

An almost breathless silence followed which was broken by Councilman Lynn saying, I move that the resignation of Mr. Hyams be unanimously accepted. Carried. On motion of Councilman Lynn, John L. May was appointed temporary recorder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bill of George Platt's for \$47.25 was read. Committee on claims.

Committee on water works recommended that property owners, hereafter be allowed to place in four story buildings a stand pipe not to exceed four inches in diameter, for protection against fire. Adopted.

Councilman Pembroke offered a resolution requiring the recorder to furnish a statement of monthly expenses by the city for hospital services.

Committee on public grounds recommended that the old woolen mills property be leased to the highest responsible bidder for one year; that the petition of the Mountain Ice Company to lease certain ground be granted. Adopted.

Joe Skaronkati, an Indian, was granted a three months free license to sell bead work.

Levi Perkins and Joseph Smith were ~~also~~ given a free pedler's license.

E. R. Clute stated that the special assessment for water main extension against the Deseret University, amounting to \$871.20, remained unpaid. The university people claimed that the title to the property was in the city. He asked for instructions. Referred to the city attorney.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Geo. L. Betz.....	\$ 180 30
Salt Lake Bld'g and Mfg Co.	290 37
Sayre & Proul.....	109 75
Supervisor.....	290 00
S. L. P. L. & H. Co.....	2330 20
A. J. Burt.....	165 60
Mrs. M. Merrill.....	476 95

\$3892 47

The Council then adjourned for one week.

MALTHUSIANISM IN FRANCE.

There seems to be in France, an effort to solve the problem proposed by Malthus in an irregular way by the common people, and not by the law. The mortality among children is great, owing partly to the illegitimacy and the little care that the very poor are able to bestow upon them, but in a greater measure to the disinclination to bring into the world offspring for whom the parents will be unable to provide. This was the chief object at which Malthus aimed. He desired that parents should never be permitted to fall to the public charge. He thought that if parents were compelled to take care of their children themselves and could not send them to foundling hospitals or poorhouses, marriages would either become less frequent among the poor, or the number of children born would in other ways be diminished. We have in this regard shown ourselves more practical than the English. The cunning casuist can only determine to what extent we are right or wrong. At any rate the authori-

ties are greatly alarmed. France is almost at a standstill, while Germany is rapidly gaining on us in the annual production of soldiers, as shown by the birthrate.

What is to be done?

The common people, without knowing it, have come to the conclusion that Malthus was right, and our authors have achieved the same result by a process of reasoning more philosophical, but less practical. It was the theory of Malthus, it will be remembered, that while the population of the world would under natural circumstances increase as the figures 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, the means of subsistence could only increase in proportion as the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Of course this contemplates something like a normal condition, the fertile acres of the world all occupied, and agriculture and other industries going on uniformly over every part of the globe.

There were 276,848 marriages, 4708 divorces, 882,639 births, and 837,867 deaths in 1888. The natural increase of the population from the preponderance of births over deaths was thus 44,772, as compared with 56,536 in 1887. Of divorces there was one out of every group of 1585 families in France, and in the Seine department alone, one out of every 419.

For the first time the government collected statistics in 1888, of the marriages, births and deaths among foreigners living in this country. The figures furnished showed that there were 3065 marriages between foreigners, 3403 between foreign women and Frenchmen, and 4840 between French women and foreigners. Considering that the foreigners resident on the soil are in the midst of so many Frenchmen, it is hardly surprising that the latter should have been chosen in larger numbers, in these mixed marriages, than their foreign rivals. That the latter should occupy the important position which they do in the statistics argues well for their personal charms, and for the appreciative good sense of Frenchmen. Although the foreign element is only 3 per cent of the whole population, it has contributed no less than one fourth of the entire surplus of births over deaths, the exact figures being 11,134 as compared with 44,772. Among the English there are 18.1 births per 1000 residents; Swiss, 21.6 per 1000; Germans, 23.4; Spanish, 24.3; Belgians, 24.4; and Italians, 36.8. As to deaths, those of women are more numerous than of men among the Italians and Spanish, whereas the morality is greater among the men in the English, Belgian, Swiss and German colonies, in the latter especially.

Another distressing fact revealed by statistics is that the increase of the population in France during the last 10 years has been due chiefly to immigration, two foreign immigrants having entered the country for every child born on French soil. The conclusion is that in time the French race will completely vanish, and France will be completely inhabited by Germans, Italians and other foreigners.

A ROMANCE OF MOUNT TACOMA.

Tacoma, Dec. 3.—Charles E. McKean is nursing a broken leg at the Fanny Paddock hospital after as thrilling an adventure as ever embellished the history of pioneer life. He was accidentally shot on the morning of October 18, and after lying alone in the wilderness for thirty-six hours, while his companion went for help, he was rescued, and seven days later reached Tacoma and a surgeon, having been carried on the shoulders of stalwart settlers more than seventy miles. A good part of the way lay through a forest so dense that a road had to be cut so that the rude litter on which he lay might have room to pass. What he suffered meantime in mind and body, those who have had broken bones, or who have felt themselves hopelessly lost, or both, can best guess. In a very modest way he says of it: "The worst was while I was lying alone in the rain. I hadn't been married long, and I was determined to live to see my wife and baby again if I could, but I had two cartridges saved up to put an end to it all if I wasn't rescued within twenty-four hours."

McKean is a typical pioneer. He was born near Masterville, seven miles from Colitz, O., thirty-nine years ago. Since then he has lived in Michigan, Minnesota, and various parts of British Columbia. A little over two years ago he was married. He and his brother owned farms near each other in the Dominion, but they didn't like it very well over there and concluded to come back under the old flag. They heard of the farms of western Washington's rich valleys, and concluded as soon as the year's crop was gathered to hunt a new location on one of the rivers which have their rise in Mount Tacoma. Early in October, in company with an old man named Ogle and his son Edward, they left the railroad at Chehalis, about sixty miles south of here, and struck out for the upper waters of the Cowlitz River. When they reached that river they followed it for a way and then struck up the Tilton, which is its principal branch, coming in from the north, up near its source. On the map it seems to touch the grand valley of the Nesqually. They found something that suited them, something with enough of the conditions that charm the adventurous pioneer to make it look homelike and attractive. It was many miles from any other inhabitant. It was absolutely wild and apparently never before trodden by the foot of white man. The forest was so dense as almost to shut out the sun, except just along the border of the stream, where there was less big timber and more jungle of stout vines, wild blackberries, and vine maple, betokening a soil of inexhaustible richness. The land was unsurveyed, but each made a claim, the supposed corners of which they marked by blazing a few trees. Then they built a shack and began to make some improvements, enough to give notice to other prospectors, that the land had