

The Christiana Budget for the year 1894 is estimated as follows: Expenses, 8,677,500 crowns; income, 2,150,000 crowns.

Three small children of Bærbj played with some matches in a room where a keg of powder was kept. Suddenly the keg exploded and the three children were killed.

Bishop C. P. P. Essendrop, of Christiania, died at the age of 75 years. He was an ex-member of the Storting, and was known as a very able preacher.

King Oscar has donated 50,000 crowns to glass paintings in the cathedral of Thondhem. Nevertheless the Dagbladet when making a mention of the royal gift, in-ulted and abused the king in a most shameful manner.

The Alps of Norway are the "Jotunfjelde," which lie in the heart of southern Norway. Amidst this grand chain of mountains tourists, who are good pedestrians and able to rough it, will find ample scope for testing their mountaineering abilities.

The *Verdens Gang*, the organ of the extreme left, has now commenced to publish editorials in English, treating the controversy between Sweden and Norway in a very partial way. It goes without saying, that the *Verdens Gang* blames Sweden for all the trouble.

When the city of Sundsvall was burned down only 1500 crowns were collected in the whole of Norway and sent to the people suffering by the fire. When the landslide occurred in Vaerdalen, 5000 crowns were sent from the Swedish city of Sundsvall alone.

Herman Bang describes the representation of Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" at Paris in a manner which shows that this "psychology of evil" was received by the audience with enthusiasm bordering on frenzy. At the close of the performance the curtain was raised again and again. At last only the actor who had taken the part of Brendel remained on the stage, and he said: "The piece, which we have had the honor to play this evening is by Henrik Ibsen." It was a veritable scream of applause that greeted the Norwegian name.

DENMARK.

The folkething met again November 6th.

Three fishermen were drowned on October 26, off Skagen.

The Copenhagen budget for the year 1894 ends with a sum of 10,083,544 crowns.

The large Arnakke mill near Eriks-holm has burned down. The loss is total.

C. M. Reitz, M. D., has been elected president of the university for the next year.

A reunion of the students of 1833 at Copenhagen was attended by thirteen veterans.

Living codfish have been transported with great success from Iceland to Copenhagen.

The passenger coaches on the railroads in Denmark are now being heated by steam.

Never were so many photographs taken of the czar as during his last stay at Fredensborg.

Captain C. E. Hedemann has been appointed governor of the Danish islands in West India.

A university will probably be established in Reykjavik, Iceland, some time in the near future.

P. G. Philipsen of Copenhagen, is printing Knut Harnsum's latest book. The title is still a secret.

Uffe Birkedal who resigned as a minister of the gospel is said to be editing four different radical newspapers in Sjælland.

Herman Bang, the unpretentious author, is fast climbing up the social ladder. A Paris paper recently called him "Count Herman Bang."

C. Groth, E. Marer and Peter Sørensen, three of the most enthusiastic wheelmen of the country, averaged ninety English miles a day on a trip to Paris and back.

L. Larsen of Copenhagen, who is past 68 years of age, still mounts the bicycle like a youth. A short while ago he rode from Copenhagen at six o'clock in the morning and arrived at Korsør at 5:15 p. m. the same day, the distance made being about seventy miles. The next day he continued his journey and in the afternoon arrived at Hørsholm, the distance for this day being eighty-five miles. His wheel weighed only fifty pounds and his baggage fifteen pounds. The first day he had to ride against the wind.

CONVENTION OF FARMERS.

A most interesting and instructive meeting for farmers was held at South Cottonwood, Salt Lake county, on the 13th and 14th inst.

President Sanborn, Prof. E. S. Richman, S. Fortier, C. E., Dr. S. S. Twomey and Prof. Z. B. Linfield of the Agricultural College of Utah were down from Logan to discuss the science of agriculture in its varied branches.

The convention on assembling appointed Jos. S. Rawlins chairman, F. McDonald secretary, and Geo. B. Wallace chaplain.

Besides the above, the well known faces of Bishop Bennion, D. B. Brinton, Samuel Richards, Richard Howe, Nathan Tanner and many other experienced and faithful followers of the plow could be seen in the audience.

The Monday afternoon session was occupied by Dr. S. S. Twomey on the diseases and treatment of domestic animals, and by S. Fortier, C. E., on irrigation.

The evening session was occupied by Prof. Sanborn on the history of the plow, accompanying his lecture with stereopticon views of the plow from the days of the crooked stick up through the gradual changes until it has reached the steel mold board, the gang, the sulky and steam plow of today.

Prof. Cornwell, of the Central seminary, gave a brief lecture on the appearance of the farmer's home, and there were also addresses by Mr. J. C. Mackay on the sheep industry and Richard Howe on the purchase and care of farm machinery.

The meetings on November 14 were occupied by Prof. Richman on fruit-destroying insects—their mode of propagation, means of destroying the same,

etc., and by Prof. Linfield on dairying, cheese and butter making, the proper care of cows. At the close of these remarks Bishop Bennion recited the poem entitled *The Hero of the Plow*.

Afternoon meeting—Prof. Richman discoursed on stone fruits and showed the advantages Utah had over California; the kinds to raise to be most profitable, also the kind of soil best adapted to the different kinds; drying, canning and marketing came in for a share of the gentleman's attention.

Bishop Bennion discussed the possibilities of Utah, comparing our advantages of irrigation with that of other regions where people were dependent on the rains; also the advantages we enjoy of having our mountains filled with rich deposits of mineral, besides gold and silver.

President Sanborn closed the exercises by a lecture accompanied by a blackboard chart showing an ideal farm with figures showing gross earnings, expense and net profits.

Many questions were asked and answered apparently to the satisfaction of all during the meetings. A unanimous resolution was passed by the convention that a small appropriation be asked of our Legislature at its next session for the purpose of ascertaining the probable available water supply of Utah; the main cause of loss in irrigation water, the probable amount of land that might be reclaimed by drainage and to render some assistance to the farmers in the measurement and division of their water supply.

A hearty vote of thanks was given the visiting professors, and the convention adjourned sine die.

DEATH OF MARIA L. GOODALE

It would seem from the reading of your excellent journal that the pioneers of 1847 are rapidly diminishing in numbers. "One by one they drop away," and the dropping away is becoming so frequent, that it is probable in a few years hence the last one will have passed "to the other side." But they leave behind them monuments of integrity, of sacrifice, privation and endurance of almost all things for the Gospel's sake. They leave a noble heritage in their illustrious examples for the emulation of not only their own posterity but of coming generations who read their history as chronicled in your valuable paper.

I have been requested to furnish you with the following data in relation to the death of another of these founders of Utah, and who was widely known and beloved throughout the valleys of these mountains:

Sister Maria L. Goodale was the daughter of Erastus Bingham Sr., and Lucind Gates. She was born June 23, 1828, in the town of Littleton, Grafton county, New Hampshire. In 1836 she removed with her parents to Far West, Mo., arriving there Nov. 4 of the same year. In 1837 she was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Elder Elisha Blackburn. She remained at Far West until 1839, when she, her parents and the Mormon community were expelled from their hard earned homes by a cruel, revengeful mob.

From this place she went into the state of Illinois, and settled near La