THE YOUNG MEMORIAL.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Will Be Required to Erect It.

SCULPTOR DALLIN TO DO THE WORK.

The Northeast Corner of the Temple Block Suggested as a Site For the Monument.

There was a meeting of the Brigham Young Memorial Association at the office of President Woodruff on Saturday. The members present were President Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith, James Sharp, George Q. Cannon, D. H. Cannon, James H. Moyle, Judge Smith, Captain Willard Young, Elias S. Ferrin, Joseph F. Taylor, T. W. Jennings, Mrs. Susie Y. Yates, Mrs. Nettie T. Snell, T. G. Webber, Heber M. Wells.

ODE OF THE MEMORIAL.

The committee on statue submitted the following report:

Hon. James Sharp, Chairman General Committee Brigham Young Memorial (memorial):

Your special committee on statue beg leave to report that they have adopted, as approved, plan of the Brigham Young memorial statue the design submitted by Mr. C. E. Dallin, a rough sketch of which is given herewith. The general idea is that the statue shall be monumental, as well erected in Paris, France, is to pass not simply a statue of President Young, but rather a monument to the pioneers, with President Young as the central or crowning figure.

The base of the monument, 16 feet high, is to be of granite, the shaft, or column, also high, is to be of white marble each side with a pioneer group and in front and on the base the statue of President Young, 10 feet high, is to be of bronze, as are also the sitting figures, 4 feet high, at the base of the shaft. On the base there is to be a bronze tablet giving yearly such data concerning President Young as may be deemed apropos. On the back there is to be a similar bronze tablet, giving the names of the pioneers and the date of their entrance into the valley.

Mr. C. E. Dallin has offered to furnish and put in place all the bronze work and to do the sculpturing on the pioneer group for the sum of $5,000, which is considered to be a remarkably low figure and we recommend that the Dallin offer be accepted, with the understanding, however, that the models of the figures and the design of the whole design shall be first approved by this committee.

The general idea of the whole work should be under the general supervisionary of Mr. Dallin, but it will be necessary for the sculptor to engage and enlisted to get out the drawings for the statuework, and then to contract for the execution of the statuework as designed. Your committee now respectfully ask for authority to do this.

The work of the whole monument, including all items of bronze, except the one will, your committee estimate, be under $50,000.

WILLARD YOUNG, Chairman.

J. H. MOYLE, Secretary.

On motion of Judge Smith, the report was approved, and the committee be authorized to execute a contract with Mr. Dallin as specified, and to stand to the carrying out of the recommendations of said report in detail.

THE SITE CONSIDERED.

The committee on location submitted the following report which was unanimously adopted:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, February 15, 1892.

To the Chairman and General Committee on the Memorial Statue to the late President Brigham Young:

Gentlemen: Your committee on location has carefully considered the eligibility of several sites for the proposed statue, namely, the two humbler approaches to the Temple, upon East Temple street, another to the entrance of the Eagle and Gull Gate, the Tabernacle, President Young's private cemetery, and lastly, the northeast corner of the Temple block. After carefully considering the merits of these sites it is the unanimous opinion of your committee that the last mentioned, the northeast corner of the Temple block, is the most eligible site for the statue. It is in every way suited to the requirements of the monument. We therefore recommend that this last mentioned site be selected, provided, of course, the consent of the Presidency of the Church can be obtained. It will not be necessary in this report to enlarge upon the adverse aspects of the other sites. These points can be discussed easily when the whole of the committee meet and this report has been presented.

Respectfully,
THOMAS G. WEBBER,
ORSON F. WHITNEY,
ANDREW SCHMALL,
HYRUM YOUNG,
THOMAS W. JENNINGS,
L. G. GRANT,
Committee on location.

On motion of Mr. J. H. Moyle the committee was instructed to solicit from the first presidency consent to erect the statue on the site indicated.

TO RAISE FUNDS.

Mr. Frank Y. Taylor reported that a subcommittee had been appointed from the committee on organization with a view to soliciting aid from various counties in the Territory to act as agents for collecting of funds, and that the chairman of their chairman, Mr. F. S. Richards, in Washington, had delivered the work.

Mr. James Sharp, president of the association, stated that within the next sixty days his time would be very much occupied and suggested that it would be agreeable to him if some assistance were rendered him in the discharge of his duties, whereupon on motion of Mr. James H. Moyle, Captain Willard Young was appointed vice-president of the association.

Adjourned, subject to call of the chair.

At a recent meeting of a Boston journal, the statement was made that Professor Parsons, when in Alaska, discovered that the ordinary uncanny possessed warm destroying qualities of a high order. He one day took a quantity of the juice and pulp, and shortly after experienced some gastric disturbance which passed off in a few hours. Subsequently he had diarrhoea, and was surprised to find in the morning a complete tomia, head and all, quite dead.

He made a number of observations which were most satisfactory. He wrote being always passed dead. In only one case was the head wanting. He orders the milk and pulp of one coconut to be taken early in the morning, fasting, no purgative or nutriment to the house being required.

MODERN CONVENIENCE IN SHOPS.

During a recent rainstorm in Salem, Mass., electricity played some queer pranks at Porter's market. On the roof of the building is a clothesline. During the storm a metal line from this line and lodged upon an electric lighting wire below. Being wet it wound around the wire and the electricity passed through it and ran down into the ground, where it came in contact with the water pipes leading into the building.

It was along the pipes, and the first thing it encountered in the basement was a pail of hot lard, which was boiling on the stove. The lard was ignited, and the money man in charge thought it best to barricade. He started to remove it from the stove and burned a piece of that was him against the basement walls.

Pale with fright he rushed up stairs where a fellow workman, being the police reserve for the winter (meat is a place of work), promptly had all hands pitch into the fire. Meanwhile he had telephoned the fire department, and it soon arrived in Porter, Frazier, to be paid not simply a statue of President Young, but rather a monument to the pioneers, with President Young as the central or crowning figure.

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He made a number of observations which were most satisfactory. He wrote being always passed dead. In only one case was the head wanting. He orders the milk and pulp of one coconut to be taken early in the morning, fasting, no purgative or nutriment to the house being required.

A TRICK OF GLASSES.

A curious book is that issued by W. T. Brook, of The Review of Reviews, in the edition which he calls "Real Ghost Stories." Mr. Brook's aim has been to collect the most well authenticated instances of appearances of the living and dead, the most cause true, but from some that were too common and well known, and give them to the public for what they were worth. It is his idea that there may be an much experience in selecting the little as in gathering the great. Between those two extremes he would steer and find a true middle ground.

So he tells what he calls his season of shock. To the thoroughly unprejudiced outsider, however, it will seem that Mr. Brook achieves in giving none of the shock. Nothing but a mere commonplace explanation. For this reason the season appears at times somewhat lously tame. So did our experienced correspondent when Mr. Brook showed him the instance report as fact a more sensational story in an American newspaper without mentioning its rival and read aloud. But he does like yet thing. He perhaps was never about an American "extra draft" where one hundred has been an essay upon at high speed and each time the engineer and brakeman a dozen of the occurrence exactly as it happened.

The truth about this marvelous happening seems to be that upon a newspaper reporter from Boston and fully tired by and accustomed to every to encounter with a commonplace engineer with orders to drive the money to get for it. The reporter faked the tale and the engineer agreed to it, though there was not a word of truth in it. Mr. Brook ought to be careful now he brings out an edition that is to be true. Even then he would not expect an error in some people.

But the book contains enough fair filling matter that is thoroughly well authenticated to at least set a reasonable person to thinking seriously. He will be apt to conclude that there certainly are people living who we have not yet witnessed, if indeed it will not be found people after awhile to be entitled to communicate by telepathic telegraph. Mr. Brook remembers that such have been proposed and it is look as if he is engage by way of the experiments it suggests, and in doing this he is wise. One fact that stands out from is the great number of reliable persons who have had remarkable experiences.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

A writer in Harper's Monthly draws a charming picture of the Hungarian women, who declared to be the most honored in the world. It is a kind of beauty that one would like to see distributed over all the earth—a beauty of good health, good temper and a natural, free, sunny spirit which is enchanting. They are not sentimental, these specimens of Hungarian loveliness, or overdowered with nobly emotion, like so many of the more artistically brought up sisters, but when they are thoroughly in love they run giving a long glance that will make his heart, over a tough old man, jump up into his throat.

The writer in Harper's says:

They are neat and tidy, as a smile, hearty and vigorous in the sun, the result of good health and abundant vitality. They are plump with small feet, full arms, plump hands with tapering fingers, and wear long hair, which they braid in a rolling golden coil or a rather too over the coronal. The Hungarian woman has a beautiful chestnut complexion, but she has not the cloudy pallor a walk in the pavements, and the exquisite color of her cheeks is due to outdoor exercise. She is fond of the open air, and is not the result of a high color, but of the sun, which has turned gay, is almost black again. He is in active business as a horse trader and occasionally he rides over the bridges in a day. He has been married three times, he has a son that of twenty of the higher classes, he grows and hence have no difficulty in finding high and low and other wives upon a par, betrothed, since against, cannot get with her face in a market and when the Hun, the same wandering Hun, the same romantic attractive alone, is upon her more favored color.

But this world is given to lying! A paragraph is floating about to the effect that the late Prosper Mailfert got his heart broken and "turned up at Benicia, Cal., drunkard and pauper." His old chums there tried to help him, says the paragraph, but he had lost all interest in life. The real truth is that Mailfert's angel was to permit a good man's memory to be blackened like this, especially such a man as Mailfert. At the very time he is represented as being in Sonora little better than a tramp he was in New York city leading a clean, earnest and prosperous life. From the time he founded his White Cross Library in 1888 he had money collected to live like a gentleman, and he had made large sums as a journalist previous to that, though he spent most of it. Could a man who was "drunken and penniless" have written the White Cross Library books? This is a sufficient answer to that part of the lie. As to his broken heart—well, it wasn't very sad indeed, as those who knew him best in New York city are aware.

BOOK HEAT. "We have largely increased our consumption of the chlorometric preparation which leads the Chinese to regard all other people as outside barbarians, but our perceptions are still obscured by anthropometric projection which prevents us from recognizing any personal resemblance between the lower animals and ourselves."

Cups and Saucers.

Housekeeper—Why are apples so high in price?

Market Man—Cause they're scarce, sir.

"But the papers said the crop was so enormous that apples were rotting on the trees all over the country."

"Yes, sir. That's why they're scarce. It didn't pay to pick 'em."—New York Weekly.

Eyes and Nose.

The writer has seen a child a year and a half old, who could distinguish perfectly between the odors of different perfumes, and who would show a decided preference for one of them. Children have no prejudices, and their opinion is worth more than that of any adult. Perhaps the question really is not how we ought to like the odors, but why we do like them, and whether there is any reason why we should not like them. Perhaps the question really is not how we ought to like the odors, but why we do like them, and whether there is any reason why we should not like them. Perhaps the question really is not how we ought to like the odors, but why we do like them, and whether there is any reason why we should not like them.

Professional or Marital Life for Women.

Dr. Arabella Kenealy, a well known London physician, is credited with the following: "Women should not attempt to carry on a profession after marriage. Marriage is the sphere of the upper and middle classes who go into the professions. It is not necessary that they should do the housekeeping, but they should direct and supervise the household, and I contend that the rising generation would be healthier and stronger in every way if the mothers would do their housework.

"I ask emphatically at every baby that comes under my notice is the hope that I shall find some improvement in the type, some instinct, some intuition, some with the question that has puzzled all, but instead of this there is only more defect, serious observable. This defect seems to be the result of the combination of the qualities of two mothers. The intellectual and good, highly educated women, the women who take the same active part in public affairs, have the brain and the soul and children. Another thing, women are going into too active fields of endeavor.

"Work a healthy woman can well do, but that she is expected to attend meets or a football match, I can only say I am positively against. Women must place before themselves the ideal of being the wives of men who are able to support their families, and to qualify girls sufficiently to be a professional nurse or to become good wives and mothers, and if they never do anything else, they will have recognized that they must sacrifice their personal happiness and ambition in the future happiness and success of their children."

A Woman of Mohammed's Time.

In the 6th century of the Hegira the Bibliothecaire Sorbonne, Independent Parliamentaire of the glory of women's learned publicity as the Mogul Gulnar of Dagfed in Irak, authoress of translations, memoirs and poetry. She escapes to the secrets of Imam a pen than of royalty with the most distinguished persons. Wise women lived before this lady had the distinction among the Indian magnanimous of Mr. Cyril can be judged by the fate of Hypatia. Therefore she could not have lived long in Egypt, but she would be a certainly have been burned as a witch. Dame Hypatia, an expert into Dominic, "the Hon. Jeffs," the patroness of fancy dress. Dr. Hogan sole by man with the female knights.

It is a curious, therefore, to say that the Mohammedan religion has raised the status of women. The teacher who is an age when he robbery, or crime, or murder any force day right to women, unless or the right of the Koran, the Koran, the law by which the birth of a daughter was considered a calamity, equal to the sex right which we may knowingly and unknowingly, and which we may be the civilized nations of the Nineteenth Century deserves the gratitude of humanity.

If Mohammed has done nothing more to advertise to be a benefactor of humanity he would have been indisputable. Even under the Koran they stand as pioneers in the paper of the legislation, the top position of Modern Intuition may be said to compare favorably with that of European women.—Amoy Ah in Nineteenth Century.

The Art of Advertising.

Nowhere does the novelty of instruction let appear than in the choice of her guests. It is a matter of the greatest of the choice, personal and also of her friends, and decide the fate of the evening. Granted a well chosen company, her cares for them of the highest description, for it is one of the pulses of pleasure the substantial mingling of minds. She has the selfsacrifice of feeling that she has been under around in making the sum of social happiness, and that her name is fulfilling one of the many beneficent purposes for which hostess was created.

But when the company is a large one and the diversity of mind is necessarily great a lot is left to her representative qualities of a more serious kind. It is only she to have a definite object in the case, a carefully arranged programme. This is the model of the most things of dancing parties, and quite brilliant evenings can be attained in the use of private theatricals, tableaux, charades, readings, etc. Every circle will have its own favorite amusements. A group of people interested in literature and art is more strictly delicate of the flight of time which some hostess has done there the best service of bringing them together. And this is no less true of those who derive their enjoyment from music.

But pleasure as such specialistic evenings are it is sometimes a task necessary thing that which are difficult to be good, or by a combination of some.—Chambers' Journal.

Sugar Better Than Starch.

In the old days one lb. lot on one starch, but in the last finding water the sells a little has which sugar.—New York Journal.

Words Coming in "Dose."

As far as is known at the present time there are but nine words which end in "dose." They are: Transudose, anadose, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

Don't forget that oriental names and long in "ne" have the accent almost invariably on the last syllable, as Tuscaloosa, Schenectadose.

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