

lutions and instruct the delegation to vote for Blaine, until the name was withdrawn, and then vote as a unit for the choice of the majority of California delegation. After a long debate, the amendment was voted down, ayes 122, nays 124. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted. Nominations for delegates to the Chicago convention were then made by the districts and confirmed by the convention. All the delegates present came before the convention and pledged themselves to carry out their instructions. It was resolved that the credentials of absent delegates and alternates be placed in the custody of the State central committee until those claiming them should similarly pledge themselves. A resolution was adopted urging the appointment of Congressman Horace Davis as member of the national republican committee for California, also declaring Newton Booth the choice of California for Vice-President.

A *Post Dispatch* special from Jacksonville, Ill., says: The most disastrous fire in the history of the city, broke out here at 2 o'clock this morning, and destroyed most of the business houses on the south side of the square. The heaviest losses are Wadsworth & Patterson, hardware; Matheson & Brennon, hardware and stoves; Dr. Brown, drugs; W. Harrison's losses are not stated. A partial list of insurance foots up \$60,000.

LITTLE ROCK, 30.—The convention before adjourning adopted a resolution instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for Gen. Grant and use their individual efforts to secure his nomination as long as his name is before the convention.

WASHINGTON, 30.—It having been assigned as a reason for the temporary closing of the Carson mint last November, that sufficient bullion could not be purchased there to keep the mint in operation, Representative Daggett, on the 12th inst., addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, propounding sundry interrogations concerning the cost of transportation of coined and uncoined bullion from San Francisco to New York or Washington, from Carson to New York and San Francisco, and from San Francisco to Virginia City, with a view of ascertaining why bullion could not be purchased; coined and shipped East as cheaply at Carson as at San Francisco. Secretary Sherman has today sent Daggett a detailed answer from a letter from the Director of Mints. Its principal points are subjoined, and will be found of especial interest at the present time, by reason of their bearing upon the proposition now strongly urged in Congress for the removal of the mint from Carson to some city in the Mississippi valley. The cost of coinage at Carson is slightly in excess of that at San Francisco because of the cost of obtaining supplies is somewhat greater, but this fact was not taken into consideration in suspending coining operations.

BELLEVILLE, Ills., 30.—The owners of the coal mines here have tired of the dictation of miners and will make a fight at once and close the mines to-morrow night, until they can run them on their own terms. It is not a question of wages, but of policy on the part of the owners of the mines, which induces this action. The miners are insolent and unreasonable in their demands. An outbreak is feared; as the miners are threatening in a manner. The Governor has sent a sheriff to help preserve order.

Advices from Bellville late tonight are to the effect that two mine owners discharged their men to-day, closed their pits and that all operators who are members of the Coal Exchange will take the same action to-morrow. Operators who do not belong to the Coal Exchange, or what is known as the pool, will continue work. The miners feel incensed at the turn things have taken but so far there are no indications of an outbreak or any evidence that violence will be resorted to.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—M. H. De Young, surviving proprietor of the *Chronicle*, was arrested at noon today on the complaint of Mayor Kallloch, charging him with libel. The alleged libel was the reproducing in the *Chronicle* of an editorial which appeared in the *New York World*, which accused Mayor Kallloch of subordination of perjury in connection with the testimony given by Clemetshaw at the inquest on the body of Charles De Young. The prisoner was released on bail.

A Seattle dispatch says: David Ball, Arthur Dempsey, Wm. Murray, Wm. H. Goucher, James Scanlin and Capt. Stephen Meanly, miners returning from the Skagit

mines, while descending the rapids of Skagit river were drowned by the capsizing of the canoe.

NEW YORK, 1.—The *Times*' Washington special now thinks James cannot have Postmaster-General Key's place, because New York has already one member of the cabinet and that the position will go to some southern man.

The *Tribune* declares the story of the sale of telegraph stock by Vanderbilt to Gould is untrue and proves it by interviews.

The *World*, referring to the recent application of five Chinamen for naturalization, declares no alien or Mongolian can be lawfully made a citizen of the United States unless a Mongolian can be correctly described as a "free white person." On what grounds can persons of the Mongolian race be called "white persons?" Does not section 2169 expressly exclude all aliens but "white persons" and persons of African nativity or descent? One of the federal courts has decided that Chinamen cannot be naturalized in the United States, but our New York State courts go stumbling along "allege same" as before.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The caucus of republican senators was held this afternoon for the purpose of interchanging views on the adjournment question. No caucus action was proposed or taken, but an entire unanimity of sentiment was developed in favor of co-operating with what is understood to be the purpose of the democratic leaders to bring about a final adjournment of the present session of Congress on the first of June. The general impression seemed to be that in case the session be not ended before the meeting of the republican national convention there will be strong probability of its being prolonged for some time after the adjournment of the democratic convention.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 29.—A bottle has been picked up at the junction of the Rivers Weaver and Mersey containing a paper inscribed: "H. M. S. *Atlanta*, 16th of March; a fearful hurricane; dismasted and going down fast, off the Lizard." The admiralty office has been communicated with in regard to the paper.

A Cabul dispatch says: Native messengers report an engagement at Hydrabad on the 25th inst., between General Ross and mixed tribes of men. The enemy was defeated with a loss of 200. The British loss is unknown.

A message has reached Jellabad from Cabul stating that a tribal combination has been formed at Khoord Cabul to attack the post there. Communications between Ross and Cabul are cut off.

LONDON, 29.—Parliament was formally and simply opened to-day by Lord Selbourne, Lord High Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Granville, Earl Sydney and Lord Northbrook acting as the Royal Commission. There was a fair attendance of Commons, including many new members. Only 20 Tories and 14 liberal peers, two bishops and 15 peeresses were present in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons there was a meagre attendance of Irish members. A conference on the land question in Dublin to-day detains Parnell and his adherents! The House floor and galleries were crowded.

It is announced that last week's steamer touched off Lundy Island, at the entrance of Bristol Channel, for the purpose of transferring two passengers to a fishing smack. The steamer, named *Helena*, has a cargo of 12,000 rifles, 4,000,000 cartridges and a torpedo launch. These will be landed in Crete about the end of May when a revolution is to break out in various parts of the Island. The two passengers are Cretan agents.

There appears now to be no doubt that the Turkish officials who were charged with the surrender of the ceded territory to Montenegro, did not adhere to the tenor of the convention, and it is rather questionable whether the Porte, with the forces at its disposal, can carry out the convention, so the whole question appears again on the point of being reopened.

It is probable that the Reichstag, which has been recently illy attended, will be closed the 10th of May. Grave doubts are entertained whether the same deputies will be ever again assembled. Bismarck has declared to some political friends his firm intention to go to the House when the commercial treaty with Austria is being debated, for the purpose of officially expressing

his views on the political situation. Bismarck deeply and sincerely regrets the victory of the liberals in England.

The Reichstag to-day decided to refer the imperial stamp bill to a committee. Most of the speakers were opposed to taxing receipts for postoffice orders. The Secretary of the Treasury warmly supported the proposal, urging that Bismarck pointed out last year that the imperial revenue must be increased to an extent that would enable the empire to apportion the separate States from its own resources sums necessary to effect the reforms in their several systems of taxation.

LONDON, 30.—Lord Carlingford has declined the ambassadorship at Constantinople.

The *Standard* says it has reason to believe the government does not contemplate the introduction of a bill for the redistribution of parliamentary seats until the result of the census of '81 is ascertained. It follows that the new reform bill could not be laid before Parliament until 1882.

The Duke of Edinburgh landed at Valletta yesterday. He was waited upon by a relief deputation and escorted to the Anglo-American cable station, where arrangements had been made to insure direct communication with Princess Louise at Ottawa.

The Governor General of Crete has been hastily summoned to his post in consequence of some excitement on the island.

The Porte, in a note to the ambassadors denies all responsibility for the Montenegrin trouble. It declares the Turkish authorities have strictly conformed to the convention and declines to reoccupy the positions taken by the Albanians. Two thousand have been sent to Scutari.

Abdarrsheman Khan announces his readiness to submit to the British. He has remitted part of Revere Turkistan pending an English settlement.

The French Chamber of Deputies resolved to reduce the duty on unrefined petroleum to 10 francs, refined to 15 francs.

The new members of the House of Commons was sworn in to-day. Those objecting to taking the oath were permitted to affirm.

FOOD ADULTERATIONS.

SPRINGVILLE,
April 19, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

I do not wish your numerous readers to suppose I have any desire to monopolize an undue share of space in the News, but having made the adulteration of food and drink a special study for some years I cannot resist the temptation of making known a few facts as they come under my immediate observation. A confectioner of New York City asks for information as to the details of the adulteration in candies, sugars, and other foods, as reported by a committee in Congress, the answer is: Mr. Beale, of the committee on manufactures, has lately reported a bill on the sale of adulterated food. Accompanying this bill he reports the following cases of adulteration: six packages of coffee in the berry were bought in Baltimore, and submitted to the chemist of the Agricultural Bureau; in each package the berries artificially colored outnumbered those which had not been colored, and in some cases the spurious were to the genuine as two to one. The colored berries had been passed through two cylinders and in this way coated with a compound of chrome, the base of which is lead and bone black. By this process each berry was given a polished surface and a greenish hue. When the coloring matter was burned and analyzed the residue contained chromate of lead, phosphate of calcium, and insoluble sulphate of barium. The committee say that the coloring cylinders are openly erected and used in the mills, the coloring is put on to improve the appearance of the berries and increase their market value.

American citizens, in the opinion of the committee, far surpassed the heathen Chinese, in the successful adulteration of tea. Samples of what was called good tea in the Washington market were analyzed, and under the microscope this tea seemed to be one half Prussian blue. In 100 parts only a trace of tea was found, there was only enough tea dust to give a tea odor to the compound. Reference is also made to glucose syrup and oleomargarine, quoting T. Angell's statement

in regard to the latter that more than 90,000,000 pounds were made in this country in 1878, and that he discovered in specimens of it fungi, living organisms and eggs resembling the tape worm. Mr. Angell is also quoted as saying that a western chemist found chlorid of tin in 12 out of 14 samples of sugars and syrups, and that a western sugar dealer testified that 99 out of 100 barrels of sugar recently sold in Chicago were adulterated. Another confectioner, of Montreal, Canada, writes: "Will you please inform me in regard to the nature of absinthe, and if you approve of using it in confectionery." In answer to this question the writer says in reply: "I copy here for the information of all who wish to be informed as to the nature of absinthe, the following authentic description of it, which will be a sufficiently negative answer as to whether it is an article which should ever be used either in confections or in any other form: 'Absinthe is an exhilarant, the use of which originated in Paris, has now become quite common in England and other parts of Europe, and some parts of the United States. Absinthe is made in France, whence it is exported, is a mixture of the essence of wormwood (absinthium), sweet flag, aniseed, angelica root and alcohol. It is colored green with the leaves or the juice of the smallage, spinach or nettles, and sometime with blue vitriol, to give it as well a certain required taste, it is said that chloride of antimony, commonly called butter of antimony, is another ingredient, but this is denied. The proportion of essence of wormwood to alcohol is 5 drachms of the essence to 100 quarts of Alcohol. Its bitterness increases the craving or desire for it, and the habitue is soon unable to take food, unless he is primed for it by the deadly provocative. On the nervous system the influence is different from that of alcohol. The absinthium acts more after the manner of nicotine, but is slower in taking effect than the alcohol which accompanies it, consequently, there is felt by the drinker, first the exciting, relaxing influences of the alcohol, and afterwards the constringing, depressing influence of the wormwood. The drinker is left cold, tremulous, unsteady of movement, and nauseated; if his dose be large, these phenomena are exaggerated, and the voluntary muscles bereft of the control of the will are thrown into epileptiform convulsions, attended with unconsciousness, and eventually the epilepsy becomes confirmed with confirmed indulgence. The effect which the absinthium exerts in a direct way on the stomach alone is greatly pernicious. It controls for mischief the natural power of the stomach to secrete digestive fluid, it interferes with the solvent power of that fluid itself, so that, taken in what is considered to be a moderate quantity—one or two wine glassfuls in the course of the day—it soon establishes a permanent dyspepsia.'

One of the leading confectioners of the city of Nashville, Tennessee, writes, complaining of the competition from their neighbors of the "Queen City," for the trade of their jobbing grocers in the staple stick candy, and says: "We understand how to meet the issue successfully for the present, but the question then arises, is this the wisest and best policy in the long run? The key to the situation is adulteration. They deliver the staple here for about the cost of the sugar from the refiners." He asks, "how can they do this? Simply because terra alba, which enters largely into the manufacture, lessens the cost. We have time and again received samples of this diabolical stuff and are offered it for 85 cents per 100 pounds, but we are proud to report that there never was an ounce of it used by a Nashville confectioner. Our jobbing grocers assure us they prefer to deal with us, and say they, just use anything you will in your manufacture; and when you can meet the market we will use your goods." Thus you see we have many inducements to adulterate, and while it would pay us now, we believe the time is coming, and rapidly, when the dealer and consumer alike throughout the country will call for the pure article, preferring to pay a legitimate profit to the manufacturers. We will stand by our record and let time render the verdict."

It is appalling to think of the adulterations entering into the manufacture of so many kinds of merchandise, and it is time for every thinking person to halt and consider where it is leading us to, and what the end will be. It is our earnest desire that Congress may pass the

bill now being agitated, making it criminal to adulterate anything used as food. In regard to oleomargarine, as I understand it, it is a conglomeration of all the refuse grease made at sea or on land from the cooks, kitchen, and as likely as not from the tanyard and other questionable sources, transmogrified by a patent chemical process into genuine cow's milk butter. How much of this ninety million pounds made in '78 has found its way into the manufacture of crackers and pastry by the baker and confectioner will never be known.

The importation of lard into this Territory for commercial and domestic uses is an evil in itself; to be done up in nice tin buckets is no guarantee that all of it is free from the disease of hog cholera, and many other diseases that swine's flesh is heir to. If things were properly managed we should be in a position, at this time of day, to be exporters instead of importers of this article and many other things besides. I used to picture to myself, when back in the old country, what a glorious place the City of the Saints would be, when they could produce everything they required in the shape of food and clothing and manufacturing and machinery within themselves. Now I can see the time is at hand when the question will not be, can we do this, but we must or go without. Speed the time.

Respectfully, A. CROLL.

THE MURDER OF MARY PARKER.

ROCKVILLE, April 27, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

Inasmuch as our community has been thrown into a state of feverish excitement by the commission of an atrocious murder, I deem it right that the public should know the facts.

On Friday last Mary Parker, aged 62 left her home in Springdale to come to Rockville to visit her friends and enjoy her birthday.

While there in the afternoon, a young man named Jared Dalton called upon her, stating her son, who had been absent some time had returned, that he had seen him, and was waiting in the hills until she should go to see him. For this purpose she started alone and was shortly after met on foot and Dalton following on horseback.

When Sister Parker did not return home, some apprehension was felt, but it was supposed she had gone to another settlement to continue her visit. But on Sunday facts were disclosed which showed she had not been seen since she was met on the road, Dalton following her.

On Monday morning the citizens turned out and a thorough search was instituted, commencing at the spot where the unfortunate woman was last seen. Tracks were soon discovered which led to a spot in a secluded place in the hills, which gave rise to the gravest suspicion that foul play had been enacted. About three rods further on a revolting spectacle presented itself by the discovery of the ill-fated woman lying between some large rocks where she had been thrown, head downwards, her feet being first discovered.

An inquest was held over the body, the investigation of which proved that she had been most inhumanly murdered. Her throat was found to be cut, besides her head and various parts of her body terribly bruised.

In the absence of a physician, a committee of females was deputed to make private examination, and who in doing so, found the most convincing proof that her person had been outraged.

Dalton is under arrest, and public indignation is thoroughly aroused, yet I think good, sound discretion will prevail, and the dignity of the law, slow though it may be, will be allowed to take its course. So far as investigation has been conducted, circumstantial evidence of the strongest character goes to fasten the guilt of this fiendish crime upon Dalton. Most respectfully, CHAS. N. SMITH.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

You know that there are strange people in our community—we say strange, because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably made so with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, wholesale and retail, Salt Lake City, Utah. 1 dsw