

During the summer he proposes to make a trip along the coast of Norway with the Norwegian steamer "Heimdal."

Ladies have been engaged as assistant designers in the archives of Norwegian maps, some of them year after year and entrusted with different kinds of work. Many ladies, especially those who are married to land surveyors, occupy themselves with map drawing.

Of the insurance offices in Norway, sixty-eight per cent employ women; thirty-seven per cent of the whole staff are women. The highest salary 1,500 crowns, the lowest 825 crowns; the men's, in corresponding places, 4,700 crowns and 930 crowns. Working time six hours.

#### DENMARK.

Christian Svensen has been appointed postmaster-general.

The number of free churches in Denmark is increasing.

Both the king and the queen have now recovered from their late illness.

V. Hillerup, the large land-owner of Gammel Kristineberg, is dead.

Several Danish dairies were recently established on the co-operative plan.

According to the latest statistics Copenhagen has 343,000 inhabitants.

The schooner Stavlitzen, Captain Clausen of Svendborg was wrecked off Fornæs. The crew was rescued.

Sollunksgaard, of Skive, widely known as an able lawyer, died at the age of seventy-five.

Herman Bang, the excentric author has written a new novel, which will soon be published.

The large country mansion Ejldov in the parish of Haarslev was burned to the ground.

Small-pox is raging epidemically in Frederiksberg. The number of small-pox cases in Copenhagen is decreasing.

Rev. Bendt Lindhardt, of Jyderup and Holmstrup, died at the advanced age of ninety years. He was widely known as an able preacher.

A servant girl of Hillerod, who killed her child and burned the body in a stove, has been sentenced to suffer the death penalty.

About 12,000 people emigrated from Denmark in 1893. Of these 10,808 emigrated to the United States; 2,074 were Swedes.

The exposition of objects from the war year 1848 at Copenhagen is far more interesting than might be expected, the changes brought about by a period of only half a century being much greater than is generally realized.

Dr. Santon, a prominent French physician, who some time ago traveled in Scandinavia, has written a book on leprosy in Norway, Finland and Lapland. The doctor says that a case of leprosy very seldom occurs in Denmark.

The following mysterious and strangely sounding advertisement has appeared in the *Politiken* for some time: "Dr. Ostrup and Smith-Hansen have proposed to give ladies and gentlemen an afternoon course in the classical languages and history. No examination in view."

The city council of Copenhagen has successfully carried through the system

of "proportional representation" in electing committees. Those who objected to this innovation did so chiefly on the ground that the election would be too complicated and therefore take too much time; but the "proportional representation" election took up only 20 per cent more time than the usual election of the same committees.

The so-called Grangers' movement is booming. The organization claims now 100,000 members. The following program has been agreed upon: That the state shall pass laws and appropriate money to facilitate the export trade; support the bimetallic standard movement; reduce the grain tax; abolish the tariff on the necessities of life; raise the tariff on wine, silk and spirits; revise the tariff schedule in general, and introduce a general income tax.

The leading ministers of the ten parishes of Copenhagen receive an aggregate salary of 150,000 kroner (\$35,100) or an average of \$3,510 each year. Many of them have declared it to be a "vital question" for them to be re-inforced by a dozen new ministers. A theological candidate proposes that the old ministers try to get along with 9,000 kroner a year and donate 4,000 kroner to the support of the new ministers, since it is a "vital question" to them. The proposition is used for all it is worth by the anti-church press.

#### HOME INDUSTRY.

Andrew Kimball has just come from a trip through Cache Valley and Southern Idaho. He says home industry is sweeping all before it in that section, the Utah goods not only being taken to with avidity in Cache county, but all through Southern Idaho, where the people have caught the full spirit of building up this intermountain region by using the products of its manufacturers. Home-made is not only talked of, but the people are demanding it to an extent heretofore unknown.

Mr. Kimball is specially engaged in the home made soap line, and says he found a marked contrast with the condition of a year ago. Then he found eastern soap in every store, and the dealers did not care to purchase any other. In Cache county this feeling has been reversed, and now the home article is well in the lead. On going into Idaho, the first five stores he called on carried only the Utah-made soap. The eastern article wasn't wanted. Storekeepers in the whole district were all working in favor of and buying the Utah article.

#### WHY NOT USE THE BEST?

Today a lady, who is possessed of an extensive experience and knowledge in the dry goods business, and who fully understands the relative value in wear and use of the different varieties of material for clothing, said: "It is a puzzle to me why people here buy eastern made flannel at all when they can get the home-made. Those who take the imported article lose 50 per cent on their bargain every time. It don't wear as comfortably to begin with, and that should be an important consideration; and then it don't wear over half as well or as long. Home-made flannels will preserve their appearance better and wear twice as long as eastern goods

for which from 30 to 50 per cent more per yard is charged. It's pure waste for people here to buy eastern flannel, and no storekeeper could palm it off on to me at half the price of home-made, much less charge me more for it."

#### MANUFACTURER'S BUREAU.

The Manufacturer's Bureau will hold a meeting Monday at 4 p. m. at the Chamber of Commerce. It is expected that a full attendance will be secured as much important business is pending, and the executive committee has a number of urgent matters to present for the decision of the bureau.

#### FOR TAX EXEMPTION.

The sub-committee of the Manufacturer's Bureau, John C. Cutler, chairman, have appealed to each member of the Legislature to pass such legislation as will exempt from taxation for a reasonable period such manufacturing establishments as will not come into competition with existing factories.

House bill 147, presented by Sears, provides for exemption from taxes of certain industries. It is believed that this bill with probably some amendments will receive favorable consideration. If so, it will be a notice to capitalists that Utah intends to be generous to people who help build up new industries.

#### BUREAU NOTES.

The bureau of manufactures furnishes the following notes:

A man who had been given work by the relief committee and received a grocery store order went to the store and wanted some soap. He asked for eastern made soap, and the proprietor told him that he kept home made soap only, and that it was better than the soap he had requested. "— the Utah truck," was the reply. Are such persons proper objects of charity?

A lady went into a store the other day and asked for home made shoes. The gentlemanly clerk endeavored to convince the lady that the imported shoes he had on the lower shelf were much finer and were really what she wanted. After telling him she proposed to have home made shoes or none he got a ladder and took from an upper shelf some shoes made in Utah, which the lady found better in every way than the outside article. The clerk got a lesson that should last him some time. The query is, by what procedure did the outside drummer convince the clerk that the eastern shoe was certainly what the people here wanted?

A newcomer went into a grocery store and asked for eastern salt. The grocer told him he did not keep eastern salt any more. "Why?" "Oh, this talk about home goods has forced us to keep home salt!"

The Manufacturers' Bureau recently asked manufacturers for a list of articles and where they were sold. A poor fellow who had no store, but who makes an article in common use, started out to place some of his goods with a store so he could comply with the request of the Bureau. After tramping all day he gave it up and reported that no merchant cared to buy his goods. He was promised that in ninety days he wouldn't have such a time as the people were studying the question as never before, and a movement was started which meant business.