

their crews succeeded in saving themselves or not, is not known.

The Copenhagen Telephone company has rented a large building at Vimmelskiftet for a period of 25 years. It is 14x40 feet, and will be used as a central station.

The Methodists of Odense have built a portable church or meeting place. It is made of iron and wood and is octagonal in form. Its seating capacity is 200, and it is put together in such a manner that it may easily be taken apart, carried away and erected in a new place.

The German emperor is credited with a prettily turned complement in favor of Miss Frida Scotta, the Danish violinist. After listening attentively the emperor expressed his appreciation by saying: "If I shut my eyes when you are playing I could fancy it was Sarasatit, but I much prefer to keep them open."

A farmer near Copenhagen sold a house and lot, three chromos, a second hand stove pipe hat, three bottles of beer and a boat to a Copenhagen merchant, receiving in return 55,600 pounds of artificial manure, 350 pounds of lubricating oil and 100 pounds of wagon grease.

Emma Hodgini, a circus girl, fell in love with a Christiania policeman, and their engagement was soon announced. But the poor thing who had been loafing around all her life knew next to nothing about religion. To remedy this defect she is studying religion at Copenhagen, and will be confirmed and married at the same time.

The public was in hopes that the Copenhagen "Gold Cure" would not be able to return the fees of a patient according to a decision of the municipal court, so that the institution would be sold at public auction and thus the secret of the remedy divulged. But the money was returned in the nick of time, and the great secret will have another lease of life.

OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 4, 1894.—The letters sent by Swedish Americans to their relatives in the old country and usually containing money remittances, are conspicuous by their non-arrival just at present.

The hard times in America are, of course responsible for this. Of the people in Sweden, who are dependent on financial assistance from America for their existence most to pity, however, are the many poor wives, who are expecting their husbands to send them either money or prepaid tickets for a journey to the great Republic. Instead of money or tickets these women have in many cases received only a few lines on a postal card from their far away husbands, telling them of his being without work and himself in need of assistance. Often the husband and father has undoubtedly concealed the true state of how things have run bad, having written on the contrary, words of encouragement to his family, but there are other examples of the writer having told the people at home that he must sweep the streets of Chicago in order to obtain food and lodging.

Under those circumstances and with information to the above effect, it is no wonder that the emigration to America

has considerably decreased during the first month of 1894. This is the more true in regard to the emigration from the southern part of Sweden.

I take the liberty to quote the following glowing description of Norrland (the northern part of Sweden) from "Sweden, Some Hints For Visitors," a pamphlet recently published by the Swedish Tourist Society of Stockholm:

Norrland is at its best either in the middle of the summer, when the rivers are swollen by the melting snow that still lies on the mountains, and the long daylight enlivens the traveler's stay; or in midwinter when the forests lie half-buried in snow, and the icy mantle of the lakes glitter in the sunshine, blue shadows marking the tracks left by the sledges, reddens in the sunset glow tor gleams with a play of colors as he northern lights, flash across the midwinter sky. The leafless trees, hoary with inches of rime resemble forests of pantocral. The roads are alive with a merry train of sledges, drawn by small but speedy horses, and full of passengers wrapped in his shaggy fur-coat, the sledger defying the cold, enjoys to the full the beauty of nature, and draws deep breaths of invigorating oxygen. Here you meet a company of waggoners on their way to the market with their load of grain, there you see an endless line of timber carts. On his long snowshoes (skis) the woodman darts across the white expanse, and in the depths of the forest the charcoal burner tends his crackling and smoking pile, versed in the lore of goblin and fay. In a word, if you wish to see varied and cheerful scenes of winter life, take a trip to Norrland, you will be surprised how little the cold affects you in these regions. It is not the gray, piercing, chill of a winter day in the Boulevard des Italiens or the Avenue de l'Opera. No, it is the brawny cold of Sweden, with pure fresh air to exhilarate the spirits and quicken the pulses.

None who has not spent a winter day or two in the North can picture to himself the beauty of this season. But he who has once had this experience, will certainly agree with us when we say that a short winter excursion to Norrland, before the commencement of the spring season in the Riviera, is highly piquant in affect, and is refreshing as an ice before the grapes at a dinner party.

In many cases hard work prevents poor parents in the capital from looking after their children, and the consequence is often that the young ones, during the time they are free from school, roam about the streets or early begin to resort to public houses and thus falling into bad habits and vice which afterwards are bringing a great number of children to the prisons and correction houses.

In order to prevent this evil, foster good habits and above all to instil into the children's minds love of work, institutions have been founded in Sweden, where such children as would otherwise roam about the streets during their leisure hours, have the opportunity to learn such handiwork that make them enjoy work and where they as a recompence for working, receive a plain but, good and substantial meal. An institution of this kind is called workshop (in Swedish; arbetsstuga.)

The first Swedish workshop was estab-

lished in Stockholm in 1887 by Mrs. Anna Hierta--Retzius, and endowed by the institution, "In Memoriam of Lars Hierta," which institution with great generosity has supported every undertaking of this kind. Several workshops were soon started after the pattern of the first.

The workshops choose their pupils amongst the most destitute school children. Some children come to the workshop in the morning, when they, after finished work, have their dinner consisting of two courses; but as the plurality of them, during the morning hours, are occupied in the boardschools, they come to the workshops in the afternoon and get their evening meal before leaving.

The following occupations are the most common: For boys, netting, carpet and chip plaiting, basket making, net work, planing, sewing sacks, shoemaking etc. For girls; chip, basket and bast works, sewing, weaving, straw plaiting and manufacturing of slippers. To the mending of clothes, stockings, boots and shoes, particular attention is paid. The children also practice household duties, taking it in turn to assist in the school to do the rooms, wash up the dishes etc.

The children have generally to keep on with one kind of work, till they have attained sufficient ability to do it, without help. If the means of the workshop permit they are then allowed to take home work, for which they are paid. The money is put in the savings bank, and at the end of the term clothes are bought with it.

The children's works are either sold under hand to people interested in the institution, or at sales, and they generally sell very well.

The teaching is to a great extent carried on by voluntary help. Many young girls from the upper classes have devoted themselves to this work. Besides these there are some lady teachers who have a small salary, some shoemakers and basket makers.

The result of these workshops has proved extremely satisfactory. The children have shown a great deal of interest in their work, which is evident both from their regular attendance, and from the eager applications for admittance. The parents of the children are also interested in the workshop. The teachers at the board schools have expressed the opinion that the children from the workshops in spite of increased work always show greater industry and interest in their school work.

At present Stockholm has eight workshops with about 10,000 children. Many provincial towns have begun to follow the good example, especially Upsala, which has very excellent workshops.

OBITUARY NOTES.

SISTER BOOTH.

BRIGHAM CITY, Feb. 25, 1894.—Died in Brigham City on Sunday, February 18th, 1894, at fifteen minutes past 5 p. m., after a lingering illness of three months with capillary bronchitis, Sister Booth. Everything was done that loving and willing hands and skill could do; she was reconciled and well satisfied to be released and a few moments before the final end she bade all good bye.

She was the wife of Elder David Booth; was born in the town of Mayfield, Derbyshire, England, on the 23rd of March, 1826, joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was baptized on