

various ways the influence of Roentgen rays on living organisms. In recent experiments, Messrs. Maldiney and Thouvenin have proven that the rays hasten the germination of seeds, and that the result, which is of no practical value, is not due to heating of the soil. They conclude also that the rays do not hasten the formation of chlorophyll. Dr. Edward Schiff, of the Vienna university has shown more important effects, having, on one hand, removed superfluous hair from the body without the slightest inflammation, while, on the other hand, he has successfully treated lupus by an artificial inflammation that could be regulated in intensity at will. In these two kinds of cases, at least, the X-rays may have a real value in medicine.

A French paper product, the invention of M. Panchon, resembles the hardest woods in many of its properties. It is called "Ebeonite," and is made by treating fine chips of resinous woods with lyes of sulphates or sulphites, then pounding the softened chips to a pulp, and treating the latter, during refining with such chemical or coloring substances as will impart desired qualities. The prepared pulp may be made into paper and by hydraulic pressure built up into thick masses for working, or it can be molded. The articles made from it are proof against atmospheric changes, heat and moisture, and can be rendered incombustible.

Anatomical explanations of right-handedness are rejected by Dr. Geo. M. Kellogg. He believes that he child is born equally expert in both hands and both legs, and that right-handedness is due to careful training, left-handedness being probably started by some slight accident to the right hand in babyhood. He recommends the cultivation of ambidexterity, which has been of great advantage to such men as Alexander Mott, Joseph Pancoast, S. F. B. Morse, Le onard da Vinci and Michael Angelo.

Asteroid hunting is becoming more arduous, and only eight of the little planets were added to the list last year, increasing the total to 433. The asteroids are no longer named, but are designated by letter-combination, the discoveries of 1897 being known as DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, and DO.

An apparatus for seeing under water—a kind of binocular with a long tube—has been devised by Malachowski, an engineer of Cracow. The two lenses are fitted into the small end of a tapering zinc tube, at the other end of which is a tight iron box about a foot in diameter, closed at the bottom with a rubber-packed plate of heavy glass, and provided outside with iron legs to keep the glass from striking against stones. The field of view under the plate is lighted by an incandescent lamp supported on a bent arm. Another lamp may be placed in a branch tube provided at the side of the box, this branch being required for introducing vaseline to prevent moisture from coating the inner surface of the glass. The electric wires are carried to the lamps down the inside of the tube. A safety valve or aperture near the top of the tube allows the water to escape in case of breakage of the glass, and thus prevents injury to the lenses or the observer's eyes. The instrument—which has been successfully tested to a length of fifty feet—is expected to prove of much value in studying submarine plant and animal life, and in examining ships' hulls and bridge piers. For side views a mirror at an angle of 45 degrees is provided.

Germany is pre-eminently the land of chemistry. Its great chemical society—the Deutsche Chemische Ges-

ellschaft—is probably the largest scientific organization in the world, having 2,989 members, over 42 per cent of whom, however, are from other countries. All nations are represented, the United States having 285 members and Great Britain 232.

While the killed and fatally wounded of the American civil war have been estimated at 97,000 the deaths from infectious diseases in the same period have been placed at twice the number—or 194,000. A medical authority argues from this that microbe warfare is a more important study for our schools than military tactics.

## FATAL ACCIDENT.

Pinkney, Lawrence County, Tenn.,

April 30, 1898.

Doubtless many Elders who have labored in middle Tennessee conference and become acquainted with Brother David H. Brown of this place, will be grieved to hear of the fatal accident which happened to him on Tuesday, April 19th. While engaged in repairing and firing an engine at the Pinkney ore banks, which had not been used for some time. The steam gauge failed to register correctly the number of pounds of steam. Those who were working around the engine were ignorant of this fact and kept firing to increase the power. Brother Brown noticed the old boiler leaking and called the attention of Mr. John Rickets, the engineer, to it. Just at this moment the boiler burst, throwing a piece of it that weighed nearly 600 pounds, several hundred feet in the air. The hot water and steam struck Brother Brown in the face, on the breast and left arm, scalding him very badly, at the same time throwing him some twenty feet, where his head struck against a bolt which cut a gash the full length of his head, his chin struck the sill in which the bolt was driven, breaking his lower jaw.

He was taken to Florence, Ala., where skilled physicians did all the could for the injured man. After suffering the most excruciating pain for nine days, he departed this life at 4:30 on Thursday, April 28th. The remains were brought back to his home at Pinkney on Friday, and buried on Saturday at the Fish Trap cemetery.

Brother Brown has been a faithful member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for about fifteen years. He has been a good friend to the Elders, always making them welcome at his home as long as they desired to stay with him. He has also been an energetic worker with the Saints of this county, teaching them their duties and encouraging them to live up to the requirements of the Gospel. He was always willing and able to explain the principles of the Gospel to all who were searching after truth.

He leaves a dear wife, six children and a host of friends to mourn his loss.

Funeral services were held at his home where Elder Lowe and myself encouraged the grief-stricken family all we could and explained the resurrection to a large congregation who had met to pay their last respects to the departed. Very truly yours,

JOHN L. BENCH JR.

## IN ARIZONA.

The following letter addressed to the "News" and dated Thatcher, Arizona, May 10th, was penned by a young daughter of Elder Andrew Kimball lately of this city, and not the least pleasing of its features are the child-like style and the personal and familiar vein in which it is written. It contains much of interest in regard to the region it describes:

Brother Andrew Kimball and party arrived safely in Thatcher on Friday the 6th inst., after a journey of three days and three nights. Some of the party were troubled with sea sickness or an ailment very much like it, the baby was wearied and of course the children caused a great deal of trouble and care, otherwise we got along nicely. After a make-shift entertainment at Bowie the railroad station on the Southern Pacific, we were met at the station with a hearty welcome.

As the train stopped at Thatcher station and we emerged from the car, we were met by a host of people with their carriages and wagons to convey us and our baggage to our home. The prettiest feature of all was, a shower of roses that greeted us. In a few seconds after the car stopped the back platform was completely covered with bouquets of roses, and in fact so many were thrown by the crowd that the ground was covered also.

The brethren loaded our baggage and we were divided among the crowd and in a few minutes the carriages unloaded us at our respective homes. Pa had rented a nice brick residence and although we had no furniture, we took up our abode within its walls camping as it were on the floor.

We have often seen roses and beautiful flowers, but the splendid array of the beautiful roses we witnesses in almost every door yard, is the best we ever saw. Some rose trees are six feet high, large in proportion and they are in bloom they say ten months in the year. We found every thing much more forward than in Utah and especially Colorado, for we passed through about a foot of snow on the flat south of Pueblo, and it continued cold even until we got to this valley.

There is a splendid prospect of fruit. Peaches, apples, plums and other varieties are as large as pigeon's eggs. Grain is heading but almost ready to harvest. Lucern is being out, lettuce and green peas are on the table with plenty of other garden stuff. The valley at this time of the year is like a park or cultivated garden. Everywhere we look there is vegetation and beautiful flowers. The people are very kind to us in our unsettled condition, and want us to live with them till we get our household goods, but we have sickness and don't want to expose others. Our baby is just getting over whooping cough and our little girl Ruth has just come down with measles.

We have noticed a remarkable development in public as well as private improvements. There have been over four thousand shade trees planted in the valley this spring, to say nothing of the orchard trees. The orchard of over 200 trees Pa planted before going to Conference is doing well and the eighty shade trees are leafing out with the purpose of giving us some shade on our new home lot. To get shade trees they cut off large limbs from older trees and trim them up and plant the stumps. Soon after it is watered it leaf out and commences to be a tree itself. The most remarkable thing in this connection is the fact that it is not uncommon for a tree limb to lay on the ground three or four months and continue to grow and put forth branches. While Pa was here in March he bought a willow table of some dagoes, who camped along the streams and cut willows and made tables, picture frames, etc. The table Pa put in Brother Charles Layton's bedroom where he was stopping then. He called our attention to it and we discovered that it was still alive, the green branches shooting forth from its knots.

The people are elated over the crop prospects this year; they say they never saw such a beautiful stand of grain and hay, nor a more favorable promise of an abundance of fruit of all