

loam and a large percentage of bugs, worms and other matter, living and decayed. This aggregation is churned, chopped, rolled, shaken and stirred in the dashing mountain stream, whose waters hold the mixture in solution, and the decoction is served through the city water pipes, at a charge of about fifty cents per month and upward, with taxes added. A few householders are possessed of filters, and clear the liquid that way; many others boil it, and by mixing in tea, coffee or cocoa, disguise its coloring and taste, but preserve the essence of the mixture; while still others seek to clear the water of the coarser particles, by fastening a muslin strainer over the water faucet, and then take it to quench thirst, but with less pleasure than swallowing a dose of physic. And the chief reason they bear with it is because many fancy that it is practically impossible for the city to do any better.

But this impossibility does not exist. The fact is, that the people who use water from the city system pay abundantly to have it served all the year with freshness and cleanliness. Each year this affliction of muddy, dirty water comes; and each year there is expended by the City Council for some purpose or other less conducive to the welfare of the people enough to put in a first-class system of filtration. The point has been reached when a change in procedure should be forthcoming. Possibly city councilors have not thought of it, but if they are users of water in an undegreed form they will realize the form of a suggestion that the City Council which permanently relieves the inhabitants of Salt Lake from the periodical infliction of the "cold tea" described would earn the lasting gratitude of the people for meeting the most urgent sanitary necessity before the town today.

#### VEGETABLES UNDER GLASS.

The Utah market gardeners have paid very little attention heretofore to the raising of vegetables under glass, or even forwarding the plants for early spring crops, but of late years a tendency is being shown to take up this business. Of course there are some vegetables that could not be grown profitably in that manner, but there is really nothing in the way of the Utah gardener utilizing forcing houses to provide a very large proportion of the early vegetables now shipped in from the outside, and thus reap the benefits, as well as furnish a fresher article. In this connection it is pleasing to note that a number of gardeners are making good headway. Among these the last issue of the Davis County Clipper names a resident of Brimful, who for several years past has been raising certain kinds of plants and vegetables under glass with considerable success and profit. His hot-house is 14x115 feet, with two small furnaces by means of which the place is warmed when the sun fails to furnish the required heat. There is a walk through the center of the house the whole length of it, and beds on either side where the plants grow.

The second crop of lettuce is now about ready for market and looks very nice. It is from this crop that he makes the most money. He planted the seed for the first crop about November 1st, and the lettuce was ready for market on Christmas. He then started a crop of cabbage plants which were later transferred to a cold bed and the second crop of lettuce was planted, and is now ready for market. He raised a crop of asparagus in the hot-house, and it was marketed about the 1st of February and sold at 20 cents a pound. This shows that there is profit in a well attended business of this character.

#### MONEY-GRABBERS' MISTAKES.

With many people there is no merit like money-getting, money-making or money-saving. If a man has no matter how many other elements of usefulness or even greatness, and lack this one quality of thrift (which is frequently only another name for avarice), he is by such persons sneered at as in need of a guardian, is accused almost of imbecility, and is taunted by the more brutal of his friends as heading straight for the poorhouse with a prospect of his family being left as a public charge. He may have talents of the highest order, and be worth in intelligence ten times the lucky or the grasping rich man who looks down upon him with such scorn; yet if he be "impecunious," with a faculty for keeping in that unfortunate condition, there is no good in him. To such a height is the possession of means or the habit of acquisitiveness elevated by the short-sighted, that though one speak with the tongue of an angel in the cause of humanity and beneficence, or write with living fervor and toil with untiring self-abnegation along the lines of patriotism and human progress—while still lacking the gift of accumulating lucre and increasing his possessions in the kingdom of Mammon—lo, he is deemed of small account and his very virtues are well-nigh branded as defects.

It takes all kinds to make a world, and to each is allowed the selection of the path along which to seek employment for his talents and the securing of happiness, if not fame. Some will choose it in the comfortable marts of commerce; some will dig and delve in daily contentment with their humble lot; some will akin and chisel and grind and prey upon that innocent and helpless class to which it is said there is one more recruit born every minute; and some—with worthier aspirations and fewer wants than their associates—may seem to such censors to have no other use on earth than to be victims of other people's financial shrewdness. But while upon each in his chosen line there may be no restraint save, such as law and conscience impose, with none is inherent the right to exult himself before all others because their ways are not as his.

Those who throb money-getting a great and wonderful attribute have the fullest liberty of exercising their inclinations and working upon their theory, but they show bad taste in criticising those who neither have nor

seek for that attribute. Croesus has come down to us in history solely because of his riches; but among the heroes of antiquity he occupies a very paltry place after all. Solomon was famed for his wealth, but far more for his wisdom. So it has been and ever will be. Money is a power, wealth can accomplish wonders; but is it to be compared with intelligence in its beneficial effects upon the world of mankind? Besides, riches take wings and fly away—it best must separate from their possessor at the grave—while knowledge endures forever and makes its possessor more like Divinity itself.

Of course thrift is to be encouraged as a virtue, while honesty is more than the "best policy"—it is that quality which marks the noblest work of God. But with the latter trait fully developed and the former possessed in fair measure, many men who today are taunted with having "no head for business" will hereafter sit in high places, where something more valuable than money will be considered in the passing of judgment.

#### THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The opinion on the immediate future of Europe of those who have made the intricacies of the European political situation a special study is interesting at this time when Greece and Turkey have commenced hostilities.

A government official, whose name for obvious reasons is withheld from the public, is quoted in a dispatch from Washington as saying that his belief is that the great powers within a few months will find themselves engaged in "cutting one another's throats." The Turks, he thinks, will be in Athens within sixty days, and in this fact is the real danger to Europe. The situation according to this authority is as follows: As soon as the Turkish armies overrun Greece and threaten the capital of that country, Europe will be in a convulsion. The British public will demand that the navies and armies of the kingdom go to the rescue. The government will be unable to stem the tide of the public opinion. Turkey will not be allowed to annihilate Greece, and the European concert will be ended. When England takes sides with Greece, Russia and Germany will hasten to the aid of Turkey. The German Emperor will see in the victory of the Greek cause a triumph for republicanism in Europe, and to be he will naturally want to crush out before it spreads too far; it is hinted that King George himself has recklessly thrown the kingdom into this war for the sake of checking the republican tendencies among his subjects. On this supposition the attitude of the German emperor would be clear; he could see in a great war a means whereby the attention of the nations can be diverted from the intolerable pressure of the burdens of absolutism. Besides, it is believed that he is itching for a chance to use his vast armies and rapidly growing fleet. The now threatening crisis would give him the desired opportunity.

Russia's young czar is still a mystery, as silent as the sphinx on the