DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LORENZO SNOW, TRUSTEE-IN-TRUST.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (EXCEPT SUNDAY.)

Office: 37 South Temple and East Temple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Year,	$6.00
Six Months,	3.00
Three Months,	1.50
One Week,	.15
One Month,	.60
Semi-Weekly edition, per year,	3.00
Weekly edition, per year,	1.50

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address of business communications
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 2, 1899

WORK OF THE PIONEERS.

According to the view some folks in this nation see at times proper to express, the Pioneers of Utah made an unpardonable mistake in not planting the tree of secession in these valleys, when they arrived. They ought to have announced by public or private instead of patient that should have led peacefully instead of clinging to Uncle Sam, and that ought to have constructed spinning wagons instead of hauling goods, because of providing fuel for themselves and people. They ought to have built school houses first and house afterwards. In short, they ought to have put on the roof first and the foundation afterwards.

Fortunately, the Pioneers were practical men and women who built solidly from the foundation up, and their work is therefore lasting. Fortunately, too, no amount of unmeaning criticism can annul their memory. The critics to whom with to present a correspondent stands as a monument of their intention, their sobriety, skill, perseverance and patriotism, and their success as empire builders is now, and will ever be, recognized in the annals of history as one of the crowning triumphs of this century.

AS TO CONSUMPTION.

This region is comparatively free from the ravages of consumption, but statistics from other places show that a great part of the human family yearly fall victims to that disease.

Reports from France show that of 69,000 deaths in that country during 1898, 10,000 were due to pulmonary troubles. "All epidemics and contagious diseases combined," the report states, "typhoid, variolous, scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, cholera, etc., do not cause half as many deaths."

The fact is not rendered any more agreeable by the knowledge that no certain remedy is known for that disease. Medical men points out that consumption is contagious, and that the source of its contagion is in the expectoration of the patients. It is believed that the greatest, while harmless when in a liquid condition, becomes dangerous when dried and pulverized. It is assumed that germs often when spit upon the ground, the floor or upon the wall when it falls on clothing, bed clothes or sheets, carpets, handkerchiefs, napkins.

This supposes necessary precautions when in the sick room, of competent patients as well as by the patients themselves at all times. Special sanitariums are now-a-days founded for the benefit of those thus afflicted, but comparatively few can avail themselves of such institutions. A proper understanding of the manner in which the disease will do much towards preventing its spread. That it has become a threatening scourge in some localities is undoubtedly a fact of knowledge of the manner in which it is propagated, and consequent lack of precaution.

IS THE EARTH ALIVE?

The question whether the earth can be considered a living organism, not from part by a Russian naturalist in the Revue Scientifique. He argues that experiments conducted on this planet might be regarded as part of a very much complicated system, whose constituent parts and motions are easily accounted for, but whose investigation shows itself with anomalies and complicated features. As recorded by the Literary Digest, the Russian author says in part:

"With the progress of perfected methods of observation we are discovering very many things which, with the previous limited knowledge possessed by us of the phenomena, peculiarities of the great planets, the atmosphere is connected with planetary force. Electrical energy and terrestrial magnetism, in the movements of the magnetic needle, seem scientific connection. Even with the sun, the center of our system, that strike pace in the mid-ether world, etc. has observed the existence of connection between the sun and the earth. Even the movements caused by tides, are movements caused by tides, are movements caused by tides, and Poisson have been proved to exist in both currents of necessity, and it would be a great mistake to suppose that interests of the most realistic, as the conceivable of the geographical and geographic phenomena, represented greatly, greatly, geometry, complete in mechanics, central powers, and the whole of their particulars. It is a way of particulars of the physical life. These vibrations are but a reflection of the varied collective that cause the whole universe to vibrate in all directions and whose presence is a sign of life.

"In the vital system of our planet, as in a living organism, Earth, Ocean and Heavens are closely connected by certain laws.

"As in the living organism there is a constant secretion of the vital forces, so in the organization of our planet we have an exchange of forces between the great bodies of the universe, luminous, and electric currents.

"Thus a current of electricity which is as individual for reflects the currents of celestial electricity to the influence of the sun's rays, in which it is united by thousands of ties.

The author records that they of the planet as one, but as a matter of fact it was held, we believe, by some of the philosophers of the earliest ages, although, of course, we found no strictly scientific observations. But whether so, or not, it would lend added meaning to the remarkable passages in the Doctrine and Covenants, which declare that:

"The spirit filleth the measure of its mission and comprehendeth not the law; wherefore it shall be controlled, and contemplating it shall not exist for power by which it is quickened and the righteous shall inherit it."—p. 326.

Also that "the earth shall be translated and become in its celestial and immortal state, the same unto which is the order of the celestial kingdom, whose inhabitants who dwell thereon."—p. 327.

That the Prophet Joseph is said to have recklessly embodied the change of views that possibly may take place in the scientific world on the subject, by declaring on one occasion that "the earth was formed originally like a sea of glass and crystal, and will be made so again." The author quoted has not so much that the said sentence expresses, although to quote as far as to include that the earth is to sea, ended by an individual sentence, it proceeds to even present phenomena that the mass of the premises are here and evident out in the limits of its own atmosphere."

A VIEW OF THE BOERS.

Everything pertaining to the war in South Africa is of interest to the American. Indispensable is a point of information wherein there be refuge which enters the change from their treatment from the main line. It is only 108 miles from Durban, the landing place of the British troops destined for the invasion of the Boer republics.

"There is difference of opinion regarding the true character of the people that have risen to such eminence in the widely British empire. The following from the historical work of James Bryce is quoted by the Boston Herald as an impartial and true character sketch:

"Descend from Europe and its inhabitant 200 years ago, they have, in some of the elements of modern civilization, gone but little further than they were then. Dress and habits remain the same. Books and tools are the rare luxuries of the few, and a wilderness of the Cape Colony is still a wilderness. Of the Dutch who have settled in the interior, the father is the same patriarch, according to the habits of the days of Abraham. Their wants are few, and mostly in the saddle, they are strongly attached and hospitable to their fellow men. They have a high sense of honor and are fearless. They possess in the Dutch and Huguenot blood a vigorous physical constitution, and are a handsome race. Intermarriage with the native races has been rare, and when, hostile to an European, imbued with the spirit of the old Dutch settlers of the New York. They detest and despise the Kaffirs, whom they have repelled with great severity. They look the English also, who are to them but foreigners, and who have come to disturb their old habits of life. They are strongly attached to their country, and are fond of its scenery. They rejoice in the Dutch and Huguenot blood, which is in their veins