

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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 THE DESERET NEWS CO.
 CHARLES W. EDWARDS, EDITOR.
 TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1891.

HONOR THE PRESIDENT.

Attention is directed to the request of the Mayor, that the citizens of this city be decorated on the occasion of the visit of President Harrison. This request should be cheerfully complied with. All citizens would be pleased to do honor to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. This is not homage to a man, but respect to the President. Neither party nor creed should cut any figure in this public demonstration. The citizens show thereby their patriotism for their country's institutions. The Nation is represented by the Chief Magistrate, and the citizens should show their respect to the President of the United States. We hope to see a few prominent and large gatherings of the people from all parts of this city and country and adjacent places, and an attractive display of bunting. The show ought to be closed on Saturday morning, and the whole community should respond to the Mayor's reasonable and patriotic request.

A QUESTION FOR TOMORROW.

Is the City Council here up on the street sprinkling question this evening, it is to be hoped they will handle it with care. It will be very easy to dispose of it without reference to the well known wisdom of the people. But that that would be wrong. The most equitable way to settle the cost of the service, if it has to be done by special tax, would be to make the assessment proportionate to the benefits received by the taxpayers.

It is not an argument to show that the merchants and business firms in the main part of town are benefited by the street sprinkling much more than the residents in remote places. It is a fact that much more sprinkling work is done on the streets where the business is kept than on those at a distance. Where the latter are sprinkled once the former are watered down many times. The business men want and must have the sprinkling, many of the residents of remote streets are not anxious for it and cannot afford the luxury at the price demanded. It is manifestly unfair to charge a uniform price on a frontage basis considering all the circumstances.

Why cannot the street sprinkling be made general and let the work be paid for out of the city treasury? If that is impracticable, reduce the sprinkling area to that in which it is desired by the taxpayers, and make the rate according to the benefits received by those who pay for the work. The City Council have provided the citizens greatly by necessity. If that is impracticable, reduce the sprinkling area to that in which it is desired by the taxpayers, and make the rate according to the benefits received by those who pay for the work.

It is only a short time ago since this disease was considered incurable. But Thomas Watson, the self-styled "doctor," when established, to bend our power. This theory, an longer holds good. The medical profession now regards it both curable and preventable. In both cases the disease has been found to be due to a bacillus according to the latest research.

Professor Koch's discovery of the bacillus organism in all cases of consumption was first made known 5 years ago. This discovery is now becoming recognized as a scientific truth, and all the observations and researches made since 1882 only tend to establish more firmly the Koch discovery. This organism is a microscopic coccus, the air in the majority of cases. "The disease is found everywhere. In all climates, in the north, and in the south, east and west. However, various the conditions under which men live, however much they may differ in race, in diet and clothing, and in habits of life, wherever human beings are congregated together, this pathogen is to be found."

Dr. Hansone gives a table showing the proportion of those caused by consumption out of 1,000 deaths in the various cities of the world. In Vienna it is highest, being 208. In Rio de Janeiro it is 180. In Athens 185, in Lima 171, in London 121, and in Rome 114, the lowest in the table.

Should the power who were parties to the treaty of 1841-42 a majority of the Senate in the first passage of this treaty through the Senate. The treaty was passed by the Senate by a vote of 21 to 19. The treaty was passed by the Senate by a vote of 21 to 19. The treaty was passed by the Senate by a vote of 21 to 19.

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There is also another very interesting table showing, by comparison, according to statistical estimates, the distribution of consumption at a rate per thousand among the living. In this table Salt Lake City is the lowest in severity—few columns representing so many places on the earth's surface. But, in Salt Lake, the highest—few columns representing so many places on the earth's surface. But, in Salt Lake, the highest—few columns representing so many places on the earth's surface.

Dr. Hansone contends that this is due to sparsity of population. He thinks that as population increases consumption will appear where at one time it was entirely unknown. He thinks that as population increases consumption will appear where at one time it was entirely unknown.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS IN URUGUAY.

The little republic of Uruguay in South America is receiving at present considerable attention from travelers and men of trade. Several magazines and newspapers articles have appeared during the past few months relating to it. It is one of the most interesting of the American countries. In size, climate soil and many other particulars it differs from its neighbors the Argentine Republic and Brazil. It is now enjoying much moment, owing to the fact that it is entering an era of progress and prosperity. At the Parliamento of 1890 it made a fine display and published glowing reports of its resources.

Uruguay is situated in the south temperate zone. It lies between 30 degrees and 35 degrees S. L. It is bounded by the sea on the north and east, the Atlantic ocean on the south, and the river to the west. The country is about 250,000 square miles—about one-third larger than England. The country is well wooded and fertile. The climate is moist, mild and healthy. There are only two seasons, winter and summer. In January the thermometer runs up to 70 degrees F. and in July down to freezing.

The country presents the aspect of an undulating plain, with chains of hills traversing it in various directions, and intersected with rivers, lakes and streams. The highest mountain is properly called such, the highest being less than 2000 feet. The Plata, the Uruguay and the Negro are important rivers, and navigable for considerable distances. There are also thirteen large lakes, supplied by over 1500 tributaries within the republic, making a sum of the best watered lands in the world. Every kind of fruit and grain known in the temperate and sub-tropical climates can be grown in Uruguay. For cattle it is a paradise. Its natural wealth is beyond description.

It is estimated that the number of animals in that was 22,000,000, comprising 1,000,000 cattle, 10,000,000 sheep, 10,000,000 horses, 100,000,000 birds and 10,000,000 swine. The greatest industry is in the wool and hide processing line. The establishment of which Llorenz's extract of wool is put up, kills 1,000 animals daily and employs 600 men. The population in 1887 was 337,181. Monte Video, the largest city, in 1889 had 21,000 people; of these 10,104 were foreigners. Of the latter the Italians are the most numerous. Next to them come the Spaniards, and then the Brazilians.

Though Roman Catholicism is recognized as the religion of the country, there is perfect freedom for all religious creeds. It was not always thus. A few years ago the Archbishop exercised supreme authority both in religion and politics. At present the liberal party there can do nothing for the rights of the Valeros. Monks and nuns have been absolutely forbidden to live within the republic. On the 1st of August 1885 all monasteries had been abolished by act of State. The one which would not submit to the decree was destroyed. A nation's progress, after the President of Chile, she has closed the doors and would not admit the officers. The doors were broken, however, and she, with 45 inmates, expelled the country. Protestantism is making marked progress.

The greatest weakness of the country is lack of railroad transportation. There is a system of railroads built and operated by English capital, but it is not sufficient. One line runs from Montevideo to Paso Torres, 179 miles. Another branch runs from Paso Torres to Payson, 100 miles. There are also lines, and thence to Salto, about 100 miles. The Uruguay Northern runs from Salto to Caceres where it connects with the Great Southern of Brazil. This is a most important branch, and does a great business.

The people live in the most primitive style. Even the rich rancheros are contented with the simplest kind of houses. These follow one mile on miles of land, yet they live like the ancients. Three generations can be met frequently living under the same roof, and eating at the same table. They cannot be persuaded to give up their old ways, or even to let them. But a few compelling the activities of law-making have been recently passed by the Legislature.

The Constitution of Uruguay is modeled after that of our United States. The President is elected for a term of every four years, but the word of the politicians all the world over, the party in power wants to keep in power, elected or not.

AN EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA.

An epidemic of cholera is said to be prevailing at present in New York City. The same may be said of many of the principal towns in the country. During the past few weeks New York has had a run of cholera, and it is said that the disease is spreading to other parts of the country.

It is supposed that the people of the city are not so healthy as in former years. It is said that the people are not so healthy as in former years. It is said that the people are not so healthy as in former years.

Society must now know the difference between a man and a woman. It is said that the people are not so healthy as in former years. It is said that the people are not so healthy as in former years.

This situation in Newfoundland is not by any means unusual. At Fortunate Bay fishing is mostly expected. The natives of this place live by selling fish to French, American and Canadian fishermen in defiance of the law. The Newfoundlanders have established a blockade outside of the bay. Fifty vessels under the blockade, the prime intention to confiscate the vessels on their return, and also to improve their condition. A special force for this purpose was dispatched from St. John's. News of what was intended reached St. John's. The blockade was broken, and the vessels were allowed to return. The blockade was broken, and the vessels were allowed to return.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

"Herald outfit to rent" is a New York ad. A wire mail is to be erected at Page Road.

Central Africa is to be opened up to civilization. It will cost the Canadian Pacific \$2,000,000 to build its grand bridge across Niagara river.

Liverpool steamer are letting passengers off at Halifax to come by rail and avoid the laws.

There were sold last year 45,000,000 gallons of whiskey, or three quarters per cent of population.

The Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, New York, a technical school, has had \$2,000,000 invested in it.

The scenes attendant on the expulsion of the Jews from the Kingdom of Persia are horrible. Road theophanes.

There are reported in the Stevedores of Great Britain \$350,000,000 all kind of out excepting \$2,000,000.

The leading society woman in Wickham, Mass., has her own to the place on the fact of having danced with the queen's son-in-law.

A Maryland railroad, not long ago carried a female passenger half a mile out of her way, and has lately had to pay \$200 for doing so.

An actor named Lawrence, one of Mary Anderson's old supporters, is under arrest in New York. He is charged with forcing his wife to lead a life of shame.

Sweden allows no emigrant to leave the country without a certificate of good character from the pastor of the emigrant's church. That was intended would spoil British immigration.

Ulysses, the veteran reporter of the United States in London, died on the 4th day. In 33 years of service he had earned \$9,000,000, and had been 1000 times arrested in death, and had seen 1000 murders committed.

N. Holmes of New York is working on a ship that will navigate the air, so he says. He claims the public utility that will be in the air will not only carry the ship under weigh, Mr. Holmes, and then you will not have to leave.

The labor organizations of Mass. should like to carry their point to have the hours of labor reduced to eight. The employers oppose it. He had nearly one hundred and fifty men, and then you will not have to leave.

Gen. Albert Pike, who died the other day in Washington, D. C., is said to have had the finest private collection of living birds in that city. He had nearly one hundred and fifty men, and then you will not have to leave.

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It was correctly reproduced at the other end of the line. Each woman looked out of her head. The result was on the whole much better than we could have expected.

A Russian woman, named Miss Gorka, is now in the city. She is a very beautiful woman, and is very popular. She is a very beautiful woman, and is very popular. She is a very beautiful woman, and is very popular.

A Polish Roman Catholic congregation in Chicago is anything but a unit at present. The trouble has arisen over the question of the church's property. The trouble has arisen over the question of the church's property. The trouble has arisen over the question of the church's property.

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THE GREAT ANNUAL SALE

As announced by
 Z. C. M. I.

For One Week Only, is now being held; and while it seems impossible to wait upon the multitude who desire to purchase, a little patience will enable the Salesmen to reach as many as possible, and some will probably, after looking around, conclude to

COME TOMORROW!

To all such we tender the assurance that

Our Stock of Decided Bargains

WILL NOT BE EXHAUSTED.

T. G. WEBBER, Supr.

FOREST DALE

WE GUARANTEED TO OUR PURCHASERS, one year ago, that we would give them Rapid Transit Electric Car service. The experience of the past winter has demonstrated that we have the

BEST CAR SERVICE

—IN SALT LAKE CITY—

Alike undisturbed by summer's heat and winter's storms. We have

SOLD MORE LOTS

Than any other addition Southeast of Liberty Park contains, and still have some of our choicest Building Spots left.

HOMES TO SUIT ANY PURSE.

We will not knowingly sell to anyone, rich or poor, liable to make undesirable neighbors.

CALL AND SEE OUR PROPERTY.

We have plenty of conveyances as well as the Electric Car, and shall be pleased to show intending purchasers what we have at any time.

GEORGE M. CANNON,

Under Zion's Savings Bank. Main Street.

PLEASANT VALLEY COAL CO.

SALT LAKE AGENCY.
 Successor to A. L. Williams, Agt.

HARD AND SOFT COAL, COKE AND SLACK.

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 COAL YARDS: COR. SECOND SOUTH AND FIFTH WEST.
 A. W. CAINE, Manager.
 CHUTE & BELL, Local Agents.