

## EDITORIALS.

## THE NORTH COUNTRY—CACHE VALLEY.

We are going eastward, and still ascending and passing through the rounded hills which divide Cache Valley from Salt Lake Valley. We are agreeably struck with the grassy appearance of the country and the thought is involuntary—"What an excellent country for stock!" Various herds of animals appear here and there, utilizing the fatness of the land. By and by, we pass the summit, cease to go up and begin to go down, and Cache Valley, in all its verdure, lies before us. The road hugs the hills to our right, and they appear more and more attractive. The "feed" for stock is abundant. The benches are smooth, and the hills are smooth and rounded. They have much the appearance of the green hills of England, only that coarse weeds are abundant, and the grass is not so fine and tufted as that in the British Isles. Still the evidence is plentiful that this is a very prizeable grass region. As we pass along we are more and more convinced of this, for the emerald and rounded hills continue along for miles until we find the cars halting at Mendon, a settlement in a hollow at the foot of the mountains on our right. What a happy lot these Mendon people must be! Here they have a nice little settlement, on rolling ground, the sheltering and wooded mountains behind them, the body of Cache Valley, with its fertile farming and hay land spread out immediately before them, while to their left, for miles and miles, extend the low and grassy hills, producing an inexhaustible amount of "feed" for their animals. What a grand range this is for horses and cattle! It is enough to expand the thoughts and feelings of visitors who have been accustomed to a limited, dry and barren range for their animals for years. This, however, is only a summer range, for in Cache valley and on its fertile hills the snow lies deep and long in winter, the frosts are sharp, and the cold is piercing.

For the purpose of this present description we may say that Cache Valley is a long oval, running from south-east to north-west. There are numerous benches and low hills in the valley all around in places, furnishing an immense amount of pasture land, and farming land also where they can be irrigated.

From Hampton's station we enter this valley, say at a third or a quarter of its length from the south-eastern end. Standing at the Mendon depot, with our back to that settlement, and looking across the concave valley, Logan, the capital of the county, faces us, at the foot of the mountains on the opposite side of the valley, eight or ten miles distant. The settlements are all on the sides of the valley. From Mendon around the southeast end of the valley, to our right are Wells-ville, Hyrum, Paradise (behind a ridge), Millville, and Providence, some of them by no means insignificant settlements. Along the further side of the valley to our left, and reckoning from Logan, are Hyde Park, Smithfield, Richmond, and Franklin, all on this side of the Bear River. On our left on this side of the valley, under the hills or mountains, beyond or on the west side of Bear River, are the settlements of Oxford, Newton and Clarkston. Along toward the lower part of the valley are occasional rancho houses. The Bear River enters the valley twenty or thirty miles northward and cuts circuitously through it, coming down to within a few miles of Logan, on the way to the Salt Lake.

Now we start again, and the road, making a bend, drives straight across the valley for Logan. The main portion of the land we go over is grass land, pasture and hay land. This is one of the best watered valleys in the mountains. The Logan is the principal tributary of the Bear River, but at this end of the valley there are several other considerable streams. As we pass along, much of the low lands is flooded and the ties and rails are in the water at times. The grass has a vigorous start, is from six inches to a foot or so high, and looks really promising. There are many weeds, and the grass is not

fine English meadow grass, but consists of various native grasses, wiregrass monopolizing the lion's share of the land. If this extensive stretch of land were in redtop, timothy, etc., the sight would be still more inspiring. We cross several rushing streams, and there is water almost everywhere, a few inches or more in depth. The landscape has divers variations of prairie, meadow, swamp, park, though without trees, lawn and shrubbery, and considerable wilderness of willows. Altogether it is one of the most pleasing sights, to a lover of rural scenery, on the journey.

The road makes another bend, turns to the northwest, and brings us up to the Logan depot, at the foot of that city. The road continues along at present to Franklin, but as Logan is the principal place in the valley, and a pretty good place to stay at, we will take a rest here.

## 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 city are many substantial and excellent houses, among the most conspicuous being those of Moses Thatcher, Esq., Hon. B. Young, Jun., and 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 126½ by 66½ feet, exclusive of the projections of the vestry, tower, buttresses, etc. The main room will be 60 by 110 feet, and 32 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 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 3½ feet wide. The rock work of the tower will extend nearly 70 feet high, with woodwork above, and the top of the spire will be 133 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. There are 30 buttresses altogether. The corner buttresses are three feet six inches square at 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 ashlers on the sides of the windows are cut 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 ashlers 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 cut 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 80 feet, is a saw mill and shingle and lath mill; and the other, 22 by 50 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, 13 feet fall, 20 horse-power. In the planing mill building, all kinds of planing, turning, grooving, moulding, and re-sawing 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 propose 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. O. 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, 6½ 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 month. 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 forges 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 Ricks & Hendricks, with two run of stone, and a capacity of about 300 bushels a day. Logan has also a mill, owned by Michaelsen and Petersen, for making pearl barley and chopping grain; a carding mill, with one carder, owned by Preston & Thatcher.

Thomas & Neilsen, 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 cañon, 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 bountiful crops of grain and grass this season, and surely they ought to be happy all the day long.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Baltimore Sun is anxious to know why the naval cadets recently permitted to resign were not tried, and, if convicted, punished like other thieves, and also asks whether, if sailors in the navy had perpetrated the theft of which these midshipmen were guilty, they would have been permitted to resign? The Washington Star "guesses not."

—Josh Billings thinks that about as mean a position as any man can put himself into is for him to work all the time for the devil, and look all the time to the Lord for his pay.

—The people residing near Hell Gate, New York, are exercised concerning the effects of the forthcoming explosion in the three-acre cavern at that place. Thirty tons of nitro-glycerine are to be exploded, the largest explosive mass ever used in mining undertakings. General Newton comforts the residents by stating that the explosion will be in many separate charges, each of which, a New York paper suggests, is enough to shake a county.

—Two Texan cow boys, at Howe Station, Grayson County, quarrelled, and concluded to fight it out with six-shooters at twenty paces, the one least hurt to have the heifer. At the first fire, one of the belligerents lost a piece of his ear and the other a piece of his nose. The youth with the abbreviated ear gave up the heifer.

—Noah's Sunday Times and Messenger relates the following to show how the New York girl looks at some things—"This young lady informed me that her trousseau cost upwards of ten thousand dollars, and when I expressed astonishment at this extravagant expenditure of money, she naively replied, 'Yes, I spent a great deal of money; but one never expects to marry more than once in a lifetime, and, besides, papa may fail. Emma—often expresses regret that she did not buy lots of pretty things when she was in Europe, for her father failed immediately after their return, and a few thousand dollars more would not have made much difference.'"

—The Pittsburg Leader thinks that Blaine is not only a man of courage and ability, but a man of Napoleonic genius also. He is undoubtedly sharp, subtle, able, and brilliant, but it seems as if his head is not quite hard enough.

—A Mrs. Brown, aged eighty-seven, of Pittsfield, Mass., died of fright during a terrific thunder and rain storm, June 3.

—The Washington Star says that Knott, Chairman of the House judiciary committee, June 7, before the room was cleared, passed over to Mr. Frye, and, in a tone loud enough to be heard, said, "Frye, your friend Blaine is the d—dest scoundrel in America."

—Boston has a band of boy burglars, the eldest not more than twelve years of age.

—Chicago is said to owe her firemen, policemen, and other city servants more than a million of dollars, with no promising signs of early liquidation.

—A member of the Connecticut legislature proposed that clergymen be prohibited from becoming members, urging, as a reason therefor, that it was a very common practice of congregations inducing clergymen to accept a low salary, on condition that they shall be elected to the legislature, and thus get \$300 more.

—Here is more of the palmetto and the pine business. Charleston, S. C., cordially invites the Old Guard of New York and the Boston Light Infantry to attend the centennial of the battle of Fort Sullivan. The letter of invitation to the Old Guard says, "We cannot expect to rival your accustomed magnificent hospitalities, but we can promise you a hearty welcome to the land of the palmetto."

## THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

THE Cincinnati Republican Convention, choosing its nominees by a simple majority of votes, accomplished its business in a comparatively short time. The Democratic Convention, which is to meet at St. Louis by and by, chooses its nominees by a two-thirds majority, and for that reason it may be that the balloting at the last named convention will be more protracted than that was in the late convention at Cincinnati.

The general expectation seems to have been that Blaine would receive the nomination at the late Cincinnati Convention, and indeed he had a good prospect for several ballottings. But failing so many times to get the required number of votes, the convention probably concluded that it would be safer to nominate some candidate who had not made himself obnoxious to portions of the party, and whom it would be more difficult for the Democrats to hold up to democratic detestation than Blaine, and in the nomination of Hayes this has been effected, for little derogatory has been flaunted before the public concerning him, while Blaine, in the investigation business and in his late somewhat unruly proceedings in Congress, and also in his attack upon the Confederate chieftain some time ago, though he may thereby have increased in strength and popularity with most of his party, must have greatly incensed the more moderate men in both parties, and their votes for him in the coming election could not be counted on. The ticket concluded upon may be as good as the Republican party could have chosen, but time must decide.

The Democratic party has within its ranks as good men as those chosen by the Republican convention, but whether the Democratic convention will be able to choose a ticket that will command as general support as the Republican ticket remains to be seen.

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, JUNE 20.

**The Scotch Party.**—A large number of Scotch folks and a number of their "freens waka dinna come frae the Land O' Cakes," are recreating at Fuller's Hill to-day.

**More Pleasant.**—The temperature having somewhat modified from what it was yesterday, the grumbling on the score of the weather has been proportionately less to-day.

**Under Bonds.**—Gilman and Cottrel, charged with assaulting with intent to kill Robert H. Smith, were arrested yesterday, taken before Justice Pyper, and, on giving each \$200 bonds, for their appearance for preliminary examination, at ten o'clock on Wednesday, were released until that time.

**President Young and Party.**—Presidents Young and Wells, having arrived at Kanab, expect to leave that point for home to-morrow, accompanied by the members of their party.

We have learned, since the foregoing was in type, that the party will probably spend Sunday, at Richfield, Sevier County, and reach home the following Wednesday.