

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Tuesday, February 25, 1879.

DIPHTHERIA.

THERE have been almost as many theories advanced about the origin of that terrible fatal disease, diphtheria, as remedies offered for its certain cure. The following, which was furnished to the Boston Journal of Chemistry by Dr. Emil Querner, an expert of Philadelphia, was the result of patient and critical researches, and as it serves to show the danger of eating fruit uncleaned from the "bloom" and spots and accumulations on the exterior, we clip it for the careful consideration of our readers:

"After a laborious and scrutinizing investigation into the cause of a large number of cases of diphtheria that have come under my care during several years past, I have almost arrived at the conclusion that the primary infection of an individual comes from the fruit which are found as spots of different colors on the exterior of fruits, particularly apples. As far as the power of my microscope has shown, these fungi seem identical with the fungi from a diphtheritic ulcer; and last autumn I traced a number of cases, at one time five together in one family, back to the eating of apples picked from the ground in orchards without previously cleaning the fruit by rubbing or washing."

The Doctor accounts for the prevalence of the disease during a recent period, by showing that the appearance and flourishing of lower animal and vegetable organisms is periodical, referring to the disease of the grape vine and the fungus which grows on the ears of rice in the East Indies, which is supposed to be the cause of what is known as Asiatic cholera.

The question may be asked, if diseases of this character are caused by fungi on fruit and other products, why are not all persons who partake of them attacked by the disease? The answer is, because certain conditions are necessary for the fructification and development of the germs. If there is no predisposition in the system, the spores are not matured and do not multiply. Just as the ground must be in the right condition for seeds to germinate therein, so the blood must be susceptible to answer to the needs of these germs of disease.

The reason why diphtheria so frequently attacks the throat, is the preparation made by previous attacks upon the mucous membrane of the pharynx by the various affections to which that part of the body is subject, producing a spongy condition and rendering it liable to diphtheritic diseases.

Dr. Querner admits the infectious nature of diphtheria, and shows that a person affected primarily in the manner stated above may become the centre of infection for others. It has also been proven by multiplication of the germs of this disease in vigor. Thus, a patient suffering with but a mild attack, may communicate it to others in a malignant form.

The condition of the mind also has much to do with the reception or repulsion of infectious disease. And the comparative impunity with which physicians pass through periods of frequent exposure, is accounted for to some extent by their fearless and zealous spirit, their nervous energy stimulating their vital force to resist the attacks which prostrate the timid and frightened, who anticipate the evil and yield to it.

The origin of zymotic diseases is yet an open question, but the germ theory appears to be viewed with increasing favor among the faculty, and particularly among microscopists. If the causes of those fatal disorders which cause so much suffering and woe can be fully determined, the remedy may then be discovered, and the axe of science laid at the foot of the plants of death.

AMBER CANE.

TESTIMONIES to the superiority of the Amber variety of sugar cane continue to be presented through the press and by private communication. All go to establish the fact that it is the best adapted of any kind for this mountain region. Mr. Joshua Terry, of Draper, in this county, sent, last season, to Mr. C. C. Coffey, of the same county, a cane for some of the seed, and he found it to answer admirably. He has a few pounds of it to dispose of. Practical agriculturists east condemn the sowing of sorghum seed too early in the season. Seed sown in April will not do as well, generally, as that planted a month later. And in Indiana last year, according to the *Prairie Farmer*, Early Amber sown June 20th was worked up early in September, and was ripe enough to produce the best quality of syrup. May is generally early enough to plant sugar cane in Utah even in the lower valleys. It is important that the best kind of seed should be obtained in good season, and then wisdom should be exercised in regard to the time of planting, the altitude and nature of the soil being taken into fair consideration.

There should not be a pound of syrup imported into Utah. We can make just as good syrup here as can be manufactured in any part of the country, and the time is not far distant when it will be demonstrated that sugar-making can be carried on with profit and success in this Territory. First, however, let the best kind of cane be grown.

THE CALAMITIES IN BRAZIL.

THE following, which is taken from the bulletin of the public health, issued by the Surgeon General of the United States, for the week ending February 19th, corroborates the statements and figures of the famine and pestilence in Ceara,

Brazil, given in our article on this subject which appeared in the daily of Feb. 20:

"The U. S. Consul at Pernambuco reports that in the interior of the province of Ceara a severe drought prevailed for two years and a half, no rain having fallen during that time, the excessive dryness caused the disappearance of the innumerable small streams which furnished the whole water supply of the country, the consequent death of nearly all the cattle and sheep, and the complete destruction of the usual means of subsistence of the population, which is wholly an agricultural one. The people have been reduced to subsistence on roots, cotton-pods, reptiles, and any living or dead thing that would sustain life, some resorting even to cannibalism. In the winter of 1878, small-pox appeared in epidemic form, and caused a frightful mortality among the starving people. A general flight of the people from the interior to the coast cities occurred."

The normal population of 25,000 in Fortaleza, the capital, was quickly raised to 100,000, the squares of the city being filled with thousands of unsheltered people, dying of disease and starvation. One-half of the original population of the city have died of small-pox. In the new cemetery of Lagoa Funda, there were 60,000 interments up to January last. The number of burials from small-pox alone between Nov. 1st and Jan. 1st, in this cemetery, were 24,471. The total interments in the city for the two months being 31,571. At Paratyba, 12,000 refugees from 35,000 who had fled to the port died, and similar figures are given of the other coast cities. The consul estimates the total population at 900,000, of whom 500,000 have died of disease and starvation. The Brazilian government have expended \$10,000,000 for the relief of the sufferers. At last advice slight rains have fallen in the interior, and it is believed that the worst period of the scourge has been passed.

Surgeon General U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The following is a continuation of the report of the proceedings last night. At 2:45 a.m. the roll call on the motion for adjournment, showed 7 yeas and 23 nays, less than a quorum. Shortly afterwards the sergeant-at-arms who had been sent after absent senators presented a report that Senators Davis, Morrill, Dwyer, and Anthony, had reported immediate attendance. Concluding would give no assurance of attendance; McDonald and Patterson were at their lodgings sick; Bayard, Cutler, Edmunds, Barsum, and Chandler did not open their doors. Edmunds—That's what you call compelling absentees is it?

Harris inquired if the Senate had not the power, under the Constitution and its own rules, to compel the attendance of members.

Frederick Officer—That is for the Senate to decide. The sergeant-at-arms has made his report.

Harris—But has he executed his order?

Cookrell—He is in process of executing it now.

Harris—Very well; if he needs more time I make no complaint.

Frederick Officer—The sergeant-at-arms desires to know if it is his duty to force an entrance if, upon applying at the residence of a senator he is refused admittance.

Anthony (sarcastically)—I suggest this as one of a few instances in which the use of the military has been prohibited. Anthony then inquired whether the senator for the State of Kansas would have the sergeant-at-arms intrude into the chambers of senators and take them by force.

Harris replied that no senator had the right to be absent from the transaction of public business. If he did so without leave, the Senate had the power, under the constitutional rules, to compel attendance, and if this required the invasion of his residence, the power should be exercised.

Morgan said he desired to present to the attention of the Senate the case of Senator Conkling, who would give no assurance of attendance, and enquired how long the Senate of the United States should wait for the attendance of a senator. He moved that the sergeant-at-arms be instructed to bring Conkling to the Senate. He made the motion special, because he had not heard of any other senator who had defied the power of the Senate, and refused to comply with its demands. He wished to know if one man should dominate the Senate or should the Senate exercise its authority?

Eaton thought it was not proper to single out a senator in this way. It would be better to make a general order to enforce the attendance of all the senators able to be here.

Harris agreed with Eaton, and moved to amend Morgan's resolution accordingly.

Kernan expressed his belief that none of the senators who were not yet arrived intended to defy the constitution or this body.

Thurman called attention to the language of the constitution that the rules shall be enforced in such a manner and under such penalties as either house shall provide, and after pointing out that the Senate has provided no penalty for a case like the present, he expressed doubts as to the existence of any authority for the sergeant-at-arms to break down a door as had been suggested. Besides such a thing as breaking down a door and dragging a senator here would be an unpardonable disgraceful, and he shrank with horror from the idea. Although he thus believed there was practically no power to enforce the rule in question; and although he did not believe the Senate would gain any time by the proper transaction of public business by continuing the present proceedings, he nevertheless felt that as the effort to obtain had been pushed thus far it should be completed.

Voorhees deprecated any further efforts to bring the senators to attend to their duties, and remarked that he had never known a more comfortable place.

At 4 o'clock this morning Harris' amendment was adopted—yeas 32, nays 10, and the motion of Morgan, thus amended, and the mode of general application was agreed to.

Kernan moved to dispense with further proceedings under the order; rejected—yeas 13, nays 24.

Pending the execution of the order the presence of a quorum being disclosed by the last two votes, the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States and to establish a bureau of public health.

Kernan's amendment, offered last evening, was rejected—yeas 17, nays 24, and the bill, without further discussion, was read the third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the deficiency appropriation bill, and at 4:30 a.m. adjourned until 1 p.m. to-day.

EASTERN.

The Chinese Immigration Question.

NEW YORK, 25.—On the resolutions of the Senate of the New York legislature, against the anti-Chinese bill, both parties divided, Dacon, republican, and Dawitt, a democrat, speaking against, and two republicans advocating.

Ex-president Woolsey, of Yale College, considered one of the foremost exponents of international law in the country, and Professor Williams, for 21 years secretary of the United States legation to China, express themselves strongly against the anti-Chinese bill. The former says the United States have consular jurisdiction only in China under what is known as the extraterritorial act. The moment this bill goes into effect the Chinese government will complain that the treaty is broken. They have been wanting to get rid of the extraterritorial act for some time, and have been chaffing under it. Other nations occupy a favorable position in regard to China, and the Chinese will not like to have them come in but not so with Americans if the bill passes.

Prof. Williams bitterly criticizes the recently expressed views of Horatio Blaine on the Chinese question. He said the Chinese will never come to this country in large numbers as feared. I myself should not like to have them come in droves, but they will not. Last year 4,000 more returned than came over. No slaves have been brought here. Those that come belong to the middle class. The California companies have not the coile provision of the treaty. If Blaine had studied Morton's report, he would not have made the kind of statements he did in Congress.

Butler's agents are informed that Butler's agents are busy from one end of Massachusetts to the other securing control of the town committees of one or both of the other political parties. The general impression seems to be that Butler will first strike for control of the republican convention, and falling in that will capture the democratic organization as he did last year. The general movements seem to cause the leaders of both parties much concern.

Students Suspended.

HARTFORD, 25.—The students of Trinity College, having disobeyed an order of the faculty, eight of the most prominent offenders were suspended and required to leave town. The other students asked that this decision be reconsidered, but the faculty remained obdurate, and now the young men refuse to attend any college exercise. They have appealed to Bishop Williams.

WESTERN.

Petitioning President May to Sign the Anti-Chinese Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—George C. Perkins, president of the Chamber of Commerce, has addressed a communication to Mayor Bryant, which was read before the board of supervisors, last evening, notifying him that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held at the city hall, yesterday, a resolution was adopted requesting him to call a mass-meeting of citizens for the purpose of petitioning the President of the United States to sign a law restricting the immigration of Chinese. The board resolved to act, as a whole, in conjunction with the mayor in calling such a meeting for immediate action. The board unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this board be and are hereby extended to our representatives in Congress who have, by their votes on the bill for the regulation of Coolie immigration, manifested their sincere regard for the interests of the Pacific Coast as well as their fealty to the trust and confidence reposed in them by the people of California.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby, urgently requested to sign the bill now for consideration for the regulation of said Coolie immigration.

Resolved, That his honor the mayor forward a copy of these resolutions to him by telegraph.

At a large meeting of the ninth senatorial district republican club, last night, the following was adopted:

To the Honorable H. Hays: The republicans of the ninth senatorial district of California, in mass meeting assembled, petition you to sign the bill restricting Chinese immigration, as a measure upon which depends the prosperity of the Pacific Coast and the happiness of its people.

At a meeting at the Oakland Merchants' Exchange, held last night, a resolution was offered and adopted, endorsing the resolution of the chamber of commerce of San Francisco, which requests the President to sign the anti-Chinese bill passed by Congress.

The recent fatal boiler explosion. A Stockton dispatch says: The coroner's jury found that the recent explosion was caused by the steam gauge becoming defective and failing to indicate the true pressure of steam on the boiler, and the engineer, depending on the gauge, was deceived as to the amount of steam in the boiler.

The funerals of most of the victims took place yesterday. The banks, public schools, saloons, and business houses were closed in conformity with the Mayor's proclamation. The county and district courts also adjourned.

The Anti-Railroad Bill—Intense Excitement—Hanging Threatened. VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., 25.—An immense meeting was held last night to take action on the anti-railroad bill which comes up in the legislature to-morrow; 8,000 people were present. The excitement is intense, and the delegates who were brought, were received with cheers. It was proposed to start a procession of men to walk to Carson in the morning and demanding that their delegates pass the bill. A committee of 23 met and passed resolutions that the proposed demonstration be done away with, as they feared hanging and bloodshed. The committee have drawn up resolutions to send to Carson to-morrow morning by the delegates, expressive of the intense feeling here, and desiring to be responsible for any consequences in case the procession starts.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

A compromise. PARIS, 25.—The conflict of the city with the government in regard to the municipalities grant to the communists, has been compromised by confiding the distribution of the relief fund to the prefect of Seine.

Abstract Christianity Useless.

It is well to remember that an abstract Christianity is neither useful nor beautiful. The value of it is only seen when it becomes a habit of living. The most beautiful and beautiful thing in the world is a life that is cast off and laid upon a couch or hung upon a peg. Let it be put on by its owner, and you at once

perceive its comeliness. Something like this is true of the religion of Christ. It is not meant to be judged or criticized apart from the lives of men. But when the robe of Christ's righteousness is put on and worn its beauty is revealed to all beholders. Sunday Afternoon for March.

Advice to Consumptives.

The celebrated physician, Dr. Memmeyer, gives the following valuable suggestions to persons suffering from lung affections: "The patient must with scrupulous conscientiousness insist upon breathing fresh, pure air, and must remember that the air of closed rooms is always more or less bad. No man however uncleanly, would drink muddy dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same air, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep to bed, and his bedroom open. Night air is fresh air without daylight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathe consumptives."

By taking these precautions and using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become deeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provides special facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated Invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., etc. Write to Dr. J. C. F. Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

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