

evening that the city schools had been assessed about \$5,000 for the use of the water which will this year be required by the children attending them, or about 50 cents per head. Mr. Diehl states that he recognizes the wrongfulness of this and that he plead with the city officials in behalf of the schools, churches and hospitals. He told them, he says, that they would bring down the wrath of the public upon them. But his expostulations, explanations and warnings were in vain and he went to work, completed his labors and is now out of the employ of the city, thankful that he has nothing further to do with the matter. The argument made by some of the few who favor this altitudinal assessment is that the city treasury—its finances generally are in such a condition that "something must be done" to prevent an absolute bankruptcy which more than one councilman fears will come before another election. The water-works system is regarded as a great source of revenue and is looked to as the only means of help to prevent the expected disaster.

While the board of education has taken no formal action concerning the matter as it affects the schools, it is understood it will resist collection on the ground that all school buildings are exempt from taxation. Just what action if any, the other organizations herein enumerated propose to do in the premises, is not known as yet. It is believed, however, that they will make some movement looking toward relief.

### THE COOKING CLASS.

The attendance at the cooking lectures is increasing at each meeting, showing that the ladies of Salt Lake are taking an active interest in the practical science of housekeeping. The subjects last evening were cereals and stewed meats.

Mrs. Ewing considers hasty pudding misnamed, inasmuch as it requires to be cooked two hours. To make it, moisten a cup of white corn-meal with half a cup of cold water, then turn it into an open saucepan in which there is three cups of boiling water. Cook for fifteen minutes in the open saucepan, then turn it into that labor-saving implement—a double boiler—and cook for an hour and a half or two hours with a gentle heat. All stirring is to be avoided when possible, in cooking cereals.

Rolls wheat, rolled oats and rolled barley are prepared similarly and make excellent mushes. They should be cooked in a double boiler for an hour and a half; two measures of water to one of grain, salted to taste. Cracked wheat is far richer than rolled wheat and though it requires three hours cooking it can be prepared for breakfast by being cooked the day before it is wanted, set aside in the double boiler and re-heated by putting boiling water in the lower part and setting on the stove until the mush is heated through. Farina and farinose are more quickly cooked, requiring only half an hour. Farina is cooked as follows, eight measures of liquid to one of grain (though it can be cooked in water alone, half milk and half water, is preferable.) When the liquid begins to boil scatter in the farina, stirring constantly.

Mrs. Ewing had stewed for the class

a young chicken and she explained to her method for stewing chicken, lamb, veal and beef were the same. Cut in pieces suitable for serving and put in the kettle in order, wings, drumsticks, gizzards and hearts at the bottom, then the neck, the back and the breast on top. A young chicken will require to be cooked in a pint of hot water for two hours, for an old chicken more water and longer cooking is required. To make a thickening pour off the broth into a bowl, skim off the oil, melt a of piece butter, stir into it twice as much flour and a little cream if you desire and stir in the broth. Pour back over the chicken and it is ready for serving.

The subject for the next lesson will be the making of soups.

### THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, Nov. 12.]

ARRIVALS.—The following missionaries arrived in Liverpool per Anchor steamer Ethiopia via Glasgow, October 31, 1894: For the British mission—J. E. Booth of Nephi; John Batty of Toquerville; Thomas S. Bladen of Cedar City; Louis Bringham of Taylorsville; E. B. Nelson of Juarez, Old Mexico; George Stuart of Malad, Idaho; Joseph Nelson of Smithfield; George Freestone of Vernal, and J. D. Lee of Heber Ward, New Mexico. For the Scandinavian mission—Mat. Anderson of Sterling; Gustaf Johnson of Gunnison; Peter A. Norquist of Ogden; A. C. Jensen of Hyrum; Michael Schow of Mantua, and Peter O. Hansen of Paradise. The journey and voyage were without special incident. The vessel just missed the late severe ocean storms. All the Elders are well. Those for Scandinavia continued their journey November 1.

RELEASES AND APPOINTMENTS.—Elder W. H. Lyman has been honorably released from presiding over the Birmingham conference, to return home, November 15, 1894.

Elder J. B. Patterson has been released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference, and is appointed to preside over the Birmingham conference.

Elder Hugh McKay has been honorably released from presiding over the Irish conference to return home, November 15, 1894.

Elder Charles A. Callis has been appointed to preside over the Irish conference.

Elder Thomas Minson has been honorably released from presiding over the Cheltenham conference, to return home, November 15, 1894.

Elder J. J. James has been appointed to preside over the Cheltenham conference.

Elder George D. Merkley has been honorably released from presiding over the Leeds conference, to return home, November 15, 1894.

Elder O. Holmson has been appointed to preside over the Leeds conference.

Elder Edward A. Knowles has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the London conference, to return home, November 15, 1894.

Elder E. H. Lewis has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference, to return home November 15, 1894.

Elder J. E. Booth is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Birmingham conference.

Elder John Batty is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference.

Elder Thomas S. Bladen is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference.

Elder Louis Bringham is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Cheltenham conference.

Elders E. B. Nelson and George Stuart are appointed to labor as traveling Elders in the Scottish conference.

Elder Joseph Nelson is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Manchester conference.

Elder George Freestone is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Leeds conference.

Elder J. D. Lee is appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Norwich conference.

### DECEMBER WEATHER.

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 26th, 1894.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of December, taken at this station for a period of twenty years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

#### TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, thirty-four degrees. The warmest December was that of 1889, with an average of forty degrees. The coldest December was that of 1876, with an average of twenty-seven degrees. The highest temperature during any December was sixty-one degrees on December 1st, 1874. The lowest temperature during any December was ten degrees below zero on December 25th, 1879.

#### PRECIPITATION

(rain and melted snow).

Average for the month, 1.66 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 7; the greatest monthly precipitation was 4.37 inches in 1889; the least monthly precipitation was 0.11 inches in 1878; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 1.38 inches on Dec. 14th and 15th, 1888. The greatest amount of snow all recorded in 24 consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-5 only) was 10 inches on December 5, 1892.

#### CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days, 9; Average number of partly cloudless days, 10; average number of cloudy days, 12.

#### WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the southeast. The highest velocity of the wind during any December was 42 miles on Dec. 1st, 1893.

J. H. SMITH,  
Observer, Weather Bureau.