

THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

SWEDEN.

A new railroad will be built between Malmö and Lund.

King Oscar will visit Copenhagen in June.

Ex-postmaster A. W. Södergren, of Örebro, died at the age of 72 years.

M. E. Delbanco's large oil factory in Mölndal was burned to the ground.

Miss Augusta Nilson, the well-known Swedish missionary, died at Lamu, Africa.

The condition of the crown princess is said to have slightly improved, but the change is surely only temporary.

Mrs. K. Jonassdotter, who recently died at Björko, at the age of 106 years, was the oldest inhabitant in Sweden.

The Stockholm dailies have contained articles in which they urge the Associated Press to send a representative to Stockholm.

The whole Swedish army will be furnished with new uniforms, the patterns of which will be much simpler than those now in use.

Only 1,388 persons emigrated during the three first months of this year by way of Gothenburg as compared with 6,370 during the same period in 1893.

Colonel G. A. Toli, of the Dal regiment, has been appointed major general and commander-in-chief of the sixth division of the Swedish army.

The Danish crown prince and crown princess have been visiting in Stockholm, and several magnificent court festivals have been held in their honor.

Mrs. Margareta Svenson, of Ingsberg the mother of banker Svenson of New York, who is said to be worth at least \$6,000,000, died at the advanced age of 100 years.

In accordance with the law of Sweden, the education is compulsory of deaf and dumb children, who are between 7 and 9 years of age, and extends through an eight years' course at the School for Deaf and Dumb. Children beyond that age have a two year's course of instruction.

Practical housekeeping schools have been founded in several towns of Sweden, as at Upsala, Gothenburg, Lund, etc. At Gothenburg the largest brewery, that of Carnegis, has founded such a school for daughters of the workmen of the brewery, with the special purpose to teach them everything necessary to become good and useful housewives for workmen, and, if not married, good servants.

The inhabitants of the city of Vadstena, where during the middle ages existed a nunnery, possess a very great skill in lace making. This kind of work was practised with great talent by the nuns in that celebrated convent, which was founded by St. Brigitta during the 14th century. Although Queen Louise, the wife of Charles XV, by several means tried to support and encourage this home-loid, still it was found difficult to develop it to any higher degree.

NORWAY.

Ibsen is reported ill, suffering from rheumatism.

Four fishermen were drowned by their boat capsizing, off Aalesund.

Director O. Melbye, of Christiania, died at the age of 72 years.

A new edition of Kjelland's works is being prepared.

The export of Norwegian matches is increasing every year.

The farm Nygaard near Trondheim was burned to the ground.

The number of Baptists in Norway is increasing on a large scale.

The export of Norwegian anjovis has largely increased during the last five years.

A political pamphlet, the author of which is said to be a Swede, will soon be published in Christiania.

The first hospital nurses in Norway trained to answer the demands of modern times were the deaconesses.

Prominent German papers criticize the insulting manner in which the Norwegian radicals treat royalty.

Christiansand made a very favorable showing as to the export from Norway last year.

The great activity which some decades ago was prevailing in the numerous dock yards in Norway, is gradually dying out.

Sigurd Matzow, who embezzled a large amount of money in Throndhjem, was sentenced to five years' hard labor in the penitentiary.

DENMARK.

The farm Erdsgaarden, near Alsbo, was burned down.

Two tourist hotels will be built on the island of Fyen.

The health of the crown princess has slightly improved.

Rear-Admiral McDougall, died at Copenhagen.

Miss Björnson, the authoress, celebrated her 70th birthday.

King Christian celebrated his 70th birthday.

Influenza is raging epidemically on Iceland.

A new Danish Odd Fellow's Lodge will be established in Copenhagen.

The Thingvalla Line will soon buy a new steamer.

Spinning and weaving stand very high in Denmark and may be counted among the home industries.

The farm Raddjerget near Mariebo, was burned down, and many cattle roasted to death.

The Gyldendahl Publishing House, of Copenhagen, will soon issue some works by Swedish authors.

Written for this Paper.

HOW FAR CAN IT BE DONE?

A great many things have been written and much more has been said in regard to the general habits and methods of life as shown during the last few years of prosperity. Charges of excess and extravagance have been freely made, economy has been suggested and enforced, precept has led to counsel, and inaction has followed that as naturally as light follows darkness. It has been assumed—demonstrated it is said—that living has been too fast, and expenditure too great for continuance, and that continuance meant insolvency and distress almost beyond recuperation.

That there is a great degree of truth in such statements goes without saying. At the same time some of our conclusions may be erroneous and our theories more than crude. At all events, comparison determines at last the wisdom or impropriety of expenditure alike of the peasant or the millionaire.

There is nothing on this earth, no matter how priceless, but owes something to the expenditure of human labor; and there is nothing outside of primitive element, or in it so far as we know, that is not native to and belongs to earth. The gold watch, the glittering jewel, the trophies of sculpture and painting, represent the skill and genius of man, and become almost fabulous in estimated value, in great part because of expended labor. The Indian sees nothing in art or books; his wickiup is more attractive than a royal palace; a pair of beaded moccasins are finer to him than a French calf boot is to the city dude; and his dusky bride, saturated with sagebrush smoke, conquers his taste reader than could any of the queens of fashion. And yet in him there is a reaching out for something which arrests his attention or claims his fancy or use. A small looking-glass takes his lariat, a few strings of beads his buffalo robe, he trades buckskin for paint, and his bow and arrow for a blanket. A little extended intercourse with the whites, and for an old musket, a little powder, a box of caps he will swap his pony, nay almost his squaw.

And through the superior prowess and enterprise of the cultivated races, the love of variety, the desire for possession, has become abnormal. The earth has been ransacked to gratify taste, and at the bidding of wealth the earth and its products have become transformed, glorified and advanced. Surplus has been exchanged into every conceivable form to gratify the desire for strange, novel and unique productions; until as ages have passed, these heirlooms of architecture, of tapestry, and of precious things have been wonderfully increased. Mental culture has fostered trade and barter, until whatever was once rare has become the heritage of ever-increasing numbers. Grand old parks, wonderful sculpture, marvelous pictures, strange vegetation and beautiful flowers, at the instance of wealth are giving continuous object lessons which are elevating the taste, informing the judgment, and purifying the souls of many.

The wealth of individuals flows back again, by route circuitous or otherwise, to every artisan, to every in-