

eschalot, a tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful sugar, and a third of a teaspoonful of pepper, and cook an hour. If you have parsley or cerfeuil, a teaspoonful may be added ten minutes before serving. This soup is improved if some trimmings of meat or bone be added. It may also be transformed into a Lenten soup by substituting olive oil for the butter.

A most delicious cream vegetable soup is made by rubbing a portion of this soup through a pure sieve, and adding milk and a little salt to it. It should just come to the boiling point, and be served with sticks of pulled bread or croutons.

To use a brush with a crumb pan during the progress of a meal is no longer allowable, savoring, as it does, altogether too much of the sweeping process. A silver knife or napkin, usually serves to remove the crumbs, though some prefer to use individual doilies under the plates at dinner, which can readily be taken up before dessert.

In selecting wedding presents, a very good suggestion is to put yourself in the bride's place, and get something that, with her tastes and in her surroundings and circumstances, she will find serviceable and appropriate. If she is to board, the thousand and one things that would be a joy to a housekeeper would be but an embarrassment of riches. A chafing dish, however, or any of its accessories, usually finds acceptance, as well as pretty decorations and furnishings for the toilet table. Odd pieces of jewelry and fine pictures are nearly always prized. If a bride is to set up her own roof-tree, the opportunity for selection widens indefinitely. While the necessary table silver is commonly left to the generosity of the immediate family, there are many other things seldom duplicated that would prove a delight. A set of silver skewers for a joint or birds is always useful and ornamental. Wire baskets for salad shakers, or deep fat frying, French bread pans for the toothsome, crusty loaves, braising pans, hollow glass rolling pins, a scup digester, small cut glass jugs and pitchers for relishes, a wire gauze toaster and broiler, a cream whip, a fruit press and strainer, a tube for eclaires, or any other of the up-to-date contrivances for lightening kitchen work will daily bring the donor into affectionate and grateful remembrance.

A shining breakfast table, a cheerful, delf-handed hostess, a brilliant chafing-dish, a creamy, tender omelette just done and in perfection as fruit and cereal are dispatched, furnish forth an oblation that ought to send every Benedict off to business with a psalm of thanksgiving on his lips. The secret of a light omelette is in the beating of the eggs and the folding of the yolks and whites together. Allow one tablespoonful of milk or water to each egg, with a tiny speck of salt (not much, as salt toughens), and pepper; add salt to the white of egg and beat stiff with the wire beater (not the Dover), but not so dry that it breaks. Put one teaspoonful of butter for each egg in the chafing-dish, buttering the sides of the dish first. Fold the white into the yolk, which may have been beaten with the Dover beater until light and thick. Stir in the milk, just cutting the egg through it. Lift up and

fold over, keeping the air-cells unbroken, so that it will be spongy. Set the cutlet pan over the blaze while you spread the omelette, which should be like a sponge. A palette knife or knife or thin wooden spoon is the best to work with. Let the omelette remain over the blaze until it will slip together, when it should be set over the hot water pan to finish. The omelette may be browned when it first goes in or afterwards. The more slowly it is cooked the more delicate. When done, fold over into a golden roll, and slip onto a warm platter. A tablespoonful of minced chicken or ham, a half a tablespoonful parsley or mint or two tablespoonfuls of orange or fruit pulp, spread over the top of the omelette before rolling, will serve to make a variety from time to time.

EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD.

### STATE NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Sergeant H. C. Rasmussen of the Utah National Guard, while at drill on the 3rd of February last, was unfortunate enough to fall, breaking the little finger of the right hand. Rasmussen—who is a tailor by occupation—was in consequence incapacitated from attending to his regular work. In a letter addressed to Adjutant General John Q. Cannon, he asked that the State reimburse him for the time he had lost through having a broken finger. The question of whether or not the State was liable was referred to the attorney for an opinion. That gentleman holds that the State is not responsible and advises the rejection of the claim.

The opinion is herewith given in full:

John Q. Cannon, Adjutant General of National Guard of Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.

Sir—The claim of Sergeant B. C. Rasmussen of the National Guard of Utah for injury received while at drill on the evening of February 3, 1897, which was referred by you to this office for an opinion and suggestions has been duly considered, and I beg to submit the following in relation thereto:

I assume that you wish to be advised whether there exists a legal liability against the State for this claim. Section 14 of the military code provides: "If an officer or an enlisted man is wounded or otherwise disabled or killed or dies of wounds or other injuries received while doing duty in active service of the State, he, his widow or children, shall receive from the State, just and reasonable relief." This is the only law which would seem to provide relief for injuries sustained, and its interpretation or construction therefore becomes important in the determination of the question involved. The whole question would seem to turn upon the meaning to be attached to the phrase "while doing duty in active service of the State," or what is still more simple, to the phrase, "active service." By the use of these words, may it be said that the Legislature intended that drilling or other engagements of the militia for the purpose of improvement of its members in military science and discipline should constitute "active service," and that for every injury received while thus

engaged, the State should respond in damages? I am of opinion that such was not the intention, and that, therefore, there is no liability against the State for such claims.

Sections 11 and 12 of the military code not only emphasize this contention, but settle it absolutely. "Section 11: The commander in chief shall have power to carry out any portion, of the National Guard, as he may deem necessary to resist invasion, to quell insurrection, aid in the suppression of riots, to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws of the State or in time of public danger. \* \* \*

Section 12: When the National Guard shall be in active service as provided in section 11 of this act, its commissioned officers shall be paid the same as officers of like grade in the regular army of the United States," and then goes on and provides what compensation shall be received by various officers and other members of the National Guard. Then section 12 provides, in effect, that when so called out, it shall be considered to be in active service.

It will be observed that in this section, the Legislature has defined the words "active service" to mean only services to be rendered when officially called out by the commander-in-chief to resist invasion, to quell insurrections, aid in the suppression of riots, to aid the civil authorities in the execution of the laws of the State or in time of public danger. If the Legislature in using the words "active service" in section 12 intended to limit its application to the purposes and circumstances mentioned in section 11, and of this we think there can be no doubt, it is fair to presume, under the fundamental rule of statutory construction, that when it used the same words in section 14, it did so in the same sense and under the same limitation. If this construction be correct, then under section 14 no relief could be granted, either to a member of the National Guard or to his widow or children, unless the injury or death resulted while in active service as provided in section 11.

There being no law authorizing the allowance or payment of the claim in question, you are advised that the same should be rejected.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,

A. C. BISHOP,  
Attorney General.

After the hardest and most unique campaign ever known in California, the election of officers to serve the city of Pomona for two years, took place Monday. The high-license party elected all its candidates except possibly the city marshal and attorney. The vote for these is so close that the result will not be determined until after the official count. Prayer meetings were held every hour in the churches by the women on election day, who prayed for the success of the prohibition cause in the election. The high-license party worked hard all day, and, by carriages and committees to get out every vote, they rolled up the largest high-license vote ever known. Pomona has been the leading prohibition town in California for two years.