

THE EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, at 10 O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, June 14, 1876.

THE NORTH COUNTRY-LOGAN.

The Logan river is a fine mountain stream, and, from the length of its course in the mountains, before entering Cache Valley, remains of considerable volume all the summer. Like the Weber and other mountain streams, the Logan has worn for itself a deep wide bottom immediately on its leaving the mountains.

Logan City is situated on the north, or rather northwest bank of the river, is sixteen years old, and may be about two miles square. Patriotic Loganites consider that their city has the finest "lay out" of any city in the mountains. The situation certainly has its advantages. From the bench at the back of the city a commanding view is obtained. The city and a large part of the valley are spread out invitingly before us. In the distance are many substantial and excellent houses, among the most conspicuous ones being those of Moses Thatcher, Esq., Hon. B. Young, James C. O. Card, Esq., and altogether it has a clean, bright, and attractive appearance. The foliage of the trees appears to be as forward as that of Salt Lake Valley, but the grain crops are more backward, being scarcely above the surface of the soil.

On the other, or southeast, side of the Logan, two or three miles distant, lies Providence, a settlement which has its advocates to praise it, as well as Logan.

Logan has several co-operative business establishments. The Z. C. M. I. is a large, substantial, and commodious rock building, with pipes laid, so as to carry water to the top of the building, from the roof of which an excellent view may be had, much similar to that from the bench.

In connection with Z. C. M. I., and under the direction of Moses Thatcher, Esq., who is the superintendent of that institution, Mr. Thomas Godfrey opened a butcher shop last January, in which fresh and cured meat, butter, etc., are constantly sold, a specialty being made of curing and smoking home-raised bacon and hams, which has proved very successful, the products being sold as fast as ready, and often called for faster than they can be got ready.

There is also a butcher shop connected with the Tabernacle, for the supply of the hands working thereon.

The Tabernacle block lies near the bench. The Tabernacle, which is in course of erection thereon, promises to be the finest building of the kind in the Territory, and certainly will be a credit to Logan.

Mr. C. O. Card is the superintendent of construction of the Tabernacle. The ground plan is 126 by 664 feet, exclusive of the projections of the vestry, tower, buttresses, etc. The main room will be 60 by 110 feet, and 82 feet high in the clear. There will be a gallery on two sides and on one end, and a platform at the other end. The side galleries will be 12 feet wide. The basement room will be of the same size as the main room, and 14 feet high in the clear. The vestry, at the east end, will be 20 by 22 feet. The tower will be at the west end of the building. In the tower there will be several small rooms, one 18 feet square. Each main room will be lighted by five windows, with weighted sash, on each side.

The height of the walls from the ground to the top of the cornice will be 44 feet, the cornice will be 3 feet wide. The rockwork of the tower will extend nearly 70 feet high, with woodwork above, and the top of the spire will be 135 feet from the ground. There is to be a large clock in the tower. The walls are three feet thick, to the water table, and two feet six inches thick above it. The walls of the tower are three feet six inches thick. The walls are already up to the gallery. The corner buttresses are three feet six inches square from the water table, those on the sides and in front are three feet square.

At the west end, or the front of the building, will be a platform 16 by 50 feet, and 12 feet high. The platform will be approached by a flight of steps, in three sections, in front. There will be three front entrances to each of the main rooms, and two at the east end.

The window sills and cornices and the ashers on the sides of the windows are out rock. The water-table is a hard, veined rock, neither white nor dark, from Franklin. Most of the sills and cornices are of the same kind of rock, and from the same place. The ashers are of white rock from Mendon. The rock for the body of the building is of a reddish or purplish brown color, from Green Canyon. It is expected that the building will take near 4,000 tons of rock to complete it. Of this, 3,100 tons have already been used or are on the ground. These figures are exclusive of the out rock, which latter will probably amount to sixty car loads in all. It is calculated that about 500 tons of sand and 5,000 bushels of lime will have been used in the rock work when completed.

The roof is to be of the best red pine shingles. The building is expected to be ready for the roof by the end of July, and the intention is to put the roof on during the coming fall, and also complete the basement story. Forty hands are employed on the building, including quarrymen, stonecutters, masons, laborers, carpenters, etc.

Mr. C. O. Card is superintendent also of the Logan Manufacturing and Building Company, co-operative, shares \$5 each, \$10,000 paid up capital. This establishment has two buildings, located in the 2nd

ward, four blocks from the U. N. R. R. One of the buildings, 24 by 30 feet, is a saw mill and shingle and lath mill; and the other, 22 by 30 feet, is a planing mill and carpenter shop. In the saw mill building, lumber, shingles, lath, pickets, etc., are made. The machinery is driven by a 30 inch turbine wheel, 15 feet fall, 20 horse power. In the planing mill building, all kinds of planing, turning, grooving, moulding, and resawing are done, and broom handles are made. Self-acting power sash and door machinery will be in operation in a few days. The machinery in this building is driven by a 30 inch turbine wheel, 11 feet fall, 20 horse power. Altogether ten hands are employed in these two shops, besides outside hands. The company proposes to take contracts and do building of any kind, so that the number of hands employed will vary much at different seasons.

Mr. B. M. Lewis is president, Mr. Moses Thatcher, vice-president, and E. D. Carpenter superintendent, of the Logan U. N. R. R. Foundry, Machine, and Wagon Manufacturing Company, \$5 shares, \$4,000 paid up capital. This company has two buildings—a foundry and machine shop, 50 by 22 feet, and a blacksmith shop, 60 by 22 feet. The company has a fine water privilege, of much greater capacity than it can use at present. The machinery of the machine shop is run by a 10 inch turbine wheel, 10 feet fall, 6 horse power. A 25 inch wheel could be run if required. In the machine shop are a wooden hand lathe, and an iron self-acting lathe. The latter will be in operation in a few days. The foundry has made a 1,600 pounds run, and will run again in a week or two, after which it will be kept in condition to run to order.

In the machine shop two men are employed, and another will be had immediately. In the blacksmith shop four forgers are at work, and four blacksmiths, two apprentices, a machine hand, and a wagon maker are employed. The company commenced January 1, built its shops, and opened for business April 1. The work doubled in May, and keeps on increasing.

The Logan Co-operative Dairy Company, recently established, has about 100 cows on its farm on Bear River, two miles before that stream leaves Cache Valley.

There are in Logan two flour mills—the Union, owned by Thatcher & Co., three run of stone, with a capacity of about 400 bushels a day; and the Deseret, owned by Hicks & Hendricks, with two run of stone, and a capacity of about 300 bushels a day. Logan has also a mill, owned by Michaelson and Peterson, for making pearl barley and chopping grain; a carding mill, with one carder, owned by Preston & Thatcher.

Thomas & Nielsen, tailors, keep all kinds of Provo cloth goods on hand. They employ from three to six men, and make up home made cloth principally.

Immediately under the bench, and not far from the mouth of the canon, the foundation is dug for a woolen manufactory, which will be erected and put in operation as soon as can conveniently be done. In the matter of education Logan is not backward. There are schools in each of the five wards, with a high school in Linquist Hall, the last named being taught by Miss Ida Cook.

With all these good things the Logan people, as well as the Cache Valley people generally, expect a bountiful crops of grain and grass this season, and surely they ought to be happy all the day long.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The Cincinnati Convention and its actions still engross the attention of the morning journals. Correspondents are yet hopelessly unreliable. The Times declares that Blaine is reasonably sure of success, and the Times, on the contrary, showing by facts and figures that he is not so strong as yesterday, and weakening steadily.

The Herald, which has been the champion of Conkling for several weeks past, this morning, looks him up as hopeless, and says the race is certainly between Blaine and the unknown.

The World points to a possible combination of Morton, Bristow and Conkling against Blaine, and other journals have rumors of other similar combinations against Conkling and against Bristow. Nearly all the correspondents are inclined to think the well known candidates will keep each other out, leaving Hayes, Fish or Wheeler as a champion.

The Times gives the following as the approximation of the first ballot—Howe 177, Bristow 127, Conkling 58, Hartman 55, Hayes 51, Jewell 10, Morton 130, Washburn 14, unknown 14.

Edwin Booth will visit California. The World says Edwin Booth will soon visit California.

Fatal to Blaine—Stewart's State.

The Herald's Washington dispatch states that the leading democrats in Congress say there are matters behind, which will be brought out by Blaine, if he is nominated, that would prove fatal to him. One of these gentlemen said the republican party could not elect Blaine. He spoke candidly and enjoys a reputation for always acting honorably, even sometimes at the expense of political advantage.

J. B. Stewart makes a statement which is at variance with the testimony of Green, the witness examined in relation to Blaine's corrupt receipts of the fifteen bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad.

Blaine Relishes his Food.—WASHINGTON, 14.—Dr. Verdi says Blaine had a good night and feels very much refreshed this morning. Blaine is in relation to Blaine's corrupt receipts of the fifteen bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. CINCINNATI, 14.—The national convention of the republican party met at noon to-day in the Exposition building. The attendance was greater than at any previous gathering of the party, and embraced the most noted men in its ranks. A number of colored delegates were able to converse on the political situation to-day.

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up the rear. The extreme left flank was allotted to Pennsylvania, and the right flank fell to the lot of Ohio, behind which were placed, in order of merit, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The territorial delegates and those from some of the petty states were tucked away in the rear.

As the hour for beginning the rush grew more and more intense, and at a few minutes to twelve the aisles were jammed.

The convention was called to order by Governor E. D. Morgan, chairman of the republican national committee, who introduced the Rev. Dr. Muller, of Covington, Ky., who made a prayer, after which Gov. Morgan said:

Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the compliment conferred by calling me to preside over the temporary organization of this convention. I have been so long engaged in practical politics, and in political affairs that it is in obedience to custom rather than in any inclination that I occupy even a moment of your time in a consideration of the political situation and of the principles so long and so successfully interested in the keeping of the republican party. Events have chased each other so rapidly from the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln to the closing year of the administration of General Grant, fraught with such fundamental changes in the whole theory and practice of Government, that the briefest consideration of them in briefest manner is precluded. Upon an occasion such as this, brief as it may be considered, the existence of the republican party, none other in the history of the nation has so long, at a consecutive period, controlled its government without encountering popular defeat, and still, notwithstanding the popular jealousy of the political ascendancy long continued by any party is in the power of the convention to designate the coming President of the United States. (Loud and continued applause.) I am further requested by the national committee to make a nomination for a temporary presiding officer of this convention, I therefore nominate the Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy, of New York, for that office.

The motion was agreed to and, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The day and the hour have arrived for which the representatives of the republican party were invited to assemble to nominate candidates for the President and Vice-President of the United States, in obedience to the authority of the republican national committee. I now respectfully ask that you will maintain order. In 1850 at Philadelphia, 1856 at Chicago, and 1860 at Baltimore, acting under the same general authority, it has been my privilege to call the republican convention to order. If I accept the action of the convention of 1864, the duties which this intelligent body have to perform in comparison with former ones are the most important of all. There is no special or parliamentary authority for any remarks from the Chair. In the nature of things there can not be any custom. This is my excuse, if excuse is needed, for even a few words. In June, 1864, we were in the middle of the war for the preservation of the Union; we had great armies in the field, but they had achieved only partial successes, and when successful, always at a very great cost of life. The best and bravest of young men have fallen in battle by tens and hundreds of thousands, or were in prison at Andersonville and Libby. President Lincoln, seventeen months prior to this, had, by proclamation, but only as a war measure, declared the slaves free, while their masters kept them within their chains and held full dominion over them. It was then modestly suggested by your chairman of the national committee that the convention would not discharge its whole duty unless, among its other resolves it should declare for such an amendment of the national constitution as would, when adopted by the requisite number of States, forever prohibit African slavery on this continent. The suggestion was received with unexampled enthusiasm by the convention. The resolution to secure this national blessing was written in your party platform on that day. Both houses of Congress very soon after passed the required amendment, and twenty-nine sovereign States ratified it. The noble Lincoln proclaimed to the world, and from that hour to this the sun has not risen upon a bondman, nor set upon a slave, in all this fair land. Not to the north, not to the south, but to that Supreme Being alone who controls the destinies of nations as well as the affairs of individuals, let us give all the glory, and let all this is the past we concluded secure. Pardon me, gentlemen, if again, with like modesty, I make a suggestion or two, by directly to the present. This convention should emphatically demand the prompt and efficient execution of those solemn promises of both Houses of Congress and the President to redeem in coin the legal tender obligations of the government on the 1st of January, 1879, and signify its opposition to any modification or repeal of this law that does not guarantee a still earlier or better method of redeeming its people's money. Let no doubtful word go out from this convention upon the subject of money. Prices are falling, and the recent reports concerning the island of Heligoland to Germany totally unfounded. The News special from Brussels, dated midnight, states that the riots at Antwerp had increased. The News from London, called out and fixed over fifty shots.

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government shall be administered with honesty and economy, and, as a means to that end, that civil service should be placed in the introduction of all needful and proper reforms. With such a history and a time like the present, it cannot be doubted that the choice of the convention will fall on some one, whoever he may be, clearly committed on this question, not only by his expressed opinions but also by his public life and conduct. I will not further anticipate the action of this honorable body, except to say that the firm support on the part of the nominees of the recent amendments to the national constitution, and the support and maintenance of all other principles involved in the war for the preservation of the Union, must also be regarded as the prerequisite of high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. With this accomplished, it will be the highest duty, and would be the greatest pleasure for all in authority to extend the warm hand of fellowship to all good citizens of this Union, and as rapidly as possible to forgive and forget the recent past and to do every act to make us satisfied to be and remain in fact as we are in name—"One people, one country." We are met here, not as contending factions within a party, to list, under various leaderships, our relative strength, but as representatives of the people, to accept as the worthy embodiment of the principles of the party. Men as well as measures are to be weighed in the balance of the coming months, and neither must be found wanting to ensure success. The republican party cannot continue to live by the profits of its past achievements in the past, nor the democratic party expect to be returned to power upon its glittering promises of reform in the future. The former party has yet to present men representative of its principles, the latter must discover both its principles and its men. The republican party ties were firmer, when the immediate pressure of impending national calamities hedged us about, and compelled party fidelity, the platform carried on the man, whoever he might be; party ties are looser now, and no platform is buoyant enough to float an unworthy candidate. The necessity for the continuance of the administrative policy of the republican party, while not so apparent in immediate results, is as commanding respecting the future consequences as at any time in its history. We are told that it has accomplished its mission, and that the nation has no claims to meet. Well, if it has, and the time for its dissolution has come, it can die triumphant like the thousands of old, exclaiming, "I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith." (Loud and long-continued applause.) It has many means untried. Its mission at its birth was in neutralizing the disastrous effect of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, in saving to freedom the great territories of the northwest and bringing California into the sisterhood of states, undefiled by slavery, and adorned like a bride in the glitter of her golden adornments, notwithstanding the inability of a democratic administration. Our mission of today is to establish on sure foundations and make sure for the coming ages the fruits of the war, debt and taxation, through which the present has been achieved. The benefits to be derived to the individual citizen under the 14th and 15th constitutional amendments are to be secured through such appropriate legislation as Congress may devise. It fulfilled the mission of its youth in accepting the "irrepressible conflict," and it was a mission worth living for to have saved a nationality like this who have freed four millions of slaves. (Loud cheers.)

FOREIGN.

GRAT BRITAIN.

Fugitive Slave Question—Fighting continued in Bosnia, etc.—Consolidated, etc.—Totality increased.

LONDON, 14.—A report of the royal commission on the fugitive slave question, arising from the Admiralty circular, has been presented to Parliament. It recommends that while commanders of men-of-war should abstain from active interference with slavery in the country where it is a legal institution, they should not be altogether prohibited from exercising discretion as to their return to a fugitive slave. Upon board of vessels the enactment of strict rules is inexpedient, and their observance would be impossible, because, in a variety of cases, the officers should be free to consider what course would be best for the interest of the slave, and should not compel him to quit their ships.

A dispatch from Berlin says, notwithstanding the announcement of a meeting of the committee in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria.

The same dispatch reports that Turkey, on the 10th, demanded the immediate payment of Serbia's overdue tribute.

A Cadiz correspondent says, it is expected that Gen. Despujols will be appointed to the command of the 35,000 reinforcements ordered to Cuba. Great preparations are making in Cadiz and Santander, from each of which 12,000 men will embark between August 25th and September 1st.

The News to-day publishes a paragraph in official form, declaring the recent reports concerning negotiations for cessation of the island of Heligoland to Germany totally unfounded.

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TO THE LADIES.

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY

Dry Goods

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IS AT

SHWARTZ STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

Remember all, if you wish to save money, call at Schwartz Store.

Co-op. Orders Taken.

Cheapest, Strongest, Best.

ROCK!

Rock, Rock.

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class quality of "A" & "B" & "C" & "D" & "E" & "F" & "G" & "H" & "I" & "J" & "K" & "L" & "M" & "N" & "O" & "P" & "Q" & "R" & "S" & "T" & "U" & "V" & "W" & "X" & "Y" & "Z" & "A" & "B" & "C" & "D" & "E" & "F" & "G" & "H" & "I" & "J" & "K" & "L" & "M" & "N" & "O" & "P" & "Q" & "R" & "S" & "T" & "U" & "V" & "W" & "X" & "Y" & "Z" & "A" & "B" & "C" & "D" & "E" & "F" & "G" & "H" & "I" & "J" & "K" & "L" & "M" & "N" & "O" & "P" & "Q" & "R" & "S" & "T" & "U" & "V" & "W" & "X" & "Y" & "Z" & "A" & "B" & "C" & "D" & "E" & "F" & "G" & "H" & "I" & "J" & "K" & "L" & "M" & "N" & "O" & "P" & "Q" & "R" & "S" & "T" & "U" & "V" & "W" & "X" & "Y" & "Z" & "A" & "B" & "C" & "D" & "E" & "F" & "G" & "H" & "I" & "J" & "K" & "L" & "M" & "N" & "O" & "P" & "Q" & "R" & "S" & "T" & "U" & "V" & "W" & "X" & "Y" & "Z" & "A" & "B" & "C" & "D" & "E" & "F" & "G" & "H" & "I" & "J" & "K" & "L" & "M" & "N" & "O" & "P" & "Q" & "R" & "S" & "T" & "U" & "V" & "W" & "X" & "Y" & "Z" & "A" & "B" & "C" & "D" & "E" & "F" & "G" & "H" & "I" & "J" & "K" & "L" & "M" & "N" & "O" & "P" & "Q" & "R" & "S" & "T" & "U" & "V" & "W" & "X" & "Y" & "Z" & "A" & "B" & "C" & "D" & "E" & "F" & "G" & "H" & "I" &