

or associates, give it not with authority but only as dictated by the common love of mankind. It is said that good mistresses make good servants; let women learn to direct wisely; be careful and use great discretion both in employing help and in giving recommendations. Let them remember that they are dealing with human beings possessing heart and brains like themselves and that the mistress is superior to the maid only in the cultivation of that heart and brain.—*Lydia Snow Pierce in the University Chronicle.*

LETTER FROM STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, April 20th.

The Swedish Norwegian controversy begins to be noticed by the Russian newspapers in a most undesirable manner. Thus the *Syn Oletschastwa* opines that a war on Scandinavian peninsula is imminent. "The Scandinavian Union Crisis" writes said paper, "is a question which directly concerns Russia's interests, and on that account we ought to follow it with the greatest attention. We ought not to be guilty of a fault, which we formerly have committed more than once, and the dynastic interests of King Oscar ought not to be of any importance to us. The Scandinavian Union must be looked at as the extreme outpost of the triple alliance towards north, and if the union be dissolved all the better for Russia."

The extraordinary budget of defense, which has been laid before the present Norwegian Storting, is much larger than usually is the case. For the building of iron-clads an immediate appropriation of four million kroner is asked for, an extra appropriation for the fortification of Tolnsberg and the equipment of the monitors with rapid-firing guns are also asked for.

Mr. Thomas Ferguson, the minister of the United States to Sweden and Norway, was received by the queen in a special audience the other day. Mr. Ferguson gave yesterday a banquet, to which members of the diplomatic corps had been invited.

A special correspondent of the *Skanska Aftonbladet* writes from Copenhagen: The Danish crown prince and crown princess will leave for Stockholm the latter part of this month to pay a visit to King Oscar and Queen Sophia. It is probable that they will be accompanied by Prince Christian and Princess Louise. The stay in Stockholm will last over fourteen days.

Emperor William took breakfast the other day with Count Carl von Wedel and his wife, Countess Stephanie von Wedel, nee Hamilton, until her marriage last year the acknowledged queen of Stockholm society.

The political situation in Finland seems to have become much brighter since the new emperor and grand duke ascended the throne. The latest event, which speaks for such a supposition, is the emperor's decision in regard to the edification of the constitutional laws of Finland, which decision is that the question shall rest until further notice, or not be taken up, before he himself gives order to such effect.

The Swedish Tourist Society has invited Signor Edmondo de Amicis, the famous Italian journalist and traveler, to make a journey through Sweden this summer at the expense of the society. Signor Amicis will accept the invitation,

having declared that it will be a great pleasure to him to write a book on Sweden.

A telegram from St. Petersburg received here states that a commercial treaty between Russia and Denmark has just been signed by representatives of both countries.

The so-called Denmark monument will soon be erected in Copenhagen opposite the Art Museum. The colossal Denmark figure, surrounded by the representatives of agriculture and fishery, has been completed by Sculptor Hasseltritis. The monument will be the largest in Copenhagen, and its cost is estimated at 100,000 kroner.

Both Stockholm and Gothenburg want the proposed John Ericsson monument, and a newspaper fight, much like the one that sometimes is conducted between the New York and Chicago papers, has on that account sprung up between the two cities. The feeling runs high; money is subscribed for in both towns, and it seems far from improbable that the inventor of the Monitor will be honored with two statues in Sweden, one raised in the capital and the other in Gothenburg.

Henrik Ibsen's great drama "Pensylt," with music by Edward Grieg, the famous composer, was for the first time performed at the Royal Opera house in Stockholm and scored a tremendous success.

The Scandinavian Society in Hamburg had arranged a concert a few days ago, which was very favorably mentioned by the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*. The society has a large membership, which every week is increasing.

Your correspondent had a couple of days ago the opportunity of visiting Fort Bohus, a place near Gothenburg. Fort Bohus is rich in ancient reminiscences. It was formerly the most formidable stronghold of the North. It was built in 1308 by the Norwegian king Haakan Magnusson. Originally it was built of wood, but was rebuilt of stone with great massive walls by Christian I. and afterwards much improved and considerably strengthened by Christian IV. This old fortress has withstood many a hardy siege. In 1658, however, it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1678 the Norwegians almost succeeded in regaining possession of the fort, but it was eventually saved by Olof Stenbock. By this time it had fallen into decay so that nothing remained but a ruin. This, however, was promptly restored. The fortress had two round towers called Father's Cap and Mother's Cap. In 1786 it was decided to raze the fortress, but the work of destruction was prevented by Charles XIV.

ITEMS FROM LOGAN.

Following from our Logan correspondent under date of May 18th:

Olof Frogner and Oliver Hansen, the two young men of Hyrum who discovered the lost mine referred to by your correspondent a week ago, returned home from making a more thorough examination last Thursday. Both of them descended the old workings and found the shaft to be 125 feet deep, and at the bottom a tunnel running in at about a one-third pitch, which they followed for thirty-five feet, when further progress was stopped by debris which had fallen from the sides and roof. They could not tell

how much farther the tunnel extended. The shaft presents the appearance of a chute or blowout. On one side is a solid rock wall, and on the other the rock is decomposed and soft. The ore found in the shaft is of a porphyritic and talc formation, and the discoverers say that the use of powder was unnecessary in the original digging, which makes the depth of the shaft more easily accounted for. The ore appears to carry more silver than gold, although the boys obtained several colors by washing out a pan full picked up in the bottom of the shaft. One circumstance that seems to bear out the old story of its having been dug for gold is that at a place convenient for camping, close by a creek about a mile from the mine, an old sluice box was found, in the bottom of which still clung some particles of gold. At the same place there used to be an old log house which bore every indication of having been built as much for defense as shelter. Only the ruins of this primitive dwelling now remain, but it was in a fair state of preservation when first seen many years ago. Samples have been sent for assay, and preparations are being made to clear out the shaft and incline, so as to see what class of ore lies at the bottom, where, according to the old story, the great find was made.

To proceed from the unknown to the known in mining matters, the claim referred to as having produced a sample which assayed over 1700 ounces in silver is owned by the Wilson Brothers of Hyrum, and Hon. Jos. Howell of Wellsville has purchased an interest. The sample was taken from a tunnel the brothers had been working in for a long time; but as they believed a much larger body of ore was to be found they went further up the mountain and started to sink a shaft that would intercept the course of their tunnel. After digging only four or five feet they struck the main ledge, which they uncovered and found to be 40 feet wide. A sample chipped off and sent to the Agricultural College for assay showed 183 ounces of silver. This is the best find yet recorded, and is located in Blacksmith Fork canyon, a short distance above Devil's Gate, in the main canyon. Jno. F. Squires, M. H. Farnes and other Logan parties own the adjoining claim, directly in line with the ledge, and will doubtless share the benefits. The discovery has created considerable excitement among mining men here, and the country in that vicinity is being rapidly staked off.

Coal has been found about seventy-five miles west of Snowville, in Curlew valley, Idaho, by E. H. Lewis, of Logan, and Christian Anderson, of Snowville. A sample of the cropplage tested at the agricultural college was pronounced a good quality of bituminous coal, bearing an unusual amount of carbon for a surface sample. As the find is not very many miles distant from the lodes of the S. P. and O. S. L., if the vein is sufficiently large its development is certain.

Thomas Katsumina, a young Japanese who is taking a course in the B. Y. college, delivered an interesting lecture on "Japan and her people," in the Second ward, last evening. Mr. Katsumina is intensely patriotic, and has been an interested reader of all