DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Wednesday, - November 7, 1894.

MAY COME TO SALT LAKE.

Report that Union Pacific Headquarters Will Be Moved Here from Denver.

The Denver *Republican* contains the following:

"Receiver S. H. H. Clark, General Manager E. Dickinson and other officials of the Union Pacific system are now out on a tour of inspection of the road and were in Salt Lake City last week where they remained for several days looking about for suitable quarters for offices.

"It is generally understood and accepted as a fact in railroad circles, although no official announcement has yet been made to that effect, that it is the intention of the Union Pacific to remove its headquarters from Denver to Salt Lake, which is practically the western terminal of the company. In that event the supervision over the Kansas Pacific division, now exercised from Denver, will be transferred to Kansas City, and the control of the line from Denver to Ogden will be in the hands of the officials of Salt Lake. General Superintendent Deuel will remove his offices to Salt Lake City and there will be nothing left of the Union Pacific in Denver but a local superintendent, passenger and freight agent.

"The reason assigned by the company for this move is economy. The officers claim that there is no necessity for keeping up the expensive establishment hitherto maintained in Denver since the separation of the Gulf and South Park roads from the main system. This reason, however, is regarded by many railroad men as somewhat diaphanous. They assert that since the Gulf road was taken away from the control of the Union Pacific by the order of the United States court, the Union Pacific people have been disgruntled, as much at the people of Denver as at the Gulf road officials and it is this feeling that has led up to the contemplated new departure.

"There is no doubt that the loss of the Gulf road was a severe blow at the earning capacity of the Union Pacific and that it reduced materially the necessity for general office employes in Denver, but railroad men generally are of the opinion that this is the least of this company's reasons for making the proposed change. When it will go into effect is not yet known. Should Mr. Deuel go to Salt Lake under the new arrangement it will be a promotion for him since the mountain division between Denver and Ogden is regarded as the most important in the system."

Says It is Simply "Rot."

Union Pacific officials in Denver, says yesterday's *News* of that city, are expecting the arrival of S. H. H. Clark and party at any time this week. Mr. Clark is making a tour of inspection of the system and may reach Denver from the West this evening. He travels in a special train and makes no announcements as to when he may be expected at any point.

Superintendent Deuel characterizes the story which has been going the rounds of the papers, removing him to Salt Lake, as "rot." He knows nothing of any contemplated change in headquarters. The reports are founded on the assumption of outsiders that the general management will cut down the number of officers this fall.

FOR COMMERCIAL BAKERS.

A Few Nuts as to Bread-making for Them to Crack.

Editor Deseret News:

I have been much interested in a recent article from the Dundee Weekly *News* of Sept. 29th, 1894; and as Salt Lake bakers may be interested to know how bread can be manufactured cheaper in Scotland than in America, I herewith note a few points for their consideration. In the first place the Scotch bakers can turn out one hundred four-pound loaves in the same time and with the same help as the American can with his one-pound loaves with the same amount of fuel. Thus if the profits on the bread are small, it is made up on the quantity turned out at the same expense in its manufacture. Most of the Scotch ovens are constructed of dressed rock, bottoms with square stone laid on a bed of sand from twelve to fourteen inches thick. Fire is kept up from two to three weeks before starting to bake. When the heat has penetrated to the foundation it takes but a small amount of fuel afterwards to keep them up to baking point.

The great trouble with the American system of bread making is the fact that the loaf is most all baked in pans and most of it is over fermented to a degree that robs the flour, destroys its natural flavor, and being [illegible] a dry spongy, it dries out and becomes insipid and tasteless in a short time after leaving the oven, besides loss of time in cleaning the pans and other jobs incidental to the system. Whereas British bakers take all their bread on the oven bottom with the oven door tightly closed. It is baked in its own steam, making a sweet bottom crust and retaining its moisture and the full flavor of the material and also its nutritive properties.

Before closing, if not encroaching too far on your space, I would like to add a few notes from the experience of experts in the use of the different kinds of flour from wheat grown in the western states and England, copied from the *Baker's Helper* published in Chicago, of November, 1893:

Question—What are the leading characteristics of the following types of flour for bread making purposes?

Answer—Spring American patents: Fine yellow color, high percentage of gluten; water absorbing power high and able to stand a good deal of fermenting; produces rather dry and tasteless bread when too much is used in the mixture; should be used mainly to sponge. Hungarian: Also fine color, high percentage of gluten; water absorbing power high and grand flavor; also keeps moisture longer than any other kind I know. California: Color musky white; low percentage of gluten, very sweet and starchy to the taste; if used at all should be used at doughing stage; low water absorbing power. Texas: Somewhat similar to Spring American Patents. Winter American Bakers: Color not as good as California; medium gluten and water absorbing power; a doughing flour with fairly good flavor and moisture in the loaf when baked. English wheat: The leading feature of the flour is its sweet and nutty flavor, color very white; gluten and water absorbing power very low.

Respectfully yours,
ALEX CROLL.

United in Wedlock.

Justice Grant H. Smith and Miss Mary E. Newitt were united in the bonds of matrimony at St. Mark's cathedral last night, the Rev. Mr. Wallace officiating. Both bride and groom are well and very favorably known in this city, where their future home will be. A host of friends extend congratulations.

First Annual Ball.

Battery A, First Light Artillery, will give their first annual ball at the Continental Market Hall on Wednesday evening, November 27th. Geo. W. Gibbs is captain of the organization.

Educational Lectures in Wayne Co.

GROVER, Wayne Co., Utah,
November 1, 1894.

Editor Deseret News:

On Saturday and Sunday last, the 27th and 28th of October, a very interesting conference of the Mutual Improvement associations was held at Loa, Wayne county. Prof. Jos. B. Keeler and Sister Arola Young, of the B. Y. Academy, Provo, were present. The exercises were interesting and instructive and the reports of the various branches encouraging. A lecture upon physiology and one on stellar parallax were given by members of the association and some creditable songs and recitations were rendered.

There is an intense desire for knowledge and increased school facilities agitating the people here, and private classes are being organized for the study of music, science and kindred subjects. Prof. Keeler and Sister Young seemed to recognize this fact, for the general tenor of their remarks was to foster and encourage the laudable work of self and mutual improvement. Prof. Keeler, by request, delivered a lecture on geology, from an astronomical standpoint, which was well attended. The inquiries and conversation which followed must have been very interesting to him, as it plainly demonstrated the awakening interest in scientific matters. It was a very pleasant and profitable time.

GROVER.

PARIS HAS A NEW METAL.

GREAT STRENGTH OBTAINED BY AN ALLOY OF COPPER AND SILVER.

The low price of silver in Paris has stimulated the inventive genius of a manufacturer, who has consequently made a new metal by means of an alloy of copper and silver, using the successful proportions of the two. He has obtained in the new metal a most extraordinary degree of strength, and most valuable for resisting strains of long-sustained strains. There seems little doubt that the cost of production will not be so great as to prevent its large use in the future, even should silver greatly increase in value. To the low price of silver will be credited the idea of using it as an amalgam in a specially high-class metal.—*Exchange.*

WITHOUT DELICACY.

BUT OTHER FEATURES MAKE SEA FISHING FASCINATING.

The most enthusiastic of sea fishermen, says a writer in an English periodical, must confess that, in point of delicacy and skill, his amusement falls short of that required for angling in fresh water. With from twenty to forty or fifty fathoms of line out, there is little scope for the quickness of hand and eye exhibited by even the patient roach fisher, who watches his accurate [illegible] marvel of quill with the keenness of a fox intent on its prey. Nor does the handline sea fisherman necessarily know anything about the dexterity required to throw a fly; dry fly-fishing is probably beyond him; he has never heard of an underhanded cast, and though he may have captured tons of fish, may never have wielded a rod. If, in the future, some one sits down to write a dialogue between the angler and the sea fisherman, each in praise of his own pursuit, after the fashion in which Piscator and Venator argued, the latter will no doubt be made to point out, that, whereas, the angler counts his captives by units, the salt water sportsman reckons his by the score or by the hundred weight, [illegible] most of what he catches (save that horrid nuisance, the dogfish) is at least better eating than anything which comes from lock or river except trout or salmon. Each one leaves out of the question, as although, on the authority of Mr. Burnand, the fisherman "dibbles" by day, and "snaggles" by night, the basket is the more general mode of eel capture. A further topic of argument would probably be the tackle with which each party to the discussion was provided. The angler would contrast his dainty, up-to-date rod of split cane, shiny as to its varnish, and elaborate as to its mounts, with the ruder filament of the sea fisherman, and would urge, with some show of reason, that the contents of his neat fly-book formed a more convenient, and, from a spectacular point of view, less unsavory kind of bait than that with which he who goes afloat on salt water must needs provide himself. We may grant all this, and a good deal more.

The angler has his abundant literature. He plies his craft amid the fairest scenery of England and the boldest of Scottish and Norwegian landscape, and finds a freemasonry among the followers of his pursuit which is practically unknown to the catcher of any of the fish one sees on the fishmongers' slabs. Nevertheless, although the salt water fisherman may not be able to quote a line of [illegible], and can show only a few practical handbooks, unbelieved by any of the idyllic treatises which have been penned in connection with the fresh-water angling, he follows an amusement which is by no means lacking in interest or excitement, while at the same time it is even more healthful and invigorating than whipping the inland stream. There is no wading to lay the foundation of rheumatism in after life; no one ever caught cold from being wetted with sea-water, while the air comes, after a journey which has had practically no beginning, in absolute purity to the nostrils and lungs of the fisherman. Just one point there is whereat the sea fisherman and the angler may be said to meet. Of recent years a successful attempt has been made to bring fly-fishing into great use in salt water, and in some well-favored localities the angler is repaid for his trouble and patience. Bass fishing is not, of course, to be had everywhere, but where it is practicable it affords possibly the best sport that is to be had with rod and line at sea. With a good breeze blowing, and the fish breaking, it is exciting work enough to get to windward of the shoal, and cast over them the fly or eelskin bait, for the bass is a plucky fighter. In the interest of sea anglers, the British Sea Anglers' Society, a useful association, has been established with the object of encouraging this form of sport, and of assisting by intelligence and otherwise those desirous of participating in it. When, however, the rod is put aside, the fresh water and sea fishermen go their respective ways—the one to his rivers and lochs, with his delicate tackle; the other to the "open sea, the blue, the fresh, the ever free," which, as Lord Byron has said, rolls on now as it did when "Creation's dawn" first beheld it.

WEIRD FUNERALS.

LIVING PERSIANS CARRYING THEIR DEAD TO KERBELA.

[illegible]

Saying no [illegible] "Yah khuee!" from the throat of one of the [illegible] and wild-eyed [illegible] stalking along barefoot in the sand [illegible] would break the stillness of the bright October morning as our caravan, says a writer in the London *Standard*, moves toward the bridge over the Holman river that leads to the town of Khanekin, the customs and sanitary station of the Ottoman government, about three hours' distance from the Turko-Persian frontier. It is a singular caravan we form, too, a veritable "caravan of the dead," for the true pilgrims among us are mainly defunct Persians, whose remains are being conveyed direct to [illegible], the "gates of paradise" at the foot of their great saint and Aga, the Imam Hussein, at Kerbela. [illegible] perched high up on the biggest camel that could be begged, borrowed or hired for the journey, rises our [illegible], or conductor, swarthy and turbaned, the [illegible] in his gait proclaiming him a said, or descendant of the prophet—the prophet, I may remark in passing, has a score of sons in every Persian village. He holds aloft the royal ensign of the empire of the Sun and Lion, bearing the name of the Shah and his own below it in letters of gold. Following him march the nasahkesh, or "carriers of the dead," each at the head of a long string of mules laden with the remains intrusted to them. The animals are led by charvaders, muleteers, and each bears two bodies, one slung on either side where the panders would ordinarily be. The corpses, when fresh, are carried in hermetically closed cases, but comparatively few of these are to be found, as a rule, among these defunct pilgrims. The expense would be too great. So the pious Persian who desires to give effect to the last wish of his departed parents, waits until nothing of their remains is left but the skeleton, which is then swathed in bandages, mummy fashion, and handed over to the nassakesh to be taken to the gate of paradise, which every good Shiite firmly believes is at the exact spot where the sainted Hussein is buried in Kerbela. Far the greater number of the mules comprised in our caravan are laden with such bandaged bones and swathed skeletons swing on each side, the outlines showing distinctly through the wrappings as they swing to and fro with the measured pacing of the animals.

CATS MADE USEFUL.

EMPLOYED AS ELECTRIC-WIRE STRINGERS IN GERMANY.

At last qualities have been discovered in the cat which render it of service in modern industry. In the large cities of Germany, where all telegraph, telephone and electric wires must be laid underground, the wire-stringers have found the cat to be an indispensable adjunct to their business. All underground wires, of course, is stretched in long, narrow iron tubes, with open spaces at long intervals, into which the inspectors can descend and investigate the lines at any time. After the pipes are laid it takes two well-trained cats to string a line through the length and breadth of the city. The wire is attached to a collar or string around the neck of the cat. As soon as the cat is pushed into the narrow tube it finds it impossible to turn its body around and is compelled to either lie still or crawl out at the other end.

It has previously been trained in smaller tubes, and finally it has learned to crawl through the longest pipes. Sometimes, however, there is trouble. Cats are nervous, and they will fear danger and remain in some spot on the conduit. Then all sorts of means are used to scare it forward. Pistols are shot off and long sticks are piked in the pipe, but usually even a novice at the business will give no such trouble, and thousands of miles of wire have already been laid and repaired in this manner by these little animals. In England ferrets are used for this purpose. These are more willing and smarter, but they are not able to crawl like the cat through the narrowest pipes.—*Chicago Exchange.*

PAPER TELEGRAPH POLES.

THEY ARE LIGHTER, STIFFER AND STRONGER THAN WOODEN ONES.

One of the latest uses to which paper has been turned is the making of telegraph poles. The paper pulp employed is saturated with a mixture of borax, tallow and other substances. The mass is cast in a mold with a core in the center, forming a hollow rod of any desired length, the cross pieces being held by wooden keys driven in on either side of the pole.

The paper poles are said to be lighter and stronger than those of wood and to be unaffected by the many weather influences which shorten the life of a wooden pole. It is doubtful, however, whether the paper pole will come to anything like a rival to the iron pole, which is now high in favor for the carrying of all kinds of wire lines. The value of iron telegraph poles has been well tested under the most trying conditions on the line between Europe and India, and again across arid stretches of country in Australia.—*Exchange.*

A Gigantic Horse.

Detroit, Mich., has within its limits what is believed to be the largest representative of the horse family now in existence. The animal is a Percheron-Norman, and was imported from France before he attained his full growth. As he stands today he is 21 hands (84 inches) in height and weighs 2,500 pounds. He is owned by Richard Tregaskis, and is said to be able to make a mile in four minutes. The animal is nine years old and has been in Detroit since 1891.—*St. Louis Republic.*

OBITUARY NOTE.

BOYD E. WILCOX.

SHELLEY, Idaho, Nov. 3, 1894.—At 11 a.m. today Brother Boyd Eaton Wilcox, aged 38 years, died from tumor and other sore afflictions. His suffering for some weeks past was very great, and as a true Latter-day Saint he bore it with the mildest of patience and was never heard to complain or say a cross word. Death came as calmly as a summer's [illegible] and the sufferer passed away like one who had just fallen into a night sleep. He had the greatest of attention from the Priesthood and all proper medical aid, but it seemed that an important mission was awaiting him behind the veil.

Brother Boyd was a true Latter-day Saint, a man of education, a good musician, schoolteacher and president of the Y. M. M. I. association, a good husband and an affectionate father; his loss will be much felt by his family and relatives and by the host of friends who knew him. It will be a long time before we shall have one who will be able to take his place. His brother and one nephew from Lyman were at his side, and his wife's brother, Wm. F. Dayton, of Dingle, Bear Lake; also his aged mother, Martha Wilcox, of Cedar City—a mother and a Saint in very deed. This venerable lady, 71 years of age, was with the Prophet Joseph Smith when alive and was near at his death. Her instructions were of a noble character, and the folks will be sorry at her departure for home. May the Lord bless this old lady, that her life may be preserved to tell the young of the life and character of the beloved Prophet.

Bishop S. Wilcox will take charge of the body, to be buried at Lyman, Idaho, tomorrow. LEXINGTON.

[illegible]

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic Dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

Notice to Debtors of Teasdel & Sons.

To all debtors of Teasdel & Sons or S. P. Teasdel, take notice: You are requested to call immediately and settle your indebtedness to either of the above named parties, otherwise the said indebtedness will be placed in our attorneys' hands for collection.

J. E. DOOLY,
JOS. GEOGHEGAN,
Assignees.

Office, 130 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 29, 1894.

Our Patrons Get

Through passenger trains, through freight trains, quick time, via the Union Pacific and Northwestern line to the principal cities east of the Missouri River.

AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank to say my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and solicit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

High Grade Candies.

Fine hand-made Creams, 25 cents a pound, at Sperie's Candy Kitchen, 64 West First South Street.

The direct line to Kansas City, St Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Pueblo. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all connections made in Union depots in the day time. If you are going East and care for a daylight ride through the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains en route, see that your ticket reads via Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to holders of regular train tickets.

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The Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern line, offers the best accommodations to the traveling public en route to Chicago. Through trains, fast time, magnificent sleeping cars, elegant dining cars, colonial sleepers, reclining chair cars and handsome day coaches.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Keep your Bonds and other valuables, including Jewels, in a safety deposit box at Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. Rent of the box only amounts to a few cents per month. Ladies specially invited to call and see vaults.

Burlington Route Dining Cars.

The Burlington route is the only line running dining cars on the "A la carte" plan, between Denver and Omaha, Kansas City and Chicago. Passengers have to pay only for what they eat. Be sure that your tickets read via the Burlington route.

In buying or selling Second-Hand Goods we recommend the I. X. L., 49 east, Second South. Goods wanted.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

WALTHER & CO.

Merchant Tailors, 215 Main Street, make a specialty of Deseret woolens such as Cassimeres, Serges, Overcoatings, etc. Suits to order $15.00 and up. We also carry a full line of imported woolens.

For Beauty,
For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pozzoni's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

Thoroughly Comfortable.

Passengers destined to the prominent cities of the Missouri River should patronize the Chicago, Union Pacific & Northwestern line. Magnificent Pullman and Wagner sleeping cars, elegant Pullman & Northwestern dining cars, free reclining chair cars, handsome day coaches and comfortable Pullman colonial sleepers.

THE MANITOU HOTEL.

125 East Third South Street.

Has just been renovated and is one of the neatest and best equipped houses in the city, and is under the efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Fisher, late of the Albion, Denver, Colorado.

ASSIGNEE STOCK SALE.

Before you buy, Examine the fine stock of FURNITURE and STOVES, ROCKERS, EXTENSION and CENTER TABLES, BED LOUNGES and all kinds of HOUSEHOLD GOODS, [illegible]

To be sold regardless of cost, for cash or on easy payments.

I. X. L. SECOND HAND STORE,
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

$10.00 Per Month, is How We Sell the

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New Goods! Arrived Oct. 15, 1894.

An Immense Assortment of Crockery direct from Europe.

LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CLOCKS.

THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN MADE GOODS, AMERICA MAKES THE BEST ON EARTH

Designs are Strikingly Handsome.
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Plumbers, Tinners, Gas and Steam Fitters.

We carry a complete line of Gem and Peninsular Stoves and Ranges, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, Tinware, Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.

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TELEPHONE 267

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FOR NOTHING in Wet Weather.

Buy our Famous Home Made ones now, that will last till next Spring.

FELT AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR.

All kinds of Warm Goods Cheaper than Ever.

REMEMBER THE STORE 70 MAIN STREET.

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Going out of the Clothing and Shoe Business. Come and get Bargains. Hurry up!

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CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

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