

to claim his possessions in the United States, taking up his abode with his brother. His acres of land were numbered by thousands, and at one time he owned two-thirds of Los Angeles, and might have become a multi-millionaire, but through prodigal hospitality he fell in the toils of money-lenders and mortgages until his vast possessions slipped away from him and he was pauperized.

The death of Don Pio Pico removes one of the few remaining persons whose presence is a reminder that the western part of the United States once was Mexican soil and would have become a British colony but for the prompt work of that army of which the Mormon Battalion was a part, and whose unparalleled march across the continent was an important aid in giving to the Union a vast area of the richest country on the globe.

COREAN TRAFFIC.

The official report of Korean traffic for the three months ending with March, 1894, has just been issued. It is interesting as showing the relation of China and Japan to the hermit kingdom in a business way, and the comparative interests of each. During the term stated there were 6 sailing vessels and 9 steamers entered Korean ports from China, a total of 15; while 12 vessels of both classes cleared for Chinese ports. From Japan there were 41 sailing vessels and 59 steamers entered Korean ports under the Japanese flag, a total of 100; while there cleared from Korea for Japan, vessels of the latter nationality to the number of 112. The passenger traffic during the period reported shows that 409 passengers from China were landed in Korea, and 302 left; 1969 landed from Japan, and 803 departed. From other countries 23 passengers arrived and 20 left. This would indicate that commercially Japan is much more closely allied to Korea than is China, and consequently affords a key to the leanings of Koreans toward the mikado.

The Koreans export cotton, rice, fish, hides, beans, silk, seaweed and wheat, and import cotton and woolen goods, metals, paper, provisions and a great variety of manufactured articles. English cotton and woolen goods have the preference in those classes, and American flour and kerosene oil take the lead in their division. In fact American is the only flour imported in quantity, while of kerosene oil there are in round numbers 260,000 gallons from the United States and 24,000 gallons from Russia, annually.

A FORESTRY CLAUSE WANTED.

The subject of forestry is not receiving as much attention from the people of Utah as its importance merits, although occasionally by lectures, letters and in other ways, Prof. Whiting and his fellow-laborers in the good cause awaken a passing interest in it. The present is a most opportune time for hard thinking and combined action upon a program with reference to tree culture and preservation to be presented in the State Constitution. That

document will be essentially deficient if it contains no provision upon the subject at all; and by way of stimulating thought and suggesting action upon it, we note the terms of the forestry article recently adopted by the New York constitutional convention, which provides that the lands of the state now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserves as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They cannot be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor can the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. The importance of this provision may be appreciated when it is realized that the state now owns 3,000,000 acres of forests in the Adirondacks, which are thus forever preserved from spoliation. Utah has no such woods as are to be found in the Adirondacks; but the fact that we are poorly supplied in that direction should prove the strongest incentive to the increase of our limited forest areas, and at any rate the preservation of such as we have.

OUR LAKE AND THE DEAD SEA.

Last evening's NEWS contained the following note:

In a ton of Dead sea water there are 187 pounds of salt; Red sea, 93; Mediterranean, 85; Atlantic, 81; English Channel, 72; Baltic, 18; Black sea, 26; and Caspian sea, 11.—*Scientific Note.*

There must be something wrong with the above figures or with the commonly accepted statement that the Dead sea is brinier than the Great Salt Lake; for in an average ton of Lake water there is salt to the amount of 17 per cent, or 340 pounds.

Upon the subject above referred to, a scientific friend gives the following additional and interesting information:

Water of the Great Salt Lake varies greatly in its contents of dissolved solids, depending upon the relation between the supply of water through streams and the evaporation. A fair average of total solids dissolved in the water of the Lake at its present mean level is from 19 to 20 per cent by weight. But not all of this is common salt; for beside this ingredient the water contains sodium sulphate (Glauber salt), magnesium chloride, calcium sulphate (gypsum), and potassium sulphate. A detailed analysis of water taken from the Lake in August, 1889, was made by Dr. Talmage (see *Domestic Science*, revised edition, page 240). This contained in all 19.56 per cent dissolved solids, of which 15.74 was common salt. Such water would yield total solid matter 391 pounds to the ton; and of common salt about 314 pounds to the ton. Still, the estimate given in the NEWS of 17 per cent salt, or 340 pounds to the ton of water, is not far from the correct amount.

Now, the Dead Sea contains a greater proportion of solid matter dissolved in its waters than does the Great Salt Lake. Much discrepancy exists among published accounts of its contents, the fluctuations in composition being due to the same causes that prevail in our Lake, viz: the relation between the supply through inflowing streams, and

loss by evaporation. A sample taken from a depth of 1,110 feet (see Talmage's *Domestic Science* p. 240) carries 25.4 per cent of dissolved solids. This corresponds to 528 pounds to the ton; but of this only 7.55 per cent was common salt—or 151 pounds per ton.

Therefore, though the Salt Lake carries a lower proportion of dissolved solids of all sorts than does the Dead Sea, the Lake contains more than double the proportion of salt. The chief solid constituent of the Dead Sea water is not sodium chloride (common salt), but magnesium chloride. Strictly speaking, the water of our Lake is much "brinier" than that of the Dead Sea, common salt being the chief solid dissolved in the Lake. Nevertheless the Dead Sea is much more highly saturated with solids.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

If harmony and enthusiasm in a nominating convention are any augury of hard, hot fighting through the campaign which is to follow, the people of this Territory have a right to expect a political battle royal in every election district and county, up to the closing of the polls on the evening of November 6th; for the Democratic convention in this city on Saturday was quite as prompt, unanimous and demonstrative in naming the party's candidate, as were the Republican delegates at Provo a few days earlier in naming theirs. Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins was accorded such an ovation and testimonial as could not but gratify the most stoical; and whatever may be the result of the contest, now fairly begun, he was given the most complete assurance of the confidence, esteem and zealous support of his party.

The rival political hosts will thus be led by the same standard-bearers as two years ago. Of course there have been many changes during that period. The lines have been drawn closer; some changes of front have occurred; many who were then unpledged are now regularly mustered into the ranks on one side or the other, and—more important than any of these—a strong and active party which at that time had its candidate and its working organization, has since gone out of business altogether. The political situation is accordingly simplified to that extent; for though there will probably be a Populist candidate named, it is hardly to be expected that his following will be large enough this time to cut any particular figure in the returns.

The two candidates—widely different as they are in politics and consequently in views as to which policy is the better for the people of Utah—they have some happy attributes in common. Both are of good Utah stock and are worthy Utah sons; both are capable and entertaining as speakers, and willing and patriotic as workers for Utah's welfare. Both have the vigor and hopefulness of youth, and neither lacks the personality and intellect that give men prestige and respect among their colleagues. It is a satisfaction, therefore, in which all can partake, that, although one of them must unavoidably be defeated, the people will have a trusted and