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PATIENCE REQUIRED.

During the excitement and incessant
toll of the efforts to recover the bodies
of the miners, slain in the great ex-
plosion at Winter Quarters, it is not
surprising that there has been and still
is some confusion as to the number of
the victims. The report made by the
company falls far short of the estimate
of reporters, miners and others who
have investigated the sad effects of the
catastrophe.We do not think it is fair to charge
wilful exaggeration on one side, or in-
cidental shrinkage on the other. Mis-
takes will happen under ordinary oc-
casions, and in this awful event, with
the horrors attending it, the hurry, the
amazement, the distraction, the distress
and all the commotions of the situation,
some inaccuracies are almost inevitable
in the presentation of details and in the
conclusions arrived at.It is natural that the public should
desire the exact facts and the unvar-
nished truth, concerning the number of
the dead, their disposition, and the con-
dition of the bereaved. These particu-
lars will be fully furnished by the De-
suet News as fast as they can be as-
certained with certainty. Meanwhile,
the most reliable and conservative
estimates have been given
in our columns from persons on the
spot, and from reports sent in from
the places where a number of the dead
have been interred. These indicate
that the estimate of the company does
not fully reach the precise figures.In any event, the loss of life and the
deprivation and suffering consequent,
are beyond the power of language to
portray in all their dreadful and som-
ber colors. But the sympathy and help
that have been extended and that is
still forthcoming, will do much towards
alleviating the sorrow and suffering of
those who have lost their loved ones.A full inquiry into all the circum-
stances that led to the explosion, also
its effects as far as they can be as-
certained, will be entered into without un-
necessary delay. So, while all are
anxious to get at the complete facts,
furnishing should be exercised, and
blame should not be hastily fastened
upon any one supposed to be responsi-
ble to any degree for the terrible
catastrophe. "In patience possess ye
your souls."

OUR COLONISTS IN CANADA.

A writer to the Chicago Times-Her-
ald from Quebec has a great deal to
say about the "Mormon" colonies in
Canada. He speaks of the influx of
"immigrants from Utah," and of the
"thorough organization" of the Church,
and intimates that "they may become a
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AMERICAN RESEARCHES.

The present is a time for research
among the ancient evidences of past
civilization on this continent. The
readers of the "News" are familiar
with the aims and purposes of the ex-
pedition that started some time ago
from Utah, to explore certain portions
of Central and South America. And
other expeditions have set out, especial-
ly for the purpose of investigating the
supposed Asiatic origin of the Indians.
One of these expeditions is under the
leadership of Hiram T. Smith, of the
American Museum of Natural History,
the field of operation is in British
Columbia, at a burial place, near Lyt-
ton, where a great many antiquities
are to be found.The result of the researches in this
region, so far, is said to be an indica-
tion that the ancient cultures of British
Columbia "show greater affinity to
that of the western Pacific coast than
to that of the North Pacific coast," and
that the manners and customs of the
present natives are very much as they
were among the earliest predecessors.One by one the threads are being
gathered in that, when placed in order,
will facilitate the unraveling of the
great American historical tangle.
The point in the suggestions made
by the Columbian expedition, that the
present Indians are on about the same
level of civilization as were their an-
cestors, no one knows how many cen-
turies ago, is of peculiar interest and
importance. It has a direct bearing on
the theory of evolution. According to
that theory the Columbian Indians of
today ought to have advanced far be-
yond their ancestors.Archbishop Whately used to contend,
in reply to the arguments of the follow-
ers of Lamarck and Darwin that all
the evidence so far produced proved the
inability of uncivilized man to evolve,
by his own innate power, into a civil-
ized being. If this is true, it would be
still more impossible for a monkey to
evolve into uncivilized man.The races of the South Sea Islands, in
their history, amply support the position
of Whately. Though capable of a
high degree of civilization, they never
attained the higher level, except by
some outside aid. On the contrary, they
degraded, from the time of their dis-
covery and until the advent of the
missionaries, many utensils and arts
mentioned by early navigators having
been lost and forgotten during the
brief period of a century.Should it be possible to prove that the
case is similar with the Columbian
aborigines, evolutionists would en-
counter a great difficulty. For if it is
true that civilization does not
"evolve," except as is given to a na-
tion from without, the entire theory
must be modified, or else abandoned
as variance with important facts.

"GHOULS AND CULTURES."

A morning contemporary permits one
of its correspondents to make this
wholesome onslaught on the Finnish
people:"The best to be said of the Finns is
that they are at all times ghouls and
cultures."The excuse for this is the alleged un-
willingness of two Finns to aid in the
rescue work at the scene of disaster at
Seefeld. The allegation may be true,
or it may not, but even if it is, what
excuse is the misdeed of two indi-
viduals, or ten, or fifty, or one thousand
for a verbal assault upon a nation?But the Finns are neither ghouls nor
cultures. They are a cultivated race,
moral, and liberty loving.
The Chicago Times-Herald quotes
this paragraph from a book on the
Finns, by a Russian lady, showing to
what extent education prevails in their
country:"There is in this country practically
not one person to be found who cannot
read or write. There is perhaps not a
single peasant's hut in Finland where
a political paper is not regularly read,
and intimates that "they may become a
serious menace to the state." He closes
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of these people that, according to the
politicians, the federal authorities will
have to take some action."In spite of the wars that have been
waged, and not as a result of them?
Is it not the testimony of history that
during wars the arts and industries
have been sadly neglected, and that
those have flourished during the inter-
vals of peace?It is not a truth that our civiliza-
tion is sick at heart, at the necessity
that will exist for wholesale slaugh-
ter on the fields of battle? If not,
where come the demands for human-
izing war as much as possible, and for
arbitration, and disarmament? Would
civilization demand the abolishment of
that which is alleged to be its true
force? If we want to know what wars
have done, we must consider the civiliza-
tions that have destroyed and their moral
influence upon nations.There was a time when tribe was
against tribe and family against family,
as are today nations against nations.
Every petty dispute had to be
settled by appeal to arms. The knife
was always sharp, at that time, and
at hand. The bow and arrow were
ready. One of the rules laid down
in the old Homeric was this, never go
so far away from your weapons that
you cannot reach them easy.During that time learning, prosper-
ity, and virtue flourished, as much as
at any period of human history. That
was a time when truth was valued,
when great thoughts and deeds marked
the lives of men.But would any reasonable being
argue that these virtues were born of
the moral battles between neighbors.
Of that sort? Would anybody contend
that the establishment of laws and
courts has been a detriment to civiliza-
tion, and that to the courts must be
traced the responsibility for the vices
that now flourish, and which were un-
known, in the day of the knife
and the arrow? If not, why reason
on such lines when wars between
nations are under consideration? If
the abolition of "wars" between
man and man, and the reference of all
personal differences to proper courts,
is a step forward on the path pointed
out by Christianity and secular civiliza-
tion alike, why would not the cessa-
tion of wars between nations and the
arbitration of their differences by a
proper court be another step forward on
the same path?War is an inheritance from barbar-
ism. It is a mother of every crime
imaginable, and its effect is, finally,
brutalizing upon nations for genera-
tions to come.
It is curious, too, how some great
wars, with all their calamities, are
started. It is told of the last Franco-
Prussian war, that it was declared in
a moment of anger in consequence of a
single exclamation of contempt by a
man at the palace St. Cloud, when he re-
ceived the dispatch that conveyed the
news of the abdication of the Spanish
throne by Anton of Hohenzollern in be-
half of his son Leopold. The empress
was leaning against a window, and
near her were some of her favorites,
and among others the Italian minister.
The emperor was seated in his arm
chair, leaning before him his vacant
chair, waiting to break the silence.
Napoleon's thoughts were busy with
the question of peace or war. Finally
he rose, and said: "Once more I will
give the word a grand example of my
moderation.""Your indifference!" the empress ex-
claimed, whereupon she snatched the
dispatch and crumpled it in her little
dainty hand.
On that war was declared—a war that
cost thousands of men their lives and
hurled thousands of families into pov-
erty and despair; a war that cost Na-
poleon his crown and France her posi-
tion among the first powers of the
world. And can it be that civilization
needed that bloodshed, caused chiefly
by the angry word of a woman?

A GREAT PAINTER GONE.

Word came of the death, in an asy-
lum at Bonn, of the famous painter,
Michael Lieh, generally known as Mun-
kacsy, from the Hungarian town
Munkacsy, where he was born. Since
the latter part of 1895, at which time he
suffered a paralytic stroke, he has been
practically dead to the world. For
months he was melancholy, and at last,
as will be remembered, he attacked and
nearly killed an attendant. He was
then removed to an insane asylum,
and later to the place where he ended
his sad career.Munkacsy started life struggling hard
with poverty and misery. It can hardly
be doubted that by hunger and suffer-
ings, his genius was undermined. In
1879 he arrived in Paris and exhibited a
picture, "The Last Day of a Con-
demned Prisoner." This established his
reputation. It was followed by a num-
ber of pictures, among which were,
"The Night Provokers," "The Studio,"
"The Two Families," "Milton Dictating
Paradise Lost" to his Daughter,"
"Christ Before Pilate," "Christ on Cal-
vary" and "The Last Moments of Mozart."Munkacsy is best known in this coun-
try by his painting, "Christ Before Pilate,"
which was purchased by Mr.
John W. Wadsworth, of Philadelphia. The
Hungarian was a great artist with dar-
ing originality and a master of colora-
tion.

THE UTAH MINE EXPLOSION.

The San Francisco Chronicle com-
ments as follows upon the disaster at
Seefeld:"All the mine disasters that have
hitherto occurred, in the Western
States and Territories sink into insignif-
icance when compared with that
which happened on Tuesday through an
explosion at the Pleasant Valley
company's colliery at Seefeld, Utah. It
is represented that from 300 to 400 min-
ers lost their lives in it. The cause of
the explosion is not known, as the liv-
ing who were brought out were not near
the scene of it when it occurred. The
mine is claimed to have been well ven-
tilated and it had the reputation of be-
ing free from gas. Similar conditions
were supposed to exist in other colli-
eries where fatal explosions took place
which were traceable to an over-con-
fidence in these fancied conditions of
security. As a matter of fact, no col-
liery is absolutely safe from explosion.
Even though the seams of coal worked
be free from gas or fire damp, the at-
mosphere of the mine becomes in time
saturated with gas. Similar conditions
were supposed to exist in other colli-
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which were traceable to an over-con-
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security. As a matter of fact, no col-
liery is absolutely safe from explosion."

SECRETARY ROOT'S SPEECH.

Boston Transcript.

Mr. Root mentioned names when he
spoke of European nations looking
towards this hemisphere when con-
sidering where they should establish new
colonies. The application of his words
was general, but it is very probable
that he may have had a specific in-
stance in his mind; perhaps, indeed,
this one. In Brazil the Germans
have gathered together into commu-
nities which seem like German towns.
They do not mingle with the native
Brazilians and are communities apart.

New York Times.

The policy of making our friendship
and our trade more infinitely more to
any other power than all it could ever
hope to gain even by a successful war
is not so difficult to formulate and
maintain as the hasty critic might as-
sume.

Springfield Republican.

As a member of the government, and
as one of the President's most trusted
advisers, the secretary of war neces-
sarily speaks with some official reser-
ve for his words. At the same time
he would probably prefer to have his
opinions on this subject regarded as
those of a private individual.

Worcester Gazette.

Again we say that it is to be devoutly
hoped that no such trial as this will be
placed upon the nation. And yet we
must not be blind to the possibilities.
Such a warning as that of John Root
must be heeded. Preparedness is the
greatest safeguard against such a ca-
lamity that a nation can possess, andthrough the ignition of the dust in the
air of the mine.If the Pleasant Valley colliery was
really free from fire damp it may be
revealed later that the explosion was
due to the firing of the coal dust
through the careless handling of
lights or the reckless use of powder.
Miners grow reckless, almost to reck-
lessness, in their operations if they be-
come impressed with the belief that the
ground is safe and comparatively free
from the greater peril incident to the
business of mining. But there was an-
other danger menacing the miners em-
ployed in the Pleasant Valley colliery
which might have been avoided. Mine
No.