

The mission of those two Elders was not vain.

Not long since we returned from visiting one Miss Quigley and friends in her neighborhood. The different sects were holding revivals. They are working very hard visiting around among our friends working against us, as is always the case. Not daring to meet us with the Bible and test the tenets of our faith in that way.

Two of them called to see Miss Quigley to convince her that she had been deceived. They told her that she had only imagined those things. Then ridiculed the character of the Prophet Joseph Smith and his followers. But she resisted them and told them that she at last had found the true Gospel.

We would be pleased to hear from any of our friends at any time.

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### SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

For some time it has been apparent that Japanese students who are sent abroad to pursue their studies are not received in foreign commercial circles with the cordiality with which their desire to inspect and learn the progressive methods of the west formerly was met. Not long ago public schools, factories and workshops were placed freely at their disposal for inspection and to facilitate their scientific studies. It is said that this hospitable mood on the part of foreigners has entirely changed since the war with China. There is good reason for the change. What this reason is can be told very well by American houses that have tried to open up business with Japan, but it is defined with great clearness by the late prime minister of Japan, the marquis Ito, in an address in which he criticises sharply the ways of his countrymen and gives them the benefit of his experience in America and Europe. He says, first of all, that the Japanese must stop the tide of public and private extravagance that has set in with their new prosperity, and find out what their income is before launching out on wild and dazzling schemes. He then tells them that their paltry policy of going out into the world and receiving the hospitality and attention of the foreigner and then giving him the cold shoulder when they think they have no further use for him is as bad in business as it is in ethics. They must live and let live, and drop forthwith many of the insular prejudices which they still entertain—notwithstanding all the progress which they have made—against foreigners. In Europe, he said, each nation invested in the other's securities, all thoughts of race being dropped out of sight. So it should be in Japan, but at present foreigners of modified symptoms similar to those they developed. One of the drugs he employed was strychnine, which he found so active and efficient that he administered an injection of strychnine solution to the sufferers from the poison. The experiment was completely successful. The wounded men so treated recovered in a couple of hours, whereas previously people struck by poisoned arrows always had died. Should this remedy prove efficacious generally one of the chief risks of savage warfare in Africa will have been removed.

Fillbert Roth points out that the threatened exhaustion of our great staple in the wood market, white pine, easily can be averted by the judicious action of the owners of pine forests. The conditions call for negative rather than positive measures. The remedy consists in putting less obstacles in nature's way in starting a new growth by cutting with due regard to the

young aftergrowth and giving it the needed protection. Let everything be cut that is over twelve inches, and there still will remain a heavy body of pine, which, within thirty to fifty years, will renew our supply, if it be protected. Some years ago the lumbermen found no inducement to invest their money in the country. Not only are they not welcomed, but the Japanese, who keep aloof from them, seem to fear that something dreadful would follow if they entered into business or other combinations with them. He urged that Japan should at once take steps toward perfecting its laws so that the foreigners would find the most perfect security for their lives, their capital and their property, by which they would be attracted to the country to settle there and invest their money. He protested against a narrow shoddy patriotism being instilled into the hearts of the rising generation, and he insisted that the anti-foreign feeling of the last few years must be eradicated, and foreigners received with cordiality.

According to J. L. Saunders, the heating of English houses is being improved greatly and this class of work is patterning more after American practice every year. At one time there were but few radiators in use in Great Britain the heating surface being usually of cast-iron pipe and cast-iron coils; but now the public is beginning to desire them and the architects to specify them. "But," adds Mr. Saunders, "the Briton has little desire for decoration; it generally is his request that the radiators be put out of sight as much as possible." Mr. Saunders quotes the general belief that the effect of climate on the human system creates a greater dependence on artificial warmth among Americans than among Englishmen. The blood seems in this country to become thinner. When he first came to America he could endure cold well and the temperature of 70 degrees usually maintained in buildings in winter was far too warm for him. As years went by he grew more sensitive to cold and on returning to England he at first felt the temperature of 60 degrees which in English houses is thought healthful and comfortable quite too low. In a short time, however, he became re-acclimated.

A pear-shaped glass of artistic appearance has been designed in Germany as a substitute for chimney and globe with incandescent burners. Ventilation is afforded by a circle of holes near the top of the glass, which resembles in shape the pear-like bulb of an electric incandescent lamp. In the new shade the glare of the light is tempered by frosted glass, and if necessary the burner parts can be hidden completely by frills and saucer-like screens of glass. It is said that this shade will prove a powerful auxiliary to the incandescent gas light in its competition with electricity for the artistic lighting of rooms.

One of the English officers who took part in the late fighting in Uganda, has brought home with him a piece of good news for African travelers. It is well known that one of the things most dreaded by explorers of the inner lands of Africa is the poisoned arrow of the savage native tribes, the points of which are dipped in the deadly curare juice. During the operations of the recent campaign against the Kamasia tribe many of the English soldiers were shot by the curare-tipped shafts. One of the army doctors, who devoted himself to the investigation of the symptoms of the patients, decided to attempt the production in the healthy subject men of Marinette and Menominee agreed to burn the tops and thus avoid

forest fires. An imitation of this wise and legislation, would put an end to more than nine-tenths of our forest fires; where nature now succeeds in stocking one acre a dozen would be covered, and for every young seedling now there would be 100. The pine seedling of today will be a most welcome log for the pulp man in thirty years and for the saw man in sixty years. Some woods can be replaced without difficulty, but it is hard to conceive a good substitute for white pine. It is in demand for everything where wood is wanted that is light, soft, easy to work and to season that shrinks and checks little, is not eaten by insects, gives no odor or taste, glues well and takes paint, oil and stain. The remedy for the failing supply of white pine is not in trying to find a substitute, but in forming new and permanent forests.

A chemist has thrown a curious light on the methods by which certain silks are prepared for the adornment and utilities of feminine dress. Being requested to determine the value of a piece of black dress silk of medium quality, he found that the material contained a large quantity of substance that was not silk at all, being considerably "weighted." When subjected to heat it would not burn with flame, but smoldered away like tinder and left a great deal of ash, the principal ingredient of which was oxide of tin. Of real silk there were only twenty-eight parts out of 100. Further analysis of store samples led to the conclusion that silk dresses worn by ladies daily promenading the most fashionable streets of any large city, taken together, would represent the output of a very prolific tin mine. These analyses, however, established a method of determining the durability of silk. Ordinary wearing silk is estimated to last about three months; that is, it should stand good wear for that length of time without becoming "utterly shabby, greasy-looking and showing the threads." It is said, however, that the public prefers the cheap product, that makes a brave show, but lasts no time, because the fashions change so rapidly that, for their purposes, it would be useless to buy silk of better quality.

Rowton house, London, which was established by Lord Rowton for the convenience of poor lodgers, is a profitable investment, paying 5 per cent. This is a very satisfactory result of a social experiment that was attended at first with a good deal of uncertainty. Everything about the place is clean and attractive. A man can stay two days and one night for sixpence. He may go to bed at any hour he likes in the evening, but he must be down stairs by 9 o'clock in the morning. There are ten fine bathrooms. A bath, hot or cold, with towel and soap, costs a penny. Tea or coffee costs a half-penny for a small cup and a penny for a large cup. A slice of bread costs a half-penny, eggs a penny each, bloaters and kippers the same. Pudding costs a penny, hot joints fourpence, cold joints threepence and bacon twopenny. The price of a shave is a half-penny. There is a lodgers' washroom, a room for blacking boots and a library containing standard works.

Charles Collins, a carpenter, was found dead in the sand dunes at the end of the Y of the Santa Fe railroad, Santa Monica, Cal., at noon Saturday. A wound on the back of his head and the absence of his watch and money that he was known to possess proved that he was murdered. A Mexican named Pedro Garcia is in jail, charged with the crime.