

history of training schools of cooking in America, which was published under the imprint of the bureau of education, department of the interior, Washington D. C., by the direction of the secretary of the interior.

To manufacturers of food products and household utensils this opportunity will be invaluable for placing their goods before the public, especially before visitors to the Exposition from all parts of the world. In addition to this advantage, there will be the intelligent use of these goods during the cookery demonstrations by the greatest experts in the country; and the special report which will be made of these goods by visitors to their stay-at-home neighbors; the mere statement that articles have been used at the World's Fair will become a brevet of excellence for all time.

As there is no fund provided for this cooking school exhibit, Miss Corson relies upon the liberality of manufacturers to supply her and her staff with ample funds, as well as with abundance of their finest products, in order to maintain the exhibit at the highest point of excellence. The expense will necessarily be immense to keep all parts of the exhibit at its best. It was at first feared that the usefulness of the exhibit might be hampered by the lack of funds, but some of our leading manufacturers pledged their hearty support, N. K. Fairbank & Co., through the American Cotton Oil Company, sending Miss Corson their check for \$500, and the American Meter Company opening a special fund which will reach a large amount. Manufacturers at large will so entirely recognize the importance of the daily display of their goods that they will respond at once with liberal donations of cash and samples of their best products.

The exhibit is open to every article or substance used by housekeepers, or suitable for their use, such as choice preparations of food, specialties for the use of invalids and children, household utensils and fittings, labor-saving devices and all matters of use and value to housekeepers, including publications on household science and domestic economy in all their branches, sanitation, and sanitary dietetics, all matters appertaining to woman's household labors and the care of the family in health and illness.

All such articles should be placed at Miss Corson's disposal without further delay, in order that their display may be properly considered. Correspondence on this subject should be addressed to Miss Corson at the office of the New York State Board of Woman Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1121 Broadway, New York city.

It is deemed advisable to combine with this exhibit the long cherished project of founding a national home training school. As the director of the exhibit labors under great physical disability, she can no longer hope to accomplish this work alone. In the earlier part of her life she gave freely of her time and means in order to qualify for remunerative positions those who were unable to pay for instruction. Now her falling strength no longer permits this gratuitous labor, but it still holds the first claim upon her interest; and for the first time she asks for help in this work, which is so

necessary to the country for the comfort and material prosperity of its people.

In order to make the exhibit complete and its outcome, the national school, a useful institution, dependence is placed upon the liberal and immediate aid of those to whom this appeal is made.

The director has such confidence in the generous support of the country at large that she hopes to have in hand after the expenses of the exhibit are paid a fund sufficiently large to found the training school in a manner worthy of the importance of the work which women have done for the educational and industrial advancement of the country. She therefore appeals earnestly and hopefully to the public for such financial help as is essential to the entire success of the exhibit. The expenditures will be made under the supervision of experienced managers, and proper vouchers will be kept.

Funds may be sent to Miss Juliet Corson, office of the board of women managers of the state of New York, for the World's Columbian Commission, 1122 Broadway, New York City.

We cheerfully give this circular a place in our columns, for we have and do contend that the true solution to the somewhat vexed woman question is not to be solved by degrading the home as beneath the true woman's best love and labor, nor is our ideal life to be reached by encouraging women to enter en masse the provinces of man. If we can raise the standard of the woman's work to a science and then to an art, women will be ready to accept the gospel fact that they are the equal of man but not man. Some of the false sentiment about women and their moral superiority may go down with this new order of things, but the dignity of home and motherhood will rise proportionately, being accepted as truths and not treated as property in the abstract, while the concrete is a mass of individual difficulties, solved by a more or less crude instinct, there being no laws nor recognized constitution to govern the realm, the precious realm of womanhood.

NO AMNESTY FOR ADULTERY.

An explanation of the case in which the following important ruling was made this morning will be found on page 2 of this issue in the NEWS' special correspondence from Provo.

PROVO, U. T., Feb. 27.—In the Thomas Pierpont adultery case, Judge Blackburn this morning made the following ruling on the demurrer to the pardon plea:

"I think that the proclamation of amnesty expressly limits pardon to unlawful cohabitation and expressly leaves out adultery. It seems to me the very terms of it do that, therefore the demurrer to the plea of pardon will be sustained."

An exception was taken to the ruling of the court and notice of appeal given. Mr. Pierpont was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and pending the decision of the Supreme court, his bond was placed at \$500.

DESERET MILLS CASSIMERES.

As several articles have appeared in the daily papers, conveying the idea that the entire stock of cassimeres manufactured by the Deseret Woolen mills had been purchased by the Empire manufacturing company, we beg to say that up to this date Messrs. Buckle & Sons have had control of these cassimeres for the retail trade and that they are entitled to the credit for having introduced these goods to the general public.

The cloths furnished to the first party were goods manufactured by the mills for the uniforms of the cadets of the different military schools of the Territory, and cloth for the police uniforms. They are now negotiating for the purchase of a certain quantity of cloths for wholesale manufacture.

SIMON BROTHERS,
Agents Deseret Woolen Mills,
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, February 23rd, 1893.

Now it's North Dakota that has elected a Democratic senator. If the Democratic party doesn't see all that it wants will it kindly lift up its voice and ask for it?

MISCEGENATION is forbidden by law in this Territory, but it is not so in nearly half of the Union. The states and territories which permit white and black people to intermarry are Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

AN EASTERN paper has a Western item that contains a suggestion, whether it is true or not. It relates that in one of our theaters lately a man suddenly rose in his seat and complained to the audience that on account of the thing worn on the head of the woman in front of him he was unable to witness the performance. And, as the story goes, the man's daring was rewarded. The woman rose in all her majesty, looked at the man with an expression that seemed to say, "Oh, I wish I were Corbett," and swept out of the house in great anger.

DEATHS.

EGAN.—Tuesday morning, at 5:15, Jeanne T., daughter of Ira E. and Emma Egan, aged 4 weeks and 5 days.

MURPHY.—At Mill Creek, Salt Lake county, February 21, 1893, of pneumonia, James Daniel Murphy; born October 4, 1831, in Fayette county, Georgia.

POWELL.—At Glenwood, Sevier county, Utah, February 4, 1893, in his 79th year, George Powell. Deceased was born April 4, 1814, at Broseley, Shropshire, England; was baptized in May, 1849, at Tipton, Staffordshire; emigrated to Utah in 1864; settled in Glenwood in 1865, and was among those who had to leave their homes on account of the Indian troubles in 1867. He returned to Glenwood in 1874. He was a devoted Latter-day Saint, and always an active worker in the cause of truth. The deceased was for several years counselor to the bishop of Glenwood, and for sixteen years assistant to the superintendent of the Sunday school which position he held at the time of his death. He leaves a wife, five children, forty grandchildren and forty-one great grandchildren to mourn his death.

Millennial Star please copy.