

losing popular favor. In Great Britain it is no longer obligatory. In Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland soldiers are no longer compelled to take the virus into their systems. It is charged, and with some color of truth, that vaccination is responsible for the spread of consumption, cancer and other diseases. A time when a bitter popular fight is carried on against vaccination is not auspicious for the invention of new kinds of poison for the human system.

TO PREVENT A "COLD"

A simple remedy against "catching cold" is said to be to inhale three or four deep breaths of fresh air, expand the lungs to their full capacity, holding the inhaled air as long as possible and then slowly exhaling it through the nostrils. The remedy has been tried successfully by men on sentinel duty, who are exposed to cold weather.

The explanation is that a cold is the result of a stoppage somewhere of the free circulation of the blood, brought about by the sudden lowering of the temperature. The question, therefore, is to restore the quick flow of warm blood through every vein and by natural heat counteract the chill. The inflation of the lungs sets the heart into such quick motion that the blood is driven with unusual force along its channels into the smallest veins.

NEWSPAPER ADVANCEMENT.

It is idle to refer in lengthy terms to the wondrous work of and the mighty power which is wielded by the press, because, being a truism, it is universally understood. Looking over the field today and then turning back to the time when but one newspaper was published in America, it is observed at a glance that in no respect has the country advanced more rapidly than in the number of improvements made in and recognized power of its publications. It is also observable that every stage of our progress has had the press as its vanguard, its incentive and its protector. When Benjamin Franklin proposed to begin the iconoclastic work which was designed to strike down monopoly in the field of journalism and make it free to all who had the ability and means to enter—this by establishing a journal of his own—he was dissuaded by a "wise," observant friend who vouchsafed the information that one paper was enough for this country! If the shades of that man could only look down, or up as the case may be, and see us now!

It is shown by a statistician that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is calculated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp an idea of this magnitude it may be stated that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper; and, further, that if the number, 12,000,000,000, represented, instead of copies, seconds, it would take over 333 years for them to elapse. We are shown by Tid Bits that in lieu of this arrangement, we might press and pile them vertically upward till gradually reaching our highest mountains. Topping all these, and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 400 miles, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate), it is found that the people of the world altogether occupy time

equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers. No wonder this is an age of intelligence and advancement!

The little hand press on which the first newspaper ever published west of the Missouri river was printed is still in the possession of its original owner, the Deseret News company. It is a puny looking, rickety affair, and compared with its successors of today is as a toy wheelbarrow alongside a great locomotive. But it filled its mission and filled it well, blazing the trail in the wilderness and opening the way to a field which now is superior to all others in the number of newspapers published in proportion to population.

Little press has long been on the retired list, resting undisturbed upon its honors well won and worthily worn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

On Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 28 and 29, a most important gathering will be held in this city, in the interest of the Sunday schools of the Latter-day Saints. At a general meeting of the Deseret Sunday School Union, on the 9th of this month it was decided to hold a Church Sunday School convention, and invitations are now being sent out to superintendents and others connected with the Sabbath schools to attend. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for reduced rates, and accommodations will be found for visitors at the homes of friends of the schools in this city, as far as practicable.

The importance of the early training of children in the direction it is desired they should go through life has always been recognized by keen observers of human nature. It has been said that all the great men and women in the kingdom of God, those who have been connected with the duties and responsibilities of leadership, have been men and women from early childhood surrounded with religious influences. Perhaps no denomination has acted upon this principle more consistently than the Latter-day Saints, and the result is that for many years past the Sunday schools of the Church have played an important part of the religious education of the youth of Israel. The best thought and the most sincere attention have been given to these "nurseries" of the Church, as they very aptly have been called, and the result is that they have grown with the growth of the Church, both in number of attendants and in methods of instructions, until they have been held up as patterns by many interested in Sunday school work in other denominations. The advancement made in the last twenty years is simply marvelous.

The Latter-day Saints are well aware, however, that the progress must continue. There is no border line beyond which advancement cannot go. There is much to be done yet with a view to obtaining better results from the expenditure of the time, means and energy now devoted to the noble cause. It is in recognition of this fact that President George Q. Cannon, General Superintendent, has called the Sunday school convention to meet in this city next month. We believe the intention is to hold similar conventions annually and to meet in the principal cities of the State, on which occasions matters of vital interest to the life and progress of the schools will be considered.

For the convention which will be held at the Assembly Hall in this city on the 28th and 29th prox. a well arranged program has been prepared. Three meetings will be held each day, every minute of which will be occupied. Short lectures will be given by the General Superintendency and by other

Sunday school workers and speakers, such as Elders Francis M. Lyman, George Teasdale, Heber J. Grant, Karl G. Maeser, J. M. Tanner, James E. Talmage, Joseph W. Summerhays, J. L. E. Eggertsen, George H. Brimhall, George Reynolds, Noyes, L. F. Moench and others. The lectures will be followed by discussions among the teachers on the subjects presented, and questions submitted by the audience will be answered by the lecturers and the Sunday school authorities present.

We sincerely trust all interested in the Sunday schools of the Saints will realize the importance of the movement about to be inaugurated. Every school is entitled to the benefits that will result from the convention and should be represented by two or more delegates. Sunday school work, like bread cast upon the water, is sure to return in due time with manifold blessings. Too much cannot be done for the children who in the near future will have to take the place of the present generation. In the general schools instructions are given with a view of enabling them to become successful in temporal pursuits. The Sunday schools have another mission. They aim at the fostering of those moral qualities, that sense of duty toward God without which all worldly accomplishments are more or less worthless. They are the necessary complement of institutions of learning, the hope not only of the Church but also of the Nation.

THOSE AMENDMENTS AGAIN.

The "News" is in receipt of a lengthy communication from Mr. Oscar VanCott, county superintendent of public schools, in which he takes exception to some conclusions of this paper regarding the proposed constitutional amendments. Mr. VanCott or any other person has a perfect right to differ and dissent from any opinions set out by this or any other paper, but he has no right to use its columns for the purpose of giving expression to splenetic statements which have no other apparent foundation than personal assertiveness and a disposition to be colloquially belligerent. Such language as that some of our statements were "untrue and misleading" is not properly the way to engage in a controversy engaged in ostensibly for the purpose of correcting errors, especially when the accusation of untruth is itself misleading because incorrect.

"In order that the people may not be deceived," it is well that a special note in opposition to the "News" article complained of contain some of the elements of fairness, also candor, as there is little if any at all of either in our critic's exhaustive resume of the schools' financial system extending back in territorial days. By covering so much ground an argument could be made whose prolixity and density would be likely to pass with many as profoundness, and if the article objected to is not correctly stated by the objector, such people would undoubtedly be deceived and misled. The plain fact is that the "News" gave no advice to the public except to let the Constitution alone for a while. Its analysis of the proposed amendments and conclusions growing out of the same being merely incidental; yet our censor attacks the incidents and almost entirely overlooks the object aimed at by the article. It is true that in conclusion he asserts that "the welfare of the free public schools demands that section 6, article 10 of the Constitution be amended." This is but a conclusion and one at variance with that of a good many people who have had some public experi-