

fighting has been going on for the last thirty-six hours between the Turkish advanced posts and the Russians, who are attacking in force along the line from Jaslar to Popkoi. The Turks were at first driven in, but were reinforced, and retook their original positions, which they hold at this moment.

Mr. Fawcett, sent by Layard, the British Minister, to report upon the condition of the fugitives south of the Balkans, and to distribute relief, writes "Even all that is written gives no adequate idea of the extent of the misery and destitution among the refugees, or the barbarities perpetrated on both sides. The British Relief Committee at Adrianople, after careful investigation, have ascertained that over 10,000 fugitive women and children need relief at once. Of these 1,700 are Jews and 5,000 Turks."

GLASGOW, 24.—The town council has unanimously resolved to present the freedom of the city to Gen. Grant, on the occasion of his approaching visit.

BERLIN, 24.—Plague having broken out in Russian Poland, the German frontier has been closed by a strong military guard.

LONDON, 25.—A blue book is published containing Col. Wellesley's report. He says, although he has not personally visited the alleged scenes of atrocities, he has, from examining reliable English and other witnesses of the operations, arrived at a firm and honest conviction that the accusations against the Russians, of the cruelties, are entirely unfounded. The war, however, is one in which little quarter is given on either side.

MONTREAL, 25.—W. H. Jackman, living near Windsor Mills, shot and killed Robert Colby Wood, a surveyor. Jackman alleges that Colby attempted a criminal assault on his wife.

BERLIN, 25.—It is officially announced that all the great powers, and Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Portugal have adhered to the German protest against the Turkish cruelties.

LONDON, 26.—The Turks in strong force violently attacked the Schipka Pass on Thursday, on the three sides. All the onslaughts were repulsed. At nine in the evening the rifle corps reinforcement stormed the heights on the Russian right, and desperate fighting ensued until midnight, when an eclipse of the moon stopped the fighting. The Russians maintained their position notwithstanding the Turkish numerical superiority and cross fire. The Russians have now fought the whole of Suleiman Pasha's army for four days without partaking of rest or warm nourishment. Further reinforcements are expected during the night. The fighting on Friday was confined to a lively cannonade. The Turkish left wing, which threatened the Russian rear, has been driven from its position. All is quiet at Loftscha and Plewna.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, confirming the report of Wednesday's desperate fighting without any decisive result. The fighting was resumed on Thursday. The Russians are completely surrounded. We command their line of retreat from Gobra. To-morrow a decisive assault will be made. As the Russians have not profited by the darkness to retreat, they run the risk of all being captured.

A Russian official bulletin admits the Russians, after defeating the Turkish attack upon Aghaslar, on Thursday morning, were compelled by strong Turkish reinforcements to retire to Sultan Zol. Mehemet Ali's bulletin gives the Russian loss in these operations as 400 killed and many wounded.

The latest Russian bulletin says: Our attack upon Aghaslar has not been renewed since Thursday. The Turks have concentrated in strong force at that point, and are entrenching themselves. Our troops are concentrated in sight of the enemy. In the two engagements at Aghaslar, on Thursday, we lost ten officers and sixty-six men killed, and eleven officers and 274 men wounded.

A Russian bulletin, relative to the battle at Schipka Pass, says, the fighting was continued all day Friday. Our troops retain all their positions. Our losses during the four days fighting have been considerable, 200 wounded officers and 900 men being brought to Gabrava. The number killed is unknown. The cannonade in the pass was renewed on Saturday morning.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated Sunday, says, a telegram from Suleiman Pasha announces that he

has taken the two Russian works in the pass.

A telegram from Adrianople says, news has been received that Suleiman Pasha had taken the third work, and was attacking Cabrossa.

A Russian bulletin, dated Cejorny Siudeni, Sunday, says the fighting continued on Saturday in the pass with terrible violence. Our troops maintained the position and have repulsed several powerful attacks. To day, Sunday, General Doroschinsky, who commanded the force holding the pass for the first three days, met a heroic death.

A dispatch dated Ezeroun, Saturday says the Russians advanced upon Kurnkara and Westukay on Friday, but were compelled to retreat after five hours engagement, during which some of their ammunition cases were exploded by Turkish shell.

A dispatch from Constantinople says, a telegram was received there that the Russians lost 4,000 killed and wounded in this affair.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs from Guedikler, on Saturday, as follows:

We have gained a great victory, having carried the heights of Kiziltepe during the night, and repulsed three Russian attempts to retake them. Two hundred cannon were brought into action. The engagement became a great battle, lasting until six o'clock on Saturday evening. The enemy were routed along the whole line, with a loss of 4,000 killed and wounded. We captured an immense quantity of arms and munitions. General Tchoutchouassoff, commanding the Russian cavalry, was killed. We lost 1,200 killed and wounded, including several officers.

Dervish Pasha, telegraphing from Batoun on Friday, claims to have captured the redoubt of Djianguir. One hundred Russians were killed.

PARIS, 26.—At a Council of Ministers, at which President MacMahon presided, it was decided to prosecute Gambetta for the speech which he delivered at Lille. The journals which published it will also be prosecuted.

PANAMA, 18.—Callao dates to August 1st report serious earthquakes at Coquimbo and Serena, in Chili. The extent of the disturbances and the amount of damage is not stated. The cable from Callao, south, was broken owing to the earthquakes, the details of the news, therefore, have not been received. Many priests are leaving Ecuador on account of hostility to this government.

LONDON, 27.—A correspondent, an eye-witness of Friday's battle in Schipka Pass, telegraphs that on Saturday, in riding back from Schipka, through the night, I passed masses of reinforcements, artillery and infantry, hurrying forward. Their strength ought to secure the safety of all the important positions. The same correspondent telegraphs from Bucharest, Sunday: Information follows me that the fighting at the Pass is still raging, having been again renewed, to-day, but Rakezky continues to hold his own. It is now a question of endurance, but I adhere to my impression that the Schipka Pass is safe, and unless Suleiman Pasha can run a column through another pass, he will wreck his army by thus dashing it continually against Schipka. The correspondent explains that the Schipka Pass consists merely of a section of the Balkans, lower than the surrounding heights. There is no pass, properly so called, but merely a track over this lower section or ridge, which is extremely broken and hilly. The highest point of the road is flanked on either side by a spur commanding it, and also a ridge behind. The first of these two spurs can take the road leading to the Russian positions. These spurs break off abruptly and precipitously, affording no access to the valleys north of the Balkans. Their sole use to the Turks was affording them positions from whence to flank the central Schipka ridge. It is possible for troops to descend from them, struggle through the intervening gleus, and climbing the steep slopes of the Schipka ridge, give a hand to each other on the road which runs along its summit. This done the Schipka position would, of course, be turned, but the advantage would be of little avail till the road had been opened by carrying the fortified positions on it. The road over the Schipka ridge constitutes for an army the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans.

On the 21st, when the fighting began, the Russians were a little

over 3,000 strong, with forty cannon. The Russians on this day had mines in front of their trenches, which were exploded as the head of the Turkish assaulting parties were massed above them. It is reported that a large number of Moslems were blown into fragments.

By Thursday evening the Turks had so worked around on both the Russian flanks that it seemed as though the claws of a crab were about to close behind the Russians, and that the Turkish columns climbing the ridge would give a hand to each other on the road in rear of the Russian position. At this supreme moment the two Russian generals, expecting momentarily to be environed, sent a telegram to the Czar, telling him what they expected, how they tried to prevent it, and how, please God, when driven into their positions they would hold these until reinforcements should arrive. At all events they and their men would hold their ground to the last drop of their blood.

At 6 o'clock there was a lull in the fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged. The men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger, and thirst. There was no water within the Russian lines, and the men lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless of the fact that it was swept by the Turkish rifle fire. Others doggedly fought on down among the rocks, but were forced to give ground.

The cliffs resounded with triumphant Turkish shouts. It was at this juncture that the reinforcements, under Radetzky, arrived. Radetzky took command of these, with others who arrived subsequently, which brought up the number of the defenders of the pass to about 13,000.

The road, even in the rear of the Russian positions, along which the reinforcements had to advance, was swept by the Turkish fire, and the reinforcements suffered heavily.

The object of Friday's battle was to clear the Turks from their well-wooded position, which flanked the Russian positions on the road. The fighting was confined to musketry, and continued all day, desperately. The Russians could make little impression by their front attack on the Turks.

The same correspondent says, occasionally at some point the Russians would be hurled clean back out of the wood altogether. I could mark the Turks following them eagerly to its edge, and lying down while pouring out a galling fire. The troops charged with making this front attack, merely succeeded in preventing the Turkish efforts to work round to the Russian rear. It was, therefore, decided at noon to deliver a counter flank movement. The two battalions, executing this movement, had to advance, under a tremendous fire from the Turkish mountain guns. The fighting on the Turkish front and flank lasted for a full hour, but at last the Turks were seen withdrawing their battery of mountain guns near the right flank, which was a sure sign that danger menaced it if it stayed longer. Their left battery followed their example, which showed the Russians had gained the ridge on the Turkish left, also there remained but the central part of the Turkish position, that carried the ridge would be ours, and our right flank set free from the dangerous pressure on it.

General Dragimiroff has been wounded in the knee. The Times Thermo dispatch, of Sunday says, the Governors of Adrianople, and Philippopolis telegraph that Suleiman Pasha has taken the Schipka Pass. No news of this has come direct from Suleiman Pasha.

The continuation of the description of Friday's battle in the Schipka Pass shows that the central peak of the Turkish position was carried with the bayonet by the Russians, led by General Raditzky in person. The correspondent says, the Turks endeavored to retake it, but were repulsed. As well as thus clearing his flank, General Raditzky also pushed back the Turks from his front. The Turks will doubtless renew the attack to-morrow, Sunday, with fresh troops, probably both in front and on the flanks. They are reported as pressing on through the narrow and difficult pass on the east side of the Schipka, leading down into Triavna. But I know that the Grand Duke Nicholas has ordered a brigade to that point, with more troops to follow; also that reinforcements are streaming on to the Schipka Pass position.

Gen. Raditsky has broken the dangerous pressure on his flanks. All the danger is not yet over, but the atmosphere looks much clearer. The correspondent estimates the Russian loss on Friday at 1,500 killed and wounded.

An extraordinary session of the Skuptschina will be convoked to decide between war and a continuance of neutrality. All the commanders have been called to a council of war.

A correspondent at the headquarters of the Plevna army telegraphs, August 20, that Osman Pasha had received a reinforcement of 15,000 regulars, yesterday, from Suleiman Pasha. The Plevna army now numbers 75,000 with 200 guns.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day is £30,000.

BERLIN, 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of four and a half million marks.

### Co-operative Stores.

The following, from an English pamphlet recently published is well worthy of perusal and consideration:

Co-operation aims at a nobler object than the mere purchase of pure goods at reduced cost, though it is, no doubt, a good thing in itself that it should destroy the temptation to fraud by means of the adulteration of goods and the use of short weights, and should enable the earnings of the poor to go a little further in purchasing the necessities of life. You should be careful to take power in your rules to assign a portion of your profits to educational purposes, which, perhaps, can be best carried into effect in a village by providing a reading recreation room, or in making all your members, whether they desire it or not, members of some existing village institute of the kind. But co-operation aims at the moral, still more than at the intellectual, culture of mankind. It finds men eminently selfish, and adroitly avails itself of this condition, beginning by showing that it is to the direct money interest of the individual to join a co-operative store. But ere long the newly joined member learns, by experience, perhaps, rather than precept, that his particular interest is not only not adverse, but of necessity coincident with, that of every other member. The more he concentrates his purchases on his store, the larger is his dividend, at the quarter's end; but every additional shilling which he lays out is a direct benefit to every other member, by helping a quick turn-over of the stock. He will probably learn, too, that there is a direct money value in harmony and in union among the members, and that these are best promoted by candor, by courtesy in word and deed, by refraining from the imputation of evil motives, if there be not certain ground for so doing. He may unfortunately learn, if on the committee, that sloth and moral cowardice, when dealing with the funds of others, may be a social crime. He will assuredly not regard adulteration as a form of competition, but will probably learn to place those who make money by adulteration, short weight, by lying prospectuses, in the same class of mankind as common thieves. He will consider that no generosity in ostentatious subscriptions to charities and churches will cover the guilt of fraud. He will cease to look up to smart practice in trade as a virtue; to find any merit in buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market; to worship Mammon. He may learn from co-operation that trading transactions are not incompatible with the moral maxims of Christianity, that it is possible to attain to magnificent success in them without any attempt to drive a hard bargain with your neighbor, and that from the very constitution of a Co-operative Society it is your direct interest to "do unto others that which you would they should do unto you."

A Hancock County farmer keeps his premises clear of tramps by a prominent sign on the gate, which reads, "small pox here."

You can buy land in Texas for forty-five cents an acre; but the trouble is, that in most localities you can find use for only about six feet of it.—Rochester Democrat.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE—Of twenty-three young men who recently stepped across the threshold of life from an Eastern college, and went forth upon the trackless ocean of life to battle with relentless fate, and win renown or a glorious death in the arena, eleven are clerking in auction stores at \$14 a month, one is running a fish boat, two are learning the house painting trade, one starved to death before he had been out of college a week, one is driving team on a street contract, two are tramps, and the others are living with widowed mothers, who are their only support. Fact is, brethren, when old life grapples its hooks into a man's collar, it shakes all his arena and ocean and battle business out of him so quick, that in six weeks, if he is alive, he knows more in a minute about the price of pork and flour than he can tell you about a Greek root in six months.—Burlington Hawkeye.

It has been observed that the majority of powders manufactured in this country from the grease rendered from dead and diseased animals produce eruptions on the scalp which are very difficult to remove, and never are removed except by the persevering use of GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, with which every family should by all means be supplied. It creates a healthy impression on the skin, and overcomes the diseased action implanted by the noxious pomatum.

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

Sweeter, Cleaner, Purer. Refined and intelligent ladies use Dr. Price's American Perfumes, Alistra, Bouquet or Pet Rose. Such ladies have tastes for the beautiful, prove affectionate companions, and will keep well ordered households. To the lower orders all smells are alike; it is the sweeter, cleaner, purer that enjoy Dr. Price's rich odors. 3

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession: One black HORSE 10 or more years old, white down face and on nose, hind feet white, branded with a triangle brand on left hind foot, branded C.H.L. on left thigh (H. comb'd). Which if not claimed will be sold at the District Estray Pound at Moroni, Sanpete County, on Monday, September 3, 1877, at 10 o'clock a.m. JOSEPH L. JOLLEY, District Poundkeeper, Moroni City, August 23, 1877. ds&w

### ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession: A bay MARE, three years old, small white spot in face, and a little white on left hind foot, branded C.H.L. on left thigh (H. comb'd). If not claimed, she will be sold on Saturday, September 8, 1877, at the District Estray Pound at South Cottonwood at 10 a.m. J. R. MILLER, District Poundkeeper, South Cottonwood, Aug. 25, 1877. d&w

### NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

Charles G. Boren, Plaintiff, against Louis Boren, defendant. In divorce.

The People of the Territory of Utah: To Louis Boren, defendant, greeting:

YOU are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Charles G. Boren, plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons if served within this county, and if not within this county but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce against you upon the ground of willful desertion and other causes, in the complaint stated.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court at Salt Lake City, this 17th day of August, A. D., 1877.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk of Probate Court Salt Lake Co. By CHAS. S. BURTON, Deputy.