

**Hot.**—The weather just now seems to be considered extraordinarily hot throughout Utah, especially north and south, and in the higher valleys, and the nights unusually hot as well as the days.

**Utah Northern.**—Advice recently received from Royal M. Bassett, President of the Utah Northern Railroad, by persons interested in the road, are favorable to the idea of the extension of the road this season, from the present terminus at Franklin, northward to Cottonwood Creek, twenty-five or thirty miles further. This would be a great convenience to the Montana people, to travelers on that line, and to merchants and others interested in the transit of merchandise and other freight that way.

With this extension, and the change of route into Cache Valley, by going through Bear River Cañon, thus avoiding the ridge at Hampton's, the road could not fail to become the favorite route for all travellers as well as persons sending or fetching freight. No traveler northward would be willing to forego the charming ride through the beautiful Cache Valley, when at the same time he would thereby be so far advanced by rail on his journey.

**Lightning Freaks.**—The following came by Deseret Telegraph today—

BEAVER, July 23.

Editor Deseret News.

About two p.m., yesterday the lightning entered the residence of Sister Perintha T. Oakden, through the cornice, being attracted by a carpenter's square, which hung on the wall. At each end of the square large holes were torn in the wall. The lightning passed from the square to a revolver that hung with the muzzle against the wall, tore another large hole, passed through the floor to the room below, where it took a piece about three inches square off the top of a sewing machine and passed out of a window. The window casing was terribly torn and shattered and five panes of glass were entirely broken out, and another was cracked. The lightning passed from the window to a large green cottonwood tree, standing eight feet from the house, struck it about seven feet from the ground, and slivered it to the roots. Sister Oakden and four others had just passed from the lower room to another when the lightning struck the house. The shock was so strong that four of the persons were knocked to the floor by it. No one was injured.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### AMERICAN.

BALTIMORE, 20.

As the Sixth Regiment, Colonel Clarence Peters, was marching along Baltimore Street to Camden Station, to proceed to Cumberland, the regiment was stoned and fired into by a crowd on the street. The regiment fired into the crowd, and a number were killed and wounded.

10 p. m.—At this hour the excitement attending the terrible shooting by the Sixth Regiment is still fierce, and the crowd on Baltimore Street and for several squares from the south, each way, is on the increase. The side walks are almost impassable in front of the middle police station, on North Street, nearly opposite the City Hall, where most of the dead and wounded have been taken. The way is blocked with an excited mass eager to learn the names of the unfortunate men. In this station there are now lying eight dead and two wounded. The wildest rumors are afloat regarding the number of killed. One is that a number of women were killed and borne off.

10.30 p. m.—The depot at Camden Station caught fire, and it was reported cleaned out, but was extinguished with but little damage. The telegraph office was cleaned out, but it was the dispatchers office on the station platform, and not the office in the main building. All the Baltimore and Ohio wires have been cut.

NEW YORK, 20.—Late last evening a meeting of firemen and brakemen was held in Horneville, at the close of which a message was sent to the superintendent of the Erie Railway notifying him that the men on the Western Susquehanna and Buffalo division had resolved to quit work at one o'clock this morning. The Superintendent

proceeded at one to Horneville, arriving there this morning, found that the strikers had quit work, and had taken measures to prevent any train, passengers or freight, from leaving or passing through Horneville east or west. Simultaneously the brakemen and switchmen at Salamanca, on the western division quit work and when Mr. Beggs, the superintendent of that division, who had started out from Dunkirk for Horneville with a special train, arrived at Salamanca, his engine was cut loose from the train and put into the engine house, and strikers notified him that no engine or train would be permitted to pass Salamanca. At Andover station, on the western division, one of the striking firemen took engine "22" and went out on the road without orders or permission from the company, and on the time of the train, intending, he said, to go to Horneville. At four o'clock this afternoon the strikers' committee handed to Superintendent Wright a document containing the demands on behalf of the firemen, brakemen, switchmen, and track men, that all men discharged for taking part in any meeting, or going as committee to New York, shall be reinstated, brakemen to receive \$2 per day, switchmen \$2, head switchmen \$2.25, track men in yards \$1.50, trackmen on sections to receive \$1.40 and pay no rental for the company's grounds, except for agreement; firemen to have the same rates of pay as they received prior to July 1st 1877, and monthly passes to be continued the same as before, and passes to be issued to brakemen and switchmen. These demands were at once communicated to receiver Jewett at New York. The reduction in the wages by the Erie Railway Company of ten per cent., on July 1st, 1877, applied only to the above classes of employees, who were not affected by the reduction of the previous year, and with this reduction in effect, the train and road hands on the Erie Railway now receive higher compensation than any other eastern railroad. Late in June when a committee of train men visited New York in relation to the reduction of July 1st, they were kindly received by Receiver Jewett, and the necessity and propriety of the reduction explained to them, which, after a few days' deliberation, they apparently accepted, and the men continued at their posts, with the exception of the known incendiaries, who were discharged. All classes of men on the Erie Railroad have been treated by the company with consideration. Their pay is not only reasonable but liberal for the times, and if there are any employees expressing dissatisfaction, the receiver is ready to pay them off promptly and hire other men to take their places, and he expressed his determination to carry out the order of July to the letter. The Erie Company have arranged to have its through passengers and baggage carried via the New York Central Railway till its own trains resume running.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—At 8 o'clock this evening Maj. Gen. R. M. Brinton, commanding the 1st division of the N. G. P., received the following dispatch:

You will move with your entire division, cavalry and artillery, dismantled, via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg, reporting your arrival to Maj. Gen. Pierson. Ammunition will be furnished you at Harrisburg, and will be in charge of Geo. C. Kelly and Gen. Diver. The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish transportation.

(Signed) JAMES W. LATTA, Adjutant General.

Immediately upon receipt of the above, notices were sent to the various commands, and to-night the men are mustering at all the armories. These commands number about 2,000 men, but it is feared that not over 1,000 can be mustered to-night. The Pennsylvania Company has made every arrangement here for carrying troops to Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—Wool is active, and prices for combing and delaines are higher, other grades steady. Colorado, washed 25 @ 30, unwashed 19 @ 29, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 40, No. 1 and super pulled 35 @ 40. Texas, fine and medium 25 @ 32, coarse 18 @ 22. California, fine and medium 29 @ 35, coarse 25 @ 32.

PORTLAND, 20.—A Lewiston letter, dated July 20, via Wallula, has the following: Captain Hunter of the Dayton volunteers left the camp at Kamia on Wednesday at 5.30 p. m., and arrived at Lewiston at 6 p. m. on Thursday. From him it is learned that the regular cavalry and Lewiston volunteers pursued and overtook the Indians on Tuesday. Jim, Reuben, Levy, and several other Indians acted as scouts. They came up with the Indians near Weiser Camas ground, amid very much undergrowth. The Indians fired upon the scouts and killed Levy and one other and wounded Reuben. Another was shot through the lungs. McConville, with his eighteen men, was in advance and in a position of much danger, the Indians being concealed in the timber on either side of them. McConville soon saw the regulars fleeing. The Indian scouts, through their tactics, drew the attention of the hostiles so as to let McConville and his men out of the snap, and seeing that the whole force of regulars had taken to flight he found it necessary to follow them rather than suffer his handful of men to be cut off. The whole pursuing force returned to Kamia, leaving Joseph's men masters of the situation. All the command had recrossed to the south side of Clearwater, and were to move to Lapwai, except 100 under Throckmorton, who, with artillery, are to hold the position until Colonel Green's force from Boise joins them. Howard will return to Lapwai and Hunter was informed that he intended to move north to the Spokane country. The volunteers will soon leave the field and return to this place and be disbanded. Hunter says no one can foretell whether or not the war is ended. Many of the Indians who have surrendered are reservation Indians and acknowledge that they fought with Joseph. They are to be brought to Lapwai for trial. No one seems to know for what point Joseph will make next.

Still later, 5 a.m.—A dispatch is just received stating that Joseph's warriors had recrossed Clearwater and were at Lawyer's cañon. Gen. Howard is at Lapwai. He has ordered the troops arriving on the steamer *Almatia* to proceed forthwith to said point. He has also sent for General Sully to meet him at Lapwai at 7 o'clock a.m. There is great demand for wagons to take infantry to the front.

A Portland press dispatch says, prior to the adjournment of the Grover commission, Senator Saulsbury stated that Grover did not desire to put himself on the stand, but if any member of the commission desired to ask him any questions touching the matter under consideration, he was willing to answer honestly. No desire being expressed to examine Grover, he was not put on the stand.

The *Daily Oregonian*, the leading independent paper, in summing up the case, editorially, says, the verdict is not proven. Looking over the whole ground, it may be said there is a probability that money helped to secure the result, but money was not the leading influence. Grover's success was owing largely to many being persuaded that Oregon would be lost if he was rejected. This was the rallying cry, and the pressure of the pending election for President was the main condition that made his success at all probable. Even within his own party he is very unpopular. The last time he ran for governor he received but 9,713 votes, a number much less than was thrown for him when he was first elected to that office, and nearly 5,000 below what Tilden received.

WASHINGTON, 21.—General McDowell transmits a telegram from his aide, Lieut. Keeler, in which he says, volunteers, of the character and status of those operating with General Howard, would be worse than useless. If you had been here during their operations, I am sure you would discourage the use of volunteers in any emergency.

The President, this afternoon, has issued a proclamation warning all persons engaged in or connected with domestic violence and obstruction of the laws at Cumberland, and along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in Maryland, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes at or before twelve noon of the 22d inst.

CHICAGO, 21.—The *Times'* London Pera correspondent telegraphs that the Turks are utterly demoralized by the Russian advance over the Balkans, and doubts if any substantial opposition will be made to the Russian movement on Adrianople. There is great consternation at Constantinople, and fears of the Turkish frenzy venting itself on the Christian citizens. England is flooded with frantic demands for instant intervention. London is excited, but there is no present indications of interference until the Porte sues for peace. The Turks are completely hemmed in by a superior force at all points from the Danube to the Balkans.

The *Journal's* Washington special says, the excitement here is great over the Baltimore riot. The total number of killed is sixteen, and the wounded number forty. The officials of Baltimore and Ohio have suspended all trains.

The Baltimore *Sun* says this killing should have been avoided, and was an unnecessary slaughter.

**Our Country Contemporaries**

Ogden Junction, July 21—

At the meeting of business men of Fifth Street, last evening, it was decided to immediately extend the plank sidewalk, now being constructed from the depot, up to Franklin Street.

To-day, Mets & Co. consigned to a Laramie firm a car load of potatoes from Plain City, making the fourth from that town this season. In addition thereto it has nearly if not quite supplied the Ogden market, and has any quantity left.

A stack of ties at the Hooperville switch, on the Utah Central Railroad, took fire yesterday from the sparks of a locomotive, and a conflagration of some proportions would have ensued but for the prompt action of Mr. Reeves and two or three of the depot boys, who got out an engine and took a run over to the scene of the prospective fireworks.

Beaver Square-Dealer, July 20—

The grand jury have reported a number of bills.

The grand jury will most likely be through to-morrow.

Ninety degrees in the shade is just fun for Fahrenheit these days.

Col. Whipple, U. S. A., left on the stage this morning for Salt Lake City. He has inspected Fort Cameron, to ascertain its capacity for holding infantry. He says the post will be filled up between this and next September.

We did not hear Judge Boreman's charge to the grand jury, but we are informed by those who did, that he declared before the inquirers that murder was once a doctrine of the Mormon Church. Now we say distinctly and unqualifiedly that this statement is false. If Judge Boreman will prove that murder is, or ever was, a doctrine of the Mormon Church, we will lay down our Faber, step down and out from our present position of defending the people, and never again be seen in Utah. If he can not prove it, we demand that he shall throw off the ermine and leave Utah and the people whom he has maligned. Now to the proof; we shall be ready to start at any time if it goes against us, and if it does not, we want to see his Honor travel.

**Correspondence.**

Another Veteran Gone.

FRANKLIN, Idaho, July 14th, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

Preston Thomas, Sen., was instantly killed at 11 o'clock, July 10th, 1877. He was engaged getting logs out of the cañon for Wm. Gibson's sawmill. He had a tree cut down, three feet through at the butt, had cut off a length thirty-two feet long, and was in the act of cutting it in two lengths, sixteen feet each, when a limb interfered with his saw. His boy, about sixteen years old, was working with him. He told his son to cut off the limb; the boy thought he had better not, as the log might roll. But the father told him again to cut it off, it would be all right. They were working on a steep mountain side. As soon as the boy struck off the limb the log started rolling. Thomas was on the lower side. He attempted to get over the log, but failed. He then turned and ran. In running over limbs and brush he was tripped and he fell, and the log rolled over him, bruising his head and breaking his neck. He died

instantly, without a word. His son Preston was working about one hundred yards above him, up the mountain side, at the time. He and others were soon on the spot, and rendered all the assistance in their power in bringing the body of the deceased home to his family, who were broken-hearted at beholding the lifeless remains of the husband and father, that had always been loving and kind to his wives and children. To behold the family weeping in trouble around their once protector was truly painful.

Preston Thomas was born February 15th, 1814, in Richmond Co., North Carolina. His father gave him a liberal education. After his father's death he moved to Tennessee; married S. A. J. Morehead; in 1844 moved to Mississippi, where he received the Gospel; was baptized by Elder B. L. Clapp, in January, 1844; in the Spring of 1845 moved his family to Nauvoo; in June, 1846, was called on his first mission to Texas; baptized some of his relations and many others; came on to join the Saints at Council Bluffs the same fall with his family; the same winter went on a mission to Mississippi with Elders E. T. Benson and A. Lyman and some others; returned the following March; in the fall of 1847 went on another mission to Texas; went six times to Texas on missions, preaching and baptizing a great many persons into the church; came to Utah in 1851, and settled in Lehi, Utah County; went back to the States on another mission in 1854; brought back a company of saints in September, 1856; in 1860 was called to act as Bishop of Franklin; in the spring of 1863 he removed to Bear Lake, and returned to Franklin in 1872; while in Bear Lake County he held the office of Probate Judge two terms. During the time he lived in Lehi he was a member of the Legislative Assembly three terms, one at Fillmore and two at Salt Lake City. During his life he has lived faithful to the principles that he espoused, always defending the right, and has left a good record behind him. His funeral was largely attended by the people, who sympathize with the bereaved family.

W. L. WEBSTER.  
Ogden Junction, please copy.

**The Largest Organ in America.**

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.  
July 17, 1877.

**Editor Deseret News:**

The largest organ in America is about to be built in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Springer Music Hall, which building affords the most ample and suitable space for the fullest capacity of the instrument.

This organ, with an elegant external design, is to have in the front elevation over sixty large diapason pipes, with the thirty-two foot diapasons in the immediate foreground, so as to give their sustaining power the best effect. It is to be fifty feet in width, thirty in depth, and sixty-five in height. It will contain over six thousand pipes, while the large organ in the main building at the Centennial Exposition, to which the highest award was granted, contained but 2,704, a little over one-third the number. The size of the Centennial organ was thirty-two feet in width, twenty-one in depth and forty in height. Every valuable device at present known to organ people will be introduced into this mammoth production, and the association, which has been formed for the purpose of building it, has contracted with Messrs. Hook and Hastings of Boston for its construction, and no scantiness of compensation or parsimony in any direction is to prevent them having the finest organ this side of the ocean, and it will perhaps rival those of the old world in brilliancy and power. Probably a better idea can be conveyed to the residents of Utah of the mammoth proportions of this huge instrument, by comparing it with our Tabernacle organ. The latter has three thousand pipes, it is fifty-eight feet in height, thirty feet in width by thirty-three in depth, the diapason pipes are thirty-two feet in length, and two feet square. Thus it will be seen, while our organ is within seven feet as high, and is two feet deeper, it contains but half the number of pipes, as its width is only thirty feet, while the Cincinnati organ is fifty, giving room for the additional pipes. Ours is still the largest organ built in America, and will be till the subject of this article is completed.