

from Gibbons or the Indians. The trail from this place, through Bitter Root Valley is good for about sixty miles.

Gen. Howard's command moves at once, following Gibbon.

One or two hostiles gave themselves up at Missoula. A general impression prevails that Joseph, with a portion of his band of hostiles, has gone to the head of the Bitter Root Valley with the intention of working his way back to Little Salmon River. Gen. Howard will pursue him to the uttermost.

LONG BRANCH, 10.—There are about thirty injured persons in farm houses in the vicinity of the disaster, whose injuries are too serious to permit their removal. One woman has been unconscious since yesterday and will not recover. Several others are in a critical condition.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 10.—A special from Huntington states, that General Henry Darnell, on trial at Tiptonville, Lake County, bulldozed the court at that place on Wednesday and Thursday with twenty-five armed men, the sheriff and deputies being entirely inefficient. Darnell recently gave himself up but refused to go to jail, and instead was placed in the custody of one of his friends. It having been shown that this bond was insufficient it was so announced in court, and Darnell was ordered to jail. The sheriff refused to act, and Darnell and an armed mob walked out of the court room, denouncing the court and defying the authorities. The sheriff refusing to obey an order to summon a posse, Gov. Porter was telegraphed to send the Chickasaw guards of Memphis to his relief.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The cabinet was in session to-day, and determined that a commission of three be appointed to act with a similar commission on the part of Canada, and arrange for the return of Sitting Bull and his followers to the United States. One member will be an army officer, another will represent the Indian department, and the third will be selected after conference with the President.

The cabinet also discussed the question of the pending danger to the inhabitants in the vicinity of Puget Sound on account of the threatened Indian outbreaks, and decided to send a man-of-war to that place from San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, 10.—Wool is in moderate demand, prices easier. Colorado fine and medium 25 @ 30, coarse, for carpets, 17 @ 19, extra and merino pulled 37 @ 40, No. 1 and super pulled 37 @ 40. Texas fine and medium 25 @ 33, coarse 17 @ 19. California fine and medium 27 @ 30, coarse 18 @ 25.

HELENA, Mon., 11.—The following was received this morning:

Big Hole, Mont., Aug. 9.

To Governor Potts.

Had a hard fight with the Nez Perces, killing a number and losing a number of officers and men. We need a doctor and everything. Send us such relief as you can.

(Signed)

JOHN GIBBON,
Col. Commanding.

Big Hole, Aug. 9.

To Governor Potts.

We are here, near the mouth of the Big Hole Pass, with a large number of wounded, in want of everything, food, clothing, medicines, and medical attendance. Send us assistance at once.

(Signed)

JOHN GIBBON,
Col. U. S. A.

To Governor Potts.

We had a hard fight, and took the village, but were finally driven back with heavy loss. Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley are killed. Gen. Gibbon, and Lieuts. Doolidge, English and Woodruff are wounded, English seriously, the others slightly. The troops are entrenched, and the Indians are leaving. When the messenger left, General Gibbon said, "I want an escort sufficient to protect the wagons which are going in to relieve us. Load the wagons as light as possible. The Indians cut me off from my supplies."

Deer Lodge, Aug. 11, 9 a. m.

W. H. Edwards has just arrived from Big Hole, bringing accounts of a terrible battle between Gibbons' command and the Nez Perces, on the Big Hole River, on August 9th. Gibbons' command, consisting of 132 men, 17 officers, 123 regulars, and 32 citizen volunteers, crossed over from Ross Hole to near the Big Hole, on Wednesday.

Starting at 11 o'clock the same night, they moved down all the troops with the exception of a few left to guard the transportation, a few miles above and close to the Indian camp; which was made on the Big Hole, about three miles below, where the Bitter Root and Bannack trail crosses.

At daylight, this morning, the fight opened by the volunteers firing on and killing an Indian going after horses. A charge was then made on the camp, and hard fighting occurred for the next two hours, during which time large numbers of our men and Indians were killed. The soldiers then charged on the lodges, but were repulsed in the attempt. The Indians then attempted to cut them off from a high, wooded point but the soldiers charged, and driving the Indian advance from it, held it, and at once fortified. The fighting continued here all day, and was still progressing when the courier left at 11 o'clock.

The fighting was desperate on both sides, the full force of the Indians being in the fight. Captain Logan and Lieutenant Bradley were killed. General Gibbon, Captain Williams, and Lieutenants Coolidge, English and Woodruff were wounded; General Gibbon only slightly. The messenger says, that after they failed to capture the lodges, the Indians moved their camp off in the direction of Bannack. All of their horses being captured the messenger had to come to French Gulch, nearly sixty miles, on foot.

Another messenger was sent to Howard, who should have reached there to-day. The howitzer had been left six miles behind, and was ordered to be moved up at daylight.

During the fight they heard it discharged twice, and then it was silent. A band of Indians soon after appeared with a large band of horses, believed to be the horses of the command. The gun, their supplies, reserve ammunition, etc., were captured. Gen. Gibbon thought when the courier left there that he still had 100 effective men, and believed that the Indians had nearly all withdrawn from his front. The messenger says he thinks 100 Indians were killed, and nearly half the command, including citizens, were killed or wounded. Gen. Gibbon has sent for medicines, surgeons, supplies, etc. Dr. Mitchell will leave, to-day, with an escort. Gen. Gibbon particularly asks for ambulance wagons, to come under escort, and every available wagon will go forward from here and Butte. It is one of the hardest Indian fights on record, and Gibbon's command made a most gallant and desperate fight against overwhelming numbers.

Deer Lodge, Aug. 9, 10 a. m.

We have got all the men we want here to escort the wagons. We are rushing up wagons, stores, ice, etc. Eighty out of one hundred are killed or wounded.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 8.—Various specials state that on August 6th, 5,000 Turkish cavalry attacked the Russians between Lascar village, near Plevna and the river Rusica. The Russians who occupied a fortified line and who outnumbered the Turks, repulsed them without difficulty, but made no attempt to follow, as Grand Duke Nicholas does not wish to waste the energy of his troops in a partial engagement.

The Porte has informed the English Embassy that after two days' hard fighting at Lovatz, the Russians suffered a severe defeat.

It is said the insurrection in Karfour has been suppressed.

General Gordon will leave Khar-tum for Sennait, and is expected to embark shortly for Egypt.

The Austrian Minister of Finance, on being questioned by a correspondent as to the attitude of Austria in the event of Servian declaration of war, said: "Some weeks ago I should have emphatically replied that we should occupy Servia, but now Austria may allow that principally her freedom of action."

The annual conscription at the end of the year is being carried out in the Polish provinces of Russia. Two regiments of Russian cavalry and a battalion of infantry have been repulsed in two attacks on Jaslar, south of Rasgrad. The battle was bloody on both sides.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.—The Porte has informed Minister Layard that it is about to complete the fortifications and increase the garrison of Gallipoli. The Porte adds that it will be able to defend Gallipoli

against any attack. Osman Pasha telegraphs from Plevna that eight battalions of Russian infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry attacked Lovatz on Tuesday. The garrison at Lovatz having been reinforced by five battalions of infantry and some cavalry from Plevna, repulsed the Russians, who lost 300 killed and 600 wounded.

LONDON, 9.

Two army corps from Odessa and the Crimea are already on the march to the Danube. Gen. Krudener has received 15,000 fresh troops and some artillery.

The Servian government has taken all the necessary steps to place 40,000 men on a war footing before the 20th inst. This force will be early directed to the south-eastern frontier. Foreign officers are again allowed to enter the Servian service. It is said the Czar is on a tour of inspection in the Czar-owitch's army.

A dispatch from Vienna says, that Achment Pasha, who surrendered Nicopolis to the Russians, and was afterwards interned at Ornal, has committed suicide.

BERLIN, 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of specie of thirteen million marks.

LONDON, 10.—A correspondent at Biela says, his estimate of the serious effect of the Russian defeat at Plevna, formed on the battle field, is fully borne out by Russian apprehension. Russians stand waiting for necessary reinforcements and are thankful that they are not assailed in their defensive positions. The defeat has altered the whole plan of the campaign for this year. Russians have virtually abandoned the expectation of pressing the war successfully across the Balkans. It will suffice them if, during the three months still available for fighting, they can sweep Bulgaria north of the Balkans clear of Turkish armies. Orders are to withdraw from all trans-Balkan positions. This is from no direct pressure of Turks beyond the Balkans, but because of the advances on this side of the Balkans. The paralysis by the Plevna reverse still endures. One hundred thousand men are wanted and are forthcoming but will have to be waited for. The first brigade of reinforcements is expected to cross the Danube in a day or two. It is hoped that a brigade will cross daily. The offensive will doubtless be recommenced before all reinforcements are to hand, but a large proportion of them are indispensable. Osman Pasha must be struck decisively. At present he can only be watched. The gaps through which the right flank of Russian communications were threatened are stopped by Schackoskoy and Krudner's positions confronting Plevna and Dragomiroff's division between Timova and Lovatz. This force is probably sufficient for protection, but is utterly inadequate for the renewal of the offensive. It is estimated now that from 60,000 to 70,000 Turks are on the Lovatz and Plevna line, and they will take a deal of beating. The left flank of the Czar-owitch's army, which is available for holding the line from the Danube to the Balkans, numbers about 60,000 and is necessarily attenuated over the long front, so as to leave no gap for Turks to creep through. The Turks are probably about the same strength, but if Mehemet Ali chooses to take the offensive he may concentrate at Rustchuk, Rasgrad and Osman Bazar. Russians must be ready to face him everywhere, consequently they must remain strictly on the defensive. The river Lom still virtually constitutes the line of the Rustchuk army, but the headquarters of the 11th corps has been moved beyond it to Kadikoi. The headquarters of the Czarowitch, with 13th corps advanced to Kahajeva, thus confronting Rasgrad. Gen. Zimmerman is stalemated. He is guarding the Dobrudscha, which is not threatened, and he cannot push forward with his 30,000 men lest his enemies from Varna and Shumla should converge upon him. Russians are beginning to suffer in health, some corps from hard marching, heat and irregular rations; the principal cause, however, is neglect of sanitary precautions, resulting in a general tainting of the air. At Biela the air is thick and heavy with emanations from filth and rotting offal.

A correspondent with the Dobrudscha army telegraphs that malarial fever is doing its work. Hundreds of sick arrive at Tchek-novada daily, the majority from the

neighborhood of Mejdije, where the steaming swamp poisons the water and air alike. Dysentery also counts many victims. In proportion as the season advances sickness increases.

A St. Petersburg letter states, that 48,000 fresh troops are already on the way by railroad to the seat of war. The guards will follow in ten days. These include 8,000 cavalry and 56,000 infantry; 250 cannon will also be sent. Of the landwehr only picked regiments will go to Bulgaria.

An occasional correspondent of the Times at Vienna, says, everything tends to show that Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha are making great efforts to effect a junction by Slevno Pass, so as to dislodge the Russians from Timova. If they succeed in effecting a junction we may expect shortly to hear of a great battle which will decide this year's campaign.

LONDON, 11.—A correspondent at Nicopolis sends the following: The Grand Duke Nicholas displays remarkable energy in moving rapidly from place to place, inspiring confidence in the troops. Although Gen. Krudener is nominally commander of the army before Plevna, the Grand Duke himself will take the supreme direction in the forthcoming attack.

LONDON, 10.—A dispatch from Bucharest says, that the Grand Duke Nicholas was nearly captured at the late defeat of the Russians at Eski Saghra. A dinner had been prepared for him at Kegalik, but he departed without partaking of it.

The Clyde shipwrights have agreed to refer the dispute with the masters to arbitration. A speedy end of the great strike is anticipated.

The Depeche newspaper, at Toulouse, has been fined one hundred francs for refusing to print the speech of President MacMahon. The minister of agriculture has asked the prefects, in a circular letter, to remind the employees of the department of agriculture that it is their duty not to attempt to thwart the action of the Cabinet, or place at the service of the hostile parties the influence they derive from their offices. The Paris police have forbidden the street sale of photographs of Thiers. The papers announce that 80,000 copies of the equestrian portrait of Prest. MacMahon are to be distributed in the provinces. The offence of speaking insultingly of Prest. MacMahon in the streets is now becoming the subject of daily action before the courts.

LONDON, 11.—A correspondent of the Daily News, who is in high favor with Russian military authorities states, that reinforcements for the Russian army will require more time to reach the front than was at first supposed, and consequently it will be impossible to conclude the war during the present year. Great battles will be fought, but only north of the Balkan mountains. The hope entertained by the Russians of being able to advance on Adrianople at once has been postponed, and the aim of the Russian generals now is to sweep Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, clear of Turkish armies. Passes of the Balkans are to be held at all hazards. The blow which the Russians intend to give Osman Pasha's army cannot be struck because troops are not available in sufficient numbers. The right flank of the Russian army is sufficiently protected, but the means for renewed offensive operations are utterly inadequate.

A correspondent of the Times, at Bucharest, telegraphs that the Russian general, Schaldner Schuldver, will be summoned before a court martial for trial on a charge of neglect of duty and general incapacity. He had a lot of outposts in the rear of his position when surprised at Plevna on the 19th of July, and he allowed his first brigade to be repulsed on the 20th and destroyed on the 23rd because he did not order an advance of his reserve forces.

General Krudener will also be court-martialed for neglecting to take possession of the defiles through which Osman Pasha's reinforcements passed on the 28th of July, and for general incapacity displayed by him in the combats of the 29th and 30th of July.

On the other side, Addul Kerim will be court-martialed for utter worthlessness, and Eschridt Pasha for attempting to sell the Turkish position at Rustchuk to the Russians after the manner of Youssef Pasha at Varna, in the war of 1828. Russia is hardly justified in her scapegoat, for they did exactly

what they were told to do, but the fact remains that somebody must be disgraced for the inglorious defeats before Plevna, at Rasgrad, Silistria, and Eski Saghra, all of which are important victories to inscribe on the Turkish banner.

Reports come from Vienna, to-day, of a panic throughout Russia. Additional troops are being hurried pell mell to the Danube. Religious communities are hastily packing and sending their valuables to Austria, fearing they will be confiscated in the general war levy for money, and there is an increasing feeling of uneasiness in Russian Poland. Russia fears to withdraw more troops from that province, as it will require a strong hand to keep down the revolutionary movement in the presence of continued Turkish successes and exhaustive drafts of men and money to sustain the war. Nevertheless, there is much enthusiasm at Moscow and St. Petersburg for war. The Imperial Russian guard, consisting of 64,000 infantry and cavalry, will follow a force of 48,000 men with 250 cannon, already on the way to the seat of war. The suburbs of the Russian capital are studded with tents, and the city itself is full of martial sounds incident to warlike preparations.

LONDON, 12.—French politics are beginning to take a leading place in the view of Western Europe. At Berlin a coup d'etat in France is believed probable, and it is also thought that the government established by the coup d'etat would not be recognized by Germany. Notwithstanding that profound peace prevails throughout France, the ultra-conservative papers are urging the government to declare martial law. There is a report current that the cabinet has already resolved upon this step. It is believed an immediate proclamation of martial law is rendered necessary by the license of the radical newspapers, which dare to talk of civil war unless their candidates obtain a majority at the approaching elections.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, under date August 11th, that he has occupied the Giurditch Pass unopposed. The Russians have evacuated the Kain Boghaz Pass.

LONDON, 13.—Eight thousand starving Bulgarian refugees are in Selvi. There are heavy and continuous rains which must greatly conduce to spread sickness in the army.

Prince Aristarchi, of Samod, has been banished for alleged plotting for the restoration of ex-Sultan Murad.

The Turkish troops, withdrawn from the Caucasus, have arrived at Varna, reinforcing Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha. The latter's army is increased to 70,000 men.

A Constantinople correspondent telegraphs via Syria, that a civil war of extermination is being carried on at Eski Soghra. All the male Christian native population has been sentenced to death by the Turkish General. This news has been brought by two American missionaries, protected by Turkish friends. Every male Bulgarian is accused of being either a spy or an open enemy.

It was the member of a Board of Education who said, "What is trumps? Is clubs trumps?"—Ex.

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.