

on Monday, and will be for sale at Dwyer's book store, and can be obtained on and after that day from Brother George Goddard. The train will leave the depot at 5.30 a.m., Cottonwood 5.55, Junction 6.10, Sandy 6.15, Draper 6.30, and points south of that proportionately later. Persons wishing to remain over the 24th can, by payment of half the regular fare, return any time between that date and the 31st.

The Twenty-Fourth.—The twenty-fourth of July is at hand; a memorable day, the twenty-ninth anniversary of the entrance into this valley of the hardy, resolute, independent "Pioneers of '47." The people of this city had no regularly organized celebration of the Fourth of July, general demonstrations on that day having been suspended here for some years past by one of the most senseless, useless and tyrannical proclamations ever issued in America; then let us have a day of rejoicing on Pioneer Day. The proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth, however, are of a different character to those which are general on the anniversary of the nation's independence. A most fitting method is to gather the thousands of the rising generation together, and, with music, appropriate remarks, &c., impress upon their minds the great events of the opening up of this heretofore barren country to settlement and civilization, and the establishment in these valleys of the Church of Christ, with which their fathers were associated.

We are pleased to learn that a movement of this character is on foot, and arrangements are in process of being made.

We are requested to state that the superintendents and teachers of Sunday schools of all the wards, with the children under their direction, are requested to be at the New Tabernacle at a quarter to six to-morrow (Sunday) evening, bringing with them the "Jubilee Song Book," and Wiles' "Mountain Warbler," for rehearsal. Should the superintendents require any copies of either of those publications for the children, there will be a quantity on sale at moderate prices.

The time being short, it is particularly requested that the attendance for rehearsal to-morrow should be large, and in this regard, of course, much depends upon the prompt action of the superintendents.

Home Preaching.—The meetings at the New Tabernacle on Sundays are being pretty well attended, there being almost invariably a goodly number of strangers present, visitors to the city from various parts of the earth, not a few from the most distant portions. Those strangers attend and hear the gospel preached, receiving various impressions concerning what is commonly called "Mormonism," but which is neither more nor less than the fullness of the everlasting gospel of the Redeemer. What many of them hear on those occasions may not appear to leave any powerful effects upon them at the present, but, we believe that, in many instances, like "bread cast upon the waters," the effects will be seen in time to come; and the utterances that have been heard in the Tabernacle, by visitors, as well as those delivered by the missionary Elders abroad, will probably come vividly to mind.

We live in the most remarkable and important era of the history of the earth and of the human race. We live in a day of restlessness and commotion among men, when rumors and indications of future, as well as some present, wars are life, when great wickedness and much distress prevail among the nations, and when, here and there, the judgments of the Lord, in the form of disastrous calamities, are falling upon the people; in a day when various keys of the great Latter-day dispensation are being turned. We are living near the time when the present generation of men will be overtaken by overflowing disaster as with a whirlwind, when peace will be a comparative stranger to the earth, and at that day the peaceably inclined will look around for a place of refuge and rest from the seething turmoil and distress that will surround them on every hand. We believe that at that day many who have listened to the utterances of the servants of the Lord in the Tabernacle, as well as those delivered by the Elders traveling abroad, and have given them but a passing notice at the

time, will then remember the warnings they have heard, for where the Saints shall be located in that time shall be the only place where there shall be peace, and there will they probably want to go.

The scoffer may mock and deride such expressions of the situation, but the day will come, so sure as the sun shines in the firmament, that mocking in that regard will cease, for the decrees of the Lord have gone forth and will surely be fulfilled.

We believe that the preaching at the Tabernacle is a better means of spreading the gospel among the nations than is generally supposed.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JULY 17.

Tabernacle Meetings.—Elders Edward Hanham and John Nicholson and President D. H. Wells preached yesterday afternoon.

Extraordinary Heat.—The extraordinary heat this season appears to be very general. In London the thermometer has been 96 in the shade for several days, causing numerous cases of sunstroke. Unusual in that country.

Inhuman.—On Saturday, a fellow named Whitberg, from Ophir, treated a mule, on which he was riding, in a most shameful manner, digging his spurs into the poor beast's sides, tearing and lacerating them so that the blood streamed from the wounds. He was arrested, on a charge of cruelty to animals, and Justice Pyper fined him \$10. Served him right.

The Coming Jubilee.—The committee of arrangements for the coming jubilee, to be given at the New Tabernacle, on July 24th, have nearly completed their programme of proceedings, which will consist of singing by the Sunday School children, a couple of brief addresses, representing the "Pioneer" and juvenile elements, anthems by the choir, organ solo, glees by a glee club, &c.

The Arizona Settlements.—We have perused a letter from Brother E. E. Jones, dated at Sunset Crossing, on the Little Colorado, to Brother Joseph Dean, of this city. He says the settlers are much in need of mechanics, having neither a carpenter nor a blacksmith among them. Brother Woods, from the Fourteenth Ward, a generally handy man, does the carpenter work for the camp at present.

Nearly Sunstruck.—The other day a gentleman who was on his way to this city from Mill Creek, on horse-back, suddenly felt a peculiar and overpowering sensation creeping over him, and his senses were leaving him. Fortunately he was only a few rods from a creek, into which he plunged, the cool water immediately reviving him and causing him subsequently to break out in a profuse perspiration. The gentleman is of the opinion that the near presence of the water saved his life, as a few moments more and he would have been a victim of sunstroke.

The Emigrants.—The following telegrams have been received by President Young—

OMAHA, July 15.

Prest. Brigham Young:

Sixteen car loads of your people left here this morning, for Salt Lake City.

THOS. L. KIMBALL.

ELK HORN, Neb.,

July 15, 1876.

Prest. Brigham Young—

We leave here to-day, all well, with 640 Saints, in two divisions.

N. C. FLYGARE.

It is probable the company will arrive to-morrow.

Railroad Magnates.—The Junction announced yesterday that certain gentlemen managing the Union Pacific Railroad, would probably arrive in this city on that day. It seems, however, that most of the party went down to Denver, which will delay their arrival here until early next week.

Mr. S. H. H. Clark, superintendent of the road, was the only one of the party who came in last evening, and he departed east this morning, but will return with the entire party on Tuesday. We incline to believe that this visit of the party means business, and that kind of business which will prove beneficial to the interests of Utah

in general, and Ogden in particular.—Ogden Junction, July 13.

Horrible Murder Near Panguitch.—The following special to the NEWS was received to-day.

PAROWAN, July 17th.

Editor Deseret News:

James B. Maxwell was shot and killed by Joe Wood, five miles north of Panguitch, yesterday, about 3.30 p. m. The cause of the trouble was that Joe Wood had four yearlings claimed by Jim Maxwell, who went to take them from Wood's corral. The latter's wife told Maxwell Wood was not at home, and had been gone three days. Maxwell then went towards the corral, when Joe Wood arose from where he was concealed and fired a charge of 19 buckshot and six navy balls. Maxwell was killed instantly, and fell about twelve feet from the bars of the corral. A coroner's inquest was held last night, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM THE PENITENTIARY.

Four More Convicts Take "French Leave."

About noon to-day Messrs. Geo. W. Crockwell and Frank Bassett were driving in the vicinity of the Penitentiary, and, in passing the south-east corner, they saw a couple of men standing upon the ground, outside, and another was upon the wall, holding a blanket, the end of which hung over on the inside, and some one was climbing up. The gentlemen named at once concluded that one of those incidents, which have become so monotonous of late, known as a "jail break," was in process. They immediately drove round to the gate and gave the alarm to the guards, but the prisoners did not allow the grass to grow under their feet; espying a man with a team hauling a load of shingles, the four desperadoes dexterously unhitched the horses, a couple of them got upon each horse, and off they went, setting their faces eastward, and this they accomplished before the guards got around to the southeast corner of the wall.

There being but one horse belonging to the prison, it was mounted by one of the guards, and he started off in pursuit, while a couple of his companions followed on foot.

The prisoners who escaped are the notorious desperado "Idaho Bill," Jack Wiggins, the same who killed John Kreamer, in this city, some years since, Francis Harker, stage robber, and Bowen, a horse thief.

To the best of the knowledge of the guards the runaways are unarmed, and therefore their pursuers may get close enough to them to capture them.

On learning of this last escape a friend at our elbow said it looked very much as if the prisoners were being "let out on contract."

Messrs. Crockwell and Bassett brought the news of the affair to the Marshal's office within an hour after it happened, and we presume that steps have been taken by Marshal Nelson for the recovery of the prisoners.

—Mr. Sampson, of North Adams, Mass., contradicts the story that he is going to discharge his Chinese sheemakers. On the contrary, he says that he is satisfied with them.

—A Providence, (R. I.) girl went to the Centennial, and this is the way she helped her mother to fancy her feelings—

"Philadelphia, June, 1876.—Dear Mother: Oh! Oh!! Oh!!! Oh!!!! O-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-h!!!!!! Your affectionate daughter, MARY."

—The number of murders committed by the Turks in Bulgaria is variously estimated at from 12,000 to 25,000, not a few of them of a peculiarly atrocious character.

By Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

BUCHAREST, 10.—The prime minister read in the Roumanian chamber to-day a dispatch announcing that Turkey had acceded to Roumania's request for the neutralization of the Danube, on condition that Roumania must prevent the supply of arms through her territory to Servians.

BELGRADE, 11.—The Turks have

retreated from the right bank of the river Drina to Widdin, and the Servian army occupies several villages in that region. The population of the district has risen and joined the Servians.

The Servians, under Gen. Brifau, fought a superior force of the Turks seven hours, on the 7th inst., at Kruschevaz. The Turkish loss is considerable. The Servians, with slight loss, captured some flags and a quantity of arms, and occupied several villages.

VIENNA, 11.—The *Presse* says it was agreed at the Reichstadt interview to close the harbor of Klek immediately, against the landing of the Turkish troops.

PARIS, 11.—*Le Temps* says the Russian ambassador and the Grand Duke of Constantinople had an interview with M. Thiers to-day, at which it transpired that Russia is determined to uphold non-intervention and endeavor to induce Turkey to exercise moderation when her honor is satisfied by some important triumph.

VIENNA, 12.—It is stated that Russia will not take any steps in the eastern question without an understanding with all the great powers. Consequently the general peace of Europe will be preserved.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—The payment of interest on the public debt is again postponed.

The Montenegrins and insurgents occupied Anti, on Turkish territory, but were dislodged. Both sides suffered considerably.

PANAMA, 12.—The revolution at Cuzco, Peru, was suppressed with a loss of 300 lives.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 12.—The Turkish war minister has resolved to assimilate the Bashi Bazouks with the regular troops.

RAGUSA, 12.—General Paulovics, with 6,000 insurgents, arrived at the neighborhood of Klek. He met with no resistance. By this movement the route to the interior of Klek is closed.

Slavonic advises announce that a force of 5,000 Turks attacked the villages of Kergueze and Techza on Monday. The Turks were defeated and driven to Muritz, where they embarked on steamers on the Lake of Scutari. The Turks lost 400 and the Montenegrins 100. The latter captured a convoy of prisoners.

LONDON, 13.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has invested the King of Greece with the Order of the Garter.

The *Standard's* Vienna telegram says that private intelligence has been received that the conservative party of Servia are conspiring to remove the present ministry, with a view of inducing Prince Milan to seize the first chance that presents itself for proposing an armistice. It is said that the officers who opposed Tchernayoff's tactics are implicated in the conspiracy.

Turkish steamers disembarked five thousand of Asiatics at Widdin on Tuesday.

The Servian commander at Alexranantz had sixty Servian soldiers, belonging to one regiment, shot because of their cowardice at the attack on Nisch. Prince Milan pardoned forty others.

A *Daily News* Belgrade special says it is stated that the Bashi Bazouks in Tabarbazedick, district of Bulgaria, boastfully paraded a cart load of heads of the murdered women and children.

The *News Pech* special says the Servian Government intends to conscript all the inhabitants who cannot prove themselves foreigners.

The *Times* Ragusa special says another Turkish expedition against Kukshi has been repulsed. After fighting all day they were driven to Padgoritza.

The Montenegrin army, under Nicholas, is entrenched at Tcherniza, watching the Turks, who are entrenched at Metochia.

A correspondent writes from Belgrade, "An order is published, directing all persons, not soldiers, attached to the army, shall wear medals bearing the words Milan I, King of Servia. This is the first indication of the true intention and true ambition of Prince Milan. These words are received as having great political meaning, and there can be no doubt the war is for complete separation. Pillage and robbery are flourishing in Servia. Arms, promiscuously distributed, are employed by the marauders against the farmers and landed proprietors. So many police are with the army that it is with great difficulty people can resist the attacks of the outlaws. Some of them have been captured and shot without trial."

BELGRADE, 13.—Official intelligence from the Timok army states that Osman Pasha attacked the Servian position yesterday. The fight lasted throughout the day. Loss of life very great, result unknown.

LONDON, 13.—The extradition correspondence of Earl Derby in his note says the essential principles of extradition, as practised by England, are that the person surrendered on an extradition treaty can be tried for no offence except the one for which he is surrendered. This is a proper construction of the treaty of 1842. Her Majesty's government thinks the act of 1870 is important, but without it, it would maintain the same position. The government maintains its right of asylum until the criminality, according to the law of England, is shown. This applies forcibly in the case of political offences. The great object in requiring evidence is not merely establishing an offence called by the name of offence specified in a treaty, but establishing an offence of that name according to the law of the surrendering country is to prevent the surrender of a person on the charge of crime of uncertain meaning, and his subsequent trial on facts, is considered here as establishing a political offence, and not for the crime for which the surrender was made. The surrendering country must have the facts to judge whether the offence is political. Secretary Fish's assurances that the administration dare violate the rights of a political asylum by obtaining the prisoner on one charge and trying him for political offence, is not sufficient, as the Attorney-General cannot interfere when an offence is committed against the law of any State. The act of Congress of August 12, 1848, shows the construction put on the treaty by the United States. Lord Derby briefly reviews the negotiations of 1871, 1872 and 1873, and says violation in the case of Seideronn was not an act of Her Majesty's government, but it regretted it. The government believes that the United States is actuated by a sincere desire to maintain that which, in their judgment, is demanded by the treaty of 1842, and they wish the same construction put on England's motives. The note deplores the misunderstanding between the two governments, and says the British government is ready to join the United States for a new treaty.

The *Times* Semilen dispatch gives the following account of Wednesday's fighting:

"Osman Pasha, in great force, attacked the Servian army corps, under Gen. Leschjanin, near Sailschar. The Turks five times attempted to storm the Servian position and were repulsed. Meanwhile the Servian columns, under Gen. Ostoics attacked Osman Pasha in the rear, and captured several villages. The Turkish gunboats on the Danube attacked Gen. Ostoics, but without result.

The *Times* Berlin special says the closing of Klek will, it is believed, seriously damage the Turks, as thereafter it will be impossible to send reinforcements to Bosnia and Herzegovina except through a narrow strip of Bosnian territory, between Montenegro and Servia, which is at present invaded by three Servian columns.

BELGRADE, 13.—Gen. Leschjanin who, according to the latest intelligence, had penetrated some distance into Palschek, in the vicinity of Widdin, yesterday attacked the Turkish positions, and captured several strategic points. The fighting lasted the whole day. The Servian loss is small. The Servians pursued the Turks to Widdin, and captured a quantity of provisions. The gates of Widdin are now closed.

LONDON, 14.—The *Standard's* Belgrade special says that seven thousand of the Servian wounded are lying in villages on the rivers Saven and Morona, and that bedding, bandages and medical requisites are sadly deficient; also that there are no surgeons or trained nurses.

The *Daily News* says the suggestion that a representative body of members of Parliament shall visit Philadelphia seems to be taking a tangible shape. The idea of having a government steamer has been abandoned, but we understand that the White Star company have placed the *Adriatic* at the disposal of the committee which has been formed to make necessary arrangements.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—The Turks yesterday crossed into Servia, routed the troops near Keinterdewa, and burned the town.