

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, Dec. 18.

**Call and Get It.**—There is a message at the Western Union Telegraph Office for T. Herring.

**Stealing.**—Charles Howard was arrested to-day on a charge of stealing \$50 from a gentleman named Armstrong.

**Deseret.**—The Deseret Bakery, Mr. R. Gardner proprietor, makes a goodly holiday display in his snug little premises.

**Prepared.**—Mr. A. E. Phelps is well prepared to receive a rush of customers, having lately received large additions to his stock of dry goods, notions, etc.

**Exponent.**—The *Woman's Exponent* for December 15th, is a fine number full of interesting items, good articles, practical suggestions and excellent sentiments. It is a paper that the ladies of Utah should read, support and write for.

**Sugar House, Ward.**—The Presidency of the Stake will meet with the Priesthood of the Sugar House Ward, on Sunday, December 30th, at 12 o'clock, noon, in the Meeting-house of that ward, for the purpose of organizing the Priesthood there.

**Day & Co.**—The establishment of this enterprising firm is decked out in holiday dress, presenting a most attractive appearance, enticing holiday purchasers within the doors. When they do visit the premises they find an excellent assortment and large variety in stock from which to make their selections. A good and reliable firm.

**Plowing and Sowing.**—From Bp. Anson Call we learn that plowing and sowing is in operation at Bountiful. Bro. Call is one of Utah's most practical and successful farmers. He states that wheat sown in an open spell in the winter such as the present one, never fails to do well. At least such has been his experience, after repeated trials, during a long series of years.

**District Court.**—Tuesday, December 18th.

**J. F. Woodman vs. Wells, Fargo & Co.**; defendant withdraws notice of motion for a new trial; plaintiff remits the money part of the judgment.

**J. F. Woodman vs. Wells Fargo & Co.**; defendant withdraws notice of motion for a new trial; defendant remits all the verdict except \$5 and costs.

**Passing Eastward.**—Messrs. Orton & Stager, with their families, passed through Ogden on Sunday morning, on their return home from San Francisco; these gentlemen having been engaged in completing the amalgamation arrangements between the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph companies. So we learn from the *Jun*tion.

**Eagle House.**—This establishment is one of the busiest places imaginable. It frequently has the appearance of a beehive, all alive. Business appears to be stamped on everything about the place. The proprietor, Mr. S. P. Teasdel, is known as one of the most efficient business men of this Territory, and one of the most successful merchants. His house has an excellent name, and his stock of goods comprehends everything in the shape of general merchandise. Holiday buyers will find the gentlemanly clerks ready and willing to wait upon them.

**Theatre.**—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday next, the Lilliputian Comedy Company will perform at the Theatre. Commodore Nutt who is not unknown in Utah, will sustain the part of Jack the Giant Killer, and Col. Goshen the character of the Giant. The contrast between these two celebrities is so great that they must be seen to appreciate it. The little people who appear in this comical entertainment really deserve the title of Lilliputians and the performance altogether will be unique. See advertisement, and let the juveniles have an opportunity of seeing the living curiosities and the fun of the play.

**Missionaries.**—This morning we had the pleasure of greeting Elders Helaman Pratt and George Terry, who reached the city last evening. They belonged to the party of missionaries which had been laboring in Arizona, Mexico, and New Mexico. The other members of the party reached home a short time ahead of them, they having stop-

ped over awhile at Orderville. We have heretofore given a detailed account of the mission, in accordance with particulars received from the brothers Stewart.

Elder Pratt, who is son of the late Parley P. Pratt, is in excellent health, but Brother Terry is somewhat ailing, having been afflicted for some time with chills and fever.

**Central Committee.**—The Central Committee of the Y. M. M. I. Associations will meet in the Council House, on Friday evening, 21st instant, at 7 o'clock.

Elder Orson Pratt will deliver the lecture. Presidents of Associations are requested to invite all the young men of their respective associations to attend. The members of the committee will please be prompt at the hour named.

JUNIOUS F. WELLS,

President.

B. F. CUMMINGS, JR.,

Secretary.

**Fatal Occurrence.**—We are indebted to the *Ogden Junction* of last evening for the following particulars of a sad accident in Farmington Canyon. We deeply sympathize with President Richards and family in their bereavement.

On Friday last, Hyrum Richards, of Farmington, was in the canyon above that place engaged in getting wood; a "drag" which was being taken to the wagon became snagged and he undertook to lift the wood, in which he over exerted himself and apparently produced an internal rupture, his abdomen rapidly becoming badly swollen and very painful. On Saturday morning, however, his symptoms were favorable, but it seems that he enjoyed only a temporary improvement, for a relapse speedily followed and the young man died before dark. His father went down from Ogden as soon as the intelligence was communicated to him, and remained with the sufferer until the last. The deceased was 20 years of age and was highly respected. The funeral took place this afternoon.

**Shocking Accident.**—We learn from Mr. Joseph A. West, of Ogden, of a sad accident which befel Wm. Jeffs, fireman of the U. C. down morning train. When nearing Kayville, about three miles from the station, this morning, he went to put out the head light and slipped to the ground. He held on to the engine and one of the "buggy wheels" went over his right leg just above the ankle, badly crushing the bones. His shoulder also was somewhat injured. Conductor Chugg, Mr. West and others went back and picked him up, cut off his boot, wrapped the wounded limb in his overcoat and carried him to the train. A telegram was sent on to this city and Mr. Jeffs was brought down on the engine, which reached Salt Lake in twenty-five minutes from Kayville. He was conveyed to his home in the 18th Ward, when Doctors Richards and Anderson at once waited upon the sufferer. We understand that amputation of the injured leg will be necessary.

Since the foregoing was written we have learned that the limb was amputated this forenoon, by the surgeons already named.

The sympathy for the unfortunate man, who bears an excellent character, is universal.

## BREAD MAKING.

Brother A. Croll of Springville is a regular correspondent of the *Confessioner's Journal*, and has contributed some very able articles on bread making. By request we clip the following from his pen, published in that paper for December, as it contains ideas and suggestions which may be of public benefit.

SPRINGVILLE, UTAH CO., U. T., Nov., 1877.

**GENTLEMEN:**—It is a fixed and immutable law in nature that the self-same cause will always produce the self-same effects. Like produces like, whether in the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom.

All brewers' yeast is the product of or outcome of the destruction, decay and decomposition of the grain, no matter by what name it goes under, and bears the same relation to that of the animal kingdom. When the blood, which is the life, is shed, decay immediately sets in, followed by decomposition and putrefaction, accelerated by heat and climate. There are two

known methods of preserving animal flesh, i. e., freezing and salting, when used as human food; and so far as I am aware, but one method of preserving brewers' yeast, that of freezing. But this plan is attended with uncertainty and doubt, requiring sound judgment and nice discrimination to determine at what stage it is fit for freezing, and how long it may be kept in this condition, so as to retain its vitality when called into active use.

That good, palatable bread can be made from some kinds of brewers' yeast, under certain conditions and circumstances, I will not for a moment dispute, if eaten while it is fresh. What these conditions are nature and common sense will dictate without the aid of scientific investigation. If the compressed yeast used to ferment the much-talked-of Vienna bread be the same as that used in domestic bread-making in the sea-coast towns and cities of England, and sold in the stores under the name of German yeast, which I suspect it is, then it is nothing new under the sun, as Solomon would express it. To my knowledge it was in general use in the north of England twenty-four years ago, and brought over from Germany in the Hamburg boats. One thing, however, in regard to its use, is that it cannot be successfully manipulated on a large scale commercially, but in small batches, for reasons explained below. Chemically speaking, it is the gluten of wheaten flour, or, I should rather say, the excess of gluten contained in wheaten flour that renders it superior to all other grains for the purposes of bread fermentation; and to its larger proportion of this ingredient is due its adaptability to the manufacture of crackers, cakes, macaroni and vermicelli by its tenacious adhesive properties.

In the ordinary process of commercial bread-making, if the pabry fermentation is allowed to proceed beyond the point of converting the sugar of the flour into carbonic acid gas, which, being diffused among the tenacious particles of gluten, raises the dough, then decomposition follows and attacks the gluten itself, and rots it; the gluten thereby loses its tenacity, causing the cells containing the gas to expand beyond their usual size, with a moderate proof, making a bulky loaf in appearance when baked light and porous, like a honeyscomb, but insipid and disagreeable (like eating sawdust) to the taste. After standing twenty-four hours, if put into the oven with an over-proof, in the American style, in time, the cells are liable to burst when in contact with the heat of the oven, it shaken in the least by the action of the peel, and fall flat. Such bread, if the oven is slow, will be white on top and dark inside, and in nine cases out of ten unsaleable.

Before leaving this part of the subject, it may be remarked, as I have before stated, as a general rule in Britain the batch bread is moulded off hand, and run into the oven as fast as one can run it with two or more mouldings, so that the height, color and taste of the bread when baked is a sure index of the state of fermentation and the skill of the operator; and if over-fermented, is less liable, so far as height is concerned, to be unsaleable.

As there is more philosophy in good bread-making than most people dream of, I will now turn to brewers' yeast, and the nature of its working. If we may trust the deductions of chemical analysis, the quantity of glutinous matter contained in wheat grain, varying according to soil, manner of cultivation, &c., in 100 parts, is from 12 to 35, while that in 100 parts of barley contains only from 5 to 6; hence, the little it contains is destroyed and decomposed by the process of brewing, and the scum which rises to the top, when used in bread fermentation, must, according to natural principles, be more or less, according to age, in a state of putrefaction. The scum may be likened to the blood of an animal, being the most putrescent of all substances, and the first to decay; so in like manner, the scum that rises to the top of ale, beer or porter. The result of the destruction of the grain may aptly be termed the life-blood of the body. As I have had ample opportunity in a long course of experience to study the nature and test the qualities of brewers' yeast in bread-making, both domestic and commercially, more especially in the north of England, where

breweries abound, I will note a few of its leading features: First, I will start a potato ferment, at a temperature of 98 degrees, with the common American stock yeast, previously described, and make it stand out a period of twenty-six hours before it becomes perfectly ripe. This I have done repeatedly in a temperate climate. Take of brewers' yeast, and put it through the same process at 70 degrees, or 26 degrees less, and it will get dead ripe inside of six hours. This, by the rules of cause and effect, brings its own explanation; it is in a state of putrefaction before it enters the ferment, consequently it rots the starch of the potato and the gluten of whatever flour there is in connection when made into a sponge. The retting process is to some extent arrested by the action of the salt, which has a tendency at the same time to bind the air cells, on the same principle that alum will harden soft water. When made into dough, the last stage in the process of fermentation, it has a tendency to absorb from ten to fifteen per cent. more flour to the proportion of water required under the ordinary process of fermentation with the American stock yeast. In a word, the dough must be made stiffer to stand up in shape in the oven; in consequence of having lost its tenacity by the (to some extent) nature of the yeast. All practical bakers by long practice in handling and moulding dough, can tell almost to a certainty what kind of bread the dough will produce by feeling.

For the benefit of beginners I volunteer a few hints, which may be of practical use to those who think they know too much as well. When the stock is fresh and in its full vigor, the ferment no more than ripe and free of acid, the sponge will rise if stirred moderately stiff, with a slightly crowning top. If the warmth is equal at both ends of the trough, the sponge will sink gradually in the centre when it is about ready; if warmer at one end of the trough than the other, it will sink at the warm end first. Beware of a sponge when it drops too suddenly. It indicates one of two things, or both combined: the presence of acid, or the fermentive vigor is on the wane. This applies to the American system of one drop. In either case use very cold water in summer and tepid in winter, according to the force at hand to handle it quickly. If the sponge feels soft and flabby, and easy to break in with the water, it is an almost sure index to the presence of acid. If not neutralized before making the dough it cannot be done afterward. Carb. soda is admissible for this purpose, but still better not to have occasion for its use; yet in a case of necessity it is better to make a spoon than spoil a horn.

Most respectfully,  
A. CROLL.

BY TELEGRAPH.  
AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The following letter has been addressed to the President of the United States by Representative Page of California:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1877.

To the President.—I desire to call your attention to the question of Chinese immigration, which now and has been for a few years past, agitating the people of California. I would respectfully ask that you give the subject such consideration as your valuable time will permit. You are doubtless aware that there are now in the State of California more than 150,000 of these people, about one-fifth of whom are females, brought here for immoral purposes, and are now held and owned as slaves. The remaining four-fifths are males, equal in number to the entire voting population of the State, and are, with few exceptions, coolies or slaves, brought here under contract for servile purposes. Many of these come from Hongkong, an English port, under the treaty with China of 1863. That you may more fully understand this matter, I send you, accompanying this letter, a report of the State Senate committee, made at the last session of the State Legislature on this subject. I also call your attention to the report of a joint special committee of the Senate, known as Senate document No. 689. I desire, still further, to state that in California there is no division of opinion as to the evils of Chinese immigration, and I, therefore, on behalf of the people of that State, very respectfully suggest that you make this matter the subject of a special message to Congress when it convenes in January next. Perhaps I ought to add, that the condition of affairs in the city of San Francisco for the past few months has occasioned alarm throughout the State, and while it is true that some irresponsible persons, encouraged by disreputable newspapers, are

endeavoring to excite a riot which would be a disaster to the State, the better portion of the community, aided by the respectable and responsible press, is endeavoring to suppress anything like violence, and confidently appeal to the executive and legislative powers of the government for relief. I cannot, in a brief communication, go further than I have done into the reasons for this request, but fully believing that you are somewhat familiar with the dangers now threatening the people of California on account of this great evil, I close by asking your early and earnest attention to this subject. Trusting that some plan may be devised, to the end that negotiations may be entered into between our and the Chinese government, which will satisfactorily settle this vexed question, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) A. F. PAGE.

Representative Mills, this morning, received the following dispatch, dated last night, from Governor Hubbard, of Texas:

The Sheriff of El Paso County telegraphs to-night that our state troops, and will all be massacred unless relief can be had at once. Ask the Secretary of war to please order his troops in New Mexico to make forced marches for their relief. They are American citizens. Answer.

Representative Mills was at the war department this morning, and by authority of the Secretary of War replied to Gov. Hubbard as follows:

Troops are now moving under orders from here, with all possible speed from Forts Bayard, Stanton, Davis and Santa Fe.

The war department has received information that the local difficulties in El Paso County, Texas, which grew out of the right and title to certain salt mines, has assumed quite a threatening aspect. The few United States troops and state militia in the county have been surrounded, and unless soon relieved it is feared they will fare badly.

A dispatch from Governor Hubbard, asking assistance from the President, was referred to the Secretary of War, and by him to Gen. Sherman, who telegraphed General Sheridan to send all the troops he could. The latter replied this morning that he had ordered all available troops to the scene of the difficulty. It is thought the troops from Fort Stanton have already reached El Paso, and will probably be able to relieve the troops now surrounded by the mob. The troops from Fort Bayard will no doubt reach San Elizario to-morrow, and with those from Fort Stanton will be sufficient to keep the peace.

The affair is purely local and no serious complications are anticipated.

CHICAGO, 17.—*Journal's* Washington: For several years government has considered the feasibility of obtaining the money and other property in Europe belonging to the southern confederacy at the time of its downfall. Several agents were sent to Europe to investigate and report as to the amount of such property still standing in the name of the confederacy, but nothing definite was ever accomplished. During the closing months of Grant's administration the question of obtaining the property was seriously discussed in the cabinet, and the matter assumed definite form in a report submitted to the cabinet by the then Secretary of the Treasury. It was intimated that the value of this property would reach from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000, and it was believed the United States government could recover the same. On account of the approaching change in the administration, the matter was allowed to remain in statu quo. The present administration have considered what is best to be done, and it is understood that contracts will be entered into with lawyers to collect the money in the banks and the property belonging to the confederacy. It is understood that under the terms of the proposed contract the lawyers will be allowed 50 per cent. of the amount collected. All the information called for by the Davis Virginia investigating committees of the Senate has been furnished by the Treasury. The officials of the department say that every charge against the method of keeping the books will be met and the apparent discrepancies fully explained.

PATERSON, N. J., 17.—A disastrous fire occurred here to-night. A coal oil car on the Erie track took fire and the tank burst and the flaming liquid ran into and flooded the street, communicating the flames to five or six houses, some of them half a mile away. Three oil cars burst in succession, and