

# THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

No. 12.

Salt Lake City, Wednesday, April 25, 1877.

Vol. XXVI.

## PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by DESERET NATIONAL BANK.  
SALT LAKE CITY, April 23, 1877.  
Buying at \$1.05 1/2; Selling at \$1.07 1/2.

## CHICAGO TRADE.

**UNION HORSE NAIL COMPANY.**  
W. F. ENSIGN, Agt.,  
Star Horse Nails.  
Ashland Ave., near 22d Street, Chicago.  
Our nails are made from best Norway Iron, and are Pointed, finished and Blued, ready to Drive.  
Send for sample card. w 10

**M. E. PAGE & Co.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**CONFECTIONERY**  
The largest Candy House in the United States.  
CHICAGO.  
A full line of our goods are kept by the Z. C. M. I., and other leading business houses in Utah.

**M. D. WELLS & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of and  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**Boots & Shoes**  
Madison and Market Streets,  
CHICAGO.

M. D. WELLS. S. P. MCINTYRE  
H. J. MACFARLAND. B. H. WELLS.  
w 13

ESTABLISHED 1850.

**PALMER FULLER & CO.,**  
Wholesale Manufacturers of  
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,  
STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, BALUSTERS and NEWEL POSTS.  
Dealers in  
Lumber, Lath and Shingles.

Having doubled our facilities by building our new works, we keep constantly on hand the largest stock of every description of BUILDING MATERIAL there is in the country.  
Estimates, Price Lists and Moulding Books sent on application.  
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Our Goods are kept in full line by the wholesale Lumber dealers in Salt Lake City. w 10

## NEW YORK TRADE.

**RUSSELL & BRWIN MANUFACTURING CO.**  
New Britain, Conn., New York & Phila.  
Manufacturers of  
BUILDERS HARDWARE IN ALL VARIETIES.  
Pad Locks, Shovels and Tongs, Meat Cutters and Iron and Brass Wood Screws, and general dealers in American Hardware. Our goods are fully represented by the Hardware trade in Salt Lake City.  
45 and 47 Chambers St., New York.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

**J. S. WARREN,**  
Manufacturer of  
Paper Hangings & Shades,  
179 BROADWAY,  
Factory, 132 & 134 E. 50th St.  
New York.  
w 15

**BRICKEROFF, TURNER & Co.**  
Manufacturers of  
**COTTON SAIL DUCK,**

All widths of Cotton Canvas, Ravens Duck Stripes, Bags, Twine, Colored Ducks for Overalls, Bunting, Etc.

No. 109 DUANE STREET,  
NEW YORK.  
E. A. Brickerhoff, J. Spencer Turner, Henry D. Polhemus  
These goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I. w 15

**FOR SOAP MAKING,**  
Use the old Reliable  
**Saponifier**  
Or Concentrated LYE.  
Directions for using it accompany each package. Ask for it at Z. C. M. I., and all branch stores. w 15

ESTABLISHED 1850.

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TERMS IN ADVANCE.

DAVID O. CALDER,  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

## Local and Other Matters.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 18.

Jack Frost was rather sharp last night.

Snow Fall.—Snow fell to the depth of ten inches, on Monday night, in portions of Sanpete County.

Returned.—Elder Job Smith called on us to-day. At Christmas last he went to California, partly for his health and partly on a mission. His visit was principally in San Francisco, Oakland, and Sacramento. He baptized six persons during his stay. He thinks after a little time much good might be done in that State. With the country he appears to be well pleased.

District Court.—Tuesday, April 17th, afternoon.

Nicholas Grosbeck vs. G. F. Culmer et al.; dismissed as per stipulation on file.

John S. Smith and Wm. Bachelor were excused from serving as jurors.

James Crane et al. vs. W. E. Winsler et al.; defendants allowed fifteen days in which to answer the amended complaint.

The People, &c., vs. John A. Nelson, indictment for murder; jury trial in progress.

Samuel Baker vs. Rydahl; jury trial in progress.

Fifth and Sixth Wards.—There was a crowded house at the Sixth Ward School-house on Tuesday night, at the concert and theatrical entertainment for the benefit of the organ. The members of the Ward Dramatic Association, assisted by a number of volunteers from other wards, acquitted themselves in excellent style, and showed themselves deserving of great credit, making the entertainment a decided success. The various pieces went off with eclat, causing much laughter, and everybody to feel well pleased.

City Council.—The Council met last evening, Mayor Little presiding.

Petition of A. Keyser and others, asking that Tenth East Street, between Fourth and Fifth South Streets, be placed under repair; referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

Petition of C. J. Swayer and others, asking that the same street mentioned above, and one block north of the same portion, be repaired; referred to the committee on streets and alleys.

Petition of James Thompson, asking that the amount of his unexpired back license be applied on his broker's license; not granted.

The committee on cemetery reported on the petition of the City Sexton, for a supply of water for the burial grounds, but the report was recommitted for further consideration.

Adjourned till next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock.

Suicide.—At ten o'clock this morning the attention of the police was called to the fact that there was a man in an upstairs room at 26 Commercial Street, and it was supposed he was dead. Finding the door fastened on the inside, the officers burst it open, and found the man lying upon the bed dead, with the appearance of having died from the effects of an opiate. Near him was a small empty box, with "Morphia granule & grain each" marked on the lid, indicating that he had committed self-destruction by that means.

Deceased appears to be a young man, somewhere between thirty-five and forty years old, of fair complexion, light hair, with thin mustache and chin beard. His name was Victor Hasselman, and he was formerly of Copenhagen, Denmark. About a year and a half ago he was working in the mines, got lost in the mountains, had both his feet frozen and had one of them wholly and the other partially amputated, at St. Mark's Hospital.

It is supposed that he committed the act while laboring under despondency of feeling induced by his being a cripple, and from being in reduced circumstances.

He entered the room where he was found about ten o'clock last night.

Coroner George J. Taylor was to hold an inquest on the remains at five o'clock this evening.

Sharpers Caught.—Yesterday a stranger and business man, from the west, was accosted, by name, by a man who introduced himself as the son of a friend of his. The circumstances and persons alluded to by this new acquaintance were facts, and the business man was thus thrown off his guard. On invitation he accompanied the young man to what he styled a broker's office, on East Temple Street. Here a kind of game was introduced, which the stranger positively refused to have anything to do with. His new acquaintance indulged to a considerable extent, until he had won several hundred dollars. It was then that the stranger and business man from the west yielded to the tempting bait, and staked \$300, which it is scarcely necessary to say vanished from his possession as quick as he could wink his eye, and he made the unwelcome discovery that he had been "sold," and had landed in a den of sharpers.

He made complaint at the police court, and subsequently the officers arrested three of the sharpers engaged in the swindle, and who give the names of O'Brien, Hackett, and Frank Smith, who are now in jail awaiting examination on two charges—gambling and obtaining money under false pretenses.

The police also took possession of some of their apparatus, among which is a chart marked with stars and other devices, and figures of cash denominations, and a number of cards corresponding with the figures on the chart. There is also a number of large cards, with lettered announcements, such as, "Capital \$50,000,000," "Entered According to Act of Congress, 1873," "No Tickets Sold until the first of the Month," "Agency of the Havana Lottery Office," "Prizes Cash in all Legalized Lotteries," "Agency of Havana and Kentucky Lotteries."

This band of "confidence men" consists of five members, the remaining two yet unmentioned, Dan Rice and Robert Smith, having been also arrested, on a charge of attempting to swindle two other strangers, the day before yesterday.

The five have been in this locality for two or three weeks, and now that they have been caught, it is to be hoped this region will be made sufficiently hot for them.

Ammonia as a Fertilizer.—When farm yard manure undergoes fermentation the elements of organic substances are set free by decomposition and pass off as gases or enter into new combinations. Among other things ammonia is formed, nitrogen is set free from nitrogenous compounds, and it continues with free hydrogen to form ammonia.

Most people are familiar with the odor of ammonia, the pungent gases which sometimes affect the nose and even the eyes on entering a stable, and the penetrating but agreeable essence of a lady's smelling bottle are due to ammoniacal gas. The "Eau de Millefleurs" of the perfumer and the offensive odors of the dirty districts of large cities have a common origin, the ammonia degenerated by the decomposition of organic refuse.

Very beneficial to man is this refuse when properly prepared and used, although it is too frequently

allowed to run to waste and even to poison the air we breathe. Farm yard manure, when its gases are preserved, and its solids and fluids are not washed away by rain, is of the highest value to fertilize our fields by the salts of ammonia it contains, as well as by other elements of prime necessity to plants.

Besides the phosphate, the potash and soda salts contained in manure, the ammonia should be fixed for use as food for plants. The same thing should be done with the ammonia generated in stables, &c. One hundred lbs. of sulphate of iron, dissolved in 100 gallons of water, will moisten three or four loads of sawdust, which will absorb a large quantity of the dung-heaps. The ammonia generated in such places is not only offensive, but it is injurious to health. By spreading a thin coating of prepared sawdust, say an eighth of an inch thick, upon the floors, not only will the ammonia be absorbed, but the buildings will be sweetened, troublesome insects will not be developed and the causes of disease will be removed. The volatile carbonate of ammonia will be changed into the non-volatile sulphate of ammonia, and the sawdust will be available for manure also.

The way that ammonia adds to the value of plants is by making them more nutritious. Plants as food are more nourishing in proportion to the nitrogen they contain. Nitrogen and nutrition are synonymous. Two important agencies are required in food, one to build up the body, the muscles and the solid parts, the other to give warmth.

Although the air we breathe is a mixture of nitrogen with oxygen, we do not obtain nitrogen as food direct from the atmosphere, neither do plants; we take it at second hand from plants. Plants obtain it from ammonia, and from compounds containing that element. Food which nourishes by forming flesh is called nitrogenous food. That which forms fat, or is capable of being burned in our system, to create warmth, is called respiratory or heat-giving. Wheat flour is typical of these two kinds of food; it contains gluten, a nitrogenous compound, and starch, a carbonaceous compound. We may separate these by pouring cold water over wheat flour in a sieve, the starch will be washed away as a milky fluid, which, on subsiding, will be found as a granular white substance, having all the properties of starch. The tough, fibrous mass, resembling muscular fibre in its stringy appearance, is gluten, so named because it has some properties similar to glue. The fibrine, or fibrous part of our flour is chemically the same thing as gluten; peas, beans, and many other seeds besides those of wheat are rich in gluten, hence they are very nutritious, so are many plants. All of these derive their nutritious properties from ammonia, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. BETH.

## OBITUARY OF ELDER LEVI E. RITER.

Elder Levi Evans Riter, son of Michael Riter and Elizabeth Neidie, was born January 1st, 1805, in Chester Co., Pa., was of German descent, on his father's side. His grandfather, Michael Riter, came from Saxony, settled in Pennsylvania, and laid down his life for the cause of American independence, he having been taken prisoner by British troops, near Philadelphia, placed on board a prison ship, and died of starvation. His father, Michael Riter, was killed in Philadelphia, accidentally, in 1820, leaving a large family, all boys. Levi Riter learned the millwright trade, at which he worked in his earlier years. In December, 1834, he married Rebecca W. Dilworth. He first heard the gospel preached by Bishop E. D. Woolley and others in 1839. In 1843 he went to Nauvoo to visit the Prophet Joseph, and bought a city lot of him, and then returned to his home in Pennsylvania, where he remained engaged, part of the time, in store keeping, until April, 1846, and about that time he was baptized by Elder Julian Moses. With his fam-

ily he moved, the same spring, to Nauvoo, to join the main body of the church, then fleeing to the west from mob persecution. After fitting up his teams there, he continued his course, with a company of the Saints, across the State of Iowa and wintered with the church at Winter Quarters, now called Florence, Nebraska. Here he was ordained a bishop, and set to preside over a ward, containing a large number of the families of the brethren in the Mormon Battalion, who were in a state of utter destitution. These were the first scenes of misery and destitution he had ever seen, and he frequently wept over the sorrows of these people. Coming into the church with considerable means he spent a large amount of his substance in feeding the poor families alluded to. In the spring of 1847 he moved, with the church, to these valleys. His first farm was situated near where the Hon. W. H. Hooper's residence now stands. In the fall of 1848 he went to California, to see after the goods sent there by himself and others, on the ship "Brooklyn," in charge of Samuel Brannan. He braved the dangers of this journey to California alone, the country at that time being a trackless wilderness. Late in 1849 he returned from California. On his way home, in company with one man, was attacked in the night by Indians, and both escaped with their lives only. He and his companion separated in the night, and each thought the other killed. He wandered about the country there several days, hiding in the day time and subsisting on rosebuds, and finally fell in with a small squad of emigrants, having eight guns. They were attacked again by a large number of Indians, and stood their ground and fought them until their ammunition was exhausted and some of their party killed, and the remainder made their escape. A few days later a company of Saints from California came along, with whom he had the most of his means, and he, with the emigrants, came with them to Salt Lake.

In 1852 he went on a mission to Europe and returned in 1853. In the spring of 1856 he was sent, with others, to found a colony in Carson Valley, and again revisited California. He returned the following winter, and went back again the next spring and returned again with the others, who were recalled on account of the troubles in 1857.

In the foregoing travels he crossed the American continent three times before there was a railroad west of the Mississippi River. His latter years have been spent in his avocation of farmer, his labors having no cessation; in rain or sunshine, storm or calm, he was always at work, knowing no method of gaining a livelihood but by incessant toil. Of late years he occupied the position of counselor to Bishop S. A. Woolley. His method of doing business was to have his word as good as his bond, to pay as he went, and he remained, to the day of his death, one of the noblest works of God, "an honest man." He paid the debt of nature without a murmur and sank quietly to sleep in the full faith of the gospel, awaiting a glorious resurrection.—COM.

—The New York Herald says, "Our 'Divorce Bulletin' indicates that the millennium does not fall due this year."

—The Washington Star of April 13 says, "It is thought at the Department of Justice that the confession of Bishop Lee, as published, is not the entire confession, but that part of it has been retained by United States Attorney Howard. The department officials are of the belief that it has not been made public because it implicates prominent Mormons, who would be enabled to defeat the ends of justice were it made public. Other persons, however, believe that Howard retains it for the purpose of making money out of it at the proper time, being an old newspaper man." We hope Mr. Howard will be able to convince the Department of Justice that he is not that sort of a man.