

"Taarnet" is the name of a new Danish publication, to which the younger Danish authors will leave contributions.

The police of Copenhagen seem to be far superior to the Swedish or Norwegian police. Dangerous Scandinavian crooks are nearly always caught in Copenhagen.

The Porpoise Hunters' league of Middelfort will celebrate its 300th anniversary this month, having been organized in the year 1593. Its laws prescribe that the profits of the chase shall be equally divided among all the members. Its present membership is about thirty.

It is handy to be on friendly terms with a strong man. France demanded that Siam should dismiss her Danish naval officers, who, by the way, proved to be far superior to the native ones. The Danes demurred. The king of Denmark complained to the Czar of Russia. The Czar complained to the French department—and France withdrew her demand.

Jens Erik Carl Rasmussen, a noted marine painter, who made a trip to Greenland in the interest of his art, accidentally fell into the Atlantic ocean on his way back on October 1st and was drowned. His "Midnight at Greenland" (1882) and "Jesus Sleeps on the Sea of Genesareth" (1877) established his reputation as a talented painter. He left a wife and many children.

OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—[Special]—The Congress of the United States has just sent a medal of honor to the Swedish major-general and the American brigadier, Ernest von Vegesack, as an acknowledgment of courage and bravery displayed at the battle of Gaines' Mills, W. Va., which fight took place June 27, 1862.

"Brave Vegesack," as he is called, has before received the Philadelphia medal.

Among other Swedish officers still living in Sweden who fought for the cause of liberty during the great civil war in America several deserve to be mentioned.

One is Major A. A. Leatz, of the Swedish army. He entered the fifth New York regiment as a volunteer, July 3, 1863, and followed the Potomac army marching to conquer Richmond.

June 1 and 2 he commanded a company at the battle of Bethesda church. Having been severely wounded in this battle, he was made a prisoner and taken to Libby prison in Richmond. In August the same year he was exchanged, and joining the Potomac army for a second time, he partook in all its fights until the close of the war.

After the battles of Hatcher's Run, in February, 1865, he was praised in a report sent out by General Winthrop, who said that Leatz was "of the most efficient assistance; was conspicuous along the line and encouraging the men by his own gallant bearing."

Leatz was also mentioned with honor after the battles of White Oak Road and Five Forks and at the fall of Richmond. He was finally appointed lieutenant-colonel in the United States army. At present he is living peacefully on the island of Gotland in the Baltic.

Other officers of the Swedish army, who fought in the civil war and are still

in life, are Captain H. J. Anderson and Captain C. F. Grevillius, both of the Elfsborg regiment, and Captain C. U. C. Hamberg, of the Halland battalion.

The two former participated in nearly all the battles which took place in South Carolina, Florida and Virginia, and Captain Hamberg distinguished himself at the battles of Weldon Rail Road, Poplar Grove, Five Forks, Boyden Plank Road, Buxville Station, High Bridge, Appomattox and Petersburg. When he finally resigned for the purpose of returning to Sweden he was appointed a major in the army.

Several other Swedish officers who fought bravely under the stars and stripes in years gone by have died during the last decade. But although they are no more their memory still lives.

Sweden is provided with excellent communication both by land and sea. The highroads are altogether close upon 37,000 miles in length, 22,000 miles thereof being provided with post-houses. The railroads are now the chief means of communication. Although they were opened somewhat late here—first in 1855—Sweden in comparison to her population, now owns more railroads than any other land in Europe; while in respect to its area the southernmost quarter of the country is nearly as well furnished with railroads as France, for instance. The entire length of the Swedish railroads is close upon 9,000 kilometers, or 5,500 miles, rather more than a third part belonging to the state. The gross income amounts to more than thirteen million dollars a year. In Sweden we find the only railroad which passes the Polar circle, i. e., that of the state line Lulea-Gellivara.

Communication by sea plays an important part. Along the entire extensive coast (1,600 miles) a lively traffic is kept up, as also on the great lakes and the numerous canals. The Gotha and Dalsland canals in Southern Sweden are very favorite routes for tourists.

The Revue Militaire Suisse, the prominent military Swiss publication, writes editorially on the controversy between Sweden and Norway as follows:

"In the Scandinavian politics new difficulties have arisen, because the Norwegian Storting, with the small majority of fourteen votes, sixty four against fifty, has refused to sanction the very favorable propositions which King Oscar and the Swedish Riksdag have offered as a solution of the consular question. This is a very insignificant majority for a question of such importance, and it is not probable that the great bulk of the Norwegian people will follow its representatives to the extreme consequences.

"As to the matter itself, nobody can comprehend what Norway should gain by a disunion from Sweden, but, on the contrary, it is easy to conceive what it should lose, by it. It would be deprived of the advantage of being united with a country, which maintains its place among the states of Europe, and is able to defend its independence and protect its interests. The demagogues in Christiania shall never succeed in making anybody believe that Norway is a 'selected victim' and King Oscar a despotic ruler."

The co-educational principle has acquired many sincere friends in Sweden, but, still it cannot be said as yet to have made any considerable progress in wider circles, though it is realized in the lower classes of the National school. The question about founding higher schools for co-education has, however, of late been discussed in the pedagogical periodicals as well as at teachers' meetings and at other conferences called together by persons taking an interest in the question. Some schools for co-education have also been established by private people in the capital and Upsala and are working with good results.

The oldest and largest of them is the Palmgren school in Stockholm which has later developed itself under the guidance of the head-master, whose name it now bears. The school, which at the same time attaches great importance to "sloyd," has a state subvention and may be said to have served as a model for the co-education schools of Finland. Co-education is carried on up to the qualifying for the university, and hitherto it has occasioned no over-exertion to the girls to keep up with the boys. The school was founded in 1876.

At the Riksdag of this year a government bill is going to be presented proposing to reorganize the boys' school of three classes, found in smaller towns, into schools for co-education, where the instruction should be imparted by male as well as female teachers.

THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

[Millennial Star, Nov. 13.]

The following missionaries arrived Friday evening November 3, 1893, per Cunard steamer *Campania*: Oscar Wilkins Jr., of Provo, Utah, for the German mission; Richard Jefferies of Grantville, Utah, and Henry Holyoak, of Moab, Utah, for the British mission. They were accompanied by William Mitton, of Grantville, who has come to visit relatives.

Elder A. H. Moyes has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Newcastle conference, to return home, November 22, 1893.

Elder David Williams has been honorably released from his labors as traveling Elder in the Welsh conference, to return home, November 22, 1893.

Elder Richard Jefferies has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Nottingham conference.

Elder Henry Holyoak has been appointed to labor as traveling Elder in the Sheffield conference.

Sister Julia A. Ivins Macdonald, of St. George, Utah, is engaged at present in a very interesting labor. She has undertaken to collect all available information concerning every known miracle that has ever been performed in this Church, with the expectation of publishing it in book form. There are doubtless many persons in the Church who know of remarkable cases of divine healing or other miracles which have never been published. Sister Macdonald would be pleased to have such persons submit to her all the facts in these cases in their possession. She will feel greatly obliged to any of the Saints who may know of any occurrences of this character, if they will communicate them to her, at St. George.