

of the Greek capital letters. Three holes, for instance, in the shape of a pyramid, would suggest Alpha, Delta or Lambda; if the pyramid was inverted the holes probably held the letters Tau or Upsilon. Careful measurements differentiated even similar combinations, and one after another the letters were unmistakably identified. At last, after weeks of absorbing work, the result stood clearly revealed, and with it a truth which upset the ancient theories of the savants. The inscription is now shown to have been attached not B. C. but A. D., and the monarch whose fame was celebrated on the Parthenon was not Alexander the Great but the infamous Roman emperor Nero. The translation of the inscription as now revealed is:

"THE COUNCIL OF THE AREOPAGUS AND THE COUNCIL OF THE SIX HUNDRED AND THE ATHENIAN PEOPLE ERECT A STATUE OF EMPEROR NERO CÆSAR CLAUDIUS AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS, SON OF GOD, WHILE TIBERIUS CLAUDIUS NOVIUS IS ACTING AS GENERAL OVER THE HOPLITES FOR THE EIGHTH TIME, AND WHILE HE IS OVERSEER AND LAWGIVER."

This shows that the letters were attached about A. D. 61, when Greece was a Roman province. The general Novius was responsible for the tablet being erected in honor of Nero's visit. But the cruelty of the Roman emperor wrought that monarch's downfall, and his hated name was chiseled from every stone that bore it in Greece. Doubtless the inscription was torn down at the same time. But the nailholes remained, and eighteen centuries later became the means of revealing to those of today that which people of the first century of our era doubtless thought was forever erased from public knowledge or observation, but which yet remains ineffaceable history.

MISSOURI AND UTAH LANDS.

The dispatches today tell of the sale, to a Kansas City capitalist, of a half interest in the Olden fruit farm, at Olden, Mo., said to be the largest fruit farm in the world. It comprises 2,280 acres, and is valued at between two and three hundred thousand dollars. The farm is well stocked and is regarded as a very valuable property, because of the excellent returns it gives. Yet compared with some lands in Utah not put to such careful use, it is quite inferior. The average price of the Olden farm, with its great quantity and variety of fruit trees, its cannery, warehouse, sawmill, cold storage and other extensive buildings, is only about \$100 per acre. But here in Salt Lake county, and in Davis county, and probably others, there are large areas of land, used for ordinary farm purposes only, which are valued and find purchasers at two or even three times the price of the Missouri land. If the Utah real estate referred to pays interest on the higher price as an investment, in the ordinary use to which it is put, how much more fertile it must be than the Missouri property; and if it were subjected to the careful and close cultivation that the

Olden orchard is credited with, what a vastly superior property it would be. With the degree of fertility possessed by the Utah lands named, and the improvements of the Olden property, the relative values of real estate would make the big orchard worth here pretty close to the three quarter million mark. On this comparison, either the market price of the Utah lands referred to is far too high, or their productiveness is very much greater than highly valued Missouri lands—the latter being the strongest possibility.

RATIONAL LIVING.

One great benefit of modern discoveries concerning the causes and sources of disease is the interest thereby awakened in the question of the prevention of sickness as equally important to that of its cure. It is now generally recognized that a perfectly healthy person is practically safe against the attacks of the germs of sickness. A person may breathe bad life—as the case often is in street cars, theaters, hotels, and other public places—but unless his system is previously made susceptible, the chances of infection are now deemed so small as not to merit mention. Unless the soil is previously prepared for the seed, there can be no growth. A healthy body carries within itself ample protection. The great question then is how to live so as to secure health and to have sufficient to transmit to the posterity.

Dr. Charles W. Purdy, in the North American Review for June, devotes an article to the discussion of this question, and points out some of the more general errors in living. One of them is the overindulgence in meat. Man belongs to the class known as omnivores, and only by drawing proportionally upon all the ordinary products of the earth for his food can he hope to retain health, since by confining himself largely to only one source he overtaxes one set of organs to the injury of the whole system. For similar reasons it is a grave error to indulge largely in sweets and starchy foods. People of sedentary habits particularly feel the effects of sin in this respect.

Another error noted is the excessive quantity of food consumed. A great many people who have inherited a splendid physique from their ancestors break down in early life because of this violation of a natural law.

The question of beverages is also important. The author condemns the adulterated mixtures that often are sold under the name of soda water, which seem to contain almost every thing but soda. Equally bad are the liquors and beer that are used as stimulants. The habitual use of these entail the consumption of large amounts of sugar, and indigestion and headache are the consequences. "Be it remembered," the doctor says, "that as a rule, it is the sugar, and not the alcohol, that is responsible for both."

Other errors of living are aversion to bodily exercise, overheated dwellings, and disregard of proper clothing adapted to the varying seasons. On the last subject it is stated that it is of comparative indifference of what

material external garments are composed so long as the proper quality of goods be worn next the body. All-wool underclothes are recommended as the only ones that afford adequate protection in our northern climate.

Probably never since the days of the old republics to which the world is still indebted to much that is excellent in arts and sciences have the questions of the proper mode of living been so seriously considered as at the present time. It is a sign of advancement and a promise for the future. If the old saying about a sound mind in a sound body be true, it may be expected that mental improvement will go hand in hand with physical health. And on this field, as so many others, the people that first settled these valleys must be recognized as pioneers. At the time the Word of Wisdom was given to the world, the subject was but imperfectly understood, even where its importance was to some extent suspected. Today science has thrown some light upon it, and thoughtful men and women are obeying the counsels of that "word."

LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF 1897.

Guntton's Magazine (New York), which is an accepted authority, in many high places, on the subject of political science, has in its June number a review of recent state legislation, showing the nature of laws enacted by the various legislatures during the first five months of 1897. Commenting upon this, the magazine says:

On the whole, the legislative record of 1897 can hardly be called satisfactory or encouraging. It has been marked, in many cases, by extravagant exhibitions of prejudice, and sometimes by inexcusable rashness in dealing with industrial interests of great magnitude in themselves and of far-reaching influence throughout the business community.

The extravagant exhibitions of prejudice in legislation referred to relate chiefly to the "flood of restrictive legislation which has sprung more from a popular sentiment against large accumulations of wealth in individual hands, a sentiment based upon ignorance of the principles of economic distribution, than from any serious and unprejudiced desire to improve, by careful and scientific means, the industrial conditions of the community." There is much force in Guntton's assertion of prejudice in dealing with industrial propositions, but to make it appear so much so as does the magazine in this case is equally as extravagant a disposition on the other side. The statement that the popular sentiment in favor of economic legislation is based upon ignorance does not describe the situation accurately. That sentiment is based upon a real contact with unsatisfactory conditions, and results in a demand for a change, though just what the change should be is uncertain in the popular mind. Guntton's admits that there is a need of legislation to reform present conditions, and urges that it can be made intelligently only by sound, constructive economic education, but seems to forget that in the administration of popular government such