountain lion and the wild cat over these desert wilds? Who took the slave-whipped old countrymen from their factories and shops, and taught them how to raise wheat where sage-brush prevailed, barley and corn where greasewood abounded and fruit and vegetables where the rank bitter-weed luxuriated? These are standing evidences—undeniable facts, which proclaim the untold material good which Brigham Young has done in his lifetime for the people who looked up to him for guidance and counsel. He has planned and effected the deliverance of thousands of the half starved and over worked operatives of the old countries, and told them how to reach competency in homes, farms, flocks and herds. By this means he has brought a formerly worthless country into market, and directed a stream of wealth into the coffers of the American Government.

"By their works shall ye know them." Is this the work of an enemy of the government of the U. S.? He has taught hundreds of wandering tramps who had begged and stole for years a scanty living, while in search of gold, where true riches could be found, and made them honest, industrious, wealthy, good, creditable citizens instead of mission thieves and vagabonds. He gave hearty and effectual assistance in the construction of railways and telegraph lines between Utah and the eastern and western sides of the

American Republic, giving a new impetus to trade and fortunes to penniless speculators. This is not much like seeking "isolation to hide his numerous crimes." He did not fear justice, he was its friend, but he had little confidence in the tender mercies of his enemies.

As to the general moral status of the Mormon people, it is generally affirmed by strangers that Brigham Young's mind ruled them through fear, and stamped its idiosyncrasies by force upon the Mormon community everywhere. The opposite of this is the truth. He has repeatedly, in my hearing, urged upon his people to think and know for themselves in their own way. But admitting that his mind, as to what is just and what is unjust—what is right and what is wrong in business, morals and religion have been inherited by the Mormons, I defy the world to produce a hundred thousand people of mixed nationalities dwelling together like one family, as it were, owning one ruling mind as their guiding star, that are more honest, more upright, more truthful, more generous and hospitable, more industrious and frugal, more God-fearing, hopeful and happy than the Mormon people are to-day. Does this living fact cast any discredit upon the moral worth of the mind that is believed to have stamped its bias upon them? People who are naturally good, as I know the Mormon people are, cannot be easily turned from their goodness to ingrained wickedness and scoundrelism.

Now I wish it distinctly understood that I am not a Mormon, and I do not expect I ever shall be. Although I was a Mormon for more than thirty years. I do not write this article to defend a church or a religion, but to vindicate the falsely aspersed character of a remarkable man, who has benefited and blessed thousands of his race. Yet I live among the Mormons. I would not live anywhere else. A change of opinion has not made them my enemies. And I further say, that few men in the Mormon church to-day have had greater opportunities to know Brigham Young in his private and public career than I have. One half of the time, more or less, during twelve years, I lived and breathed within ten feet of his person. I studied him in sickness and in health, in peace and persecution, in labor and in rest. I have been more than astonished at his patience, with constant applications to him for advice upon the most grave and the most trifling matters. I have wondered at his ability and judgment in adjusting difficulties between man and man, in settling disputes upon doctrine, and other matters.

I fail to see, considering all circumstances of an adverse and vexatious nature with which he has had to contend, in organizing a people of different nationalities, customs, education, and language, and in bringing them into order and union, that any other man could have mended his work, could have been more just, impartial and self-sacrificing. All, both friend and foe, if they abide by the truth, must acknowledge that he has made an honorable mark that will live after him, by his public example, and by his financial and executive ability.

I offer this short tribute to the memory of a dead friend.

JUSTICE.

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The Unique Perfumes made by Dr. Price delight, by their lasting character and refreshing fragrance, all lovers of sweet scents. Dr. Price's Forget-Me-Not, Ylang-Ylang, Musk Rose, Alista Bouquet, and his other odors, are the most exquisite that can be imagined. 3

THIN and Sickly Young Children of scrofulous taints, who have been taken to all the chalybeate and other medicinal springs for relief, without obtaining any cure, and have been treated by all the physicians reputed of special skill in those diseases, have been finally restored to health by means of ablutions with Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which stimulates the skin and imparts a healthy tone, and removes the sluggishness that arises from a scrofulous diathesis.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c. d&w