

junction of the Sanpitch and Sevier rivers is at a point about ten miles below or west of the settlement. Gunnison is named in honor of Lieut. J. W. Gunnison, of the U. S. Topographical Engineer corps, who, together with others of his party, was cruelly murdered by Indians near the sink of the Sevier Sept. 26, 1853. This settlement has a more extensive tract of farming land than any other city or town in Sanpete County, and part of it at least is very productive when brought under cultivation. Scarcity of water and vexatious difficulties with the settlers on the streams above has somewhat impeded the growth of the town. Also the Indian difficulties (it being the frontier town during the Indian war of 1865-67) and its location on lands which until quite recently were a part of an Indian reservation, made the up-building of the settlement very hard and trying on the people from the beginning, and many, in course of time, grew tired and weary and moved to other parts of the country. But now Gunnison has, to all appearances, a bright future before it and the townsite which a few years ago looked barren and desolate compared with other settlements in the county, now presents a much more thrifty and comfortable appearance. Shade trees and bushes of different kinds are beginning to grow tall and beautiful on the salty land which at one time was considered incapable of producing a shrub of any kind. Elder C. A. Madsen, one of the early members of the Church in Scandinavia, presides over the Gunnison Ward.

ANDREW JENSON.

FOUNTAIN GREEN, Utah, Nov. 1, 1890.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

We are now approaching the winding up periods of the great November storms. All round the earth great and destructive storms, hurricanes and blizzards have occurred and in them Venus has again proved the power of her equinoctial electric currents in bringing fierce storms; the moon has again demonstrated its electric power when crossing the earth's equator, and now it is Mercury's time to again tell what it can do in disturbing the planetary family by crossing the sun's equator, which occurred on the 15th. The effect was felt to some extent, in the last storm, but its principal effect is felt in the evening up process after it has disturbed the electric equilibrium by crossing the sun's equator. Its effects are seen principally in the increase of rains, snows, sleet and foggy, murky weather.

THE NEXT STORM WAVE

will be due to leave the Pacific coast about the 16th, cross the great valley from 17th to 19th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 20th. It will become a furious storm about the 22nd when it will be on the middle of the north Atlantic and at the same time another approaching storm will be very severe on the Pacific coast; a third one will be in central Asia and a fourth in central

Europe. Our storm will pass through the Southern States causing cold weather north of the storm and warm weather south of it. A very considerable amount of snow and rain may be expected from this storm wave.

I hope that readers of my letters will study the laws of storms which they will find in my letters for without this much of the benefits to be derived from my forecasts will be lost. Remember that all storm waves are whirlwinds, turning from right by way of the front to the left; the center of the storm rises and the wind blows toward it.

A YEAR OF DISASTROUS STORMS.

I believe that 1892 will be a year of the most disastrous storms experienced in recent times. I do not know of a time in the past when the disturbing forces were so great as they promise to be in 1892. From 1880 to 1884 the disturbing elements were quite active on account of Uranus being at its equinoctial, where the earth is in March, but in 1892 two of the greatest planets in the solar system will pass their equinoctials about the same time. In January 1892 Jupiter will be at his equinoctial and also at perihelion, or about 42,000,000 miles nearer the earth than when he passed his equinoctial in 1886. The equator of Jupiter will be toward the sun and his greatest electrical force will be felt throughout the earth's orbit for six months before and after that date. In August 1892 Saturn will pass its equinoctial, where the earth is in March, and its full electrical force will be felt by the sun and earth for twelve months before and after that date. At that time the edge of Saturn's rings will be toward the earth—the rings coincide with Saturn's equator—and cannot then be seen except through powerful telescopes. These two great planets—Jupiter is 1300 times larger than the earth, while Saturn is nearly as large—will be on opposite sides of the sun, with their equators toward the sun and toward each other. The electricity that is thrown off over the equator of an electro-dynamo machine will knock over small objects a hundred feet away, and from that one may imagine what a powerful influence our earth will encounter when it comes between the equator of two such electro-dynamos as Jupiter and Saturn, which revolve on their axes so rapidly as to cause their equators to move thousands of times more rapidly than do the equators of our most powerful electro-dynamos.

WEATHER AND SCIENCE NOTES.

In a letter from a friend in New York City it is suggested that: "Electricity is intensified vibration. Given an adequate conductor there is no loss or expenditure in transit, for it is not matter, not a fluid, but motion. This unconceivably intense vibratory motion produces effects so unique as to be confounded with cause. In one condition it is called heat, but heat is only an effect of the propulsion of this intense vibration against the air, producing friction of its atoms, hence the

arc light and the forked lightning. Magnetism is only another effect, produced by the proximity of the two opposite vibratory motions. Vibrations can have only two general motions, hence the intense motion of the two is called the positive and draws the negative to itself. Heat, light, life, magnetism, chemical affinities, force, gravitation, etc., are all effects of this vibratory motion called electricity, which is the infinite, universal cause."

This theory of electricity is similar but not the same as that to which I hold. The scientific world fail to find a beginning for creation and refuse to recognize more than three forms of matter. I believe that there are at least five forms of matter beginning at either of outer space, condensations of which constitute electricity which condenses to form the gases, liquids and solids. In proof of this, all matter is convertible into electricity. To generate electricity we decompose zinc which goes out through the copper wire. As the zinc goes back into electricity it must continue to be matter and it is not unreasonable to believe that the zinc was originally composed of electricity. Creation is now in progress as much as it ever was. Condensations of electricity from the atom and build it into a molecule, meteor, comet, moon, planet and sun, their only difference being in their size, solidity and their electric forces. All these bodies may grow to be sure.

W. T. FOSTER.

BIRCHALL EXECUTED.

WOODSTOCK, Ont. Nov. 14.—At 8:29 this morning Reginald Birchall was launched into eternity for the murder of his fellow countryman, F. C. Beuwell. He partook sparingly of a breakfast at six o'clock. Then he began to prepare for the final ordeal. He put on a white flannel shirt with coat and vest, but asked the turnkey to see that this was replaced by an ordinary white shirt, with starched collar and tie. He would not wear a starched collar at the execution, he said, because it might interfere with the placing of the rope around his neck. At half-past six and from then on a crowd began to collect in front of the jail, chiefly newspaper men from all over Canada and the United States. At half-past seven the doors were all opened and the crowd admitted to pass through the yard in which the scaffold was erected. About fifty were admitted. The executioner appeared on the scene at about twenty-five minutes before eight, rope in hand, and began to put things in order. The scaffold was made of three pieces of timber, six inches square. Two uprights were sunk in the ground and the third timber was crossed over the top. The rope ran over pulleys on this cross beam and a canister weight of 850 pounds of iron were attached to the opposite end of the noose and held up by a cord to the staple. The cutting of