

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND SHORT WEIGHT.

The New York *World* has entered upon a task, in the performance of which, it cannot but render great service to the people of the country, namely the investigation of the weights used by the grocers of New York city, and the adulterations of food practiced by them. The adulterations of food are exposed by chemical analysis conducted by Professor Seeley; the false weights are proven by sealed measures and officially verified weights, with first class goods bought at so-called first-class houses.

The adulteration of food has for years been a crying evil among our cousins across the Atlantic, and legislation has been attempted, with but very little success, to stop the abominable practice. This shameful system it seems has reached and is becoming very general in this country, at least in the city of New York, for according to the *World* adulterations are frequent, and false weights almost universal, the loss through the latter being estimated at 15 per cent.

The adulteration of almost every conceivable article of food has become so common that in New York City there are large establishments whose sole business is to prepare and sell adulterants. The retail grocers are said to be in league with the manufacturers of the several adulterants, to whom they send for their ground beans, bone dust, P. D., or pepper dust, and so on.

It has long been known that in large cities the stuff too often sold for milk is but an abominable compound composed of milk, chalk, water, starch, sheep's brains, &c., but these investigations of the *World* prove that nearly everything taken into their stomachs by the people of New York City, is a compound almost as villainous. Drugs, wines, liquors and even coal are adulterated to a shameful extent as well as food.

Tea, that indispensable beverage in almost every family outside of Utah, is found to be adulterated with leaves of the beach, elm, horse chestnut, palm, fancy oak, willow, poplar, hawthorne, and sloe; starch, rice husks, excrements of silk worms, and sand. For coloring the tea are used rose pink, Dutch pink, vegetable red, and yellow dyes: chrome yellow, Venetian red, Prussian blue, sulphate of lime, verdigris, carbonate of copper, arsenite of copper, chromate, and bi-chromate of potash, carbonate of magnesia, black lead, soap stone, logwood, indigo and tumeric. For the taste are used catechu and sulphate of iron.

Coffee is about as bad, being composed chiefly of chicory, roasted beans, acorns, mangel-wortzel, roasted wheat, rye, and potato flours, roasted peas, parsnips, sweet potatoes, inferior or damaged coffees, sawdust, mahogany sawdust, old sea biscuits, oak bark tan, and brick dust. For color, burnt sugar, madder root, roasted horse liver, and burnt blood have been used.

The adulteration of flour is extensive, many of the adulterants being of a most injurious character. They consist chiefly of beans, rye, Indian corn, potato flour, hydrated sulphate of lime, chalk, bone, earth, plaster of Paris, powdered flint, old or damaged flour, and alum to correct the taste. Confectionery seems to offer a peculiarly advantageous field for the arts of swindlers of this class, and the wonder is that many more children are not poisoned to death by its use. Among the adulterants for confectionery are Arrow root, wheat and potato flour, hydrated sulphate of lime, white potter's clay, chalk, plaster of Paris, sand; and for coloring, cochineal, lake, indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, artificial ultra marine, carbonate of copper, carbonate of lead, or white lead, red lead, vermilion, chrome yellow, gamboge, sapgreen, arsenite of copper, Indian red, brown ferruginous earths, cobalt, smalt, lithmus, ultra marine, and Naples yellow.

Cocoa, chocolate, mustard, spices, sugar, vinegar, lard, sauces, bread, honey, pickles, cream of tartar and numberless other substances in constant use in almost every family are found to be in most instances but vile compounds, some of them being strongly adulterated with virulent poisons.

This state of affairs is by no means flattering to the morality of the parties engaged in this traffic, very many of whom are no doubt looked upon as consistent members of Christian Churches.

It would be well if these practices were confined to the City of New York; but it is more than probable that other large cities would be found equally as direct as it. Who can say that this wholesale adulteration of the commonest necessities of life is not the prime cause of some of the epidemic diseases that occasionally work so much devastation among the people, and if so, where does the responsibility lie? It amounts to little less than murder.

Here is a fruitful field for the wisdom of legislators. If they could devise means to punish such wholesale fraud it should be done promptly. Punish,

ment sharp and severe should be dealt out to these wholesale plunderers.

The people of Utah may, after a while, see the wisdom and expediency of the counsel repeatedly given in relation to becoming self-supporting, and especially that in relation to tea, coffee and other stimulating and hot drinks.

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

Memphis, 23.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says General Babcock and Porter, of Grant's staff, left for home to-night. It appears that they were not authorized to investigate the militia outrages. All the militia, except 20, are to be withdrawn from Lewisburg, and the citizens are to be allowed to form a company, and the civil authorities in Conway county are to preserve order. The Conway refugees are preparing to return home.

New Orleans.—Inspector General Ayers left yesterday for the disturbed portion of Arkansas, to examine into the condition of affairs, and report.

New York.—George Francis Train arrived to-day.

Augusta, Ga.—Gabriel Martin and his two maiden sisters, residing in Columbia county, were murdered and robbed on Thursday night, and their house set on fire. The bodies were consumed. Suspicion rests on some negroes in the neighborhood.

Chicago, 27.—The leading Republican journals express indifference at the amnesty proclamation. Some consider its promulgation at this time in bad taste, but no denunciation is indulged in.

New York.—In Lafayette, New Jersey, a widow named White, just previous to her death, sent for some fellow members of the Methodist church, and confessed to them in her dying hour, that about seven years ago she poisoned her infant child, and about a year afterward she poisoned her husband's father, and later still, when her husband returned from the army, she also administered fatal poison to him. The woman had always borne a good character, being a faithful member of the Methodist church. Her only reason for making this confession was a desire to rid her conscience of this load of crime. She was perfectly sane to the time of her death.

Savannah.—The Supreme Court of Georgia sustained the decision of the Lower Court, which held that the consideration of a note given for borrowed Confederate money was a good and valid one.

New York, 23.—It is stated that Gen. Grant has expressed himself as being opposed to turning men out of office, merely for opinion's sake. He says the purpose of his administration shall be the faithful performance of the duties of his great office, to see that the laws are carried out, that honesty and economy prevail in the public service and that all its officers are capable and efficient men. He holds that if any officer in the public service has shown a peculiar fitness for a position, and given evidence that he faithfully performs its functions, with honesty of purpose, no matter what his political opinions may be, it would be improper to displace that officer with one, who could, at least, perform the duties no better.

Chicago.—Mrs. Augustus Dickens, widow of Charles Dickens' brother, died in this city this morning, from the effect of an overdose of morphine. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the dose was taken while laboring under mental aberration. She leaves three children.

Lynn, Mass.—A fire, this morning, destroyed the Lyceum Hall, Frazier's Block, which contained the post office, whose contents were safely removed, also Rubie's Block, all of which were occupied by business houses. The fire was only extinguished after the arrival of steam fire engines from Boston. The loss is roughly estimated at \$300,000. Probably six hundred people will be thrown out of employment by it.

St. Louis, 27.—Two freight trains on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad collided near Chillicothe on Thursday morning, instantly killing both the engines and both the firemen. The engines were completely smashed and the cars burned. It is stated that the body of a young lady was found in the wreck, burned to a crisp from the waist up.

A train on the Iron Mountain railroad was thrown from the track just below Johnson's Bar, yesterday morning, when one car, containing about 20 persons, was precipitated down an embankment, making two complete revolutions. Nearly every person inside was injured, some severely, but none fatally.

Gen. Sully sent a detachment of cavalry from Fort Harker on the 21st to scour the upper valley of the Salmon, Republican and Saline rivers, Kansas, it being reported that Indians have been recently seen there. Gen. Sully thinks that Sheridan will return from the campaign within twenty or thirty days.

FOREIGN.

London.—The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Dilke, son of the eminent journalist, denouncing the recent violence by the British authorities at Kong Chow, China. Mr. Dilke says such acts will be more dangerous to peace between Great Britain and the United States than the Alabama claims. The *Times* agrees with Dilke, and pronounces the outrage a violation of treaties, and offensive to the Chinese Government.

New York, 27.—The *Herald's* London cable special says Burlingame's mission commenced deliberations yesterday, and thus far matters have been favorably discussed. The recent violence by an English man of war in Chinese waters had come up for investigation.

London, 27.—The Oriental question absorbs attention. It is not absolutely certain that a conference will be held. The Sublime Porte declines to yield the independence or to make a sale of Crete, or to transfer that island to Egypt, or any other terms for a compromise. Lord Clarendon, as was expected, adheres to the old policy of England with regard to Turkey. Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, it is understood, are united in their views, while it is thought that Prussia leans towards those of Russia. It is certain that the Greeks count little on direct aid from Russia, but much on an intervention on the part of their own countrymen in Turkey. The Cretans seem quite indifferent. A manifesto from Garibaldi tells them that the

proclamation of Spain as a republic will be the watchword for a new movement on Rome, and exhorts them to be in readiness for the event.

Longfellow, the American poet, declined a public dinner at Rome, and had dined with the Hon. Wm. B. Reading in that city. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger* was among the guests.

Madrid.—The semi-official journals say that Spain will not even consider the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States. More troops have sailed for Cuba.

London.—It is said that President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, has engaged the kind offices of General McMahon, American Minister to Paraguay, to attempt to mediate with Lopez. Don Pedro, the Brazilian Emperor, has, in consequence, threatened to withdraw the Brazilian envoy from the Argentine Republic.

San Francisco, 23.—Massachusetts to Dec. 19 say, the legislative and municipal governments are at loggerheads, and trouble is anticipated; business is at a standstill.

Arrangements were being made to establish gas works at Mazatlan. The work on the wagon road to Durango was suspended.

Paris, 23.—The *Gaulois* says Bismarck wants the United States to take a part in the Turkey and Greece difficulty.

London.—Reverdy Johnson received a deputation of artisans desirous of founding a colony in Alaska; Johnson encourages them.

Marseilles.—After the allies fled from Villeta, the Brazilian ironclads attacked the place, but failed.

Madrid.—The Duke de Montpensier announces Liberal views in his manifesto.

The *Imperial* suggests the nomination of the son of the Duke de Montpensier for King, under a regency.

London.—An Athens dispatch states that two Turkish ships had been placed on the coast of Kerigo to prevent the departure of the Greeks for Crete.

The *Times*, this morning, has another long editorial on the subject of the Alabama claims. The people of both England and America, the *Times* says, are uneasy with regard to the relations which are to exist in the future between the two nations. This business arises from the ignorance of the true state of the negotiations pending on the Alabama question. The *Times* believes that Secretary Seward himself obstructs the settlement, but says the question will finally be amicably adjusted under the incoming administration of President Grant.

Reverdy Johnson, the *Times* says, is not likely to be removed by the new administration, but will be permitted to remain to complete the work already begun. If Seward seeks to delay the settlement of this important question, he should be humored, but the basis of the protocol agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson must remain fixed, and will, sooner or later, command the consent of both countries.

Havana, 23.—Admiral Hayt states that Jackmel continued closely besieged up to the 9th inst. The garrison had repulsed the pickets; both parties had sustained heavy loss. Salvage's men-of-war hover around the coast. The revolutionists are confident of fortifying the interior.

Advices from Venezuela state that Generals Domingo and Mongas are candidates for the Presidency. The country is tranquil.

Advices from Mexico state that two thousand laborers are engaged in constructing the Vera Cruz Railroad.

General Canuto has been sent to Durango. General Gueroa is operating against Escobedo.

Petitions have been presented to Congress for the abolition of the death penalty, for the creation of a bank of Hypothecates, and for the construction of the railroad from the capital of Oaxaca to the Pacific Ocean. The financial and commercial condition of the Republic was critical. Congress had approved of the project of allowing the free export of minerals. A subvention of fifteen dollars was granted to vessels constructed in the Republic. Preparations for working a petroleum well at Exaca had commenced. The formation of New Leon into a separate State had been conceded by Congress. The question of forming the new State of Hidalgo was under discussion, also a proposition to export gold and silver bars under the same duties as coined money. Congress had organized a grand jury to try Mejia and Romero. Mejia was found not guilty. The case of Romero was undecided. A project for an amnesty had been presented to Congress, and was under discussion by the journals generally.

Gen. Paez has been ordered to return to the Republic. The government publishes, in the *Gazette*, the following account: After the battle of Moran the troops found among the baggage captured from the insurrectionists, several jars of strychnine. Information, previously received by the government, stated that strychnine was to be used to poison the Spanish troops throughout the island. The official account of the battle states that the government troops came up with the revolutionists on the 15th inst. 15 miles from Queretaro. The revolutionists stormed the entrenched camp of the enemy and attacked them with bayonets. The latter were routed, losing many killed and wounded. The government loss was only one man killed and eight wounded. The Cuban account of the affair says the government troops lost heavily in killed and wounded. The revolutionists also deny the statement that the government troops captured all their arms and ammunition. Gen. Latoro sailed yesterday to Santiago with troops to take the command of the eastern department. The revolutionists have destroyed the light-house at Lucetia Point, thus endangering navigation in the Bahama channel. Eight hundred filibusters landed at the bar of Cochinos and Santiago. The government has only 1800 troops in that part of the island, and they are surrounded by 10,000 revolutionists. Laborers without food are forced to join the revolutionists. Business is suspended and importations stopped. The authorities are without funds to pay anybody. Distress and gloom everywhere prevail.

Manzanillo, 20, via Lake City, Florida, 27.—The government force here, numbering six hundred, is closely besieged. Occasionally, skirmishes take place between the revolutionary forces and the government troops, but yet have led to no important results. The government troops are suffering from lack of food and ammunition. The rebels have broken out amongst them.

Havana.—The following Mexican news has been received: Gen. Rosencrans was routed by the rebels at the battle of San Juan. The rebels have reported on all the treaties except the

Consular treaty.—The concession of a grant to the Mexican route was under discussion. The payments by the Treasury have recently been punctually made. Public meetings had been held, favorable to the Cuban revolution. Gen. Escobedo was pushing movements in Tampulapas and Targua, which had offered to surrender, but the terms proposed were refused. A plan of conscription had been initiated by the Minister of War.

Correspondence.

BURKE GARDEN, Tinsell Co. Va., Dec. 1st, 1883.

Pres. Brigham Young.—Dear Brother.—Having reported regularly every two weeks to Elder John Brown, President of this mission, and knowing that through him an account of my labors has been duly transmitted to headquarters, I may on this account have deferred writing to you longer than I should.

We have organized three branches of the Church, namely, the Surry County Branch, N. C., with 40 members; Smith County Branch, Va., with 25 members, and the Burke Garden Branch with 24 members, and have baptized 14 others not included in these branches, three of whom, with a family of five children, emigrated to Ogden City this last season.

Among those baptized lately, is a Baptist preacher, by the name of Wm. L. Gillespie, of New Garden, Russell Co., Va.; also his wife and daughter. Brother Gillespie has a good education, is a man of considerable ability and influence, is humble and teachable, and expects to emigrate next season to Utah.

Something like one hundred from our field of labor are expecting to gather up with the Saints next season, and they wish to start as early as practicable, as they will be out of employment, not having in any crops, and to hire out here does not pay. Some are very poor and how they ever can raise the necessary funds to pay their way through I cannot tell. We can buy through tickets from Greensboro, N. C. one the Richmond and Danville, and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, via Richmond and Washington, to Omaha for twenty-two dollars, which I could buy very cheap, and in the best we can do. On the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, or by water, the fare would be double that. Any instruction on the subject of emigration from you would be thankfully received.

Since on this mission we have borne a faithful testimony, in many places where we have not baptized any, as well as where we have baptized; our journals will show that we have not been idle. We of course have opposition and find enemies to the truth, but we have never been ill-treated, and have not in the least of a mob ever disturbed us or made its appearance.

Not one of our meetings or baptisms has ever been disturbed by disorderly persons, but on the contrary our meetings have been noted for the attention and good behavior that have prevailed. We have never been refused but one church, and that was a fine new Methodist church at Mt. Airy, N. C., and a few days after it was struck with lightning, and completely torn to pieces from the top of the belfry to the foundation rocks. So that it was easier to build a new one than to repair it.

It has been, and is a source of much satisfaction to me to know that the Spirit of the Lord is with me, bearing testimony to the truth, and carrying it home to the hearts of the people. We have been from the first gaining upon the feelings of the people; our influence is on the increase, and we have many more calls than we can fill. Many who were at first much opposed are now our best friends, and some that gathered together to mob Elder Ridout some years ago, (before the war) would now do anything for us. We have practiced the first principles of the first principles of the gospel. We have preached faith, repentance and baptism for the remission of sins, the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, the gifts and blessings, the organization of the Church with Apostles and Prophets, &c., together with tithing, the Book of Mormon, the building up of the Kingdom of God on the earth, and also plural marriage. All the people know what we practice, and they have all wronged and look in the worst possible light, therefore teaching it has been a necessity in nearly all the places where we have introduced the gospel after we had taught the first principles. I have preached them several sermons on that subject, and always with good effect. Many have come forward and offered themselves for baptism who have said they would have done it sooner, but for misunderstanding that subject; and they said further, they never would have been baptized had they not received more light on that principle.

Elders T. B. Lewis and — Bell were appointed by President Brown to join us in this field of labor. Elder Bell has not yet arrived. Elder Lewis arrived here the middle of September, full of the spirit and testimony of the Gospel, having preached his way from the Ohio River through Kentucky to this place. He baptized one, made many friends, and removed much of the prejudice that existed. Bro. Lewis has been laboring in company with us since his arrival, thus becoming thoroughly acquainted with the Virginia portion of our mission, and we intend to roll the burden of this portion upon his shoulders, as Bro. Coray and I are to leave here to-morrow for North Carolina to resume our labors in that direction.

The corn crops have been very good, both here and in North Carolina, this season, better than for many years. Money is very scarce, and it is only by the most rigid economy that the people can live. The war drained the country of its specie, of its cattle and horses, and its best men, and since then they have not recovered sufficiently to be able to produce anything to spare that will bring money into the country. Thus you can see that it will be hard for those of our brethren and sisters wishing to gather up, to get the money to pay their way. The country is filled with young women, unmarried, and in want of husbands. Some of the best of these we have baptized; some of these baptized will never be able to get the money to help, for they could not make the money here necessary to emigrate in a lifetime. All the Saints that expect to emigrate next season are preparing with all their energies to get ready, and I am asked every day how soon in the Spring can they go; all seem to be anxious to get

through as early in the season as possible. Bro. Coray and Lewis join with me in love to you, Presidents Smith and Wells. Ever praying for your welfare and prosperity, I remain your brother in the cause of truth.

HENRY G. BOYLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE!

Lessee & Manager—H. B. Claxton & J. T. Oline.

Complimentary Benefit

TENDERED TO

MR. DAVID

MCKENZIE

On the occasion of his retiring from the

MADAME SCHELLER,

MR. G. B. WALDRON

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the

Company,

This Evening,

MONDAY, DEC. 23rd.

The renowned Sensational Play, in 5 Acts, entitled,

ROSEDALE;

OR—THE RIFLE BALL.

Elliot Grey..... Mr. D. MCKENZIE

Miss McNamee..... Mr. G. B. WALDRON

At the conclusion of the play, the Company and

Corps-de-Ballet will dance the beautiful

LANCERS' QUADRILLE.

To conclude with the laughable Comedietta,

adapted from the French by J. GUIDO

METHUA, Esq., entitled

WHEN WOMEN WEEP!

Clothed..... MADAME SCHELLER

DOORS OPEN at 6 o'clock. Performance

commences promptly at 7.

LOOK OUT FOR

THE SALT LAKE MINSTRELS.

THE PRIZES

IN THE

Grand Commercial Enterprise.

THE Drawing for the Prizes in GODDE &

MITCHELL'S GRAND COMMERCIAL

ENTERPRISE took place on CHRISTMAS

DAY. The following are the numbers of the

Certificates and of the Prizes drawn by each.

Prize. Number of Certificate.

11..... 901..... 23..... 1205

7..... 1781..... 22..... 2205

7..... 1870..... 21..... 2205

84..... 2825..... 12..... 1273

22..... 2825..... 10..... 1273

67..... 4244..... 50..... 3207

64..... 4070..... 90..... 3110

148..... 148..... 20..... 1148

60..... 215..... 44..... 605

60..... 4018..... 83..... 3012

38..... 2177..... 32..... 3270

37..... 3180..... 84..... 4325

34..... 2352..... 38..... 3710

14..... 2021..... 40..... 370

37..... 1085..... 40..... 3174

78..... 2162..... 8..... 348

92..... 849..... 75..... 1908

31..... 3154..... 61..... 3710

90..... 118..... 19..... 4338

30..... 3297..... 15..... 3502

70..... 4277..... 20..... 5033

72..... 3640..... 58..... 6073

38..... 432..... 61..... 4073

67..... 4977..... 87..... 77

63..... 2072..... 71..... 2282

17..... 1292..... 10..... 1602

3..... 1812..... 54..... 3659

28..... 3473..... 43..... 3680

86..... 2594..... 12..... 2296

39..... 362..... 38..... 3630

5..... 1154..... 2..... 1287

48..... 4305..... 10..... 3410

100..... 3108..... 78..... 2912

17..... 2319..... 81..... 2927

21..... 1455..... 28..... 3077

21..... 1690..... 91..... 3205

85..... 2573..... 62..... 3117

19..... 2894..... 68..... 2510

63..... 3429..... 45..... 3077

1..... 1691..... 68..... 253

31 tr

NOTICE.

In the Supreme Court for the District

of Utah.

In the matter of

GILBERT WEBB, } In Bankruptcy.

Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, pursuant to an

Order made by said Court, in the matter of

Gilbert Webb, a Bankrupt, on the 23rd day

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. HANSEN.

Will straighten, gum or sharpen all kinds of SAWS, and put in good repair old FILES. Work warranted, or no charge. Father Taylor's Row, half a block west of Old Tabernacle. d31 3m

Administrator's Notice.