

academy of science, several good libraries and a large national museum. There was also a girl's college, which contained 800 students, and there are girls' schools in many parts of Greece.

I rode from Athens down to the sea coast on a steam tramway, and I took excursions out into the country on street cars. It seemed strange to me in coming to Athens by carriage from the sea, passing over the road upon which Solon and Aesop perhaps walked, to be turned out of the way by a steam stone crusher, which was macadamizing the road. I telephoned a number of times during my stay in Athens, and at night as I walked about under the electric lights I wondered how Diogenes would look if with his lantern he should again here seek for an honest man. The Greeks have as good a postal service as you will find anywhere. There are many book stores, and the displays of goods in the store windows are quite as fine as those of any American city of the same size.

As for the business of the people, the pure Greek does not take to agriculture. There are few farmers among the Greek nation than among any other. The most of the people are in mercantile business, in the professions, or in shipping. They are natural sailors, and Greece probably has more ships in proportion to her size, than any other nation in the world. They have quite a good little navy, some of the vessels being armed with Krupp guns. They have seventeen torpedo boats, each over eighty six feet in length; a dozen gunboats, three first-class cruisers, and other vessels enough to make them quite a formidable enemy for Turkey. In addition to these, Greece has about three thousand sailing vessels and six thousand coasting vessels, which trade with all parts of the Mediterranean. Prince George, the second son of the king, has shown remarkable skill as a sailor. He has frightened his men a number of times by his daring ways of moving naval vessels about. Not long ago he was in command of a gunboat which was coming into the Piræus. As the boat neared the harbor, it was found that there was a large fleet of fishing vessels at anchor there. It is usual, under such circumstances, to slow down to half speed, but Prince George insisted on going ahead as fast as the ship would go. He took the wheel himself, and with the utmost dexterity guided the gunboat through the narrow passages between the vessels without even fouling a cable, while the officers and men looked on with mingled alarm and admiration.

Prince George is now twenty seven years old. He is more than six feet in height, and is brave to the extreme. It is probable that he would like nothing better than a naval battle with the Turks, and the probability is that he would come out ahead.

King George has done a great deal to restore the old ruins of Greece. Some excavations were made at the Parthenon during my visit, and the king aided in washing off some of the marble statues which were found. He is interested now in having the Parthenon repaired, and the day may yet come when we will be able to look upon this great structure as it was in the time of Socrates. It seemed to me, however, most impressive in its ruins. It stands, you know, on the top of the Acropolis. The Acropolis is on the very edge of the new Athens.

The modern houses of the city climb up from the base of its sides. It is a steep rocky hill, which rises straight up from the plain on which Athens is built to a height of about 200 feet. It looks much like a great rock of rosy red marble with here and there a bit of grass or a blood red poppy peeping out of its crevices. The plateau upon the top of the Acropolis contains, I judge, about ten acres, and upon it is the Parthenon. You have seen pictures of it. They do not give you much idea of its beauty. Imagine a forest of great marble columns standing upon a round marble floor the area of which is almost an acre. Let each column be as big around as the largest cart wheel you have ever seen and let it rise upwards for thirty-three feet in a beautifully symmetrical form. Let it be fluted and let its capital rich in its plain Doric grace uphold a wall of marble around which runs a frieze of the most wonderful sculpture of the world, and you have the skeleton of the building. The interior contains other columns and even in its ruins the building as a whole has a wonderful beauty. You see it for miles around Athens and it stands out before you as you come into the harbor at the Piræus. At present the wall at one end is almost intact save the frieze, which was carried off by Lord Elgin, and which is now to be seen in the British Museum in London. The Parthenon looks best in the evening. All of its ruins have the rich color of age and the columns turn to silver and gold under the rays of the setting sun.

The Greeks of today are proud of it as they are of all their old ruins, but as far as I could learn their minds are more in the future than in the past. They have not the artistic tastes of their fathers and when spoken to about Greece they will point with pride, not to what the nation has been in the past, but to the wonderful advancement that has been made within the last generation. They consider themselves a strong young nation rather than an old one, and they say that they expect to raise Greece up to the status it once held as one of the great countries of the world. They are earnest in their determination and their future is certainly bright. They have as good brains as any people of the world. They have the muscle and nerve which make success. As St. Paul once said of them: "They are always seeking after some new thing," and he might have added had he visited them in these days, "they are not afraid to seize hold of it when they find it." If Turkey is to be divided you may be sure that the Greeks will get something out of theavings.

Frank G. Carpenter

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

Elder Daniel K. Brown, writing from Christiania, Norway, under date of January 13th, 1897, to the Millennial Star, relates some of his experiences and travels in northern lands:

"I take pleasure in writing you a few lines, according to promise, concerning our labors in this region. I left here immediately after our conference, which was held September 12th and 13th, 1896, to make a visit to the different branches in the conference and finished my trip January 9th, having been absent about

three and a half months, traveled 1,869 miles, visited the cities of Fredericks, Frederickshald, Lavig, Skein, Arendal, Stavanger, Bergen, Aalesund, Christiansund, Trondjem and Gjørvik, and with the assistance of the Elders who are laboring in these cities we held eighty-four meetings and baptized seventeen into the Church.

"Our meetings have been well attended. In the cities of Christiansund, Trondjem, and Gjørvik we hired large halls in order to accommodate the people and on several occasions standing room was at a premium. In the city of Bergen, we had a regular Pentecost. On the 24th of November we baptized ten, four out of the number being heads of families. In a letter from Elders H. D. Jensen and John Peterson dated December 26 I am informed that two more have been baptized, and there are others who will follow in the near future. The Lord has indeed blessed our feeble efforts, and to Him all honor is due, for it is He who gives the increase. To us the past three months have been very eventful ones in missionary experience, in such a labor and sacrifice as this there is much to commend and little to be regretted. What a pleasant world this would be if all were engaged in sincerely trying to elevate mankind to their evident destiny! If every one could truly love his neighbor as himself, then would selfishness not find a place in the human heart.

"The Elders are well and enjoying the spirit of their mission, the conference is in a prosperous condition, and the future is encouraging as there are in each branch a number of interested and intelligent people who are investigating. It is impossible for the few missionaries in Norway at the present time to sound the Gospel voice to this people, I am certain that there are large sections of country where the voice of a servant of God has never been heard in testimony of the restoration of the Gospel.

"I have the honor of being the first Elder from the Juab Stake of Zion to preach the Gospel in Norway and I came here because I was obliged to, being banished from Denmark. Remember me kindly to the Nephites who are laboring in England, and there are quite a number of them there. A line or two from them would be thankfully received by the lone Nephite in the land of the midnight Sun. Enclosed please find for yourself, a leaf from the grave of Ole Bull, which I plucked when in Bergen, where the famous violinist lies buried."

LONDON, March 2.—In regard to the reported Boston wool corner, leading London wool brokers ridicule the idea that there is any possibility of cornering wool. They say it would require the purchase of two clips to do so, meaning the cornering of at least 8,000,000 bales and the expenditure of £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000). As the situation is understood in London, the Bostonians bought up at the last sale 45,000 bales of the higher grease wools, and they will probably purchase as much more at the next sale, with the view of making \$1,000,000 out of their deal under the new tariff, in which, however, the London brokers believe they will be disappointed. For the next wool sale there are already 300,000 bales offered, and the number will probably reach 330,000 bales.