

they would succeed so far as to place in imminent peril the charter of our liberties. Such predictions have included the further forecast that the men of Utah would reach forth saving hands to rescue and maintain the nation's organic law.

By the adoption of its financial plank, the St. Louis convention, as above made clear, assailed, violently and dangerously, the Constitution, and among the gallant few who made their opposition to such action felt, by defending constitutional money at the sacrifice of party, and who thereby sprung into national fame, and won the admiration of millions for their courage, were three Utah men.

One of these, Senator Frank J. Cannon, was scarcely less prominent than the recognized leader of the silver Republicans, Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado. He was the youngest member of the United States Senate, and represented the youngest State in the Union, of which State he was a native, born and bred. Associated with him there seems to be a suggestion of poetic and prophetic destiny.

Not every time some upstart politician or impertinent contemporary challenges the NEWS to state its position upon the silver question, will the gauntlet thrower be dignified by a reply. Further, it is probable that no great amount of space will be given in the NEWS to the immediate future to the discussion of this question, as other lines of thought and labor tax its columns. But this paper may always be depended upon to defend the American Constitution; and as often as inclination may prompt or occasion require, it will speak in opposition to any invasion of the people's rights, including any attempt to foist upon them a single gold standard while our national charter retains its present form.

A TOPSEY-TURVY WORLD.

What would happen if each molecule in the universe should be made to turn in the opposite direction to that in which it is now moving, must remain a matter of speculation, but it has been asserted that a complete reversion of the world would follow. Water would run up the hills; flowers would grow backwards into buds and plants shrink into seedlings and men and women pass from age to infancy.

Whether this view is correct or not, by means of the kinesiograph it is possible to produce pictures of such a topsy-turvy world. In the Literary Digest of July 4, a kinesiographic experiment of this nature is mentioned. It is a description of the wonderful things observed when the instrument was turned backward to amuse or instruct a French scientific audience by Prof. G. Quervolt. Having photographed a plant at regular intervals and shown its growth, the development of the stem, leaves, buds, flowers and fruit, the lecturer presented the pictures in a reversed order, and the audience saw the fruit turning into flowers, flowers into buds, buds drawing back into themselves and disappearing, the leaves closing, getting

smaller and disappearing, the stem getting shorter and shorter, until the earth closed over it.

Of some of the other experiments the account says:

The most incredible things are developed before the eyes of the spectator, if a most ordinary series of such pictures is reversed. A drinker takes up an empty glass and replaces it full upon the table; a smoker sees the stump of a cigar flying at him from the floor, takes it to his mouth and sees the smoke originate in the room, draws it into his mouth and into his cigar, which is gradually lengthened and finally replaced in the pocket. A wrestler, who has probably thrown away his garments, is recovered with them by their, so to speak, walking up on him into their places, while he himself performs motions of which we can understand nothing, because we never saw these most ordinary motions performed backward. A man, for instance, seated at the table before an empty plate, works hard taking bite after bite from his mouth, until the chicken is whole again on the dish before him, and the side-dishes are also returned full to their respective places.

It is not ill-timed advice to say that before placing such scenes before the spectators, they should be informed of their nature, lest they might think themselves the victims of a bad dream, or worse.

OLIVES AND OIL.

Of recent years there has been considerable discussion as to whether or not the olive tree can be successfully cultivated in southern California and Arizona. The result of this was the conclusion that southern California was a good place, so olives were planted and considerable success has attended their cultivation. The tree is one that requires great care being subject to disease and insects, and easily destroyed by wounds; but the returns from the product are ample reward for the required trouble.

From a very early age the oil of the olive has been highly regarded for its medicinal and strengthening properties. Although in this day of advanced therapeutical knowledge, very many substances are made to serve the purpose of the physician, yet the experienced practitioner recognizes in olive oil one of the most thorough vehicles known to carry his applications to the seat of trouble in the human frame; hence its use in medicine is quite common. There was a time in recent years when the oil was not so favorably regarded as now, but this was owing to the fact that the "refined" article, as it was called, did not do the work expected of it, or maintain the reputation gained by the oil when used after mere clarification. The reason for this failure was that, objection having been raised to the greenish or golden color of the oil (one of which is indicative of the best qualities), the process of refining to a lighter colored oil deprived it of its medicinal properties, leaving an insipid article, from which the original taste and aroma had been removed. A return to the golden clarified oils, or to those that

have a greenish hue, restored confidence in the use of the article.

The oil that supplies this country is brought from southern Europe, where its manufacture antedates the Christian era. The tree originated in Asia Minor, and slowly found its way to western Europe, where it is now largely used for cooking purposes. It is to this use that is attributed the strength of the digestive organs so remarkable with the people of Italy, France and Spain. In referring to this particular branch of the subject, Progress of the World for July makes this statement:

The olive oil is, indeed, so nutritious that the shepherds of Spain depend largely on it for their daily food. While driving their sheep about the country they are always provided with a good-sized bottle of the oil, a loaf of rye bread, and half a dozen onions. All these they carry in a canvas bag hanging from their shoulders. They come to a halt near a road inn, cut two slices of bread and soak them with the greasy fluid. A bite of bread and a bite of onion are washed down with a couple of glasses of wine taken at the conner in the inn, and they are ready to start again on their journey. Stronger men than the Spanish shepherds can hardly be found in any country.

There is no question but that the more common use here of pure olive oil in foods would improve the digestive organs of children, and materially aid in preserving them from disease and throwing off illness. If the avenues for its greater availability and increased cultivation in this country could be broadened by a more thorough understanding of its food values, the result would be beneficial to producer and consumer alike.

TIME'S CHANGES.

"The wheels of change roll fast" has received a marked illustration in the history of one of the general quorums of the Church the past fourteen years. This fact is called to attention by the death of the late Elder Abraham H. Cannon. Less than fourteen years ago he was ordained to be one of the First Presidents of Seventies. In October, 1882, that council consisted of Henry Herriman, Horace S. Eldredge, Jacob Gates, John Van Cott, William W. Taylor, Abraham H. Cannon and Seymour B. Young, the latter being appointed a week later than Elder Cannon. Now not one is living of those who were in the council when Elder Cannon was ordained, and if he had remained in the quorum he would have been its senior member at the time of his demise. Since Elder Cannon's appointment to that council, seven members thereof have passed to the spirit world: Henry Herriman, Horace S. Eldredge, Jacob Gates, John Van Cott, William W. Taylor, Abraham H. Cannon and John Morgan (the latter having been ordained after the death of W. W. Taylor). These indicate the changes in that one quorum only, which now stands as follows: Seymour B. Young, C. D. Fjeldsted, B. H. Roberts, George Reynolds, Jonathan G. Kimball, Rulon S. Wells and Edward Stevenson.