DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904.

LA BANDA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.

The Country and Its People, As They Impress the Foreigner Today-The Mining Industry.

Special Correspondence ONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May

17, 1904 .- Trayelers fresh from the western side of South America view the Atlantic coast with disappointment, for boundless plains and majestic rivers appear tame and unattractive by con-

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trast with Andean scenery. One is alto struck by a marked difference in the general look of the towns; because while people under the shadows of the great Cordillera live in constant fear of earthquakes, and therefore build none but low, thick walls, those on the eastern side, having no such dread, rear houses as high as their means will allow. But there are compensations, even for lack of pictures queness. The archaeologist, the naturalist, the lover of minute solace in the archaeologist, the naturalist, the lover of nature, may find solace in the thought that, though the antiquilies of Peru, the solemn grandeur of Bolivian scenery and the diversified beauties of Chili are wanting, industrial develop-ment has made much more rapid pro-rease on the eastern shores. Numerment has made much more rapid pro-gress on the eastern shores. Numer-ous raliway lines traverse the great plains, and ships of all rations ply the rivers: so that now one may accom-plish in a few weeks' time and at trif-ling cost expeditions which formerly required months of laborious travel-ing and the expenditure of a fortune.

### FROM THE WATCH TOWER.

One misses the rambing old casas of Lima, Santhago, Gunyaquil and Are-quipa-with their Moorish patlos, their blank walls turned street-ward, hiding fountains, flowers and loveliness in the inner court yard. The more ambitious houses of Montevideo and Buenos Ayres have flat roofs, commanding a wide sea-view, and are the favorite resort of the have fat roots commanding a wide sea view, and are the favorite resort of the immates in fine weather. Most of them have a sort of watch tower, called a mirador, roofed and windowed on all sides, wherein—however rains may beat by winds may blow—idle people can still take note of their neighbor's af-fairs and enjoy the varied prospects of busy streets and boundless ocean. Closer acquaintance with this remote republic continually develops new cause for wonder and admiration. Though comparatively unknown to the world, Uruguay is not only the most favored section of South America as regards climate, soil and reographical position, but it is already the most prosperous, and by reason of its natural advantages is destined to become the most im-

and by reason of its natural advantages is destined to become the most im-portant in point of commerce. Con-suiting a map, you will find the little, come-shaped piece of earth named Uruguay cut out apparently from the big Argentine Republic, the dividing line being the La Plata and Parama-rivers, while Brazil bounds it on the northeast and the Atlantic ocean wash-es its southwest. Though contribuing only about 63,000 geographical miles, it nas a sea and river const of 625 miles, with many natural harbors. No sec-tion of the globe is more abundantly watered, there being thirty navigable rivers, which receive as many as 1,500 rivers, which receive as many as 1,500 tributaries, forming a net-work of streams in all directions, not to mention numerous small lakes and creeks that swell to considerable size during the rainy season. Yet there is not a swampy spot in all Uruguay, nor an acre of soil where agriculture is retarded by excessive moisture.

## POPULATION DOUBLED.

Within the last decade the population of Uruguay has doubled, as much from birth rate averaging forty-five to the thousand, and the death rate twenty-seven. It is enthusiastically claimed It appears on the facades of both pub-lic nd private buildings. Yet, strange to say, it is nearly all imported, though vast quantities of the finest marble lie within a few miles of the city. The great coalfisids of the northern prov-inces are also unworked, and most of the coal used in Uruguay is imported from Cardiff, at an average cost, when delivered, of \$15 a ton.

## HAS FINE FRUITS.

Since Uruguay lies within the temsince Gragary ness within the temp parate zone, its fruits are much like those of the United States-apples, cherries, peaches, etc. Strawberries grow to astonishing size, and are sold by the store the decay wave by grow to astonishing size, and are sold by the plece or the dozen, nover by measure. Green gages, too, are enor-mously large, and being valued by good housewives for putting up in brandy, they come high in market—15 cents the dozen. Nowhere do vegetables come to such perfection with so little trouble, and therefore they are cheap; but po-totees are scarce and dear, though ell-mate and soil are admirably adapted to their growth, because the natives have not yet learned to include them in the daily menu and therefore do not raise many of them. Grasses remain green and succulent

Grasses remain green and succulent the year round, furnishing the best of pasturage. In Uruguay, as in Argen-tina, the pastoral wealth is due to the coefficienc searching and direction of the searching and the fertilizing constituents 'pnmpa geologically associated with glante-deluvian animails, whose gantic ante-detuvian animaits, whose remains abound in these regions. There are few forests except along the river bunks, and the Slerras have no trees worth mentioning. But every hillside is covered with bushes—myrile, acacia, rosemary, mimosa, and the celdo, with lis scarlet blooms; while the valleys are fragrant with bay and laurel, and carpoted with crimson verbenas and other brilliant flowers. The great Rio Negro (Black river) got its name from the fact that at a certain season of the year it is blackened by the sarsaparilla growing along its banks; and other rivers are so impregnated with the root of the medicinal plant as to exempt the people who drink their waters from

## any skin diseases arising from impuri-ties of the blood. ARE NO SCORPIONS.

There are no scorpions, centipedes or tarantulas here to frighten unwary travelers, but enormous spiders are alarmingly common, and are said to be venomous. The only dangerous rep-tiles are ratilesnakes, and they are chiefly confined to the stony lands of Las Minas. There is also a gueer little viper called "la vivora de la Cruz," be-cause on its head are vivid marks in the form of a cros. Pumas (mountain cause on its head are vivid marks in the form of a cros. Pumas (mountain lions) are found near the Brazilian frontier, and along the banks of the larger rivers. The ounce (pronounced ween-ce), a small tiger, roams the wooded island; and there are wildcats, waterhogs, tapirs, deer, foxes and mil-lions of the little armadillos (anteaters, here called multias, or little mules), sole remnants of the ancient mastodoms and molodounes. The ostrich (Rhea Americano) roams the plains. There are paraquets in the thickets and water-Americano) roams the plains. There are paraquets in the thickets and water-fowl on the lagoons; partridges, quail, several specimens of the vulture tribe, and tall, lean, ruffled crows. The streams are full of fish, and it is as-serted that nearly 150 species of the fin-ny tribes are found along the seashore. Taken altogether, Uruguay is not an unfavorable place for the hunter, the fisherman or the homeseeker. Pianos and Organs Tuned, cleaned or repaired by Mr. Gustave Dinkinge, plano-maker. See BEESLEY MUSIC CO, about it, or 'phone them-either line. RINGLING BROS. WORLD'S **GREATEST SHOWS DUE** In Salt Lake City, Wed., Aug. 10th Hugh Circus Program of New and cess calls. Novel Features. The pick and flower of the circus profession are to be found in the huge ring program of Ringling Brothers' World's program of Ringling Brothers' World's Greatest Shows this season. Gymnastic and riding celebrities from every civi-lized country of the earth are in the as-sembly. Never before was there gath-ered on a single occasion so many mag-nificent types of physical culture. Many of the artists appear in this country for the first time, and all are premiers in the lands from whence they came. The women are mostly young and pret-ty, and compare with the men in feats of skill and daring. The exhibitions of strength and dexierity on the several stages, in the rings, high in the air, on the backs of mettlesome horses, and in stages, in the rings, high in the air, on the backs of mettlesome horses, and in devious other ways, are sensational in the extreme and more thrilling than mere words can convey. Ringling Brothers, always alert to the new and passed their best previous efforts this season in the presentment of exclusive circus features, and the world's elect in athletic culture. Appearing in Amer-ica for the first time are the six Gimreaction of the time and time and time six of the servettis, whose original acrobatic ex-ploits have placed them to the forefront of all competitors in European coun-tries. In the same high class are the Donnard troupe, fresh from German triumphs, the eight Colin-Clairons, the DeVenes, the three Rlos, the Fortuna Brothers, the Tybell Sisters, and Ge-nero and Theol. The main act of the latter two is incomparably the most nero and Theol. The main act of the latter two is incomparably the most wonderful contortion performance ever presented. The "Flying Fishers," the Dacoma family, Carena-Tasmania troupe, and Smith family, lead the transcendant list of aerial artists. The gymnastic feats of the Dacoma family mean suid from delivate account and gymnastic feats of the Dacoma family upon shill from delicate apparatus fixed near the dome of the immense tent have never been equaled, and the grace-ful case with which the hazardous acts are performed is simply astounding. The last work on trick bicycling is ut-tered in the original and daring wheel-ing of the renowned Kaufman family and Jackson family. In the many new equestrian acts there is a distinction of style and beauty to be found with no other show. The nerve outckening bareagents. size and beauty to be found with no other show. The nerve quickening haro-back riding of circus tradition is there in its most perfect expression, but there are also many innovations in the art of musterful equestrianism. Shapely horses of delicate breeding are directed theorem the cheviling incompany and herses of delicate breeding are directed through the rhythmic movements of fashionable dance, and at the simply word of command are made to do amaz-ing tricks, illustrating in marvelous ways the almost human understanding of the educated horse. There are 300 beautiful specimens of these pure-blooded animals with the big shows. Pre-eminent among the male and fe-male riders of distinguished reputation are the four Eldreds, premier riders of the world; the four Bedinis, Parisian idois; Orrin Davenport, America's lead-ing equestrian; Reno McCree, an Aus-tralian favorite; the Hobsons, Eng-land's champions; Ehoda Royal, Lulu Davenport, Madame Royal, John Agee. land's champions: Bhoda Royal, Lulu Davenport, Madame Royal, John Asee, Frank Shadle, Ruth Markham, May Davenport, and John Slater. In this company of remarkable artists that jus-tify the title of the "World's Greatest Shows" are sixty acrobats, sixty aerial-ists, forty riders, forty leapers and valiters, fifty clowns, thirty equili-brists, and sixty symmate of different ground specialties. All of these cele-b.ated performers will be seen here with Ringling Brother's World's Greatest Shows Wednesday, Aug. 10, lars.

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## PROVO & RETURN \$1.90

Via D. & R. G., July 25th.

Tickets good until July 26. Bicycle races at the Provo Lake resort. W. E. Samuelson, George Collett and other fast riders will contest. \$300 in cash

Strich & Zeidler Pianos.

# EXCURSION RATES

PIONEER DAY





by resident foreigners that Uruguay is not only the healthiest place on the face of the earth, but that good living is cheaper here than anywhere else. For example: The best of beer, mut-ton and pork can be bought for four cents the pound; fish are three to five cents each in the markets; ducks,chickcents each in the markets; ducks, chick-ens and partridges from ten to fifteen cents per bird, and vegetables of all kinds correspondingly cheap. With a population approximating 500,000 Uru-guay produces not less than 5, 000,000 bushels of grain every year, on an average of ten bushels to each man, woman and child in the country. The largest export is wool, valued at something over \$6,000,-000 a year. Evef comes next on the list in quantity, valued at about the same 000 a year. Beef comes next on the list in quantity, valued at about the same figure: and hides third, not less than \$3,500,000 being shipped every year. Then comes wheat, about \$3,600,000; corn, \$1,-600,000; and other agricultural products foot up to nearly \$2,000,000 more. All these have more than doubled during the last 10 years and continue to in-crease like compound interest.

### RICH OLD PLACERS.

The old placer washings, from which the Jesuits and the viceroys of Spain used to get such fabulous quantities of gold and silver, were all long since ex-hausted, or their localities have been obliterated and forgoiten.

During a hundred years of almost continuous warfare, including the long struggle for Independence, and 80 subsequent revolutions, the people were mercilessly robbed of their wealth, and many poor wretches who were suspected of knowing where gold and sliver might be obtained, were persecuted unmight be obtained, were persecuted un-til they revealed the secret, or died to conceal it; and so such pains were tak-en to hide all traces of nature's store-houses that in many cases, after the lapse of a few years, the descendants of the original owners could not find them. However, within the last quar-ter century new mineral deposits of ex-traordinary richness have been discov-ered, and the report of a recent geolog-ical commission, appointed by the govered, and the report of a recent geolog-leal commission, appointed by the gov-ernment to examine these resources, reads like a tale of the "Arabian Nights," The mineral deposits-gold, silver, copper, lead, magnesia, amy-thist, agate, alabaster and marble-are mostly found within the aerthern hills, mixed ov with nodes and granuit, pormixed py with gnelss and granite, por phyry and sandstone.

### MINING DEVELOPMENT.

A corporation called the Gold Mining A corporation called the Gold Mining Company of Uruguay holds a govern-ment commission in the districts of Cu-naperu, and is rapidly projecting the acquisition of new mines; while the Corrales Gold Mining company has a concession almost as big in the district of Corrales. Two copper mines near the foot of Pan de Azucar (Sugar Loef) muntain, are in active operation, and yielding fairly well; but all the rest re-main comparatively unworked, princi-

yielding fairly well; but all the rest re-main comparatively unworked, princi-pally because of the eternal revolutions that distract the country. At the last Parls exposition were shown 60 different variaties of Uruguay marble. In Montevideo every house with any pretentions to elegance has its marble entrance, hall flooring, ga-bles and grand stairway of the same beautiful material; and a great deal of

