DESERET EVENING NEWS.

DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LESSEES.

[illegible]

The Deseret Evening News is published every evening except Sundays and Fourth of July.

The Deseret Weekly is published every Saturday morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

Remittances should be made by Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter.

Address all communications and telegrams to DESERET EVENING NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Editor will be at his office every evening except Sunday, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, U. T., as second class matter.

THE TELEGRAPH'S BIRTHDAY.

Monday has so many shortcomings—more pleasantly, some only in—that it is not singular if a relatively one of its greatest claims to commendation is overlooked. We refer to the fact that on the 24th of May the first news message was sent by telegraph. This was fifty years ago, and the dispatch was sent from Baltimore, where the Whig national convention was being held, to Washington, announcing the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen as presidential candidates. It is recalled that the speed in Washington would not credit the telegraph until the first train arrived from Baltimore confirming the news.

Few of the anniversaries which the world celebrates is more deserving of the honor of adjournment, the gala procession, and even the cannon and rout of musketry and artillery, than the birthday of the telegraph. With its extremely excellent record of revolutionizing the entire state of modern life. That its agency in this direction is appreciated is evident from the recent assertion of a statistician, that there are 2,000,000 miles of telegraph wire in the world, telephones 150,000 miles of subscribers using, while experts say the future development of the telegraph service is "bound to be immense," as though, indeed, it were still in its infancy. Yet we read that in 1893, sixteen years after the first news message was sent, only one operator was required at Chicago to send and telegraphic reports of the convention which nominated Lincoln; the convention which nominated Cleveland in 1892, on the other hand, required the services of 15 operators in the convention hall. Newspapering, from the four quarters of the globe, appears to have almost reached perfection in its completeness, yet who can tell what the next two or three decades may have in store by way of improvement, even in this perfect and completed line!

SHOULD BE REPEATED.

There is a touch of sentimentality in the announcement that Colonel Brockbridge has endeared his electioneering to his church with which he is associated and that his co-religionists have voted to legislate him. Of course they could do nothing less, provided they were entitled in their own mind that his endeavors and expressed determination of leading a better life were made in good faith. Religious reprieves are a daily man over to each other. The return of the prodigal is the occasion of rejoicing in the household of the father and the recovery of the lost sheep is a pleasing event in the faithful shepherd. To refuse longer time to a repentant sinner would be to adopt a course opposite to that commended by the Christian religion and exemplified in the conduct of its prominent followers in all ages.

It would be doubtful, however, that the close connection between this effort to regain the confidence of the church people and the political campaign into which the colonel has thrown his powerful energy and pulsating eloquence, has anything but the right color on the mirror of it. He has hitherto held himself open to the charge that his zeal in Congress is as impotent to him as the equal settlement of the liquor question on a Christian basis. It will always be an open question whether his repentance was not called out of the relations subsisting to his purely political purposes. Even those unwilling to constitute themselves judges of the hearts and inner motives of men will find difficulty in fondly thoughts of this kind, and it is hard to see how his patron could not make any statement of confidence as long as this suspicion of appearing strong to his repentance.

As a general rule it is unknown that the place of men who thought fitting to let to the front rank is a great and free nation. No country has failed to extend the hearing or the execution of its laws in such of its highest excellence. If the repentance of a people who are not of lower moral qualities, the cause of public morality is lost. And the inevitable conclusion of this is, that when a man has tried and failed so miserably as the Kentucky colonel has done, he ought to retire meekly from politics, with an apology to the country that he ever undertook a responsibility so heavy for his full shoulders. Even when the charitable view is taken of his case, that his failings were entirely due to the weakness of his character and not to willing, it ought to see that such weakness makes him unfit for the realest position for which he now is making a fight. What is there to guarantee that in a moment of temptation he may not again fall, leaving the shadow of scandal to darken his own path and the reputation of the august body of which he is a member?

It would be an act of friendship to the colonel personally and an act of justice to the country to defeat him in his race. The repentance seems genuine, and his being would long ago have suggested the propriety of his taking a back seat in the political pantomime. To pass himself forward, as he has done, after the many scandals connected in the capital city, without had been and corrupted so grievously to an extreme degree seems wilfulness among the people of partial men.

SOLUTION OF THE SEWAGE PROBLEM.

The problem of an effective disposal of sewage on scientific principles that are within the reach of practical application has been long and deeply studied by some especially interested in methods of sanitation. Many plans have been suggested to accomplish the desired object, and the practical application of these suggestions has caused the expenditure of not some of the public money, to most instances without satisfying even an ordinarily satisfactory result. The last decade of years has been expended as a growing one, especially in its relation to the building of the water supply, and the investigations has been and is a matter of grave study as to whether we have an item of serious concern.

Cities that have adopted a sewage system generally are in the position that they must stay by it because of the enormous expense and inconvenience of change, particularly of a lateral nature. But those cities which have not yet adopted a fully completed the 7 sewage system should be wise in noting the most suggestions that have received thorough practical demonstration a satisfactory maintenance of their utility. For the present sending of the subject, however, in a way to reach permanent and satisfying results, it should receive scientific study and treatment, to be demonstrated by actual experience. Such a procedure the eminent sanitary engineer, Mr. Waring, has sought to follow, and his article in the last issue of the Century would lead people to suppose that he had at last reached the great object of his long and tireless search—the cheap and effective disposal of sewage by simple scientific or natural rules.

The gentleman's experience are of great value to sewering towns and cities that are about to enter upon extensive public improvements in the line treated of. As Salt Lake belongs to the class, Mr. Waring's investigations and demonstrations should be of deep interest and great value to the municipal administrators and the citizens generally. The conclusion of his inquiry, that that is the most problem of sanitarians of modern times, is that complete satisfaction is the only proper treatment for making sewage inoffensive to the senses or to health. Objection is due to an organized between that is, to the work of living organisms. These bacteria find water to be the organic matter contained in sewage. They multiply to and increase it before it can purify, if it can be induced to their action under favorable conditions.

This is seen as the key to the whole situation. In conformity to this view it is laid down as a fact, though difficult, condition that sewage proper should be kept separate from storm water and the capacity water from the surface of the streets. This is a current departure from the usual rule, but is indicated as essential to perfect success. With this accomplished, the sewage may be made completely harmless by filtering it through some layers of gravel, sand and loam, so that not only is there no nuisance to those living in the immediate neighborhood of the sewer outlet, but the resulting fluid discharged from the bottom of the filter is as clear and pure and free from living organisms as the best water supply can be.

Under the manner of treatment outlined a comparatively small area of land, of the proper kind, will take care of the refuse of a great city, at small expense and with a mechanism of installation that of most have ordinary appearance. The system requires that effort water be discharged at the proper spots in both seasons, some portions are set in. They are then surveyed immediately to the manufactured by sewage disposal. The liquid fall down over and through a coarse filter stone, then over a fine compact surface of broken quartzite, and then through soil and gravel. All this, it appears to the eyes and, in a million, the water is applied twice three a day, and then the soil is allowed to rest two days, to be purified exhibition of the organic matter. This is not to take place, and when properly work ago. The new work is now in the hands of experts in sewage, to confirmed for double filter to be constructed in the extension of the investigations. The experiments in Paris, Germany and the United States necessarily appear to show that by this method the offensive organic portion of the sewage is completely destroyed. The people of the Sun and long experience in Paris are then filled.

At Gennevilliers, where Brighton and Chicago are considered, the sewage is not in reality, the sewage of Paris is made purer than the city drainage water. The sewage of Paris is now 1000 times the city water, and requires a year one. Last May we recently at Gennevilliers, 1,000,000 cubic meters, and in recent years has been quadrupled. The population has increased 50 per cent, and the sewage water has increased in quantity. The population has increased 50 per cent, and the sewage water has increased in quantity. The length of the sewers is 1,000 miles. The sewage is used for a crop of grass, which is used for a crop of grass. The population of Paris is 2,000,000. In 1892 only 1,000,000 of the 2,000,000 in Paris were connected with the sewers. In 1893 the number of connections in Paris increased 50 per cent. In 1893 the number of connections in Paris increased 50 per cent. In 1893 the number of connections in Paris increased 50 per cent. In 1893 the number of connections in Paris increased 50 per cent.

In view of the fact that sewage is desirable for the purpose is absolutely acceptable in this country, the experiment on the system be carefully carried out in the extension improve experienced does not need notice. The matter seems to be so applicable to small towns as to a solution, and its adoption might lead to the beneficent of the nuisance-breeding cesspool system in so general. The system seems to be thoroughly scientific, and follows nature's own method and suggestion in the disposal of waste products. Its utility appears to be so well established as to rest in the conviction that it will be the system employed to all useful work for the future, and that the problem of disposal of sewage may be regarded as effectually solved.

The Monopolist (Lodge) *Pull* has changed from politically, and in its issue of Saturday, May 5, comes out as a Democratic paper. It gives as a reason for this action the conviction that there is no relief from the present distressed state of the country financially is not to be found in the Democratic or Populist parties, but that the return of the Republican party to power in the national administration will enable the country to resume prosperity. The *Pull* has changed hitchings to the a non-partisan organ."

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