

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The shot-gun argument in the Senate again.

Decorations, illuminations, torchlight and other processions, flags, banners, music, bell ringing, fireworks, gun-banging, speeches, burials, general hilarity and shaking hands over the clam all over the country.

Morrill will accept the Treasury secretaryship on conditions.

The President has signed the bill for the Walla Walla and Columbia River R. R. Co.

More of the P. O. bill compromise provisions.

Montgomery, Ala., bears no malice.

A terrific and destructive storm at Fort Madison, Iowa.

Louisiana Republican State Convention nominees.

Fireworks explosion and fire at Brooklyn.

American horses beat the Mustangs at New York.

Sham battle at San Francisco.

Animated attack on Disraeli's foreign policy in the House of Commons.

Flight at Seltzer—the Servians fled, excepting 2,000 detained by the Turks.

A decisive encounter expected within a week.

An insurgent chief has escaped in Havana.

German newspapers think the war prospects are frivolous, and that Russia is at the bottom of it.

The Turks are said to have 20,000 of their best troops at the War.

Seventeen gunboats at Widin, ready to bombard Belgrade.

The Emperor of Germany writes a congratulatory letter to President Grant.

Proceedings at the Great Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

THE HOT WEATHER—TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF AND OF YOUR CHILDREN.

If you wish to live to see the next Centennial, learn to be very temperate in all things, especially in hot weather like this, when the mercury soars away into the nineties in the shade, and when the nights are not so cool in the summer as they were commonly in former years. In such extreme heat as we have in the day time hereabout it is not healthful to drive the human machinery with strong stimulants, especially with intoxicating liquors. It is not healthful to overwork oneself, nor to work oneself into a passion, nor in any way to overtax or unduly excite one's energies, not even to eat too much, nor to drink too much, for man is not so strong nor so able to endure exertion in hot weather as in cool weather, and he is more predisposed to disease in the former than in the latter. There are a large number of people whom it is not necessary to advise not to overwork themselves, as they are never guilty of doing any such thing in any kind of weather. Still there are others who are.

If you look at the thermometer you will find that at 69 degrees F. it is marked temperate, but in the shade just now the mercury is at 90 or over much of the day. At 95 it is marked blood heat; that is, the heat outside your body is as great as the heat of the blood inside your body. Now 69 degrees is pleasant weather, very favorable for almost any kind of labor or exertion or enjoyment, physical or mental. At any ordinary work or exercise you feel comfortable then, neither too hot nor too cold; that is, if you like work or exercise at all. You can work or exercise moderately all day at that temperature and enjoy it, if you ever enjoy it, and not feel exhausted at the close of the day. The mercury may rise even to 70 or over, and still you will not feel uncomfortable. But if it rises to 80, you begin to feel uncomfortable, and in fact, which in this instance is nature's warning, to be cautious and not to exhaust yourself. If the mercury passes 80 and approaches 90 you feel decidedly uncomfortable and oppressed. When it passes 90 and goes on for 100, it is time to take good care of yourself, for if the atmosphere is as warm as your blood, exertion will tend to make the latter still warmer, and very unhealthily so if continued to the extent of exhaustion, for you will find 112 marked fever heat, that is, the air is as hot as a person is in a fever, when the pulse beats rapidly, the brain and the body generally burn, the tongue is parched, and the whole system is in great and dangerous disorder.

Not only is heat unhealthful directly, but it is so indirectly, for it causes the rapid decay of dead animal and vegetable matter, whence arise sickening and even deadly vapors or gases to poison the atmosphere and endanger human health and life. Hence also another necessity to be careful and temperate in hot weather, not only that the system may be naturally strong in itself, but the more able to resist the insidious approaches of disease created or intensified by the increased heat of the atmosphere.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH AT OGDEN.

Yesterday morning (July 4th), the inhabitants of Ogden were astir at early dawn preparing to participate in the great Centennial Celebration. At sunrise, a salute of thirteen guns was fired by Capt. T. S. Wadsworth's artillery company, being the signal for hoisting the national colors, which were shortly afterwards floating from every prominent building in and around the city.

At 9:30 the first train arrived from Salt Lake City, comprising eleven cars, all filled to their utmost capacity. The committee were in waiting and received the guests in a manner befitting the auspicious occasion. When the train appeared in sight a salute was

fired at the Union Pacific depot. Carriages were in waiting to convey the invited guests to the Tabernacle Square, who were escorted there, headed by the 4th Infantry and Ogden bands.

At 10 a. m. the procession was formed on the square, and took up the line of march down Main Street, south to Fifth, thence west to Franklin, north to Fourth, thence west to the temporary terminus of the U. N. R. R.

The following is the order of procession—

Marshal of the Day—Wm. N. Fife.

Aides—First division: M. H. Beardsley, J. R. Crandall. Second division: G. J. Turner, Moroni Brown. Third division: Henry Tribe, G. J. Wright, T. D. Dee.

Then followed the Military band from Fort Bridger.

Tableau—Landing of Columbus. A fine representation.

Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The Red, White, and Blue, by three young ladies, mounted on finely caparisoned horses, each being dressed in suitable riding habits, representing the different colors.

Goddess of Liberty—surrounded by the thirteen original Colonies. This picture looked beautiful and was composed entirely of young ladies.

Tableau—The Signing of the Declaration of Independence; to give more effect to this group, the party were all dressed in Continental costume.

General Washington. Fathers of the Republic. Sons of the Republic. Grandsons of the Republic. Ogden Brass Band. Uncle Sam.

Tableaux—All the States and Territories. School Children. Tableaux—Little Old Folks. Union Choir.

Orator of the Day. Governor of the Territory. County Officers. City Officers. Invited Guests. Reception Committee. Artillery. Fire Brigade. Merchants.

Representative Tableaux of the various trades and Industries. Citizens on Horseback. Citizens in Carriages. Police.

When the procession reached the temporary terminus of the Utah Northern R. R., the young ladies who made up the different groupings, were transferred to the cars of the Utah Northern Railroad and conveyed to Kay's Grove, about a mile. After the very large assemblage arrived at the grove, being about 12 o'clock, the exercises commenced.

Hon. Lester J. Herrick, President of the day, called on the Chaplain, Elder Thomas Wallace, who offered up the opening prayer.

The Fourth Infantry Band then played a piece, entitled, "The Centennial Hymn."

The "Declaration of Independence" was read by F. A. Shields, which he prefaced with a few appropriate remarks.

National air—"Glorious Day of Liberty," was sung by the Union Choir.

The Orator of the Day, Hon. C. W. Bennett, introduced to the assembly by Hon. L. J. Herrick, then addressed the people. He said that it gave him joy to meet with the citizens of Ogden on this auspicious occasion—namely, the celebration of the Centennial of the United States. One hundred years ago to-day the fathers of our glorious country declared that the colonies were and should therefore be free and United States.

In this land of liberty it was the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. For seven long years the colonists fought for the freedom which they had held to this day, and which we now enjoy. Let us cultivate education, improve our manufactures, and everything pertaining to our well being. Above all he hoped the time would come when the whole world would be governed by the great principles of freedom, and enable all mankind to be happy.

During the course of the address the speaker was frequently applauded.

The Ogden Brass Band played "Hail Columbia."

F. A. Shields followed with a "Centennial Ode," written by himself for the occasion.

Joseph Hall next gave some very interesting historical sketches of Weber County.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss Belle Thompson, the Union Choir joining in the chorus.

The following are the toasts given, which were responded to in five minute speeches—

"The United States of America," responded to by Col. Patton.

"This Centennial year," response by Gov. Emery. His remarks were very appropriate to the occasion.

"Heroes of the next Centennial," F. S. Richards, responded to this toast in a very able manner, at the conclusion of which he was loudly applauded.

"The Day we Celebrate," response by N. J. Sharp.

"The Heroes of '73," to which Dr. Condon also responded.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," to which Hon. C. W. Bennett was called to respond, but in consequence of indisposition and not being able to be present, the response was spoken by E. Stratford.

The Ogden Brass Band played a "Medley" in their usual fine style.

National air—"The Father of Freedom," sang by the Union Choir.

The 4th Infantry Band in a fine piece of music, "The First Violet Redown."

Hon. Lester J. Herrick also, and in a few remarks thanked the bands for their excellent music, and for the assistance of the citizens in trying to make this our Centennial celebration a grand success.

The military band played "March for Luck."

The exercises here closed with prayer by the Chaplain of the Day.

Two large platforms having been erected in the grove, dancing immediately commenced on one, and on the other the 11th Infantry Band gave a

GRAND CONCERT.

Part First.

1—Quickstep—"Lottie Lee."

2—Seriocomic Fantasia—"The Rage in America."

3—"The First Violet Redown."

4—"Thousand and One Night."

5—"Grand National Polka."

6—Quickstep—"Echoes of the East."

Part Second.

1—Quickstep—"Capt. Jones."

2—Seriocomic Fantasia—"Hot Codlins."

3—"Twelfth Andante Waltz."

4—"Selection from Gounod's Faust."

5—Seriocomic Polka—"The Devil let Loose."

6—Gallops.

At the conclusion of the concert, which lasted from 2:30 till 5 p. m., some of the gentlemen composing the brass band formed themselves into a quadrille band, and the platform being cleared dancing commenced in earnest.

The grove where the proceedings were held is a natural one, and a very pleasant place to spend a few hours out of the scorching sun. With a little expense it can be made an excellent summer resort, being free from dust. One very great advantage is its being on the line of the Utah Northern Railroad, which company ran cars yesterday every twenty minutes to and from the grove till 12 o'clock last night for the accommodation of the public, being crowded almost every trip.

Ogden City, last evening, presented quite a lively appearance, being illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and profusely decorated and ornamented with evergreens, etc.

Great credit is due the various committees, and in fact, to all concerned, for the manner in which the whole proceedings were conducted from first to last. Mr. Wm. N. Fife, as Marshal of the day, acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all, and with his aids maintained excellent order in all the arrangements.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

WESTERN.

The Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—The celebration to-day, consisting of the customary procession and literary exercises, was successfully carried out. The procession was the largest ever witnessed here, being about four miles long, comprising many elegant and unique features. The usual national salute was fired at noon. So far nothing of importance has transpired to mar the pleasure of the holiday. The immense crowds which have swarmed in the streets have been orderly and good natured, and though many minor accidents have been reported none of a serious nature have happened. Tomorrow the race of the San Francisco yacht club will conclude the celebration.

EASTERN.

The Great Centennial Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—The day was ushered in by the national salute in Fairmount Park, and by the ringing of the chimes of the church bells throughout the city. At a very early hour thousands of people from all sections of the city commenced moving toward the streets over which the military parade was to pass, and by half past one the streets were crowded to their utmost capacity. Banks, stores, public buildings and private residences were all gay with flags, streamers and drapery. The military formed in line on Broad St. and commenced to march at half past eight. The troops were enthusiastically cheered at different points on the route. A stand had been raised in front of Independence Hall, from which the troops were reviewed by Genl. Sherman. To the right of him was Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and on the left Secy. Cameron. The following persons also had a place on the stand—

General Saigo, of the Japanese Centennial Commission; Col. Marín, of Spain; Mr. John Fernie, of England; Capt. Ulmer, Lieut. Boneritz, and Captain U. S. Britch, of the Swedish navy; Gov. Connor Morline, with his staff; Gov. Edgar of Rhode Island; Ex. Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Ex. Lieut. Gov. Cox, of Indiana; Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission.

There was also upon the platform a number of foreign Centennial Commissioners and military and naval officers. Among the members of the parade was the Centennial Legion, which was organized especially for the occasion, and is composed of a company from each of the thirteen original States.

The commemorative exercises of the day were held on Independence Square, and at 10 o'clock, a large number of the guests were available spot on the square and on the streets in the vicinity was crowded with people. A stand with seats for 4,000 invited guests had been erected and at 10:15, when the ceremonies commenced, it was entirely filled. The members of the Japanese Centennial Commission were among the first to take their places on the platform. The arrival of Governor Hayes and General Sherman, and Lieut. Gen. Sheridan soon after was the signal for great cheering. Among other distinguished persons on the platform were Governor Bagley, of Michigan; ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Sumner, of New York; and Governor Tipton, of New Mexico. Bishop Doane and Simpson, together with the gentlemen who participated directly in the proceedings of the day.

At fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, Gen. Hawley called the immense assembly to order, and the orchestra consisting of 200 musicians, under the leadership of Professor Gilmore, opened with the grand overture, "The Great Republic," arranged for the occasion. While the music was in progress a shout of enthusiasm signaled the arrival of the Brazilian Emperor, Dom Pedro. He came directly to the front of the platform and accepted the check of the people by raising his hat and then returned to his seat.

At the conclusion of the music General Hawley advanced to the stand, and made the following address:

"Yellow citizens and friends of all nations: One hundred years ago

the republic was proclaimed on this spot, and we have come to-day to celebrate to-day by peaceful and simple observances.

These presences to-day prove the good will existing among all nations. To the strangers among us, a thousand welcomes. Applause. To the land we love, liberty, peace, justice, prosperity, and the blessing of God to all time. By the direction of the commission I have the honor to announce as presiding officer of the day, Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Vice-President of the United States."

Gen. Hawley was greeted with a shout of applause as he took his seat.

Mr. Ferry spoke as follows—

"Citizens of our Centennial: The regretful absence of the President of the United States casts on me the honor of presiding on this eventful occasion. As I value official distinction, I prize much more the fact that severally we hold, and successfully we maintain, the right of the proud title of American citizens. It ranks all others; it makes office, unmake offices, and creates states. One hundred years ago in yonder historical structure, heroic statesmen sat and gravely chose between royal rule and popular sovereignty. Inspired with the spirit which animated the Roman sage who, in the midst of Mars Hill, declared that of one blood were made all nations of men, those continental sages revered, in the midst of independence, their immortal declaration that all men are created free and equal. Appealing to the God of Justice and of battle for the rectitude of this declaration, they proposed, they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to the abstract principle of freedom and equality of the human race. To-day, in this red undying hour of the century, appealing to the same God of justice and of peace, we propose to him for a pledge of our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor to maintain the spirit of that declaration now made universal by the fundamental law of the land. We, the people of the United States, in this Centennial memorial, pay double tribute to the Most High, one of grateful acknowledgment of the fulfilled pledges of our fathers to overthrow royalism, and the other of joyful assurance of fulfilling the pledges of their sons to uphold the publication. The great powers of the earth honor the spirit of American fidelity to the cause of human freedom by the exhibition of their wares and the presence of their titled peers to grace and dignify the world's homage paid to the Centennial genius of American liberty. Three millions of people have grown to forty-three millions and thirteen colonies enlarged to nationhood. The seven States, with the thirty-eight, the Centennial State, forsaking eight Territories and on the threshold of Union sliding executive admission. These attest the forecast and majestic declaration of 1776. It was nothing short of the utterance of the sovereignty and manhood and worth of American citizenship. Its force is fast supplementing the assumption of the divine right of kings, by virtue of the supreme law of the nation that the people alone hold sole power to rule. Nations succeed each other in following the example of this republic, and the force of American institutions bids fair to bring about a general reversal of the source of political power. When that period shall come, Great Britain, so magnificent in the presence of this auspicious era, will then, if not before, praise the events when American independence was won under Washington, and when the freedom and equality of races was achieved under Lincoln and Grant. Rev. W. Bacon Stephens then offered a prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer the choir sang the hymn, "We come to all Nations," composed by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Vice President Ferry then introduced Richard Henry Lee, of Va., who read the Declaration of Independence. The original manuscript of the document was brought forward by Mayor Stokely to whose care it had been entrusted by the President of the United States. It was placed upon the speaker's stand facing the multitude in the square, and for five minutes the vicinity fairly rang with cheers. Finally, quiet being restored, Mr. Lee read the Declaration in a clear, ringing voice. The reading was frequently interrupted by shouts of approval and patriotic sentiment was heard.

Following the reading of the declaration came a greeting from Brazil, "Elysium for the first Centennial of American Independence," composed by A. Carlos Young, of Brazil, at request of his Excellency Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil. The announcement of this portion of the programme was received by the assemblage with every manifestation of favor. The Emperor, with the rest of the distinguished personages present, listened with great attention.

Bayard Taylor then read the National Ode composed by himself. At the conclusion he was very heartily applauded.

Following the triumphal march, with chorus, "Our National Banner," by Dexter Smith, of Mass., was then rendered by the orchestra and chorus, after which the orator of the day, Wm. M. Evans, of New York, was introduced and was the recipient of loud and long continued cheers. When the excitement subsided he delivered his oration.

Mr. Evans having concluded his oration, the "Hallelujah Chorus" was performed by the orchestra and chorus, and the ceremonies were then concluded with singing of the "Doxology," the "Old Hundred," and the "Gloria Patri," which were sung by the choir, and the audience gradually dispersed.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Frischols Pretensions—Russian War Preparations, etc.

LONDON, 4.—A Berlin correspondent says that a review of nearly all the independent newspapers of Germany shows the opinion is general that the pretext for war is removed, and that it is almost unanimously believed that Russia instigated the war. It is considered certain in Berlin that Russia is making war preparations to the greatest extent.

A correspondent at Cattaro says that the Turkish expedition against the Natchitz tribe, which refused to pay tribute to the government of Serbia, will be driven back to Pongritz by the Montenegrins, and a Muteh telegram from Constantinople reports great distress prevailing in Asiatic Turkey.

The news correspondent at Berlin writes that the Turkish ambassador positively assures me that the Porte has 200,000 of the best troops at the disposal of the war.

It is reported that seventeen gunboats are at Widin, ready to bombard Belgrade.

TURKEY.

The Battle.

WIDIN, 4.—The following is the Turkish official account of the Servians, having crossed the Fron-

tier yesterday, attacked the Turkish forces. A sharp engagement ensued, which soon became general. Osman Pasha, after repulsing the Servians, entered their territory and advanced victoriously as far as Salschah, carrying all the neighboring villages and the Turkish losses are relatively insignificant.

Leaving Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 4.—An official dispatch received here fully confirms the report of the defeat of Servians at Salschah. Servia's diplomatic agent will leave Constantinople on Thursday. All Montenegrin residents are leaving Constantinople.

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