

lam. Sooner or later the Christian powers interested in Asia Minor must recognize the impossibility of harmonizing the two opposite elements there existing and, in the interest of all concerned, effect a separation.

Probably in no other religious system of even semi-civilized nations can a parallel to this prayer be found. Worshipers in the Moslem dispensation were taught to petition the Almighty for the speedy victory of truth and the destruction of its opponents. But even in that remote past such prayers were directed against the "wicked," the "transgressors" and the "persecutors," as is evident from the sacred poems of the Old Testament. But in Islam up to this day, destruction is invoked not for the sake of terminating sin, immorality and wickedness, but as a punishment for holding doctrines different to those of the Koran. That fact alone should be sufficient cause of action in behalf of the Christians in Turkey, whatever their faults and shortcomings may be.

A PROPER AND VALUABLE GIFT.

A commendable step has just been taken by the Utah World's Fair Commission, in the matter of disposing of part of the exhibits belonging to the Territory, which were displayed at the Columbian Exposition and later at the Midwinter Fair. The problem of distributing the collections in such manner as to continue the good results contemplated in the accumulation of the specimens has proved a serious one. We make special reference here to a transfer just effected, by which the entire collection of mineralogical, lithological, geological and other allied specimens, together with all the photographs and other illustrations showing the various processes of mining, milling and refining, and the magnificent cases in which these were shown at the Fair, have become the property of the University of Utah.

It is a matter deserving of pity, oftentimes witnessed after a public exhibition of valuable collections of scientific, artistic or other interest, to see the specimens scattered or destroyed, when their utility could be continued and turned to good account. The work in geology, mineralogy and cognate branches constitutes a very important part of the scientific labor so ably carried on by the University; indeed these branches, so important in Utah, receive more extended and more specialized attention at our state institution of higher instruction than at any other seat of learning within the Territory. It is plain that the specimens have gone to the right place; the Territory has the credit of making a valuable donation to her own chief school, and at the same time she loses nothing, for the property in charge of the University is strictly a Territorial possession.

This extensive addition to the already large collection forming part of the University Museum, when contemplated in connection with the valuable collections belonging to the Desert Museum, all of which are at ready access to the University workers, gives assurance of our State Universi-

ty being able to boast of museum facilities second to those of no institution of corresponding grade and age, and surpassing indeed, in extent and quality, the cabinets of many older colleges and universities.

WORK IN A GREAT CITY.

In proportion to her population, Salt Lake spends more for corporate purposes than does New York City, owing to conditions connected with the building up of a new city which spreads over a considerable area. But with the figures of expense per capita this comparison ends; when it comes to the aggregate disbursements in even one important department, in the great metropolis these are simply stupendous. They also indicate the vast amount of care that burdens competent administrative ability in the largest city on the continent.

An illustration may be found in the report of the New York department of public works, of which Commissioner Michael T. Daly is the head. The report for 1894 shows that during that year the expenditures in this one department were \$7,114,631, of which over three millions went to meet previously incurred liabilities. The remaining amount, nearly four millions, was used in current expenses, \$1,582,165 going to street improvement and \$630,255 for repaving. During the year twenty miles of new pavement were laid, making a total of 385.17 miles in the city, of which 300.95 miles is stone, 62.34 asphalt, and 21.98 macadam. The pavement was torn up 17,475 times for house connections for water, gas and sewer pipes; the gas companies tore up and relaid 63 miles of street, the electric subway workers 21 miles, and the car lines 1½ miles. Seven and a half miles of new sewers were built, making 462 miles now in use on Manhattan island.

The waterworks division of the public works shows that New Yorkers consume an average per capita of 94 gallons of water per day, or 155,000,000 gallons daily for the city. The present capacity of the Croton plant is ten million gallons in excess of this; and it is estimated that by 1902 there will be necessary waterworks to supply 327,000,000 gallons daily, or for 3,480,000 inhabitants. With the eighteen miles of new water mains laid in 1894, the city now has over 700 miles. The department collected for water service \$3,375,588.

One building constructed—the new criminal court building—cost \$1,719,799. It has 189 rooms with 83,824 square feet of floor space, and 57,454 square feet of halls and corridors. From markets, armories, etc., the city received in rents \$137,432. There were 681 new gas lamps and 192 new electric arc lamps put in last year, lighting 9½ miles of street; the city now lights with its own plants 561 miles of street and 78 acres of park land with 24,695 gas lamps, 2,635 arc lamps, and 158 naphtha lamps.

These are enough of proverbially perplexing big figures to show conclusively that it is no light task to conduct the internal affairs of the metropolis. It is only by thorough organization that the vast army of workers in this one department can be controlled effect-

ively. When one considers the number of city employees, it is not to be wondered at that the party which once secures administrative control has an immense advantage in retaining its position.

RELIEVING DISTRESS.

Utah has some people from whose door the wolf of hunger is kept by the labors of kind charity; she also has others who, although they are not compelled to depend on the generosity of more fortunate people for the actual necessities of life, yet are in a situation to require slight aid to procure any of its comforts; and there are still others who have to do some close maneuvering in order to make ends meet for ordinary fare in these times of financial stringency. But in no respect have the people here been so unfortunate in this matter as they are in other parts of the earth. We read of the poverty of Europe, and of hardship and privation in our own land; and even in that part of the country denominated the great West there is a vast amount of suffering on the part of the people who are face to face with starvation. In Minnesota, the Dakotas and other states, thousands of the unemployed poor are calling for food to save them from perishing; in stricken Nebraska the condition is equally bad with those whose sustenance was swept away by drought; parts of Kansas present almost as gloomy a situation; and even in our immediate eastern neighbor, Colorado, are heard the piercing cries of want.

The condition in these various localities is almost desperate before appeals for aid become effective. In Colorado, for instance, it is officially announced that farmers in the affected districts "have not money enough to bury a member of their families should one die." This may be stating it in rather extreme language, yet it illustrates the depths of poverty to which many people are driven; they are destitute in their towns and on their farms and ranches; the cities offer no work; the mines are deserted. This is the description given of affairs in thirteen of the counties of Colorado—Sedgwick, Logan, Yuma, Washington, Phillips, Kit Carson, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Huerfano, Kiowa, Baca, Conejos and Costilla. It is this condition which has impelled the house of representatives of Colorado, this week, to appropriate nearly \$30,000 to a relief fund, notwithstanding the fact that the state attorney general says the appropriation is unconstitutional. The ground taken by the legislators is that unless relief is given many people must perish, and the demands of emergency are higher than the state constitution.

By the state measures it is thought the distress can be alleviated until such time as bounteous crops and anticipated developments in 1895 will inaugurate a more prosperous era generally. Whether or not the latter will come remains to be seen. At any rate the legislators in various states are shaping legislation in view of such anticipation, rather than to any permanent system of preventing in future a repetition of last year's calamities.