

WHERE IS THE PURITY CENTERED?

It is a very delusive fallacy that politicians are the only corrupt people in the world, and that the rest of the community, commonly called the "public," is made up of spotless innocents, who need to be perpetually guarded against the insidious assaults of these iniquitous conspirators. The surest way to ascertain the real moral condition of a community is to assume that all classes are on a level as regards honesty and virtue, and if therefore the politicians are not pure, it is because the people generally are in the same state of low morality. At the present moment there are so many proofs of this that if the dear public were only a candidate for something it would be possible to concoct a tremendously damaging record against it. Take for instance the case of the broker's boy clerk, who has been found out after dealing in stocks to the tune of over a million dollars. How was it that this lad was permitted to do what he did? Clearly because the brokers through whom he operated did not care two straws whether he was a thief or not, and were just as ready to take and gamble away his employer's money as his own. This is a very significant state of things. It opens up to us a world of suggestions concerning the morals of the Board of Brokers. But these were hardly required, for it is tolerably notorious that the morals of the Board of Brokers constitute an unknown quantity. It would, however, be a great mistake to suppose that the brokers, any more than the politicians, were exceptionally wicked. They only represent the day and age. Who doubts it, let him go a step higher in the scale, and examine the conduct of notable church congregations. Some persons would be disposed to cite the Beecher case as being in point, but we will confine ourselves to one where the facts appear to be less in doubt. We refer to the case of Mr. Murray, commonly known as "Adirondack Murray," of Boston. He was caught in *flagrante delicto* with one of his parishioners, and was compelled to resign; but so slightly did his flock think of his offence that two-thirds of them offered to start him again in a new church. Perhaps then it is in the ranks of our solid business men that we must look for those high moral values which evade us everywhere else? Well, we take up the *Pacific Coast Grocer* of last week, and find the following: "One of the most unfortunate features of trade at present is the extent to which the short weight and adulteration games are carried by manufacturers and packers. Indeed, the custom has become so general that there is no possible means for fixing the responsibility on any particular member or firms as individuals. The most reasonable conclusion, perhaps, is, that all parties, including consumer, retailer, jobber, and manufacturer, should share in the blame." Why the consumer should share the blame of the dishonesty of the manufacturer, packers, and retailers it is hard to perceive unless it is for being such a fool as to believe the representations of these persons. But the situation shows the condition of trade, and the gingerly euphemism by which a "sliding and disgraceful system of the most rascally frauds is styled an unfortunate feature" tends to indicate the shuffling way in which the press too often glazes over those abominable evidences of widespread corruption. Let us not be deceived. Purity in politics is not to be expected from those who habitually employ chicanery and fraud in their business. It is this shoddy morality that has made sham independence in politics possible in the past, and it is to this that the Pharisees still appeal. There is no hope of reform until it is a general reform. When we get honest weights and measures, pure fabrics, unadulterated articles in commerce, then, and not till then, shall we get a sincere demand for honesty and probity in office, and a genuine revolt against hypocrisy and cant and equivocation, and all things sordid, mean and base.—*Sacramento Record-Union*, Aug. 2.

"Mama, I'll go to church to-day, Although this is a wilter; I'll not pin back my dress so tight, And go without my tilter."

Granulated Wheat Biscuit.

An ingenious gentleman, residing in the interior of the State of New York, has conceived the idea that a much more palatable and nutritious article of food can be fabricated from wheat, than has heretofore been made. He has carried his ideas into effect, with quite remarkable results.

The chief features of his improved system are the means employed in the reduction of the grain to powder, and in the mixing and baking processes. In these items the change is radical.

He does not grind his wheat in the ordinary way, but pounds it with hammers, run by steam power. The grain runs through a "stamp-mill," similar to that used for crushing ores in mining countries.

To obviate the tendency in the ordinary wheat to heat and "gum up," it is first dried in an oven, "kiln-dried," as it were. This prepares it for crushing, when a blow breaks the kernel and reduces it to a dry powder at once. If it is desired to make a fine and very white biscuit, the powdered wheat is sifted or "bolted," in the usual way; if, on the contrary, a darker biscuit, containing all the valuable contents of the cereal, is preferred, the powder is not subjected to any sifting process. In either event, the subsequent processes are the same.

The powder, or flour, is placed in huge troughs in which great arms ply back and forth, actuated by steam power. Water, pure and cool, is added, a little at a time, and the arms are set in motion.

By degrees, the mass becomes a stiff dough. When thoroughly mixed this dough is placed under heavy hammers, where it receives a tremendous pounding. The effect of this is to make the dough whiter in color and lighter in consistence. From a heavy, agglutinated mass, it becomes, after an hour's hard beating, a light, porous and sponge-like substance. From the beating trough it passes between ponderous polished rollers, directly to the cutting machine. The rollers having reduced it to a very thin sheet, the cutters divide the sheet into round disks or wafers, which are conveyed by an endless chain into a soap-stone oven, of peculiar construction, where they are baked.

In the whole process, the materials are not touched by human hands. This is a feature which cannot be to highly commended. The work of the ordinary baker is one of great heat, and is of course attended with profuse perspiration. It is horrible to reflect that the most hateful secretions of the human body, the exudations from those true sewers of the system—the perspiratory ducts—saturated with the waste and poison of the body—it is horrible to reflect that this poisonous matter, which would destroy life if not thrown off, is mingled with nine-tenths of all the bread we eat! The disease thus induced will never be computed, because the vastness of the evil can scarcely be comprehended. That a bread or wheat product, at last exists which is free from this earful contamination of the sweat of human bodies, is a consolation indeed.—*Hall's Journal of Health*.

Saratoga is convulsed over the hopeless attachment of a colored waiter for a rich and beautiful belle. While waiting at table he mutters in her ear, "Hope dat you'll nebber forget me, Missee, and the debbil himself couldn't stop me fotchin' you dat watermelon."

Mrs. John C. Breckenridge is going to move from Kentucky to Arkansas.

DIED.

At Enterprise, Morgan County, August 8 HENRY BENJAMIN GREEN, aged 24 years, 5 months, and 19 days.

Friends at a distance, please accept this notice. [Com.]

In Spring City, Sanpete County, August 3, of dropsy, and other disease, lingering nearly a year, MARIE, wife of John Larsen.

Deceased was born on the Isle of Selland, Denmark, April 16, 1820; was one of the fifteen first baptized by Elder Erastus Snow, in Copenhagen, August 12, 1850; emigrated to Utah in 1863; died in the faith and hope of a glorious resurrection. [Com.]

Scandinavian Star, please copy.

In this city, on Sunday, Aug. 15th, at 3:30 p.m., of measles, MAGGIE, daughter of George and Selena Horrocks, aged 3 years and 2 months.—*Ogden Junction*.

TAYLOR & CUTLER

Have Received this day a Lot of

Spring SHAWLS,

\$1.75 to \$9.00 Each.

The Cheapest ever brought to the Territory.

Cotton and Silk

Parasols

Just Reduced in Price.

A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

Etc., Etc., on hand.

Prices Guaranteed as Low as any House in Town.

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STAGE LINES!

DAILY LINE OF STAGES FROM THE terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad through Southern Utah and South-eastern Nevada to the following points:

Springville, Payson, Salt Creek, Fillmore, Beaver, Star District, San Francisco Dist., Pioche, and all intermediate points.

Connect at Payson tri-weekly for all points in Tintic.

Tri-weekly at Salt Creek for the coal fields and all parts in Sanpete.

Tri-weekly at Beaver for Parowan, Cedar and St. George.

Time to Pioche, fifty-five hours.

Principal Office, Wells, Fargo & Co. Building, Salt Lake City.

HUGH WHITE, Proprietor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons Wanting

WAGONS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Always do well by buying at the

BAIN WAGON Depot.

You always get the best on fair terms and low prices.

The Bain Wagon, so long and well known, needs but little said in its favor; it is the best and most popular Wagon in Utah.

Full Stock of Plows and other Agricultural Implements.

Concord Buggies, Spring Wagons, etc. The Finest

Stock of Hardwood and Wagon Material in Utah.

FIRST WAGON DEPOT

SOUTH OF THE THEATRE.

Howard Seabee.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Box 361.

Notice to the Public!

THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US THAT WE CANNOT DEAL IN TWO

different makes of wagons with satisfaction to the manufacturers, ourselves and the public.

Therefore, we shall hereafter only buy and sell the

FISH BROTHERS WAGONS.

They have been so steadily and deservedly growing in favor, that we find it next to impossible to sell any other wagon. Ask any person who has bought one for the last two years, and he will tell you he has never had a tire or spoke loose, or a wheel broken or out of repair. He will tell you that the Fish Brothers Wagons run the easiest, and are the best in all respects.

The balance of our stock of Mitchell Wagons on hand we offer for sale at cost.

We thank the public for its generous patronage in the past, and shall try to deserve your kind favors in the future. We know from the letters written us, and the thousands of words of commendation received from purchasers, that in offering you the FISH BROTHERS WAGON we offer you

The Best Wagon on Wheels!

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

We sell no wagons on commission. Fish Brothers' Wagons don't need to go round the country begging for purchasers. We can sell outright all the wagons the manufacturers can furnish us and supply their other demands, and when a wagon leaves our yard, it is sold.

Yours very respectfully,

JOHN W. LOWELL & CO.

Salt Lake City, March 4th 1875.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Wanted!

100,000 POUNDS

OF WOOL,

Of Good Merchantable Quality, for which

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Will be paid,

One-Third in Money and Two-

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Secretary, P.O. Box 116, will receive prompt

attention. A. H. RALEIGH, Pres't.

A. W. CARLSON Sec'y.