

then the right thing for Scandinavians to do is to give their consular business to the Danish consul or to a local Scandinavian lawyer, and leave Mr. Grip's representative here in full enjoyment of the honor there is in the name. The business, we are informed, can be transacted just as well through a common lawyer, without stepping on the toes of antiquated bigotry.

WATER FILTRATION.

The filtration of water supply for cities provided with pipe systems is being discussed again, with a view to improving sanitary conditions generally, and especially with regard to the prevalence of typhoid fever. It is now understood that about 99 per cent of typhoid fever cases are due to polluted water supply; and that with a perfect system of sewerage, drainage and ventilation, but with a polluted water supply, typhoid fever will prevail, but with a perfect water supply and bad drainage, sewerage and ventilation, while the vitality of persons exposed will be lowered and other diseases be encouraged by the uncleanness, there will be little danger from typhoid infection, since the cause of typhoid cannot exist in pure water. Hence the necessity of filtration in water where there is the least fear of danger from typhoid germs.

Statistics show that in American cities the rate of death from typhoid fever is much greater than in European cities where filtration exists; though before the filtration the European rate was the highest. For instance, in Hamburg, the deaths from typhoid were 28 per 100,000 of population in 1890, 23 in 1891, and 34 in 1892; in May, 1893, filters were started, and the death rate came down to 18 that year, in 1894 it was 6, and has continued low, being at an average of 7.1, or a reduction, through filtration of the water supply, of over 70 per cent. In New York the average death rate from typhoid since 1890, without filtration, has been 20. Chicago, without filtration, has been 84, and Berlin, with it, 8. The Hague, which uses filtered deep well water, has an average for the past five years, of deaths from typhoid fever, of less than four per 100,000, while that of twenty-seven cities in the United States, with unfiltered water, is thirteen times as great. In Europe the deep lake water is filtered as at Zurich, and Liverpool, which carries its supply from Lake Vyrnwy, distant 65 miles in the Welsh hills, where the watershed is supplied in the wildest part of the country; and all with similar reduced death rate from typhoid, while the cities that do not filter their water supply have from seven to fourteen times as many fatalities in proportion to the population.

These figures give a conclusiveness in favor of city water filtration as a health preserver that confirms its great value. If it were only in the matter of typhoid fever alone, filters would be an important consideration for any town or city with waterworks; but they are of great utility in keeping out germs of other diseases as well. In canyon streams, which flow for miles along a mountain gorge, there is a

species of filtration in the water flowing over the creek bed. At the same time the exposure of the stream to dust, wind and rubbish, which impregnate the water with much organic matter, to say nothing of the mud and debris that are chopped up and delivered to consumers through the water pipes at certain seasons of the year, pollute the water to a much greater extent than in such lake sources as that from which Zurich and Liverpool draw their supply. In this city, clear and pure as the water may be in certain seasons, its condition in others is such that filtration is necessary to keep it reasonably free from pollution. On the score of health alone, not to mention the comfort, cleanliness and convenience of water-takers when such filthy stuff comes as is delivered through the water pipes each spring, the sanitary workers in this city would become public benefactors by persisting in an agitation that would result in a system of filtration to insure an unpolluted water supply.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Great Britain is a wonderful empire. With her enormous fleet she rules the waves, while her merchant vessels hold the first place in the world's carrying trade. Her factories are running at full speed and wealth is constantly flowing into her coffers. The celebration of the queen's jubilee is an occasion of joy because of the enormous progress the empire has made in every direction during the century that is drawing to a close.

Notwithstanding this, there is widespread apprehension for the future in the minds of many, and the press varies this sentiment by pointing out that Great Britain's safety lies in the transformation of the people into a military organization. It is folly, the papers say, to trust too much to the volunteers, who have no discipline and no officers whom they can respect. It is imprudent to rely on battalions whose ranks largely consist of immature youths in whom the officers can place no reliance in the most trying hours.

The supposition is that Germany has been supporting Russia in the opposition to England in the Balkan crisis with the understanding that Russia should support Germany in the prospective trouble in Africa. It is predicted that the German emperor, assisted by Austria, France and Russia will champion the cause of the Congo state against England, and if the British government desists from an aggressive policy there, it will encounter the same powers in the Egyptian question, there under the leadership of France.

The subjoined extracts from European papers, published by the Literary Digest, give an idea of the conception of the situation as formed abroad.

The Handelsblad, Amsterdam, says:

It seems to us that a coalition against England is in formation not unlike that created by Napoleon I., and that England assists in the work by estranging her friends and leaving her army in its present condition. We hope we are mistaken. Nothing more horrible could be imagined than a victory of the auto-

crats over free England and her noble people. For, after all, that people remains one of the wonders of the world, be its government ever so blind, so foolish, and incompetent.

The Reichsbote, an influential Prussian paper, in a threatening tone says:

By nature England and Germany should be friends. Unfortunately the selfish diplomacy of England, especially her colonial jealousy, has made an understanding with her impossible. Whenever Germany appears in Africa, England crosses her, and Germany can not afford to be so magnanimous as to assist England for the good of all, while England does as she pleases. Germany can be a friend to her friends only, and England will have cause to remember this some day.

The London Spectator takes up the subject in the following manner:

The German emperor is credited with a project for uniting the whole continent in a war with England, which—says one scribe supposed to be inspired—"could afford to each power engaged a magnificent compensation." The league is to be for plunder. . . . Emperor William II is almost as formidable an enemy as Napoleon, and we do not feel sure that he will not ultimately succeed in organizing a coalition of some kind the motto of which will be Delenda est Carthago. Let us hope that we may find a more fortunate Hannibal, and meanwhile let us see that every ship and every battery and regiment is not only existing but efficient. We shall not have a long warning if a crisis comes.

SAN JUAN'S RELICS.

The Moab, Grand Valley, Times of June 11 contains this item:

A. E. Turner, an old miner and prospector, at present engaged in searching for cliff-dweller relics, passed through Moab this week with a burro train to search among ruins in San Juan county. He gave an interesting talk of his researches among the ruins of the ancient residents of this country. Last summer he found in a ruin a pottery jar which contained a blanket woven from cotton in red, white and black stripes, which was in as perfect state of preservation as if just from the loom. Not only is the hunt for relics interesting but it is quite profitable, good prices being received for all classes of remains of these ancients.

The time will come when the public sentiment of this State will condemn severely the apathy shown by those of today in the matter of preserving to the State the valuable prehistoric relics within its boundaries. The padding of these relics now goes on uninterrupted and unobjected to by many of the very persons who ought to be most interested in preventing it; and this State, once so rich in its mementoes of former habitation, is being denuded of the same, not even the graves of the old-time inhabitants being free from the desecration of relic-hunters for profit.

This is a matter which should receive attention from the educators of the State, for the interest of that division of the public service. If those prehistoric relics are valuable as a matter of education—and there is no dispute upon that point—then the State school system should have the advantage of utilizing them. If the cliff-dwellers'