

nearly as good a meal as he could get at Faust's.

"Have you been to church?" asked the good woman. "I thought I saw you coming out."

"Well, I had to come out. They ordered me out!"

"Well, well. Ah, when I was a girl we went to church in log school houses where all were alike. I never could stand these high-toned churches in the city. I'm as able to go as any, but I hate the show that's made and don't go."

The above account is not colored in the least and merely relates the various experiences impartially. In some churches, salvation is undoubtedly as free as the air, but in others it seems that good clothes are the condition of admission.

Is salvation free?

RELATION OF FORESTRY TO IRRIGATION.

(Field and Farm.)

A great deal has been said and written on the subject of forestry, of the effect of timber growths on the meteorology of this country, and the important bearing of forestry in its relation to irrigation waters. Numberless theories have been advanced and claims put forward which have proven untenable in practical application. That trees are conservators of moisture to a certain extent no one will deny, but that they are the direct cause of rain induction is extremely doubtful. In a mountainous region similar to Colorado, New Mexico and other of the arid States and territories, the immediate action of forest growths is wholly dissimilar to that apparent in prairie States such as Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois.

The theories promulgated by such scientists as Humboldt, Bouslogault, Laws and others who have made ocular observations in European and South American countries relates chiefly to a meteorology very unlike that which prevails in Colorado and cannot, therefore, be taken as an absolute basis of computation or argument in application to the conditions prevailing in the Rocky Mountain region. In this region where the snow melt contributes the greater part of the waters used for agricultural purposes timber is not wholly to be depended upon as conservators of moisture.

The snow falling upon the face of our mountains is evaporated largely by the coniferous and deciduous growths which are indigenous to the elevations where they are found. The trees do not induce the rainfall but grow there because of the rainfall. The latter is created solely by reason of the moisture becoming condensed in consequence of the colder atmosphere prevailing at the higher elevations and not on account of the forest growths found there, as some maintain. It is a fact well known by all who have traveled extensively through the mountains that the greatest deposits of snow are found above the limit of forestry—above timber line.

The deep crevices, gulches and chasms are the receptacles in which the everlasting snows drift and are impounded until the summer sun high in

the heavens melts it and sends the trickling waters through the natural channels to the creeks and rivers below. Mountain snows are the deepest at the edge of the forests and shallowest where the timber is thickest. These are incontrovertible facts and from them we may correctly infer that so far as snowfall relates, forest growths are of little economic value as conservators of irrigating waters. Yet the trees under which snow is lodged shade the latter and prevent its rapid melting when the sun is high. On the other hand they also serve to keep the surface from freezing at night as hard as when exposed to the unprotected action of the atmosphere.

With rain it is quite different. It is true that the delivery of a given rainfall is slow and perennial or rapid and deluvial as the watershed is tree or brush covered, and in proportion as the timber is coniferous or deciduous. In unforested areas the rain falling upon the bare and parched surfaces is delivered rapidly down the channels in freshets—frequently in destructive and so-called cloud bursts. It disappears in a few hours and is carried off into the larger streams and lost to the use of the irrigator unless impounded in artificially constructed reservoirs. The obstruction offered by forests to the rapid flow of water is as one is to a hundred. Trees protect the springs, or better expressed springs are the result of seepage, and seepage is rendered much slower by the protection trees afford in shading the ground from the direct rays of the sun, and rendering the soil more porous on the surface. The inference therefore is that trees cut a small figure in conserving snow, but are very valuable in saving the rainfall by rendering the soil more porous and cool.

NOTES.

The Truckee basin, Nevada, sent out 41,000,000 feet of lumber this year.

A Colonel Newberry of Chicago proposes to start an elephant farm in California.

It is said that the Rio Grande is about to put on a fast mail similar to that of the U. P.

San Diego sends out weekly \$8000 in coin for lottery tickets. There is no report of winnings.

An electric railroad is talked of from Reno to Virginia City, Nev. Mackay is at the head of the scheme.

Malaria is epidemic in Washington City. The clerical forces in the departments are suffering severely.

The first sale of real estate in Washington City was made October 17, 1791. Lots 40 feet front by 130 deep brought \$500 each.

There is a report that the coming Mining Congress in Denver is to be manipulated so as to oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

W. H. Crane has produced a new play at Milwaukee, written by Clinton Stuart. It is called "Newport" and deals with certain phases of American life.

The London Times says that the United States has a good case against Chili. The outrage on American sailors was both unprovoked and unjustifiable.

The Duchess of Portland has organized a society for the protection of birds. It now numbers 930 women, all pledged not to wear bird plumage of any kind.

Miss Phoebe Cousins says Mrs. Gen. Logan and Mrs. Potter Palmer forced her out of the World's Fair business. Chicago was not big enough for three such wonderful women.

On the occasion of the birthday of the Empress of Germany, William shaved his beard and presented it to her. The beard made William look like a monster.

At Windsor, in England, floods are doing immense damage. Vanderbilt's residence is flooded. The Windsor race-course looks like a lake. Bedford is experiencing the worst flood in twenty years. All riverside houses are damaged.

Three members of the Clark family have been arrested at Newcastle, Del., on a charge of causing the explosion at Dupont's powder mill, one year ago, by which fifteen lives were lost, thirty persons wounded, and sixty houses wrecked.

British Guiana has appropriated \$20,000 for representation at the World's Fair. The Guiana government suggested to Canada the propriety of having a building for all the British American exhibits, including the West Indies and South America.

The Prince of Wales will celebrate his 50th birthday November 9th next, at Sandringham. The Emperor of Germany will send a present worth 100,000 marks. Other presents will be equally valuable. Since the baccarat scandal the Prince is leading a model life, attending Sunday schools and so on.

Father Chintiquy is an apostate Roman Catholic priest. His headquarters are in Chicago. He is now lecturing in Iowa, and telling his audiences that the republic is in danger from Romanism. An association has been formed to prevent Catholics from holding office.

The sect of Economites at Economy, Pa., now number about fifty souls. There are millions of dollars, all in the hands of two trustees, one aged 80. Dr. Cyrus Tod of Chicago, a kind of Christian scientist, is at present in Economy. and it is thought he aspires to becoming trustee of the funds.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Floods in Spain.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The terrible storm which has prevailed for several days shows no signs of abatement. The rivers throughout the entire country are rising steadily and rapidly. The Leaning Tower, at Saragossa, which leans about nine feet out of the perpendicular, has been undermined, and threatens to totally collapse. At Gerona the streets are impassable, except for boats. The railways above Valencia have been washed away.

M. I. A. Conference at Provo.

The conference of M. I. A. of the Utah Stake convened at Provo on Saturday afternoon. Meetings were