

rado on some technicality pertaining to its organization, admission or election, which would give their candidate a majority of one. The Senate would then, of course, object to the counting of the vote of some Democratic State to offset the loss of the one thrown out by the House; this kind of thing might be kept up till confusion reigned supreme and nothing could be done. On the other hand, should Tilden have a small majority, it would be an easy matter for the Republican Senators to find some fault with the manner in which the election was conducted in some Southern State, such as intimidation of colored voters, etc., and thus reduce a majority for the Democratic to a majority for the Republican candidate, with results doubtless identical with those previously indicated. So that, it would appear, there is less to fear in the event of the election going to the House, as will doubtless be the case in either candidate having a small majority.

Leading Democrats are already arranging for this, as appears by dispatches recently received, the plan being to withdraw from the contest in South Carolina, where the Republicans are largely in the majority, and refuse to count the vote of that State in February next, when the joint convention takes place, on the ground of illegality. Some Senators were wise enough to foresee possible difficulty in relation to this matter, during the session of Congress of two years ago, when Senator Morton declared that the danger ahead was not fully realized, and that, unless some remedial provision were adopted, this was "the rock upon which we would split." The last session of the House also adopted some rules, for the government of joint conventions, but the Senate failed to concur; so it would appear that the obstructions in the path of the political progress of the country have at last assumed such proportions as to become formidable indeed. We have but a short time to wait to witness what will likely prove to be, stating the case very mildly, political excitement running at flood tide, from which Utah has a fair prospect of being comparatively free.

Logan.—The city of Logan has made excellent progress in her material interests during the last five years, evidences of increased thrift, energy and enterprise being abundant. Most of the notable improvements were described a few months since in articles published in the NEWS at that time, but matters then in progress have since been further developed.

The Tabernacle, a building of magnificent proportions and of symmetrical architectural style, is approaching completion, the walls being up to the square, the workmen being now engaged in putting the roof on, and it is anticipated it will be covered in inside of a month from date. It is 126 feet 6 inches long by 66 feet 6 inches wide, besides the vestry, which is 22 feet by 20 feet, but the proportions have already been published. It is estimated that it will cost \$150,000, and it will be second, in beauty of design and adaptability for the purpose for which it is intended, to no other building now existing, of the same kind, in the Territory, so far as we are aware. It will stand as a monument to the public spiritedness, liberality and energy of the people of Logan City and of the adjacent settlements of Cache Valley who have contributed to its erection. It is an evidence of what can be produced, by the genuine capital of every community—the brain, bone and muscle of the people, the amount of cash used in the good work being exceedingly limited. The ladies have not been behind in the matter, having donated, as a body, something over \$1,000 in the products of their handiwork, and the individual donations have ranged, in amounts, from \$50 to \$1,000.

The principle of co-operation is having a steady growth in that northern community, and a continuation of progress in that direction will, in a few years, place the people in a comparatively independent position. The United Order Manufacturing and Building Association have added recently to their stock of machinery, and consequently to their facilities for increasing the quantity and variety of productions, being now in a position not only to manufacture sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, flooring and all other articles of woodwork in the build-

ing line, but also furniture of a very excellent quality, and all from the timbers taken from the adjacent cañons. The most beautiful furniture is produced from cedar, which abounds in large timbers, in Logan Cañon. This wood readily receives a fine polish, and its variegated colors, from deep red to almost white, gives it a very fine appearance.

The walls of the new Woolen Mills are up to the square. The main building is 100 feet by 30 feet, and a story and a half high. The necessary machinery is expected soon to arrive, and it is anticipated the mills will be in working order in time for next season's wool clip.

The United Order Foundry and Machine and Wagon Manufacturing Company is developing into one of the most substantial and useful home producing institutions in that part of Utah. Between 8,000 and 9,000 pounds of castings have lately been turned out by the foundry department, and they are as clean and good as could be desired, and the business of the whole is increasing to such an extent that the premises, which are already large, will soon have to be extended.

Under the direction of Elder Brigham Young, Jr., President of that Stake of Zion, the Presiding Bishop of the County, William B. Preston, and the other Bishops and officers under their jurisdiction, matters temporal are in a generally promising condition, and the people, as a rule, feel well spiritually, and are disposed to sustain the work of building up Zion.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 23.

The Sheridan Hill Case.—The nine men charged with riot and intimidation at the Sheridan Hill Smelting Works, were before Commissioner Sprague, for examination, to-day.

Model.—To-day we were shown, by Mr. Seabee, of the Bain Wagon depot, a model of the Oliver chilled plow. Its formation renders it well adapted to furrow and cut through the ground easily, and its peculiar hardness makes it very durable.

Specimen Wagon.—In front of Z. C. M. I. stands a specimen Studebaker wagon, the timbers of which, to show their quality, are merely varnished instead of being painted. Some improvements in make have been made in the wagon to render it more adaptable to this part of the country.

Dramatic.—The Amateur Dramatic Association, which lately gave performances in the cities and settlements in Utah County, purpose returning in that direction, in a few days, and entertaining the people of Lehi, Provo, American Fork, Payson and other places, and will also go to Nephi and through the settlements of Sanpete County. The company has considerable ability in it.

Z. C. M. I.—At the adjourned regular meeting of the directors of Z. C. M. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, H. B. Clawson was elected superintendent of the Institution.

At the adjourned meeting of the directors to-day (Oct. 23), Mr. Clawson resigned the position of superintendent. His resignation was accepted and H. S. Eldredge was elected superintendent.

Sweet Potatoes.—Brother E. W. East shows us a few specimens of sweet potatoes, of the Brazilian yam variety, grown by him. He says that is the only kind he has been successful with hereabout. They should be bedded by the last of March or first of April, and grown in boxes till June, before being planted out. A light, warm, sandy loam is the kind of soil they delight in.

Reported Small-pox Case.—To-day the quarantine physician for the city, Dr. S. B. Young, was informed that there was a case of small-pox at the house of Mrs. Robson, in the northern part of the 19th Ward. The reputed patient is said to be a young woman who recently came to the city from Ogden. Dr. Young went to the house of Mrs. Robson this afternoon, but we have not yet learned the result of his visit. It is to be hoped that the case alluded to is not one of the dreaded malady. In the meantime it is well that people be prudently careful without being too fearful. Should this be a genuine case the usual quarantine regulations will be enforced.

A Murderous Trio.—A fellow

named Laurie, recently arrived in this city and shortly afterwards left here for Brigham City, stopping there a few days, and then going westward with a couple of others of the same kind. Those three recently attacked an aged Dutchman, on the C. P. Railroad, beating him over the skull with rocks wrapped in a stocking, until they supposed he was dead. They then took \$27, and also a gold watch and chain, when they retired a short distance and divided the spoils.

The old Dutchman feigned death, and it is well for him he did, as one of the villainous trio returned to him, and giving him a kick, sent him rolling over the embankment, saying, at the same time, "He is all right." They then departed and the old man made his way to Corinne next day, and had the gashes in his head sewed up, and his other injuries dressed.

The officers of Corinne telegraphed to Kelton, and the result was that the three scoundrels were arrested at the latter place, but on the night of the same day of their arrest, made their escape, and, at last accounts, were still at large.

Tabernacle Meeting.—Yesterday afternoon Elder George Q. Cannon delivered a very powerful and lucid discourse upon the necessity of men being divinely commissioned and empowered to preach the gospel and administer in its ordinances. He showed, with the clearest and most pointed reasoning, and from the Scriptures, that without this definite character of appointment none had the right to officiate in matters relating to the plan of redemption, as servants of the Most High. Such authority had been conferred upon Joseph Smith, the great prophet of the nineteenth century, through the administration of angels, messengers from heaven, men who had held the keys of the Melchizedek and Aaronic Priesthoods in former dispensations, and who had the right and power to ordain others to the same power as they themselves held. The speaker not only showed, with unmistakable logic and plainness, that the authority or commission held by the Apostles and Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was identical with that enjoyed by the servants of God in all ages, but that the organization of the Church, to its minutest details, was exactly similar to the Church of Christ organized in the days of the Saviour, when he lived on the earth; that the principles inculcated in the two organizations were also alike in every particular, and the same spirit of love and union characterized the obedient now as in that past age, when the ancient Apostles preached the gospel to earth's inhabitants.

Third District Court.—Saturday, October 21st, afternoon.
The People, &c., vs. Silas Harsell; *nolle prosequi* entered.

Monday, Oct. 23rd, morning.
George Chandler vs. Henry Standish; on motion of plaintiff's attorneys dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Elias Morris vs. Alva R. Jewett; case set for Oct. 27th.
Walker Brothers vs. James Burnup; dismissed on motion of plaintiffs.

C. F. Bundquist vs. John Lundgren; default and reference to clerk, to compute.

Thomas R. Miller et al vs. H. B. Brady et al; judgment by consent.
John Tiernan vs. A. W. Leisenring et al, continued, by consent, for the term.

Mary Jane Harris vs. Samuel Nickens; dismissed, on motion of plaintiff's attorneys.

Alexander Tarbet vs. Moses Hirschman; W. W. Woods enters his appearance as attorney for plaintiff.

The Australian Mission.—Baptisms.—We make the following extract from a letter from Elder William McLachlan, dated at Papanui, near Christchurch, New Zealand, September 20th—

"I am pleased to say the missionaries laboring in New Zealand are well, and though we do not meet with much immediate success, we believe we are doing a work that will cause many to embrace the truth at some future time. Many are free to admit that if there be any religious truth on the earth the Latter-day Saints have got it. Numerous objections are made to the gospel, but they are remarkably weak, and I have never come in contact with any one who could successfully confute our doctrines. I have often told the people

that the gospel of Jesus Christ was a perfect system; that God was its author, and that the wisdom of man, unaided by the Spirit of God, could not preach the gospel, let alone organize and construct it. I am perfectly astonished that men of apparent reason and good judgment believe, as they say they do, in so much ridiculous nonsense, and many times, in my reflections, I have come to this conclusion, that there are thousands who profess to preach the gospel who know the doctrines they preach are not true. This may be rather a hard expression, but I think a true one. They enjoy alike with us access to the same Bible, but like the great majority of the world they are after the money, and their calls from the Lord almost invariably come when an extra hundred pounds is offered them by another neighborhood or district.

"It is now over ten months since I left home, and during that time have had a very varied experience in preaching, and working when I could not get along without the latter. I have always felt that while here I would rather preach and fill the duties of my mission, but have not been able to do so. Some three months or more of my time has been spent in physical labor, but not without its good results, aside from furnishing the necessities of life. I intend building a frame house for one of our brethren, in a short time, and hope that will be all the labor I will have to do while I remain here.

"Others of the brethren in New Zealand have had to either work or go hungry, and we have preferred the labor when we could do no better.

"During the last six weeks, through a letter written by Brother Monson, of Richmond, Cache Valley, informing us of some of his country people who were inquiring after the truth, and lived in this place, we searched for and found them, and, after holding two or three meetings, we baptized four new members, and re-baptized two others who formerly belonged to the Scandinavian mission. Since then we have also baptized two others, formerly of Surrey, England, besides blessing four children. Thirteen in all have been added to the Church in this province since we arrived, but, generally speaking, we find but very few who love the truth well enough to receive and live by it."

By Telegraph.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 19.—The semi-official *North German Gazette*, this evening, announces that it learns from a good source in St. Petersburg, that the Czarowitch will shortly leave Livadia for Vienna, Berlin and London, for the purpose of personally promoting a unanimous action of the great Powers in the interest of a satisfactory solution of the eastern question according to the assurances given in St. Petersburg circles. The Czar still adheres to his resolution not to act singly or abandon his alliance.

LONDON, 19.—The *Herald's* special says: My predictions, a week ago, that the political crisis was culminating, without assuming peace, are thoroughly vindicated. The present situation is remarkably perplexing. Yesterday's money panic subsided not because of the less probability of an eastern war, but because the calmer judgment is that England won't forcibly intervene, and consequently Turkey must promptly surrender to Russian menace or invasion. Nobody professes certainty about Russia's real purpose or the true intent of other powers. The gravity of the situation is portended by the profound secrecy of the diplomatists. New facts are unattainable, though stockjobbers manufacture abundant canards, against which all should be on their guard. The only thing apparently sure is that the triple alliance has not been renewed, nor is it likely to be. Nevertheless the best impression is that the great Powers will remain passive even if Russia makes war on the Sultan. If the latter persists in rejecting the peace conditions heretofore offered, the political necessity formerly recognized for Turkey's territorial integrity has lost much of its influence. Austria, while nominally favoring the acceptance of Turkey's armistice proposition, carefully avoids commitment to its armed support. Italy

maintains a similar attitude. If war comes her interests lie with Russia. In any event, therefore, the apparent alternatives are a speedy peace or substantially Russia's terms, or a short war between Turkey and Russia and her Serbian allies. It remains to be seen whether Russia's mediation after the struggle begins will be sufficient to confine it to the east and not provoke a general war. Herein lies the real anxiety.

A special from Rome says. Cardinal Antonelli's secretary has apologized to the Spanish ambassador for the discourtesy shown him by the committee which superintended the reception of the Spanish pilgrims by the Pope, on Monday last, in refusing to admit him and his attaches; but the ambassador having telegraphed an account of the affair to Madrid, has received instructions to demand an explanation from the Holy See.

A collision occurred to-day, off Flushing, between the steamers *Switzerland*, from New York, and the *Grebe*, from Liverpool. The latter was sunk. The *Switzerland* has two holes in her bow, above water line. She is otherwise uninjured.

VIENNA, 19.—The *Tagblatt* announces that Servia and Montenegro have resolved to accept no armistice.

The missionary societies connected with Spain sent an address to Lord Derby representing to him the dangers to which Protestants in Spain were exposed in consequence of the intolerance of the clergy and the authorities, and suggesting that he should invite the co-operation of other powers, especially Germany and the United States, to protest against the continued persecution of Protestants, and to afford them protection.

In reply, Lord Derby says: Our minister at Madrid is taking such steps as he properly can to induce the Spanish Government to put a lenient construction on the eleventh article of the constitution, so as to secure full and religious liberty to Protestants in Spain.

LONDON, 20.—The Cabinet met yesterday, all the ministers being present.

The *Times* says the meeting was rendered necessary by the critical state of affairs in Europe, for the negotiations, which have occupied the last twelve months, are virtually at an end, and war between Russia and Turkey is supposed to be unavoidable. Every resolution at a time like this is momentous. Even the conclusion that nothing remains to be done is one which a single minister might decline to be responsible for. The ministers met only to conform, by common accord, to the conclusions at which the country had arrived, if the result be only negative, as far as the present action is concerned. This only represents the almost unanimous desire of the nation that there is to be no ultimatum or contingent declaration of war. There will, moreover, be no Autumn session of Parliament. The Cabinet did nothing which can justify the prevailing fears of British participation in the war. It will be understood that this result does not involve the position of a decision respecting events, which are still uncertain, and the position will change continually. It amounts only to this that the existence of virtual war between Russia and the Porte does not create a state of things calling for our interference; that we are not called upon either by the text of treaties or by moral obligations to defend one of those empires against the other. The nations reserve full liberty of action should the compromising of her interests ever call for interference. All we can see at the present is that a war of race and religion, sufficiently formidable, is likely to ensue in Eastern Europe. If it was a permissible policy to wait and see what would come of the struggle between the Turks and their rebellious subjects, it is not now wrong to stand aside and see the development of the same contest. England has never undertaken to interpose in the concerns of the continent without continental allies, and there is no good ground for believing that we should have real support from any power in the event of war. —One of the Prussian provincial governments has very properly prohibited pigeon shooting matches, on the ground that they come under the definition of cruelty to animals.