

to calls, and announced that as the committees were ready to report he would not make a speech. He was well satisfied with his present position in politics and wanted no offices.

The committee on credentials reported, and the report was received.

The committee on permanent organization reported for permanent chairman S. A. Merritt; vice-presidents, S. E. Mackey and J. H. Paul; secretary, D. C. Dunbar.

Mr. Merritt took the chair, and a recess was taken to enable precincts to confer.

NOTES.

King Milan won 130,000 francs at baccarat in Paris within 48 hours.

The Crown Prince of Sweden is the latest victim of gripe among the royalties.

The wheat crop this year will be 550,000,000 bushels, 200,000,000 of which can be sold to foreign countries.

According to the last census the population of Hamburg, Germany, is 622,530, a gain of 100,000 since 1885.

Professor John Stuart Blackie is now close upon 80 years of age. He is still teaching Greek in one of the Scotch universities.

A swarm of bees entered the cab of a locomotive in Huntingdon, Pa. The engineer and fireman fled, leaving the train at a standstill.

A member of the Georgia legislature wants to make Jeff Davis' birthday a national holiday. Georgia is likely to go Democratic in 1892.

Joseph Taper, a negro, gave a peculiar reason for trying to hang himself in Pittsburgh the other day. He is now 107 years old, and he had given up all hope of ever dying in the natural way.

Herr Cahensly is coming to the United States on a visit. It is to be hoped he will remain here, he would make good company for Jerry Simpson, Senator Pepper, and perhaps he might be induced to marry Miss Phoebe Couzens.

It seems at this distance a little severe for English justice to doom a man to five years' imprisonment for merely stealing a bundle of canes, but it must be taken into consideration that no real Englishman is complete without his walkingstick.

The Philadelphia *Record* says that a disease brought on by eating strawberries prevails largely in the city of brotherly love. "Strawberry rash" is the name given to it. Physicians claim that while the disease, which takes the form of a rash, has in previous years made its appearance at this season, never before has it been so prevalent. The rash attacks the skin, which breaks out in large red blotches similar in color to the berry from which it takes its name. It is no respecter of age, attacking young and old alike. All over the city people are suffering from the effects of the luscious berry. In several cases whole families have it. While not interfering with the general health it is accompanied with an itching sensation that renders it annoying in the extreme.

BUSINESS METHODS IN HOUSE-WORK.

The place women are taking in the business world is to have a similar effect upon the money transactions in housekeeping. Half of the women in active business life today, though they may be neither wives or mothers, are the mainstay of homes.

To the business woman we must look to place our system of housekeeping upon a businesslike foundation. The house mother must depend more upon outside help and also do more for herself.

To meet this condition of things the markets provide every year a greater supply of food already prepared for the table.

The cooking schools and the constant improvement in kitchen utensils are doing much to make housework attractive to intelligent women.

A hundred years ago the average American girl was ready to work in the house of her neighbor, upon an equal footing with his daughters, for fifty cents per week. Today the independent American woman cannot be a servant, subject to the direction of one who knows even less than she does how to cook or to keep house. She might be her own mistress and yet serve her neighbor.

Many a woman working hard for little money under many masters in other branches of business might resolve herself and friends into a working force, and supply wholesome, attractive food to the community in which she lives.

On the other hand, each member of the family must be trained to serve himself to a greater degree.

Thus the family circle could be kept from the uncomfortable atmosphere which often arises from the introduction of outside elements by their servants or relatives.

The near future will demand level-headed, well trained business women to supply food to communities. The average baker is not a success from a hygienic standpoint. Women's exchanges are as yet not possible in small towns, but there is no town of 1,000 inhabitants that would not give good support to a woman who was ready to supply wholesome, well cooked food at a fair profit.

Bone, muscle and brain depend upon the food. Educated brains must study the question of food supply, and arrange proper combinations of food for all conditions of mankind.

Girls who didn't like to study books have thought they might teach cookery. Women who have failed because of unsystematic work elsewhere have taken orders for cooking, and then failed at the partiality of women's exchanges.

The New England kitchen, which was started as an experiment in Boston by some scientific women who had seen similar institutions abroad, has found a place for itself, and demands come from all parts of the country for similar establishments.

The difficulty now is to find well balanced women who will take the training necessary to conduct such a business properly.

Even with washing, ironing and sewing done outside, there is much left for the house mother. But if she can buy soups, salads, desserts and bread, the remaining burden of the housekeeping will be lighter than if she strives to direct a servant to do these things for her.

Are there not women who have had a business training who can undertake this missionary work for their sisters?—Anna Barrows in *Homemaker*.

Chicago last year received a daily water supply of 154,000,000 gallons.

MEISSONIER'S MASTERPIECE.

[New York Sun.]

Meissonier's masterpiece, "1814," is known as the most expensive painting in the world. It is twenty inches high by thirty inches wide, and was sold for \$170,000. It represented Napoleon I. and his great general staff riding back from the scene of their defeat. It came to be painted in this wise: M. Delhante, a rich business man with a taste for art, found Meissonier at work in his studio on one of his microscopic canvases.

"What does it represent?" he asked. "A military subject, to which I will give the title '1814.'"

"Your subject is very great, and your canvases are very small, M. Meissonier," said Delhante. "Why do you not paint a larger picture?"

"I have laid it in small for two reasons—first, because that is my style of painting; second, because, to speak openly, I need money. I work slowly, and am able to finish a little picture much sooner than a large one."

"So you need money? Well, paint my portrait. What will it cost?"

"Five thousand dollars."

Delhante drew out his purse and laid the money on the table. "Now, I wish also for myself the picture '1814,'" he continued, "but on the condition that you do it on a larger canvas."

Some time later, when the portrait was completed, Meissonier showed his patron the outline of a new "1814," with the question:

"Is that large enough for you?"

"Just right. What will it cost?"

"Fourteen thousand dollars."

"All right; there is half the price."

The picture was painted, paid for and delivered, and in 1864 was exhibited in the salon. An Englishman offered \$60,000 for it, but Delhante held back. Vanderbilt increased the offer to \$80,000, yet failed to secure the picture. Finally M. Bague, a connoisseur, got it for \$100,000, and after keeping it in his possession for one day made the famous sale of it to M. Chauchard for \$150,000. This was the first time a great painter had seen with his own eyes such a triumph of art. Those who have approached most closely his success, were Muncazy, with his "Christ Before Pilate," which sold for \$100,000; Millet, with his "Angelus," for which \$120,000 was paid, and Murillo, with his "Ascension," \$130,000.

DEATHS.

PRATT.—June 23, 1891, at Colonia, Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, of Diphtheria, Aurelia daughter of Heleman and Victoria Pratt; aged 18 years.

TURNER.—June 30th, 1891, at Salt Lake County dam, Alice Truscott Turner, the beloved wife of William A. Turner.

Funeral services were conducted at Bluffdale school house, on the 2nd inst., and the remains were interred at Draper. Sister Turner died as she had lived, a faithful Latter day saint.—[COM.]

GILBERT.—At Minersville, Utah, June 26th, 1891, at 2 p. m., after a lingering illness, Elizabeth Gilbert, relict of A. S. Gilbert, first agent of the Church in Jackson county, Missouri, in 1831. Deceased was born on August 5th, 1800, and was baptized in Kirtland, by Oliver Cowdery, in October, 1830. She was the first "Mormon" woman that entered Jackson county with her husband and the Prophet Joseph Smith. She has kept the faith and died in the hope of a glorious Resurrection.—[COM.]