

DENMARK.

A. Thorsen Schovelin, the celebrated Danish landscape painter, is dead.

Five fishermen were drowned off Hænsthølm the other day.

A new daily paper named Tiden (The Times) has been started in Copenhagen.

C. C. Mollev, the famous leader of the Tivoli orchestra, died at Copenhagen.

Rev. Lars Kjelderup, one of the ablest preachers in Denmark, died at Copenhagen at the age of 84 years.

The Casino Theater at Copenhagen has been sold to Director P. Rasmussen. The price paid was 400,000 kroner.

The schooner Albert, Captain Peterson, from Kalmar, Sweden, was wrecked at Ravnegrundet. Several of the crew were drowned.

Miss Munch, a Danish lady teacher of Aarhus, is making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where she will pray in the tomb of Jesus.

Large preparations are already being made for the celebration of the silver wedding of the Danish crown prince and crown princess, which will take place next summer.

Aarhus has the distinguished honor of being the first city in Denmark where, by mutual agreement between employers and employees, a general court of arbitration for all difficulties between the two has been established.

The first volume of the biography of Griffenfeld, the great Danish statesman, by A. D. Jorgensen, is out. Mr. Jorgensen has made exhaustive researches in preparing his work, and it bids fair to be of lasting value in the historical literature of Denmark.

Johannes Gelert, the Chicago sculptor, who is visiting in Denmark, was received by King Christian at a special audience at the Amalienborg castle, Copenhagen. His majesty conversed with Mr. Gelert for half an hour, and expressed himself very highly of the United States and its people.

Not until the age class 35-40 does Denmark show the same proportion of married men as Teutonic and Romanic Europe has, as a general rule. As to the women, the figures are still more unfavorable. The number of marriages annually contracted per 1000 inhabitants was 6.92 in 1892.

The Danish Prison society, the general aim of which is said to aid ex-convicts in different ways, have been in operation just 50 years. The first society was organized December 1, 1843. The total membership of the society is about 2,000.

About 80 ministers from North Slesvig, in convention assembled, elected three of their own numbers to go to Berlin and try to obtain permission from the Emperor of Germany to introduce two hours of Danish instruction in religion per week in the public schools of North Slesvig.

The rich brewer Jacobson, recently died at Copenhagen, donated the bulk of his fortune to the Danish Academy of Science. The interest on this donation will amount to 2,200,000 crowns (\$594,000) a year, a sum almost unheard of in Denmark. All the money will be used for scientific purposes. It seems that Mr. Jacobson, although dead, can give the American multi-millionaire

Rockefeller both cards and spades as to the donation business and still come out victorious.

THE SITUATION AT ALMY.

RED CANYON, Uinta, Wyo., Jan. 19.—The right to guess still exists or continues at Almy, and many theories are still floating in the air with regard to the Almy situation.

On Tuesday, the 16th inst., all the workmen belonging to the No. 6 C. P. mine, who had any money to draw off the company after their store bill was paid, were paid up in full, and were given to understand that their services would not be required in future, and the store credit was closed against all such persons.

Again, we hear that one mine will reopen and resume full work after this month is out. And again, we learn that when the No. 7 U. P. re-opens, only a small number of the old hands will be taken back to the mine.

Now, Mr. Editor, as the right of public opinion still exists, allow me to prod to the depth of this disease, in the hope that the true cause may be found.

The U. P. has imposed an additional advance on the freight of fifty cents per ton from Almy to Ogden, and a further claim is made on the C. P. that they pay all the wages of the workmen employed by the U. P. between Almy and Evanston who are engaged in the freight or employed on the track. We believe that this last demand has not yet been accepted and are inclined to think that it forms one part of the trouble. But we are satisfied that there is something else behind the screen. Let us draw aside the veil, that we may see the object clear.

What about this half dollar extra on the freight? Who is to pay it? Will the C. P. hand over to the U. P. \$200 per day out of their own purse, or will they not rather hand it over by reducing the workmen's wages. Let us pause for the answer till February 1.

Well, Mr. Editor, we thought that the shutting down of the Union Pacific No. 7 mine was bad enough on the workmen of Almy, but to be branded with the "Incendary stamp" is rather more than was expected, and we think a little more than they deserve. Is there anything done by the late Union Pacific workmen that is to be a bar to their re-engagement at the Almy mine? We do not know of any act they have committed to justify such a step, and we hope that no such step will be taken. But the whisper is loud enough to catch our ear, that all workmen who have taken part in the different committees, such as petitioning the Union Pacific company, first, to give every workman a free pass to other mining centers; second, to leave a sufficient number of loaded cars with coals to set the families of the workmen through the winter; second, to grant a supply of provisions to aid the families while their bread-winners are from them hunting work. We have always understood that a gentleman who is identified with a business firm is ready to welcome an honorable committee to canvass wrong and establish right, and thereby keep the business steady-going; but in this case it seems otherwise.

But is there not something else in the distance? Let us see; a reduction will be needed on the working cost of

the mine when reopened, and perhaps these men might not feel inclined to accept it and to prevent trouble it may suit the U. P. to prefer a darker colored class of workmen who would work for less money.

R. R. H.

OBITUARY NOTES.

JOHN JACKLIN.

At Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, Utah, John Jacklin died of old age January 13th, 1894. He was born August 6th, 1819, at Whaddon, Cambridgeshire, England, where he embraced the Gospel and was baptized June 11, 1846.

Brother Jacklin spent a great deal of his time in preaching the Gospel in his native land previous to emigrating to Utah in 1875. He was a kind and loving husband and father, and died a faithful Latter-day Saint. He leaves a wife and five children, two of whom are in England.

The funeral services were held at the Mill Creek ward house January 15th. The speakers were Bishops James C. Hamilton and John Neff and Elders John Cook Skidmore and O. P. Lemmon. [Com.]

Millennial Star please copy.

JAMES HAWKINS.

Elder James Hawkins, who died at Huntsville, Utah, Jan. 15, 1894, was the son of John and Elizabeth Kenyon Hawkins, born March 17, 1818, in Huddersville, Yorkshire, England; joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in August, 1839; labored as presiding Elder in the Stockport branch, and emigrated to Nauvoo in April, 1845; he came from there to Utah in the year 1847, in the Jediaiah M. Grant's company; in the year 1850 was called on a mission in company with Elder George Q. Cannon and others to go to the Sandwich Islands, they being the first sent. He returned in 1855 and was recalled in 1857, but was confronted by Johnson's army and had to return. He was called again in 1869, and returned in 1874. He was one of the first settlers in Huntsville and acted as secretary in the Sunday school for a number of years. He took a lively interest in all the organizations and in the building up of the Kingdom of God as long as his health would permit, and he was faithful unto the end, leaving his wife and many relations and friends to mourn his loss.—[Com.]

ANNA K. SMOOT.

Provo, Jan. 21, 1894.—After an illness of five months, Sister Anna K. Smoot, wife of President A. O. Smoot, and president of the Primary Associations of Utah county, died on the 20th inst.

Deceased was born on the 13th of December, 1833, in the southern part of Norway, in the district of Onsen, near the town of Fredrickstad; her parents were well-to-do farmer folk, and had five other children. They were conscientious Lutherans and their daughter was brought up in that faith. As a child she was remarkably industrious, and at the age of twelve had become an expert in weaving and many other branches of industry, as well as skilled in the fine needle work considered essential in a gentlewoman's education. Mentally she kept pace with the activity of her hands, and was especially zealous in religious studies. At an age when most girls are considered children she stood at the head of a class of ninety young ladies who were preparing themselves for church members. Even at that time the strong practical common sense that has been one of her marked characteristics through life enabled her to see the inconsistency of her parents' faith.

It was in the summer of 1859 that she first heard the Gospel preached. The advent of the Elders caused great excite-