

## A JUST COMPARISON.

THE following comparative compliment to Utah farmers appeared in the *Rocky Mountain Husbandman*, a Montana paper:

"One of the principal reasons that the farms in Utah look better and the farmers appear more thrifty than they are in other sections is that they have smaller possessions. If our Montana farmers were content with twenty acre farms, they too could in a few years line their fences with plum and apple trees, have their manure hauled out and their fall plowing done, their harvest finished and products marketed by this date. But our Montana farmers having larger fields to attend cannot get on so rapidly. It is a fact, however, that many Montanians undertake to do too much, and would make quite as much money and live easier and happier if they did not undertake to cultivate so much land.

"The first attempt at irrigation by an Anglo Saxon occurred in July, 1847, when the Mormons commenced their settlement in the desert surrounding Salt Lake. When they undertook to plow the virgin soil they found it too hard, but by flooding with water and allowing it to stand a few days the plow did its work nicely. Having used water to temper the soil, its further use was made to cause the crops to grow, and it was then and there that the first irrigating was done for the growing of crops. Since then wonderful developments have been made with the use of water, and yet there is still much to be learned in this line of how to succeed best in the use of water on field crops. Our best farmers who have been growing crops by irrigation for the past twenty-five or twenty-six years admit year after year that they learn something new each season."

## WRITING US UP FOR CHINA.

A THOROUGH bred native of the celestial kingdom has come to this country with a mission which should make him a particularly welcome visitor. He proposes to write a book on the United States for the enlightenment of chinamen at home. The bias of the work is to be as anti-Republican as possible.

The young man is ambitious to become great among his countrymen by showing them what a magnificent government they have in contrast with the United States. He is said to be very smart in his way, and will no doubt give us a bad name, but that will not greatly effect the result of his effort one way or another. The darker his picture is the more useful it will be if it is to be unfavorable at all.

All that is needed for propagating the principles of free government is plenty of discussion, no matter how it comes about. The proper scheme for the Mongolian Emperor to pursue is therefore to have the United States talked about as little as possible in his dominions. This new project to make a hideous caricature of this country and circulate it among his people is a mistaken piece of diplomacy anyway he can fix it.

## A FAILURE ON CAPE MAY.

THE news from Cape May that Mr. Anson H. Hamilton has failed for \$100,000 is of much more startling interest than the general run of hundred thousand dollar collapses. The unfortunate person is the Mr. Hamilton who participated conspicuously in the scheme of presenting President Harrison with a \$10,000 cottage on Cape May Point.

It was charged of Mr. Hamilton at the time of this transaction, and was promptly denied by him, that he and others privately connected with the cottage affair had previously taken "options" on large blocks of real estate located as near as possible to the cottage. And it seems that he did take the options after all, for it is they that have run him aground.

This sudden trouble of Mr. Hamilton will not grieve the public to any extent. They are disposed to hold him largely responsible for the national scandal which the cottage transaction created. There is cause, however, for the Harrison family to regret that the Hamilton speculation did not succeed. The profits of this landed purchase being calculated entirely upon the presence of the President's household, the failure is somewhat of a reflection upon their drawing qualities.

In the meantime, since Mr. Harrison has all this time been unaware that his residence at Cape May was filling the purpose of a boomers' sign board, the grief that has come upon the projectors of the scheme will be too sudden to affect his sympathies very deeply.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

THIS is a sickness that prevails more or less in American cities from time to time. At present it is said to be epidemic in Chicago. In a recent issue of the *New York World* it was stated that 69 cases were reported in one week in New York. Denver, Omaha and St. Louis papers also speak of it as existing in a rather alarming state in those cities. Several cases are reported at present in this city. The *New York World* has the following editorial on typhoid fever:

"Typhoid is a disease of the Peyer's glands. These glands lie along the intestinal tract, and when attacked by the typhoid fever germ they become inflamed and ulcerated, and if the disease is not checked perforation of the bowels and death ensue.

"The disease is due solely to the presence of its specific germ in the system at a time when the system is not in condition to resist its baleful action and cast it out. The germs enter through the stomach, and usually in drinking water. But food exposed to an atmosphere

where typhoid germs exists becomes impregnated and transmits the disease.

"The time that elapses between the lodgment of the germs in the system and the appearance of the disease is extremely variable and usually long. Several weeks pass in almost all cases, and several months in many, before the disease appears. The presence of typhoid in a city, therefore, does not reflect existing conditions, but rather those to which the afflicted ones have been exposed weeks or months before.

"The majority of typhoid cases in New York every fall—which is the season of this disease's prevalence—are among persons who have passed the summer in the country, and it is well settled as a scientific fact that most of them are drawn "fresh and cool" from the country wells. These wells are fed by underground streams coming no man knows whence. They are extremely apt to draw some part of their supply from unwholesome places. Their waters, flowing underground, are filtered to extreme limpidity, but are not cleansed from disease germs by aeration. Those who drink from them make the matter worse by taking the water fresh drawn for the sake of its coolness."

The *World* goes on to say that not one of the sixty-nine cases reported in New York can be traced to Croton water. That no trace or taint of fever germs has ever been found in that water. It surmises that the excessive tearing up of streets may cause this disease. Germs thus thrown into the atmosphere may impregnate food at the butcher's, or water in coolers and the like. It counsels rapidity in street improvements, and the refraining from drinking well water even in the country.

## GRADING AND THE CITY ENGINEER.

CLAIMS for damages were presented to the City Council on Tuesday, Oct. 20, in consequence of the grade established by the City Engineer on State street between the Theatre and Eagle Gate. We have expressed our views, and those of a large portion of the public, in relation to this and other grading which has been done in this city, to the great damage of private property without corresponding benefits to the general public.

In this case, however, we learn that one of the petitioners for compensation was a party to the movement for establishing the grade complained of. We mention this in order to do justice to the City Engineer, who has been severely criticised for this as well as other work he has done on the streets and sidewalks.

It appears that Mr. Doremus proposed an entirely different grade for that portion of State Street referred to. This would have made the street much easier for traffic, but would have involved the cutting down, somewhat, of the roadway at the junction with South Temple street and through the Eagle Gate. But a number of the property owners on the