

ensive partisanship, while such men as Higgins, Thomas, Throop, Chase, Pillsbury, Aquilla Jones and others, some of whose names appear upon the prison records of the country and whose recommendation is political partisanship, are appointed in their places. While removing elsewhere on the ground of offensive partisanship republicans who edit newspapers, the National Administration continues in high judicial office in the city of New York, a prominent democratic appointee, who publicly announced himself as having assumed, since his appointment, the control of an avowedly partisan journal.

We believe it is the duty of the Republican majority of the Senate to oppose the confirmation of any person appointed in violation of the letter and spirit of the Civil Service act. We denounce the National Administration for its obvious willingness to abandon the opinions they have professed upon the currency, and to compromise with those leaders of their party who are avowedly in favor of the continued debasement of the currency; for its hostility to the commerce of the country evinced by its refusal to carry out the system adopted by Congress for the encouragement of American shipping; for its arbitrary action in repudiating a contract regularly entered into by the duly authorized agents of the Government and persevering in the attempt to deprive American mechanics of their means of livelihood until an aroused public opinion compelled it to abandon the attempt, and for its hostility further evinced by the arbitrary enforcement of the custom laws by illegal provisions and tricks, intended to deprive the merchants of the only fair opportunity for asserting their rights.

James W. Wadsworth of Livingston county was nominated for Comptroller by acclamation. State Treasurer, Major Charles Ulrich of New York. Attorney General, Edward B. Thomas of Chenango county. State Engineer, Wm. A. Van Rensselaer. Adjourned sine die.

GALVESTON, 23.—A special to the News from Sherman says: During the hearing of an Indian Territory case before the United States Commissioner to-day, Sheriff Douglass, of this (Grayson) county, arrested one of the witnesses in attendance, charging him with being Newton Chance, the murderer of E. Julius Foster, the editor of the Sherman Patriot, who was foully assassinated on the night of October 10, 1881. The arrest caused a sensation. The prisoner will not admit that his name is Chance. The murder of Foster, who was a Unionist, caused great excitement at the time. Other witnesses from the Indian Territory say that Chance has been living with them in seclusion for over twenty years.

WASHINGTON, 24.—It is understood the President has decided not to make a change in the office of surgeon-general of the marine hospital service, and accordingly will not accept Dr. Hamilton's resignation.

FALMOUTH, Ky., 24.—Pleuro-pneumonia having been declared affecting the cattle of David Brannock, several days ago, and no effectual means being taken to destroy the disease, several neighbors collected and slaughtered the diseased cattle and burned their carcasses. Fourteen cattle were disposed of in this way.

NEW YORK, 24.—Congressman Warner of Ohio was asked yesterday if he thought the Bland bill could be repealed without a substitute being provided therefor. In response Warner said: "I do not believe it can, and I will say more, I don't believe it ought to be. This is not a mere question of coining a few millions of dollars more or less in the year, but is a question between bi-metalism and gold mono-metalism. The present coinage law is the only thread by which the silver is held in our monetary system. Strike this law down without any substitute and bi-metalism is overthrown. Silver men understand this perfectly well. To bi-metalism this change in standard from both metals to one in the face of the vast indebtedness that now weighs down modern nations would be nothing less than a stupendous crime. I will introduce my bill, which is intended as a substitute for the Bland bill at the assembling of Congress. It will be opposed by extreme gold and extreme silver men, but I believe there are enough men who favor my proposition to carry it through the House. I think all will agree that such a bill will effect a more permanent settlement of the silver question than would a change in the weight of the coins, and no doubt a permanent settlement of that important matter will lead to an immediate and lasting renewal of business throughout the country.

NEW YORK, 24.—Three's, 3%; 4's, 12%; 4's, 23%; Pacific 6's, 27%; Central Pacific, 37%; Burlington, 29%; Northern Pacific, 21%, preferred, 47%; Northwestern, 97%; New York Central, 98%; Oregon Navigation, 80%; Transcontinental, 21%; Pacific Mail, 47%; Panama, 98; St. Louis & San Francisco, 17%; Texas Pacific, 18%; Union Pacific, 50; Fargo Express, 15; Western Union, 67%.

CLEVELAND, O., 24.—The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company made a complete back-down at noon to-day, and all the men will go to work at the wages paid before the reduction. The following letter has just been sent to Newburg, to be read to the men:

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23d.

At a meeting of the wire manufacturer's just held in New York, prices

were advanced and, in accordance with the promises made, please notify the men that June prices are restored from this date in all departments.

(Signed) Wm. CHISHOLM, President.

SARATOGA, T. Y., 24.—Fully as many ladies and prominent personages were present in the casino at 11.30 this morning to witness the proceedings of the democratic convention as attended the opening of the republican convention two days ago. At exactly 12.30 o'clock the convention was called to order by Chairman O'Brien of the State committee. Geo. Raines was elected temporary chairman.

Raines, on taking the chair, addressed the convention at some length. All references to President Cleveland were greeted with cheers. Representatives of the anti-monopoly league and State trades assembly addressed the convention briefly. Burke Cochran then offered a strong resolution against the civil service laws, which were greeted with tremendous applause. These resolutions are similar to those adopted by Tammany Hall some weeks ago.

FOREIGN.

SOFIA, 22.—A levy of all the able bodied men in Bulgaria between the ages of 18 and 40 years has been ordered.

Belgrade, 22.—The serbian army is being mobilized and troops are being sent to protect the southern frontier bordering on Macedonia and Albania. Fears are entertained of a rising in both the latter places and grave troubles are anticipated in the event of such an occurrence. It is stated that the King of Milan in an interview with a number of diplomats, stated that if the Macedonians rose in revolt against Turkish rule he must act with them otherwise be deposed.

PHILIPPOLIS, 22.—General Dragolski, commander of the Roumelian militia, has been arrested.

LONDON, 22.—The American bark Cashmere, Captain Nichols, from Philadelphia, April 23d, for Hiogo, has been lost at Tanega Sima, an island of Japan. Part of the crew were saved.

VIENNA, 22.—The Fremdenblatt, in an editorial says: Bulgaria defers the settlement of the Roumelian difficulty to the European powers, and it counsels Turkey to act with moderation.

LONDON, 22.—Mrs. Weldon, sentenced to six months imprisonment March 20th for libelling Riviere, manager of Convent Garden Theatre, was released from Holloway jail secretly, last night, in order to prevent a demonstration which was to be made in front of the prison to-day. Mrs. Weldon's friends had secured the services of several brass bands and had prepared to give her an enthusiastic reception on her release from prison this morning, after which she was to be escorted in triumph to Trafalgar Square, where a grand welcome was to be given her. The action of the authorities caused the programme to be curtailed somewhat, but judging from appearances at this moment, the musical martyr of Holloway jail will be welcomed this afternoon at Trafalgar by an immense concourse of admirers. Mrs. Weldon has sent word that she will attend the demonstration. Several speakers will address the meeting.

The Standard's correspondent at Vienna states that in an interview with the Austrian Under Foreign Secretary, he assured him that Austria had no intention of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Emperor Joseph's visit to Bosnia, the Secretary said, had no connection with the recent events in Roumelia. Austria desired the Roumelian rebellion quelled.

Communications are now passing between the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin, and it is hoped they will result in a speedy settlement of the Roumelian difficulty.

MADRID, 22.—There 759 new cholera cases and 270 deaths reported yesterday throughout Spain.

ROME, 22.—There were 214 new cases of cholera and 175 deaths in Palermo during the past 24 hours.

Reinforcements of troops have arrived at different points in Sicily, and the populace have been quieted. No disorders are reported to-day.

LONDON, 3 p.m.—There has been an important decline in Russian and other bonds. Uneasiness in the Stock Exchange is increasing.

PARIS, 22.—It is rumored here that owing to the excited state of affairs in the Balkan States that the Austrian army has been mobilized.

LONDON, 22.—The market for foreign securities at the stock exchange to-day is flat. The rumor is afloat that the Turkish army is being mobilized for immediate service in Roumelia.

Censols fell 11-16, while Russian securities dropped 1/4.

PHILIPPOLIS, 23.—All the Musselmen enrolled in the militia of Roumelia have been discharged from the service as a precautionary measure against conveying military secrets to Turkey. The sympathies of the Musselmen are undoubtedly with the Porte, and if permitted to remain in the army they would probably fraternize with the Turkish soldiers.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, declares he is able to withstand the attack of all the forces of the Sultan.

MADRID, 23.—Newspapers here and in the provinces have been prosecuted by the government for their utterances regarding the Carolines affair.

ROME, 23.—King Humbert's message of sympathy to the inhabitants of Palermo, where the greatest suffering ex-

ists owing to the prevalence of cholera, was received with enthusiastic expressions of gratitude. The epidemic in Palermo is stationary. Stormy weather prevails throughout Sicily.

LONDON, 23.—The Standard to-day, commenting on affairs in Roumelia, urges the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin, that although it may be too late to restore the statu quo in Roumelia, they should take immediate measures to prevent the spread of the insurrection to the other Balkan States.

Berlin, 23.—The semi-official statement is made that the Powers will not look calmly on the breaking of the treaty of Berlin, but will side with Turkey, and if Russia opposes them she will be isolated. Only after the Bulgarians have been restored to their common seas, can the Powers decide what shall be done for Bulgarian unity.

BELGRADE, 23.—The students of this city hearing a rumor to the effect that Austria was preparing to annex Bosnia under cover of the present excitement, made a demonstration in front of the royal palace against such a proceeding. The crowd became so noisy that the police dispersed them.

BERLIN, 23.—Prince Bismarck has accepted the apology of Spain for the recent insult to the German embassy at Madrid.

PHILIPPOLIS, 23.—Prince Alexander has ordered several Turkish emblems seized during the rising of Friday last restored to their owners. He also telegraphed the Czar asking him to favor the unity of Roumelia and Bulgaria, and to grant the united countries the protection of Russia.

LONDON, 23.—Russia has proposed a conference of the powers on the Roumelian difficulty, but wants the Porte to take the initiatory step in the matter. Austria will await the decision from the Porte before committing herself on the question.

LONDON, 24.—The Bulgarians are angered at the action of the Russian officers in resigning from the Bulgarian army according to orders. The Russians are jeered at and called traitors and Prince Alexander has been asked to expel them.

FRANKFURT, 24.—The Zeitung says, De Giers, Russian prime minister, will visit Prince Bismarck and return home directly.

PARIS, 24.—The cholera has appeared at St. Quentin a Seine village four miles north of Paris. The disease is not of an extremely violent type. The deaths so far have been among children only, adults recovering in every case.

Madrid, 24.—There were 599 new cases of cholera and 235 deaths from that disease reported yesterday throughout Spain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24.—The Porte is awaiting an answer from the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin to his circular of yesterday, respecting the insurrection in Roumelia, before taking action for the purpose of reassuring the right of the Sultan in that province. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador, has received his instructions from his government, but is waiting for envoys of other powers interested so that all may notify the Porte simultaneously of the desires of their respective governments in the matter.

SOFIA, 24.—The Bulgarian Parliament has voted £5,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the unity programme between Roumelia and Bulgaria, and adopted a resolution petitioning the Czar to allow the Russian officers of the Bulgarian army to remain in the service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BEER AND BREWERS YEAST—WHAT IT IS COMPOSED OF.

No. 3 MINE, ALMY, UINTAH CO., Wyo., Sept. 21st, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The mines here being shut down for the present, and having more spare time than I want, or know what to do with, I thought a few notes on the foregoing subject might interest the numerous readers of the News, a paper which, by the way, I look upon as one of the best educators of the young, the old and middle aged. But to the text, which I take from your semi-weekly issue of Sept. the 8th in regard to

"BREWERS YEAST IN BREAD MAKING."

Turn to Baron Von Liebig, one of the ablest chemists the world has yet produced, and read: "Fermentation is nothing else but the putrefaction of a substance containing no nitrogen." "Life is opposed to putrefaction. Alcohol cannot be evolved from any matter until after death or decomposition sets in. Dr. Geo. B. Wood, author of the United States Dispensary, says: "No sweet thing can intoxicate until after it ferments," which means rots, decays, or decomposes. Alcohol can nowhere be found in all the broad field of living nature, but it is the death principle, rising from the decomposition, or, in plain English, the rot of nature, hence the scum that rises to the top of beer or ale in the process of fermentation may be likened to the blood of an animal in a state of putrefaction. Decay in animal and decay in vegetable matter is the same, the only difference being in the smell. The dead animal has phosphorus in the bones which germinates nitrogen and makes the stench. The scum that rises to the top of beer and ale, being the outcome of the destruction, decay or decomposition of the grain, no matter how fresh it may be, it is in the putrefaction stage before it leaves the brewery, and is

A SUBSTANCE ENTIRELY FOREIGN

as a mixture of wheaten flour when used for bread-raising purposes.

If taken in its crude state from the brewery and made into a sponge or dough direct, it imparts a musty, rotten, flavor to the bread; and if made in large batches if not quickly handled when the fermentation reaches a certain point, it dies a second death. If this happens before reaching the oven it will spring up like Jonah's gourd for a few minutes, and as quickly collapse into the crusts, top and bottom, and come out a snuff color in the crumb.

Some years ago a certain baker of Salt Lake City, who prided himself on his knowledge of good bread making, showed me a large bin full of such unsalable bread, yet he could not understand what was the matter. He advertised extensively that a good sweet loaf would be guaranteed, at the same time the sour bread that came from that bakery was the talk of the town for a long time. So Hobby Horsically was he attached to the virtues of brewers yeast that both trade and custom was completely demoralized.

Brewer's yeast, whatever it may be at the present day, was ostensibly used by the commercial bakers in the north of England over thirty years ago. There might have been a little difference in the nature of the beer made in England and that made in this country, but the English bakers prepared the crude yeast in a strong body of potatoes and flour in the form of

A "FERMENT."

the same way the Americans do with their flour and hop stock yeast, the difference being that the brewer's yeast with less heat comes to maturity more rapidly and requires quicker handling, but lacks the natural flavor of the flour. If a potato ferment made with the flour and hop stock yeast will ripen in twelve hours at a moderate temperature, brewer's yeast will ripen in two and a half hours at the same heat.

Brewer's yeast made in another form in Germany, the all in all of the German bakers, and from which the famous Vienna bread is made, is prepared by skimming the froth from beer wash in active fermentation. This contains the upper yeast, which must be repeatedly washed with cold water until only the pure white yeast settles clear from the water. This soft, tenacious mass, after the water has been drawn off, is collected into bags and subjected to hydraulic pressure until there remains a semi-solid, somewhat brittle substance, still containing considerable water. This is the pressed yeast of the Germans, and if kept cool will keep about eight days in summer and much longer on ice. By this mode of preparation much of the rot of nature and part of the bitter principle of the hops is washed away. The flour from which the Vienna bread is made, according to the statement of Prof. Horsford, good fresh middlings flour will compare favorably with the average Hungarian flour used in Vienna, from which the

VIMM BREAD

is made. The dough being made with half milk half water, coupled with the presence of the gluten of the grain, constitutes the sweet mellow flavor of the bread if eaten while fresh; but like all bread made from brewers yeast it requires careful manipulation and close watching under process of fermentation and can only be made in small batches, and the bread made from it soon loses its original flavor.

A word or two on

BEER AND BEER DRINKING

in conclusion. Baron Liebig according to the most careful chemical analysis declares that a person drinking two quarts of the best Bavarian beer daily for a week will derive about as much nutriment from that quantity as he would from as much oatmeal as would lie on a dime, and if it is any consolation to beer drinkers let them try the experiment of boiling a quart of beer for half an hour until the alcohol is evaporated, and after getting cold, let them try to drink it; slop that would make a pig vomit.

Very respectfully yours,

ALEX. CROLL.

SAVE THE WHEAT.

PRICES ARE LIKELY TO ADVANCE.

The existing theme of the persecutions which our brethren, who have obeyed the celestial law of marriage, are now undergoing, has probably prevented the important subject of storing grain receiving much notice in the News columns lately. I know, however, that it is a topic considerably talked about among the farmers, and that it continues to be advocated to some extent by all classes, and is practiced by a few persons. It seems as though there should be no further necessity to talk about the matter. Every Latter-day Saint is surely convinced, by this time, that it is his duty to assist in saving some of the present abundance of grain, to

PROVIDE AGAINST COMING YEARS OF FAMINE.

All that remains now is to DO it, while there is grain that may be saved.

I do not think it is right for us to expect the farmers alone to undertake the fulfillment of this duty; in fact, it is impossible for them to do it all. It is as much an obligation on the head of a family to secure a supply of breadstuffs for those who are dependent upon him, when convinced there will

be a scarcity, as it is for him to provide shelter for them from the inevitable storms of winter.

Although the saving of grain is, mainly an individual concern, still, I think it can be best accomplished by organized effort in the various wards or stakes of Zion.

"J. W.," of Lehi, discussed this in a sensible, thorough, business-like style in a communication published in the News a few months ago, and suggested an excellent, feasible plan for buying and storing grain, co-operatively. I would like to see his letter copied by every publication in the Territory. I think there are few things affecting the temporal salvation of our people that could be more profitably advocated by the newspapers; and there are many able writers who might well take up the subject, giving details about the proper construction of storehouses, and how to prevent the destruction of grain by weevils or other agencies.

There is need for

IMMEDIATE ACTION

in this matter, as grain speculators are now endeavoring to buy all the wheat they can at low figures, feeling assured that large profits will be realized ere long by shipping it hence. I copy the following from a leading commercial paper, representing the views of an American gentleman, who is a recognized authority on the subject:

"Rufus Hatch predicts higher prices for wheat. He says there will be only 77,000,000 bushels to carry over and for export. If Mr. Hatch's figures are correct, and we export within 60 per cent. as much wheat this year as we did last, there will be none left on the first of July next. Mr. Hatch insists upon it that the European crop is deficient. According to this statement England's yield is reduced from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels, France's 35,000,000, Russia's from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. The conclusions he draws from these premises are that the farmers will do well to hold their wheat at a dollar at the station, and by selling half as much as they did last year they will receive more money for what they do sell, and still have some left for another year. The crop of 1885 is, undoubtedly, 160,000,000 bushels below 1884, and there is some ground in this fact for anticipating an advance in price."

THESE FACTS AND FIGURES

combined with the certainty that there is but little more wheat in Utah to-day than is needed for one year's consumption, that myriads of grasshoppers (locusts) are likely to, next year, devastate some sections of this and the adjoining Territories, and that the predicted times of famine are near, should constitute sufficient reason to induce all to unite in keeping the grain at home. But, will we do it? Oh the perversity of human nature, that makes us "do those things we should not and leave undone the things we should do." I trust that in this matter we will display more wisdom than is indicated by the foregoing exclamation of

"MISERABLE SINNERS."

If we have not sufficient regard for the injunctions of God's servants concerning the saving of grain, we should, at least, be influenced by the first law of nature, self-preservation, or manifest ordinary business sense, and hold the wheat until a better price can be realized than at present.

Yours truly,

D. M. MCALLISTER. SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 22, 1885.

A Philadelphia photographer has succeeded in getting a good picture of a "streak of chain lightning" and the Scientific American publishes a woodcut of it, showing that the streak ran in curves, like a river, instead of in jagged lines, as commonly represented in pictures. Thus another "popular error" is exploded. By-and-by no well informed person will be prepared to accept the testimony of his eyes about anything.

Nebraska's corn crop this year is estimated by the State board of agriculture to be the greatest ever had—in the neighborhood of 150,000,000 bushels, with an average yield of about 45 bushels per acre. This is a slight reduction in the average from last year. The crop is now ripened beyond danger from frost.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 48-216 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully, MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.