

as drugs or bandages, but by a more refined and delicate process called, by some, supernatural. In its perfection, it is accomplished by communion with and use of the mind of God, "which mind is the Holy Spirit"—one of the three personages which constitute "the great, matchless, governing and supreme, power over all things." Christ, the Great Physician, taught the plan for making available this higher curative agency, of which conscientious physicians and all others may, and ought to, avail themselves to its time and place, according to the rules by which it operates. A physician may have faith which heals, as well as the art which he obtains knowledge of in colleges and medical practice.

### PLACE FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Time was when the European nations looked to no other place than America as a destination for those who wanted freedom from the restrictions of the Old World and room and opportunity to make themselves and families a competency such as is offered an industrious worker in a new country. Even till late years the United States was regarded as the choice spot for European emigrants. But times are changing; and while some of the Asiatics look longingly toward the American continent as a field for colonization, the United States no longer offers any marked inducements for immigration, but is becoming a field of supply for other and more sparsely settled countries. The tendency in this direction is so strong that those who antagonize any further immigration to this country probably will have their wishes gratified without the aid of legislation.

Among the places making the most urgent calls for immigrants are Australia and New Zealand, which claim to offer superior inducements to any country in the world to industrious settlers. The premier of New Zealand, R. J. Seddon, who was in this city recently, points out in strong terms the advantages of his country. A part of the business of his trip to England is to improve these by securing a quicker service of mail and passenger ships across the Pacific, and by promoting the proposed cable which is to unite Australia, New Zealand, the Samoan Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and Vancouver, B. C., binding them all in an essentially English commercial influence, now being brought into activity, the pivotal points of which shall be in England, Canada, the English Australasian colonies, British India and the African possessions. Nor is Australia inactive in this business, particularly the matter of securing immigrants, for the Queensland government has in this country a commercial agent, Joseph D. Russell, who hopes to induce a large number of farmers and skilled artisans to emigrate from the United States to Queensland.

No doubt the Australian continent offers a good field for emigrants from the crowded districts of other parts of the world, although there is some crowding there, in such cities as Mel-

bourne and Sydney. There are in New Zealand and Australia vast stretches of comparative deserts, and large areas that may be brought under cultivation by a judicious system of irrigation; and a great development is now going on there. Take, for instance the colony of Queensland, Australia, as the statistics are given officially by the government commercial agent, Mr. Russell. He states that there is an abundance of good government land that may be rented or purchased at a small figure. Out of 668,497 square miles of land in the colony, the government has sold thus far only 22,205 square miles. Over 450,000 square miles have been leased, and there remains nearly 200,000 square miles open to settlement. The mineral deposits in the colony are rich and varied. They consist of tin, copper and precious metals in abundance. During the year 1896 there was exported 1,800 tons of tin valued at \$820,000, and other exports are given as follows: Wool, 34,000 tons, valued at \$15,000,000; 30,000 tons of tallow, valued at \$3,000,000; 70,000 tons of sugar, only a portion of which was exported and brought \$422,000; skins, \$1,000,000; hides, \$1,200,000; fruits, \$300,000. What is wanted is energy and some capital to develop the natural resources of the country; and for these efforts are being made to secure emigrants from among the middle classes of the United States and elsewhere, who may not be perfectly satisfied with the financial conditions that exist here.

But with all the advantages that are offered in the Australian or other colonies, the industrious man in the United States who has a little capital which he seeks to expend in building up his fortune in "a new country" can do better in his own land than anywhere else. There is not an inducement that can be offered by an outside place that is not duplicated right here in the West; while the drought, the famine, and the calamitous visitations that have visited and are visiting every part of the globe bear more lightly upon the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast region than upon any other part of earth—so lightly that here such visitations cannot be classed as calamitous in comparison with other places. If a man who resides in the western part of the United States knows when he is well off in the matter of industrial and financial opportunities, he will not think of leaving for any other part of the world to make a home.

### THE QUESTION OF THESSALY.

The real danger of the situation in the Levant at present seems to be the possible infusion of a religious element into it. If, as reported from Vienna, the sheik-ul-Islam has declared it to be the will of Allah that Turkey hold Thessaly, and if the European powers are determined not to yield to this demand, it is evident that the conflagration in the east is not yet under control. It is hardly probable, though, that the sultan should jeopardize his position by a serious refusal to accept the terms of

the powers notwithstanding the aspirations of his ecclesiastical adviser. But it is more than likely that the very suggestion of the sheik, backed no doubt by a fir a popular conviction, may cause difficulties in arriving speedily at a definite understanding as to the conditions of peace.

The declaration of the sheik-ul-Islam is in direct line with the teachings of Mohammedism relative to the propagation of the faith by means of the sword—a doctrine which may not have been taught originally by Mohammed but which certainly has been insisted upon by his successors. It is in line with the doctrine more or less openly taught, that Christians and all "unbelievers," by rejecting the light offered the world through Mohammed, have become so criminally guilty that their lives have no worth or value whatever. If the removal of Christianity, according to the Mussulman view, is one of the highest duties in the interest of a supposedly more pure religion, it is evident that, in the same view, to give up Thessaly to the rule of the Christians, after the province has been taken by the sword, would be equivalent to the throwing away of a grand opportunity to serve Allah. It will require strong pressure to break this logic, particularly when the possession of a whole province is involved. What will the powers do if their representatives are seriously told to discuss the question of Thessaly, not with the sublime Porte but with Allah?

### SHADE TREES IN CITIES.

There was in this city for a time a strong disposition to abolish the shade trees that lined certain principal streets, and as a result many of those trees were removed. That disposition was chiefly on the part of individuals who had not learned, either through lack of experience here or for some other reason, to appreciate the utility as well as the beauty of shade trees in a city like this during the hot summer months. As a result of what was allowed to go on for a short time in the way of cutting out the trees, there are several blocks where, in the summer time, the heat of the sun heating down on the pavements is almost unbearable, and in consequence those who attempt to extend the business limits along those blocks do not meet with much success, while residences in the districts denuded of trees have a dusty, parched up appearance that makes them far from attractive. As it is now, the contrast is noted between sidewalks where there are no trees, but where they could grow without interfering with traffic, and those where the shade growths are retained and cultivated, is decidedly favorable to the latter.

In recent years, the people of large cities in this country have come to put a high value on the planting of shade trees along the sides of streets, and in some places these rows of trees form some of the most beautiful summer pictures in great cities. In New York, for instance, which has been behind some places in this matter, there still has been some excellent