

EVENING NEWS. PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY **THE DESERT NEWS COMPANY.** CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR. Tuesday, August 2, 1881.

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this as a conspicuous black hill, at a distance of several miles. The connection between the ore bodies of this district and the easily decomposed granite is a matter of some interest. It is evident, however, that for some miles the iron deposits are continuous and separated by very short intervals, as the outcrop occur within a stone's throw of each other, and the surface is everywhere strewn with blocks of rich magnetic ore, enough in themselves to supply all the furnaces in the country for years. It would seem that the iron forms a number of distinct and closely approximated belts, which are composed of beds that stand nearly vertical, and go down into the earth like huge walls.

There is considerable diversity in the character of the ore, though it is about equally divided in quantity between hematite and magnetite. Some of the beds are both and are exceedingly dense and compact, while others, though rich in iron, are soft and can be mined with the pick. Some of the ore is apparently very pure, containing a small amount of earthy matter and no foreign minerals. Some of the ledges, however, contain a large quantity of silica, the magnetic matter being mixed with white quartz, and one of the largest outcrops, though showing many millions of tons of ore, is so impure that it is not worth the cost of mining. It is thickly set along certain zones, evidently strata of deposition, with crystals of apatite from a quarter to half an inch in diameter and two or three inches in length. At this location many of the fragments are highly magnetic, and collections as strong as any known can be obtained there in great abundance. A few rods from this great outcrop is another of equal dimensions, in which the magnetic matter is more or less free from all impurities, showing neither quartz nor apatite. Near by another exposure, perhaps a continuation of the same, shows a mass is half magnetite and the other half fine-grained and dense hematite. Across a narrow valley from this group the hillsides are covered with fallen fragments of a rich but soft and dark hematite, and at no great distance the soil is covered by the decomposition of the hematite so soft as to make no other show above the surface. Near this latter location I noticed a line of outcrop of a very Jasper hematite, in some places only a ferruginous Jasper closely resembling some of the more silicious ores of the Marquette district.

As to the age of this remarkable series of iron ore deposits, I cannot speak with absolute certainty, but they are apparently Lower Silurian. The granite of the hills which contain the iron is finer grained and less compact than that which forms the great granite axis of the Wasatch, and I suspect is the metamorphic condition of the quartzite beds which rest upon the Wasatch granite. Some of the iron ore beds in this granite are distinctly interstratified with it, and are certainly, like it, metamorphosed sediments. This is plainly shown at the Blue Hill, where the principal crest of the hill is a distinct sheet of stratified, regularly bedded magnetite, from 30 to 40 feet in thickness, dipping toward the north at an angle of about 30 degrees. Parallel with this principal layer are other sheets of magnetite separated by beds of granite, and varying from a quarter of an inch to 10 feet in thickness, as perfectly parallel and regular as any series of sedimentary beds ever seen. On the whole, the Blue Hill is the most interesting and instructive outcrop of iron known to me, and furnishes the most striking proof of the sedimentary origin of these wonderful ore beds.

Other deposits of iron ore exist in various parts of the Territory, the most extensive known to me are found in Tintic and Columbia mining districts, and are believed to be chiefly if not altogether hematite, have been used so far as fluxes in lead smelting. The iron ores of Tintic are said to contain small values in gold and silver, which may account for their present extensive use in that line. The coal beds of Utah are found in the shales and sandstones of the cretaceous and tertiary ages composing the eastern slopes and plateaus of the Wasatch Mountains; they are composed of two distinct grades, and are almost if not altogether lignite, and are highly inflammable, some of them coaling well, and considered an efficient fuel and suited to use in blacksmithing. A. P. Bouton, M. E., reporting on the coal veins of Sanpete Valley, says, "The coal is of a dark brown color, and is highly stratified, and is found in so near the surface, having been exposed for vast ages of time to the oxidizing forces of nature, carrying in their lines of fracture the most perfect evidence of the fact that it is not a metamorphic product, but a sedimentary deposit. These mineral salts must of necessity prevail here, being deposited by the water carrying minerals in solution. The salts disappear rapidly in going in on the veins and in proportion as you get beyond the coal bed, the water carries off the salts, leaving the coal bed a mass of water-laden material, which is not a metamorphic product, but a sedimentary deposit. Samples obtained about forty feet in depth from the surface, by analysis yield as follows:

Moisture, 12.5
 Ash, 10.5
 Coke, exclusive of ash, 76.5
 Total, 100.0

This coal by distillation makes an excellent article of coke, having a high heat value, but is a little lighter than that obtained from the Cumberland coals. In the manufacture of iron an efficient and ample supply of fuel seems to be the great desideratum, with an estimated area of 20,000 square miles of coal lands extending from the northern boundary of the Territory to its southern border, there need be little or no apprehension of a deficiency of combustible material for some time to come.

A feature of prominent importance in the history of the iron industry of the Territory is the question of the transportation of the ore or fuel or vice versa, being equal, a healthy location and an abundant supply of fuel would, of course, be a valuable asset to the iron industry in the establishment of a manufacturing enterprise. If we are correctly informed, the immediate vicinity of the iron mines in southern Utah is not well suited for the establishment of an extensive iron manufacturing enterprise on account of the heated summer season and the dryness of the country, while the heavy snowfall incident to the Wasatch range of mountains during the winter season would prove a disagreeable feature to a works established in the immediate neighborhood of the coal mines. Having been engaged for some time in obtaining data bearing upon the establishment of a general metallurgical works in central Utah, and in looking carefully over the field a locality has been selected at or near the intersection of the Tintic Valley, with the Utah Southern Railroad, and the Sevier River at a point known as Leanington. This place has been selected for the present at least, as the future home of the Metallurgical Works of "The Rose of Tintic Mining Company" (a corporation in process of organization).

The Sevier River is considered of second magnitude in Utah, furnishing an ample supply of water for the irrigation of large areas of land, and is regarded as a general metallurgical supply in certain localities. It may be said, however, that it may be drawn from, these valleys enough to feed the climate here throughout the year is singularly mild, being tempered in the winter season by the warm air from the desert on the southwest; in the summer the day is moderately warm, the night cool and the sky clear, for many days there is not a fleecy cloud above the horizon. Epidemic diseases are not known, and its climatic influences are considered to be physical and intellectual development. This locality would be desirable for the Sanpete and Castle Valley coal mines, and for the iron mines in Frisco about 100 miles, from the mines in Tintic, Nebo and Columbia districts 30 to 60 miles and from the iron mountains in Iron County about 160 miles.

The grading of a three foot or narrow gauge railway is already completed from the Utah Southern Railroad at Nephi to the coal mines in Sanpete Valley, the establishment of short branch lines to the mines in Tintic and Columbia districts would require no engineering ability worth mentioning, while the prolongation of the Utah Southern to the iron mountains in Southern Utah, thence to the Gulf of California, (the possible location of the Liverpool of America) would form a very important auxiliary toward the speedy establishment of a manufacturing centre at the proposed locality.

In the immediate surroundings of the proposed location of the works are reported large areas of timber suitable for conversion into fuel. The efficiency of charcoal as fuel is well established, but no engineering ability worth mentioning, while the prolongation of the Utah Southern to the iron mountains in Southern Utah, thence to the Gulf of California, (the possible location of the Liverpool of America) would form a very important auxiliary toward the speedy establishment of a manufacturing centre at the proposed locality.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WIRELESS.

AMERICAN.

PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2.—Executive Mansion, 8.30 a. m.—The President passed a very pleasant night and a very healthy day, and was refreshed and appears comfortable and cheerful. Pulse 84, temperature 98.6, respiration 18. Signed by physicians.

I. a. m.—The President is resting comfortably with his head and shoulders raised in the same manner as yesterday. At the morning dressing of his wound it was found to be doing admirably. His pulse is now 90, temperature 98.6, respiration 18. Signed by physicians.

A Desperate Game.—PHOENIX, Ill., 2.—A reporter who interviewed Crowe, the Gasoline Lamp Contractor here, who is connected with the internal machine in the case of the Fenian agitation here and Crowe is one of the most desperate agitators. He is a man of small stature, dark, intellectual countenance, and talked composedly as any one on ordinary topics. Crowe, produced a letter from the Fenian, dated Philadelphia, August 31st, 1880, setting forth that Mr. Holgate owned the McClintock torpedo boat which was used in the Fenian rebellion, and that he had been conducting experiments with it under water which caused McClintock to lose his life and that he had refused a proposition from Spain for the boat. He claims that the boat would blow up any vessel in the harbor, and that he would place it at Crowe's disposal. Crowe said that he would more good for Ireland and fetch the British government to terms. Crowe said that shortly after the executive committee of United Irishmen met in New York, Judge Brennan, of Iowa, Capt. G. M. O'Donovan Rossa and himself were present. They discussed Holgate's proposition and the means of devastating England's shores, but on Crowe's representations they decided that it would be more expensive, and they could do better work by depositing torpedoes in the British ships, which could be done for \$25 apiece, and which would bring England to terms by making it impossible for people to go on board British vessels. They decided to adopt that course. Some time later the United Irishman and Fenian joined hands in order to execute these plans. They were strong in the United States and Canada. There were branches in Toronto, Quebec, and nearly every important city in the United States. These infernal machines are being made in every city where there is a branch of the order and they are working to be made. They are working for the good of the old, and they were no more liable than are makers of revolvers and cannon. Dynamite is no more dangerous than powder, and with these weapons they could drive the sea monster, destroy the land monster, and make business impossible. Some people would have to die. This would be worse than boycotting, but war was always cruel and that war was easier to win than the struggle to make the world a better place. They killed the most in the shortest time and compelled nations to make peace. The Fenian revolution in England were made in the Fenian answers gave the reporter confidence of the truth of this statement. They were of fine physique, and in the clockwork and exploded. The clockwork operated with a spring, and after six days running it would explode, and something like a gun trigger, which struck a percussion cap and ignited the charge. The charge consists of a pound and a half of dynamite, and would destroy the largest block of buildings in the world. The whole thing weighed 45 pounds. Any warlike was good enough in England, who didn't conduct honorable warfare here, and consequently couldn't expect others to do so. If he did not give notice to Ireland, every English steamer would be sent to the bottom, until people no longer dared to embark on any vessel. Every prominent building would be torn down, and a system of terrorism begun; he claims that there are many of these dread machines completed, some in France in charge of trustworthy patriots, who would use them quite freely. They had greatly warned the British, had destroyed the Manchester post office, Victoria Dock (loss \$25,000), and had blown up the Salford and Glasgow, at London and Liverpool, and inflicted a destruction aggregating \$450,000.

Fire-Shooting.—DENVER, 2.—Late last night the Colorado iron works, with nearly all the machinery was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$125,000; insurance \$11,500.

The Land Bill.—PHOENIX, Ill., 2.—Of the 18 persons injured by the explosion of woolen's distillery, 10 have died and five will doubtless die. They all inhaled hot steam, and their sufferings were terrible.

FOREIGN.—LONDON, 2.—Deep interest was manifested last night in the second reading of the land bill in the House of Lords. At an early hour usually deserted benches were filled with Peers, while the Peers' gallery was thronged with the wives and daughters of the high lords and gentlemen. Since the disturbance when the bill was thrown out, there has been no such meeting of Lords. Indeed, the Peers' attendance suggested the belief that the aristocratic party had screwed up courage to defy Gladstone and the Commons. The Commons were reserved for members of Parliament were crowded with commoners anxious to hear Salisbury's declaration of war or peace. Carlingford opened for government and a resolute argument, speech, which put the government case with admirable clearness and precision. His statement was received by the Liberal peers with a few languid murmurs of approval, which in their serene chamber had current for cheers and by conservatives with angry gasps of dissent. Salisbury replied with vigor, but with less keenness and power of thought, he denounced the bill in strong terms, declaring that he had been well met from the sense of justice of the government, but measure to amend it in committee. This is regarded as a complete throwing up of the sponge on the part of the Lords.

The probability is that they will insert amendments in the spirit of the proposition of Mr. Hennessy and Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, and to the exclusion of those proposed by the Fenian agitators. This view of the situation was generally entertained among the members of the lower house last night.

The Herald's London dispatch has the following account of the suspension of Parnell in the House of Commons: Mr. Justin McCarthy called attention to the importance of the Fenian agitation, and the Fenian agitators to present their case in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone replied, after some delay, that the Irish members would have ample opportunity to discuss arrests on the estimate. This reply annoyed Mr. Parnell, who rose and moved the suspension of the conduct of the Fenian agitation in continuing to hold in prison men who were the true authors of the land bill, while the time they admitted the justice of claims put forth on behalf of the tenant farmers and the absolute necessity of reform. This conduct of Mr. Parnell declared the ministry and the Parliament to be tyrants and oppressors.

Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote rose simultaneously and called the speaker's attention to this language, but Mr. Parnell went on vehemently, paying no attention to the speaker. He declared he was waiting for the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone moved his suspension, but before the question could be put, Mr. Parnell said that he would not wait to see the force played out, and then withdrew before his formal suspension, which was carried immediately afterward by an overwhelming majority.

St. Petersburg, 1.—It is announced that another plot for the assassination of the Czar has been discovered and frustrated by the police. A lady of high family was chosen as the assassin. Her accomplices have been arrested, but she herself escaped. The Czar and family left Moscow for Nyni Novgorod on Sunday for Nyni Novgorod. The Czar and family arrived at Nyni Novgorod, Central Russia, yesterday morning.

DIED.—MABEL EMMA, infant daughter of L. H. and Annie Bradford, on Monday, August 1, of Cholera Infantum. Funeral from residence of parents, 9th Ward on Wednesday at 10 a. m. Friends of parents respectfully invited.

At the residence of Dr. H. D. Fisher, Third East Street, between Second and Third South Streets, Salt Lake City, August 2nd, 1881, at 2 a. m., of Cholera Infantum, AUGUSTA WEIZEL CAMPBELL. This was one of the three orphans left last winter in care of Mrs. Fisher by the sudden death of their parents. The funeral will take place at 1 o'clock, to accommodate expected friends at the residence of the orphans and of family of Dr. Fisher are invited to attend.

In the 8th Ward, Salt Lake City, August 2nd, of inflammation of the brain, ALFRED J. son of Hyrum J. and Sarah Bull, aged 10 months and 7 days. Oglethorpe Herald please copy.

SELECT SCHOOL.—MRS. M. E. RANDALL'S Select School will open its fifth scholastic year on Monday, August 2nd, at 10 o'clock. Connected with the school is a boarding department, in which a limited number of pupils can be accommodated.

RATES OF BOARD AND TUITION.—Board, washing, fuel and light, per term (10 weeks) \$75.00
 Tuition (10 weeks) department \$10.00
 Intermediate \$5.00
 Primary \$3.00

EXTRA STUDENT.—Piano or organ with use of instruction from \$10 to \$15.00
 Drawing and Painting German or French \$5.00
 For particulars, inquire of MRS. M. E. RANDALL, President, Morgan College, 14th Ward, S. L. City.

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PERSONS USING WATER FOR SPRINKLING LAWNS, ETC.—THE SCARCITY OF WATER at the present time for irrigation purposes, renders it necessary that the greatest economy be observed in the use of water from the Water Mains during the months of August and September. All persons using water from the pipes for sprinkling lawns and flower beds should confine its use to what is necessary to keep vegetation alive, and thus avoid the necessity of using water during the months of August and September. It is hoped that all persons interested will see the necessity of complying with this request, and thus avoid more stringent regulations.

G. M. OTTINGER, Superintendent Water Works, S. L. City, July 29th, 1881.

Z. C. M. I.

We are Offering our LARGE and well Assorted Stock of
LAWNS, GRASS CLOTHS, LINENS, PRINTS,
 AND ALL

SUMMER GOODS
 AT PRICES THAT WILL INDUCE PURCHASERS!

WM. JENNINGS, Superintendent.

EAGLE EMPORIUM!

WM. JENNINGS & SONS,
 Importers, Jobbers and Retail Dealers in
STOVES, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE.

Nos. 82, & 84 EAST TEMPLE STREET, AND 1202 TO 1218 FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED & CAREFULLY FILLED.

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