

about half an ounce of carmine; how much poison these preparations may contain, I leave with the initiated to figure up.

It is true a great many practical confectioners, however honest their intentions, may be ignorant of the composition of the coloring matter used in the manipulation of the raw material into candy in its various forms, to mar the purity or debase the taste of sugar. Adulteration of food, and condiments seems to be the curse of the age. The principal adulterant used in the manufacture of candy by unscrupulous candy makers is terra alba, a species of white earth. This deleterious article is used by fraudulent manufacturers to increase the weight and undersell the honest dealer, and even the strictly honest confectioner may be imposed upon in the impurity of the raw material for the want of a cheap method of analysis. I do not suppose there is any inducement for the confectioners of Utah to adulterate their candies, and if the reports in the investigation of adulteration of raw sugars, by Professor Mariner, which appeared in the NEWS of recent date, is correct, it is quite possible some of the adulterated article might find its way to Utah. A strong reason why we should produce the article in its purity at home and stop its importation. I should think the premium of \$2,000, voted by the Legislature for the first 7,000 pounds of sugar manufactured in Utah, would be amply sufficient to cover the whole cost of the necessary machinery for one establishment. Hurry up the sugar factory.

I would say in conclusion, there is nothing in all the wide domain of the confectioner's art inside of pure sugar, in all its forms of manufacture into candy, that would hurt the weakest child, providing it is not eaten to the extent of cloying the appetite. If there is any meaning to be drawn from the promise the Lord made to the children of Israel, that He would lead them to a land flowing with milk and honey, it was evidently intended they should not grow up a race of cannibals, in the indiscriminate use of flesh meat, neither pamper the appetite in youth by the use of tea and coffee, slops so prevalent at the present day. For My part, I would sooner see the darlings running around with both fists full of pure candy, than one fist full of greasy pork.

Very respectfully,

A. CROLL.

P.S.—The name of the confectioner alluded to is J. W. Parkinson, Trade Editor of the Confectioners Journal of Philadelphia, Pa.

PANGUITCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

Our Quarterly Conference was convened in Panguitch, March 20 and 21. The Presidency of the Stake were on the stand. The Bishops of all the wards in the stake were present except Escalante, which ward was not represented. Had an enjoyable time and much valuable instruction was given. We think every conference is the best. Good reports were given of all the wards, Relief Societies, Mutual Improvements, Sunday Schools, day schools, etc., all in a flourishing condition. Our statistical report—Escalante not reported—shows Patriarch, 1; Seventies, 30; High Priests, 37; Elders, 113; Priests, 8; Teachers, 10; Deacons, 47; members, 480; total officers and members, 706; children under 8 years, 415; total of souls, 1121; families, 203; marriages, 6; births, males, 24; births, females, 16; children blessed, 27; members received, 51; members removed, 3; baptized, 5; deaths, females 2; deaths, males 5; individuals drawing support, 15; amount of support drawn, \$28.70.

All the authorities of the Church were unanimously sustained. Adjourned to meet third Saturday in June unless the time is changed by the Apostles.

Your Brother,

M. M. STEEL,

Stake Clerk.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 24th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

The contest in the House yesterday was a curious example of how little it takes to get up a big excitement in a dignified legislative body. The day before a bill had been introduced to repeal certain sections of the Revised Statutes, without design-

ating the subject at all. Under such condition naturally there was no opposition to referring it to the committee on the revision of the laws. But it turned out upon investigation that the bill contemplated sweeping changes in the tariff regulations, and therefore should have gone to the committee of ways and means. General Garfield so moved, and then the fight began. Townshend, of Illinois, who introduced the bill, very earnestly defended the first action of the House, and resisted the new motion. The debate got pretty hot, and General Garfield accused Townshend of having deceived the House, because he was afraid to have his bill go to the proper committee, whereupon Townshend waxed wroth, and accused Garfield of falsehood. Finally the affair ended just where it began, and is liable to recall at any time. The fact that the committee on ways and means is hostile to any radical changes in the tariff at present was the reason for the reference made of the bill, and it was apparent during the discussion that upon a square vote the opponents to change would prevail.

It now appears that there was no significance in the conference of the Camerons and Conkling at Harrisburg, as has been supposed. It is true that Edmunds went with them, and that he considers himself a presidential candidate. But Senator Blaine was also invited, and could not go because of previous engagements. If there was any significance in the affair at all therefore, it was intended to be as a renewal of friendship between the Cameron and Blaine men, and a possible turning over of Cameron's strength to Blaine after the expected withdrawal of Grant.

One thing is remarkable with reference to this campaign, and that is the very little consideration which the President has by his own party friends. He is no more consulted on that which touches the future than if he were dead.

There is some doubt about the unseating of Washburn, of Minnesota. Several democrats and greenbackers are weakening under the fire of criticism, and say they will not support the resolution. It is now said to be doubtful whether the case will be brought up for final consideration this season.

KNOX.

From the Coal Regions.

HYDE PARK,

Lack'a County, Pennsylvania,

March 23, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

I thought a few items from this coal region might be of some interest to your readers, especially those from this section of country.

Our miners are only employed three days of a week. All the necessities of life are advancing in price, which makes it hard on the toiler. An advance in wages is promised on the 1st of April. However these advances do not better the condition of the laborer, for no sooner is the advance accorded than up goes the necessities of life, rents, etc., which make it oft times worse for the laborer than before. A few months ago there was an advance of ten per cent. given; shortly after the miners were put on half time. A son of the Green Isle remarked, when he heard of the promised advance in April, "Shure if our wage is raised agin we will be shopped the other three days, and thin we'll have no work at all." There is a good of sound philosophy in Paddy's saying. There is a deep feeling of discontent among the great labor element of our country. Where is the remedy? It is in a strict obedience to the principles of the Gospel. All other remedies will prove failures.

We were favored last Sabbath with the presence at our Saints' meeting of Elder Jones of Spanish Fork and Elder Williams of Coalville. I can assure you we had a time of feasting, for the instructions given were truly edifying in their nature. The sweet voice of Bro. Jones was quite an addition to our own little choir. Elder Parry, from your city, is at Bradford, in charge of the branch of the Church there. Bros. Jones and Williams have traveled through this and adjoining counties and have succeeded in organizing two branches and baptizing fourteen persons with good prospects of several more baptisms. They are truly the right men in the right place. Bro. Jones intends returning home on business in a few days. It is hoped he will return to this mission. The Saints of the Plains Branch have nearly all emigrated to Utah within the last few

weeks. The remaining few will soon be off also.

Ever praying for the welfare of Zion,

Yours as ever in the truth,

E. HOWELL.

ST. GEORGE, March 21, 1880.

Editor Deseret News:

For some time past we have been favored with the presence, counsels and teachings of President E. Snow, who will again start enroute for your city next Wednesday.

The weather here of late has been very cold. The coldest spring we have had for many years, though this morning indicates a change. The sun shines brightly, and the atmosphere is warm and pleasant.

Business is very dull here, produce brings a high price, flour rating at \$8 per 100 pounds, and can only be bought with cash, though our merchants favor the people as much as possible. Present appearances indicate a change in our past way of doing business. Cash deal and prices seem to be superseding our old way of trading in the products of the country.

There is some talk of again resuming work at the Grand Gulch mines, and although there has been many failures in working that valuable copper mine, yet experienced men say that it is a mine of inexhaustible wealth when once developed, and the process of extracting the copper brought to a successful issue. We wish them success, and will note their progress in the future.

There is also talk of again commencing work on the "Clara" silver mine, which ought to be inexhaustible, as the company moves slow and manifests considerable patience or indifference in the development of said mine.

Everybody is now sowing lucerne, and it is to be hoped that lucerne will not be over done, as the hop raising was in Wisconsin a few years ago.

Property is cheap here now, and very little improvement going on in the mechanical line of business, of which class St. George has a surplus, having gathered here while the "public works" were in operation.

"Canaan Capital Stock" is rising in value, as it is understood a great many of your cattle are dead in the northern country. If those who want beef early in the summer apply immediately they may stand a chance of being able to purchase some, to supply their customers.

The Washington Factory has again resumed work, which will cause a beam of satisfaction to pervade the countenances of the lads and lasses who work in that useful establishment.

The Temple work still goes on, and many of the departed dead no doubt will appreciate the labors of their friends.

President McAllister has been very sick, but is getting better.

Health of the people good, with the exception of colds.

AMRAM.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Ex-Senator Christianity and His Young Wife. A Suit for Divorce. Mrs. Christianity Rushes into Print. How She Won Him, etc., etc.

(Our regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 22nd, 1880.

About four years ago there was a brief courtship in Washington, terminating in a marriage, which was the occasion of much comment and gossip. The groom was a widower, a sexagenarian, and a Senator; the bride was a beautiful Treasury girl of twenty. It has proved to be the old story of January and May. Ex-Senator Christianity, of Michigan, now United States Minister to Peru, is expected home in a few days, to institute a suit for divorce; and the young wife has rushed into print and accuses the supposed irreproachable old man of drunkenness, opium eating, and cruelty. She says they had been married scarce two months when he choked her and locked her in her room. Her knowledge of her husband's alleged bargain with Senator Chandler, deceased, and her threatened exposure of its terms, according to her statement, greatly enraged her husband, who, she says, knocked her down on one occasion in Peru, in the presence of an American named Haight, of whom she says the minister was jealous.

The story of the domestic troubles is one which has often been repeated in this world. There could have been nothing attractive to a rosy

young beauty in a feeble old senator, except his reputed wealth and social position. The Senator, however, was not so dazzled by his dream of love, and the prospect of cheering his declining years with a bonnie young bride, as to lose his wits entirely. Before his marriage he transferred all his property, consisting of real estate in Michigan and Kansas, and mill property in Indiana, to his daughter. The only thing left was a life insurance policy for \$30,000, of which, in case of his death, the widow will get one-third. When the bride, after the delightful honeymoon was over, discovered that the property had been disposed of, it is not improbable that she declared the old man was a fraud. A gentleman who was acquainted with Miss Lugenbeel relates that she announced her intention of marrying a man "as rich as butter" some time before she caught the Senator. After her marriage he met her again, and she reminded him of her declaration, adding that she had kept her word. Another cause of trouble in the Christianity family is the existence of grown-up children—older than the young wife—who took a great interest in the old man's connubial affairs.

The way in which the marriage was brought about, according to a story published at the time, was unique. The Senator boarded at the same house with Miss Lugenbeel. One day Miss Lugenbeel, it is stated, glided down the stairway, rushed into the parlor where the old man was seated, and astonished him by throwing her arms about his neck and kissing him in a vigorous manner. She quickly drew back, however, and explained that she had mistaken him for one of her relatives. The old gentleman liked it, however, and immediately began proceeding to put himself in a position where he could be astounded again.

Mrs. Christianity is now residing with her mother on D street, near Fourth. Her mother keeps a boarding house. Mrs. Christianity has found employment in coloring photographs. She has, she says, taken steps to procure a divorce, but is advised by her lawyer that she cannot obtain one here, having surrendered her residence in this city. As long as the case is tried in the newspapers Mrs. Christianity has the advantage, being on the spot, where she can talk to the reporters.

TOMS CREEK,

Surrey County, N. C.,

March 24, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

A few lines in your valuable columns may be interesting to the readers of the NEWS. I left my home on the 1st of July last, in company with Elder Moyle to fill a mission which had been appointed to us.

On arriving at our place of destination, we found Elders Beck and Spence actively engaged in preaching in this Conference. After I arrived at this place and visited some of my relations, I commenced traveling and endeavoring to explain the principles of the gospel to the people in this part of the conference.

On the 1st of November Elders Moyle and Spence started to Burke County, N. C., while I went to Brunswick County, Virginia, to visit some of my relations. The people in that part of the State never saw what they call a "Mormon Elder" before. During my stay I did a vast amount of private talking, explaining the principles of the gospel and telling the facilities of Utah. On my arrival at this place I found the Elders and Saints trying to do that which is required at their hands.

On the 19th of February we were favored with a visit from President John Morgan and Elder M. F. Cowley, of Va. During their stay in this conference we held a two days' meeting which was well attended and the people felt very much interested in the preaching. Since then I think there has been more of a spirit of inquiry among the people concerning the principles of the gospel.

A few weeks since Elder Spence and I took a trip to Patrick Co., Va. During our short stay we held one meeting which I think will result in much good when the elders go to that place again. A few days after the meeting we had the pleasure of attending to the ordinance of baptism.

The Saints in this conference are trying to live their religion as well as they can under the existing circumstances. A few of the Saints are making preparations to emigrate to Zion this spring. There are others

who will emigrate as soon as an opportunity is offered. I think it would be well if some of the Saints in Zion would lend a helping hand to the poor saints, who probably have not means sufficient to gather from the midst of the wicked.

The weather continues warm. The oldest settlers in this part of the country say that they never saw a winter as warm as this.

May God bless the Saints and those who desire to do right is the desire of your brother in the gospel.

N. W. TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

March 27th, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Rebel, traitor, liar, sneak, cheat, and the like words, were thick in the House this week as autumn leaves that strew the grounds in woods of Valambrose. I believe one day had been set apart by the House for consideration of Senate bill providing for instruction in our district public schools in morality and deportment—the well known bill of Burnside. The bill escaped discussion, the Honorable Representatives thinking the example they were giving our Washington youths was better than mere teaching in the schools. The oldest inhabitant says he never knew of so profane and vulgar sessions as those of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Of actual business, nothing has been done since the date of my last letter in either House.

The Government employees here are having another season of alarm after the action of the House committee on public expenditures in recommending a bill for a general reduction of salaries.

The House committee on Indian affairs yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House whether there have been any frauds or corrupt practices since July, 1876, on the part of inspectors, agents, employers, or any other persons connected with the Indian service at the agencies or elsewhere, the places where such offenses were committed and their nature, and whether any one so offended has been removed or otherwise punished. Mr. Davis' bill to authorize the auditing of all unpaid accounts in the Indian Bureau was also adopted. The bill to carry into effect the Ute agreement was discussed, but no action taken.

The delegation of Ute Indians, headed by Chief Ouray, and numbering 18, the majority of whom have been here since January 11th, left yesterday for Colorado. Ouray is armed with the names and descriptions of the guilty Utes, and expects little difficulty in being able to turn them over to the government for trial next spring.

It is pretty generally believed here that Kansas republicans will go for Blaine with hilarious enthusiasm. Their convention is to be held next Wednesday. The anti-Grant feeling is intense in that State. [This prediction has been verified. See dispatches.—EDS.] LEM.

Important to Wool Growers!



I take pleasure in announcing that I am making a pure "TOBACCO SHEEP DIP" from the best Kentucky Leaf, which makes an article of uniform strength and purity, without the addition of poisonous substances, and should be diluted 100 parts to one (although safe to use at any degree of strength) for dipping sheep.

This dip is convenient for use, as it only requires water to dilute it. As tobacco is so well known to wool growers who have used the same, I can only add that I have it in this convenient form for them—put up in one and five gallon tin packages, sealed tightly.

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