DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1885. NO. 255

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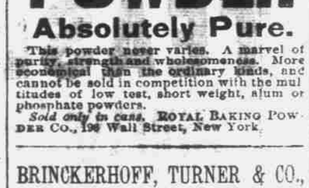

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Manufacturers of
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WHITE AND COLORED.
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Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.&R.G. Depots,
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Office, 63, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by
H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

New Stove & Tinware Store!
CHAS. WANLESS,
Announces that he has commenced business in
CENTRAL BLOCK,
West of the Opera House,
SECOND SOUTH STREET
Where he will carry a full stock of
STOVES,
TINWARE,
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And all kinds of
Tin and Sheet Iron Work
Done to order at
BED ROCK PRICES!
Call and examine Goods and Prices before purchasing.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 22.—It is stated at the Land Office that the action taken some time ago by Commissioner Sparks, revoking certain alleged illegal contracts for surveys of public lands under what is known as the deposit system, and in suspending accounts under similar contracts because of various irregularities, and for the purpose of ascertaining by field examinations whether the surveys have been properly or actually executed, brought to the front the Bank of Nevada and other banks in San Francisco as parties claiming an interest in the accounts by virtue of loans made to surveying contractors, and the representatives of those banks are urging payment of such accounts to protect them against loss. The Commissioner does not recognize the banks as having any legal or equitable claims against the Government or right to interfere between the accounting officers of the land department and their official duties. If the banks, he says, loaned the money to surveying contractors, this is purely a matter of private business, and the banks must look to their borrower for payment. No loans have been made to the United States, nor has the Government incurred any obligations to these financial institutions. The annual appropriations by Congress for surveying public lands have been $600,000 to $400,000. In addition to this, the law allows individuals to make deposits which are credited to the surveying fund and constitutional appropriations. The land office reports showed some $6,000,000 had been so deposited since 1879. The law only authorizes deposits to be made by settlers.

The fact appears, says the Commissioner, that they are made only by capitalists. It has been alleged that a bureau has been maintained in San Francisco, which acted as intermediary between the deputies and the Surveyors General, and the business of which was to supply deficiencies in the field notes and assist in the preparation and adjustment of accounts with the General Land Office. Reports have reached the land office of extensive frauds in surveys in the regions covered in these contracts, which, the Commissioner states, he has not had time, with the agencies at his command, thoroughly to investigate, and that delay is unavoidable, until such examinations can be made as will enable him to tell which claims should be paid and which rejected. The amount alleged to be due on surveying contracts claimed by the Bank of Nevada is about $250,000. What further unliquidated claims of a similar character are yet to be presented is unknown.

LAND RECEIPTS.

Commissioner Sparks of the Land Office has prepared a statement of the disposals of public lands and the receipts therefrom during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885. The total number of entries was 226,382, and the total number of acres 20,113,663. The total value was $7,686,114. The number of original homestead entries was 50,877, including 7,415,885 acres. The number of final home-tead entries was 22,066, including 3,032,679. The number of original timber culture entries was 30,998, including 4,755,905 acres. The number of final timber culture entries was 750, including 90,300 acres. The total number of acres taken under the railroad selections was 3,558,914, made up as follows (fractions omitted): Alabama, 39,198; Arizona, 133,052; California, 376,445; Colorado, 111,252; Dakota, 790,693; Iowa, 6,014; Kansas, 195,046; Louisiana, 19,887; Minnesota, 108,217; Montana, 793,459; Nebraska, 178,039; Nevada, 90,612; Oregon, 245,386; Utah, 17,123; Washington Territory, 635,216; Wisconsin, 51,819. The grand total of disposals of land (20,113,663 acres) includes 881,850 acres of Indian lands. This is a decrease in the number of acres disposed of as compared with the year 1884 of 6,535,656; but as compared with the year 1883 it is an increase of 683,630 acres. From the sales of Indian lands $933,483 was realized, making the total receipts from all sales of lands $7,68,114, a decrease as compared with the receipts during 1884 of $4,159,532, and as compared with the year 1883 a decrease of $3,086,167.

The Secretary of the Treasury has called for the resignation of Martin L. Noerr, as chief of the division of captured and abandoned property and bonds. Mr. Noerr was appointed from the District of Columbia and is one of the oldest employes in the service. There were no charges against him.

Captain Lee, agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservation, has telegraphed Commissioner Atkinson that only 21,000 head of cattle remain on the reservation and that they will be removed by the end of this month.

The Pueblo Indian delegation called again upon the Commissioner of Indian Affairs this morning, and will leave for their home in New Mexico to-night. They have been partially successful in their mission, for the Commissioner will request the authorities of New Mexico to suspend the tax levy until the exact legal status of these Indians can be determined.

Hendricks is said to have informed the President that he is impressed with the belief that the change in the office of Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service is neither wise nor expedient, and that he has accordingly withdrawn the name of Dr. Matthews, whom he had previously urged for the place. It is also said he will oppose the appointment of Dr. Walling on the same grounds. The resignation of Surgeon General Hamilton has not been accepted, and the impression is growing that he will retain the office.

The cabinet meeting of Tuesday was attended by Endicott, Whitney, Manning and Vilas. Among the questions considered at the meeting were the troubles in Wyoming, the possible reorganization of the Civil Service Commission, and the political situation in New York was also informally referred to.

Still After the Chinamen.

SEATTLE, W. T., 22.—Later reports from the Black Diamond mine show there was no cause for scaring the Chinese, except to set an example for the other Chinese and for the whites who might employ them. The Black Diamond Company had, in obedience to public sentiment, discharged all the Chinese and they were engaged all next day packing up, preparatory to leaving. While they were thus waiting, masked men approached, frightened them off and burned their camps, tools, blankets and entire outfit. No violence was attempted on the persons of the Chinamen, who were allowed to flee into the woods uninjured.

Hung to Convenient Trees.

LEWISTON, Idaho, 22.—Five Chinamen implicated in the murder of Daniel Frazer and the robbery in Pierce City, were taken from jail by citizens last night, and hung to convenient trees.

Mr. Frazer, who was one of the pioneers of Southern Idaho, was well known and respected. His room at the rear of the store was entered on the night of the 11th inst. He was murdered and his body horribly mutilated. An attempt was then made to blow open the safe, which was unsuccessful. Tracks on the outside of the building showed that Chinamen had done the deed. In the next five days 15 Chinamen were arrested, and finally five confessed to the deed. These were taken out and summarily disposed of.

Implicating His Lynchers.

CHARLESTON, 23.—A special to the *News and Courier* from Johnston's, says that O. T. Culbreath was lynched to-day at Edgefield Court House. He was charged with killing Wm. Hammond, a young man who was guarding the house of Mrs. Culbreath, from whom her husband was separated. He was taken by the mob from the officers while he was waiting to get bail, and was carried out of town, shot several times and left for dead. He revived, walked into town, made a statement implicating several of the lynchers, and died. He denied his guilt to the last.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A San Francisco dispatch says: W. F. Bedcock, the senior member of the firm of Parott & Co., died to-day.

The illness of King Alfonso has become serious. Officials at the palace are endeavoring to conceal his actual condition.

Yellow fever is decreasing at Guaymas, Mexico. Only one case was reported yesterday. At Hermosillo the fever is spreading.

The panic in the London silver market is abating, and rates have risen on a demand from the Continent. There was a slight recovery yesterday in Indian exchanges.

The Madrid journal, *El Correspondencia* states that an agreement has been effected with Germany by which Spain gets the Carolines, the Marianas and Pelew Islands, while Germany acquires the Marshall and Gilbert groups.

A meeting of the National League was held at Dublin on Monday. It was announced that $3,000 had been received from Irish-Americans at San Francisco for the support of the cause. The announcement created great enthusiasm.

A Rome dispatch says: Repeated shocks of earthquake were felt in Benevento on Monday, causing a panic among the inhabitants, many of whom fled from the town. A large portion of the populace is camping out in anticipation of further shocks.

A Denver, Colorado, dispatch says: The new chamber of Commerce and board of trade building at Lawrence and Fourteenth streets, was formally dedicated this afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The building is a handsome four-story gray stone and granite structure, 50 by 120, and cost $38,000.

A San Francisco dispatch says: A further advance of half a cent on sugar will probably be made to-day, making the price one and a half cent over New York prices. Claus Spreckles said yesterday a still further advance would be made later; that owing to the shortage in beet sugar the price might go to fifteen cents for the best grades.

The Louisville *Courier Journal's* special says that word has just been received that, in a fight, in Letcher county, Ky., between the Jones and the Wright factions, Dolph Droughn, deputy sheriff, Sam Cook and Wm. Francis were killed. The factions had been warring upon each other and the above men went to arrest Jones, who heard of their coming and ambushed them, shooting them down without warning. There is much excitement over the killing.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Claus Spreckles received a dispatch to-day from William Center, who went to New Zealand and Australia as agent for the Hawaiian line of steamers to see what arrangements could be made with those colonies for the continuance of the mail service from San Francisco after October 1st. Spreckles says arrangements have been completed whereby the Union Steamship Company will run steamers from Aukland to Sydney; and that an English company represented by Mr. Pierce will maintain the service between San Francisco and Aukland. The company which Pierce represents are owners of the steamers *Zealander* and *Australia*, at present playing between here and Australia, and which have been leased by the Pacific Mail.

Base ball: St. Louis, 22.—Boston 9, St. Louis 14.

New York, 22.—Metropolitan 9, St. Louis 5.

Chicago, 22.—Providence 5, Chicago 8.

New York, 22.—Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 3.

Detroit, 22. — Philadelphia 1, Detroit 4.

In the ballot for Governor at Saratoga, the vote stood: Davenport 105, Carr 205, Morton 42, Seward 57, Swinburne 32, Lowe 16, Warren 137, Drexel 37, Bliss 53, Cornell 4, Evarts 1, Charles Andrews 1. Whole number of votes cast, 691. Necessary for a choice, 347. At the conclusion of the first ballot the convention at 8:30 p. m. adjourned until to-morrow.

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 Dispensatory, 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.

Brewers' yeast made in another form in Germany, the all in all of the German bakers, and from which the famed 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 in needs, according to the statement of Prof. Horsford, good fresh middlings if ur 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.

GIRLS IN DANGER.

A STREET EPISODE—APPEAL TO PARENTS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, September 22, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Last evening close on to the hour of 10 o'clock I was walking up Main Street, and as I reached a little north of Walker Brothers' corner store I observed a couple of suspicious looking individuals—lecherous scoundrels!—of the well-dressed type (whose names are withheld at present, though not on account of their reputed respectability) following closely a couple of young ladies (?) whose names are also retained from the public, thereby avoiding a public scandal on their respected relatives. Traveling on a few rods further the two girls stopped to look into a well lighted show window, and just at this point one of the lecherous beasts who was following them, said to the other, "Now then, shall we not nail them, right here?" And they stopped, too, taking their positions one on each side of the girls. Whether any words were exchanged between the group of four the writer is unable to say, but the girls passed on up the sidewalk, now walking more rapidly than before with the two "brutes in human form" as rapidly following them, until they reached a point just opposite Z. C. M. I., when the two latter suddenly stopped and turned back, the tall one saying to his short companion with dark whiskers, "D—n it, what's the use of following such people? They would keep us trotting all night."

The girls still kept on until they reached the Council House corner, when they hesitated for a few moments, then crossed over to the opposite corner, east and returned down Main Street, evidently for a deplorable purpose.

Oh! parents and guardians of the "fair ones," do you know where your daughters are when the night casts its shade over your homes? Do you value the virtue of your daughters? Then why! oh, why! allow them to tramp the streets at a late hour of the night making "mashes," as it is called, and too frequently heard upon our streets?

Remember, Latter-day Saints, that so-called "civilization" is here now, trying with all its zeal to reform the "Mormons." Therefore, if you your daughter's virtue would save, have a watchcare over them and the lecherous scoundrels. BEWARE.

THE CALAVERAS CAVE.

We published an account a few days since of the finding of an immense cave in Calaveras County, California. The last issue of the San Francisco *Chronicle* received has the following additional particulars concerning it:

"The discovery of the large cave in Calaveras County has aroused considerable interest in the lovers of all that is wonderful and grand in nature. But very little is yet known of the cave, which promises, upon exploration properly conducted, to prove the most extensive in the State and one of the largest in the United States. The portion already visited is about as large as two city blocks in extent, and it is supposed that that is but a small section of the place. According to the accepted theory of the formation of caves, of the earth being hollowed out by the calcareous deposits being removed with the water which percolates the ground from the surface, this cavern must have been thousands of years in formation. Professor Hanks thinks that the rocks and boulders which obstruct the floors of all the chambers were displaced from their proper positions in the walls and roofs of the cave by some awful eruption of nature ages ago, probably the same that formed Table Mountain, and forced the gold into the beds of our rivers. This belief is based upon the appearance of the rocks, most of which are covered with stalagmites, in some cases the deposits being a foot thick. On the sides of the chambers, in many instances, are seen huge boulders, which seem about to fall upon and crush the invader of their grand domain. A closer observation will show, however, that the boulders which originally were displaced from the roof have been caught in a fissure in the wall, where they have remained in the same threatening attitude for centuries, as is known by the depth of the calcareous deposits that cover them.

"Walter Mercer, the discoverer of the cave, has pre-empted the ground as a marble quarry. He has built a hatchway over the entrance, and is charging visitors 50 cents apiece to view his cooped-up grandeur. One of the most novel and popular resorts in the world could be made out of this cave with but little expense. The entrance could be easily widened and enlarged and proper approaches made to it. Water could be introduced into the chambers and the extensive deposits of loose soil be washed away, and the cave thus made cleaner and the beauties displayed to a greater advantage. The huge boulders on the floor, which may hide the entrances to other extensive galleries and chambers, should be removed by blasting, and then white sand placed on the floors. Electric lights could be introduced at but a small expense, dancing platforms constructed, and then down in the bowels of the earth might be seen one of the most novel sights ever witnessed. With the sparkling stalactites reflecting the rays of the electric light, the huge walls looming up in all their grandeur, the fantastic calcareous formations, and to add cheerfulness to the scene the skeletons of one or two of the former cave owners, grinning down on the revelry, Mercer's cave would be one of the principal attractions of California. This matter is to be brought to the attention of the Calaveras Supervisors, with a view to the acquirement of the cave and the passion of the people free of price."

AN ICE CAVE

A CAVE IN KENTUCKY WHERE WATER FREEZES IN SUMMER

Traveling through the picturesque country of Clinton a short time ago, with its peach and honey-suckle sublime on the hillsides, I partook, before each meal, a pleasant refreshing of an almost obsolete description—in company with a native, to whom the geography of the country was as familiar as the streets of one's native town, I was very much pleased when he remarked to me that we would take a new cut road, and go by the "ice cave" and take our thirst, which by that time had become almost intolerable from the excessive heat and long ride.

An ice cave! Like everybody to whom I have related my strange experience, I could not credit my ears at first, but turned my horse's head and followed, asking such questions as this strange announcement naturally prompted. After traveling two or two and one-half miles from the main road we reached the base of a mountain, when my guide turned his horse's head and commenced ascending the mountain. Reaching the top, somewhat, he dismounted, and remarked that the water furnished by nature was good as any, bade me follow. Down a circuitous and rather hazardous path we descended into what had the appearance of a miniature crater, and at a depth of perhaps seventy-five feet began to realize a sensation of intense cold, and making a quick turn round the elbow of our path, beheld what must puzzle the scientist, and what has already enlisted the wonder of hundreds of people—a huge block of ice, shaped like the stalagmite and stalactite formations of the more common caves. Water dropping from the projecting cornice slowly, but constantly, on this formation, froze and added its mite to the huge bulk that but for the curious fact that it seemed to melt just about as fast at the base as it formed at the top, must soon have filled the entire cavity. My guide had learned of the cave by accident some time before, and agreed not to have it utilized for an ice house, as one of the finest specimens ever beheld out of doors in public.

Aside from the mere consternation of the interior of the cave, except that we did not continue on descent much further down into the bowels of the mountain—for there seemed no bottom to the narrow passage-way—and after vainly trying to find some clue that would lead to explain the whys and wherefores of the production of this ton or so of ice—this perpetual natural manufacture of the cooling solid—we resumed our journey. This strange phenomenon is located in a mountain on the farm of a Mr. Kelsey, a prominent and prosperous farmer of that county, and to him and many other credible citizens I can refer all doubting Thomases, who are prone to pronounce every thing a hoax that they have not beheld with their credulous eyes.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

AYER'S PILLS

CURE HEADACHE.
Headaches are usually [illegible] liveness, indigestion, [illegible] other derangements of [illegible] Ayer's Pills. [illegible] Portland, Me., writes: "I [illegible] dreadfully from sick [illegible] thought myself [illegible] the stomach cure [illegible] me entirely."

CURE BILIOUSNESS.
John C. Park, [illegible] writes: "I was [illegible] would [illegible] was followed [illegible] Cancer. My [illegible] Ayer's Cathartic [illegible] convinced [illegible] certain that [illegible]

CURE INDIGESTION.
Ayer's Pills [illegible] some [illegible] to [illegible] cating [illegible] Wallis W. Tew, [illegible] from Dyspepsia [illegible] years past. I [illegible] until I commenced [illegible] which have [illegible]

CURE RHEUMATISM.
[illegible] the most painful [illegible] and [illegible] other [illegible] Ayer's Pills [illegible] Ayer's Pills have [illegible] Cancer [illegible] of my [illegible] Ayer's Cathartic [illegible] convinced [illegible] certain that [illegible]

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[illegible] Ayer's Pills [illegible] Cherry Pectoral [illegible] Walla W. Tew, [illegible] from Dyspepsia [illegible] years past. I [illegible] until I commenced [illegible] which have [illegible]

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