

works, which in many instances extended over several provinces.

Communication by telephone in Sweden was thus chiefly left to private enterprise. However, from 1889 it may be said that things changed. The government then by means of the Board of Telegraphs commenced to compete vigorously with the private lines, and by laying the interurban double wired lines between the more important towns and places, and by the purchase of private networks, The State Telephone has developed to an enormous degree and replaced many of the afore mentioned telephone clubs, or telephone companies. These, notwithstanding their merits concerning telephony, have generally been handicapped by very considerable faults and disadvantages, chiefly caused by the want of unanimity when building and managing the lines. In spite of the higher fee charged for State Telephone intercommunication, it has therefore generally been found more profitable to allow The State Telephone to assume the whole. The Diet, understanding the great importance of this new means of communication, has generously granted large appropriations to The State Telephone. The central and southern parts of the kingdom are already connected by double wired lines. In the north many such connections are made, and are being still further extended and completed.

At the close of the year 1893, the network of The State Telephone intercommunication included 255 central and district stations, the combined length of the wires being more than 17,000 miles. The number of apparatus in use is about 14,000, of which 500 were at the stations and the balance used by the subscribers.

Among the private companies there can be no doubt that the Stockholm General Telephone Company occupies the very foremost position. Its central station is the largest and best arranged in the world. Originally intended for 7,000 lines it can now, in consequence of certain alterations, open as many as 11,000 lines. July 1, 1894, the company had 9,727 subscribers. The total length of private telephone wires at the same time was about 28,600 miles with 430 centrals and 17,000 apparatus. Thus in the entire realm there were more than 44,600 miles of telephone connections, 685 centrals and district stations and 31,000 telephone apparatus in use.

As to the latest statistics of September 12, the city of Stockholm has one telephone to every eighteen inhabitants. The number of apparatus is 14,000. All business is transacted per telephone. You buy your theater tickets, subscribe for your newspapers or order your groceries—all by means of telephone. As mentioned above telephone communication can be had for a price of \$10 per year, when the charges in 1880 were as high as \$75. This development depends partly upon the fact that among women plenty of hands can be had at a cheap price. But the telephone service has proven a very unhealthy occupation, so much so even as to incapacitate women for a service of any long duration, ten years being considered to be the longest period a woman can stand the strain in any of the larger telephone stations. All the telephone stations, however, are superintended and worked by women. For the admittance to the

telephone service, it is requisite to have testimonials as to "good conduct, fair schooling, and a strong constitution." The lowest wages paid are 360 crowns (\$97), the highest 1,800 crowns (\$480) a year, being the salary of the lady superintendents. The average is seven hours attendance daily. In some cases vacation is allowed for a fortnight, otherwise no vacation at all.

Notwithstanding the low fees charged from subscribers, the Stockholm General Telephone Company is able to pay a large annual dividend to its shareholders, many of whom are among the most prominent men in the kingdom. Engineer H. T. Cedergren is the director-general of the company. He is favorably known within telephone circles in the United States, having twice visited that country.

IN NORTH ALABAMA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 9, 1894.

Elders laboring in the North Alabama conference have had for the past few weeks cheerful anticipations regarding the approaching conference, and these were amply realized on Saturday and Sunday, September 29 and 30, in the happy association of brothers and in the divine Spirit that prevailed.

There were present at the meeting Elias S. Kimball, president of the Southern States mission; Conference President Brid Murphy and Traveling Elders A. M. Beecher, James I. B. Mason, Alonzo Bunkerhoff, Walter C. Mitchell, Francis M. Belnap, Alexander S. Campbell, Ben F. LeBaron, Wm. T. Ditson and Stephen A. Smith, all of whom assembled one day before conference as a musical body and practiced hymns preparatory to the meetings.

Being unable to secure a church house, the want was supplied by Brother W. F. Kennedy, who, with the assistance of an obliging friend, made ready a vacant store house and provided it with commodious seats, making everything comfortable and pleasant for the occasion.

The Elders had been in here at times for the past year; had preached many times, gained a number of friends and baptized the leading citizen (Bro. Kennedy) into the fold of Christ. This success was by no means agreeable to the adverse powers; consequently the public sentiment towards us was scarcely as favorable in this section as in other parts of the vineyard, and we could hear the distant rumblings and threatening of a storm from the unfriendly element. This was so far the case that at our first day's meeting very few were present, and when we adjourned in the evening, invitations to the peoples' homes were not as numerous as could have been desired. However, our steadfast friends were equal to the emergency, and we fared most excellently. The fatted "yearling" had been killed, with his neighbor, the hog, and a number of pigs, cakes and custards of various kinds, besides the many other good things prepared for the occasion were equally wonderful and gratifying. All that kind hearts and skillful hands could do was done for our comfort and happiness.

On the night of the 29th, while we were enjoying these luxuries, our much prized "tabernacle" fell a prey to the vandal's torch. This little act of wantonness only resulted the next morning in a "new clearing," where, on well-arranged seats, not a very large nor appreciative audience came together. Elder Kimball and others laid before those present many precious truths, and called upon them to repent of the evils that existed among them.

In our council meetings we enjoyed much of the Holy Spirit. Elder Kimball gave instructions in our duties. After we received our appointments, we departed for our various fields of labor each feeling that he was prepared to do more and better work than heretofore.

Since our last conference held in October, 1893, we have walked 8106 miles, held 215 meetings, visited 2701 families, been refused entertainment 742 times, distributed 6330 tracts, baptized 29 new members and blessed nine children. The next day after conference closed four members were added to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The Elders in this conference are enjoying good health and are inspired with a zealous desire to push forward unfalteringly as heralds of the Gospel message. Yours in the cause of truth.

BEN. F. LEBARON.

OBITUARY NOTES.

CATHERINE G. GRANGER.

Catherine Guthrie Granger, wife of Walter Granger, died at the home of her daughter, at Enoch, Iron county, on the 23rd of September, 1894. She was born at Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland, Jan. 19, 1819; was baptized the 12th of April, 1840, by Alexander Wright, one of the two first missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to Scotland; emigrated with her family in 1856, crossed the Plains with the handcart, footing it all the way from Iowa City to Salt Lake. She moved with her family from Spanish Fork to Southern Utah in 1861, and made their home in St. George. Her remains were taken there and laid beside two of her sons. The testimony concerning the Gospel and the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith was her stay and comfort through the vicissitudes of life and her support in the hour of death. [Com.]

THE DEAD.

Peaceful be their Rest.

CUMMINGS.—In this city, October 12, 1894, Wilford, infant son of B. F. and Emily W. Cummings; aged a few hours.

PETTIT.—At the residence of her son Ethan A. Pettit, this city, Oct. 9th, 1894, of paralysis, Margaret Pettit; aged 79 years, 5 months and 28 days.

WILKEY.—At Nephi, Utah, October 4, 1894, John Wilkey. Born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, August 12, 1828; baptized May 27, 1848; emigrated in 1853. He leaves a wife, one son, three daughters and thirteen grandchildren. He died in full fellowship.

Millennial Star, please copy.

BELLISTON.—At Nephi, Utah, October 5, 1894, Louisa Belliston. Born in Birmingham, England, March 24, 1819; baptized December 4, 1849; emigrated to Utah in 1853; was an active teacher in the Relief Society for twenty-three years; leaves four children, twenty-three grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. She was kind and gentle, beloved by all who knew her, and many followed to her last resting place.

Millennial Star, please copy.