

LETTER FROM STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, March 25th.—[Special to the News] The Young Men's Christian Association of Stockholm celebrated its 10th anniversary last Thursday, a concert being given under the auspices of the association in the large hall of the Board of Trade building. The speech of the evening was delivered by Minister of War Rappe, who said that the Y. M. C. A. is meeting with great success in Sweden. Branch lodges have been organized in the principal cities, and a modern and convenient building will soon be erected in the capital.

King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustave leave for Christiania the present week. It is given out that those members of the Swedish Riksdag who have been called to a secret conference with the king—a thing that has happened only twice in the history of Sweden after 1809—have advised the monarch to be firm in the opinion already taken by him; or, in other words, not to agree to a solution of the union question, if Sweden be not given her say in the matter.

The conservative societies of Drammen held a reunion in the Board of Trade building of that city. A telegram of congratulation was sent to King Oscar, who immediately answered the same.

An expedition to Greenland will leave Copenhagen next May aboard the cruiser "Ingolf." The purpose of the expedition—the cost of which will be borne by the Diet—is wholly a scientific one.

Camille Flammarion, the well-known French astronomer, will visit Finland next summer for the purpose of viewing the midnight sun from the Aavasaksa mountain.

Mr. Sven Scholander, the celebrated Bellman singer, is at present making a concert tour through Russia. Last week he sang in St. Petersburg, where he was most enthusiastically received.

Queen Sophia will spend most of the summer at the beautiful Balcka country mansion in Dalecarlia, a place which is well-known to most American tourists visiting Sweden.

The Swedish Women's Society for Sweden's naval defense has arranged two gala performances to be given at the Grand opera house, March 30th and 31st. An immense choir of the famous Upsala singers will assist.

The so-called Grefsen Baths near Christiania are every summer more and more frequented by visitors. The place is noted for its mineral springs, and the view from the establishment itself is very fine, still more so from Grefsenaaasen (350 meters above the sea level) close by.

The modern technics of explosives has enormously developed in Sweden. Alfred Nobel, a Swede, was the first who brought nitro-glycerine into extensive use, when he proved that by a quickly exploding detonator the explosion of nitro-glycerine may be brought about, and discovered a safe method for its preparation on a large scale. The use of this preparation is, however, open to great danger, more especially in a liquid, unmixed state, so that its use is closely limited by law. The most usual form of nitro-glycerine is dynamite, which was invented by the aforesaid Alfred Nobel. Mr. Nobel has also

introduced another explosive into use called extra-dynamite, which contains gelatinized nitro-glycerine obtained by heating nitro-cellulose in nitro-glycerine. Extra-dynamite is considered somewhat safer than dynamite. Sebastine is another Swedish explosive composed of a mixture of nitro-glycerine, nitrate of soda and charcoal.

Among other explosives containing nitro-glycerine, invented in Sweden, double ammonium powder and nitrolite may be mentioned. Two explosives not containing nitro-glycerine are also manufactured, viz., belite and romite, of which the former is deemed not so susceptible to knocks and blows as those explosives previously mentioned and not exploding when heated to 260° Celsius. There are now in Sweden eight large manufactories for the making of explosives.

The Riksdag will probably decide to add two new regiments to the Swedish army. The fourth new and large iron-clad will be launched early in the summer.

Sweden has at present 127 wood pulp factories. The production of ground wood pulp amounted last year, to 245 million pounds. The export to England and the United States is in constant and steady growth.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Sabbath school officers and teachers of the Salt Lake Stake convened in the Fourteenth ward assembly hall on Monday evening, the 15th inst. The meeting was presided over by Stake Supt. T. O. Griggs.

Musical exercises for the occasion were furnished by the Ninth Ward choir, led by Bro. Hyrum Case.

The following wards were represented by superintendents or teachers: City wards—First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Seal mutes; county wards—Farmers, Sugar House, Big Cottonwood, Mill Creek, West Branch South Cottonwood, and Union.

Supt. Griggs called attention to the quarterly reports requested from the schools of the Stake. These reports for the first quarter of 1895 were now due, and he trusted superintendents would see to having them forwarded to the superintendency of the Stake as promptly as possible. Already a number of schools had reported. He found many items of information contained in them that would be of service to him; but in some instances were not as complete as desirable, as all the information called for was not supplied.

Supt. Chas. B. Felt, of the Seventeenth ward Sunday school, stated that in response to the request made upon himself and counselors they had selected teachers from their school to speak upon topics of interest to Sunday school workers. The first, he announced, would be an address on "Catechization" by Sister Martha Smith.

The speaker presented on a blackboard a diagram illustrating the method of presenting a lesson, as used and advocated by the Sunday School Normal training class of the Brigham Young Academy, together with a list of rules for questioning as formulated

by Dr. Karl G. Maeser. A detailed description of the diagram was given and the rules for catechization were separately explained.

Remarks on Sunday school reviews were made by Brother D. M. McAllister, teacher of the theological class of the Seventeenth ward Sabbath school. Reviews should consist of a repetition of actual work done, and should be conducted for the purpose of fastening upon the minds of the pupils the lessons presented to them. He advocated frequent class reviews, and explained the manner of conducting reviews in the class over which he presided. Public exhibitions are held in some school under the name of reviews. These are deceptions and do not answer the purpose for which reviews are recommended in Sabbath schools.

Examinations and promotions were spoken upon by Brother Wm. A. Morton. After pointing out the benefits of examinations, he described the methods of conducting them in the Seventeenth ward school. The pupils upon taking up a course of study were notified that an examination would be required of them. This had a tendency to keep within them a continued interest in their studies in order that they may pass a favorable examination. When examination day came, each pupil was presented with a list of written questions which he was expected to answer in writing without being allowed to refer to any books for the necessary information. This plan had been very satisfactory; and to show how well it worked he read several answers as given by pupils to the examination questions given them. Examinations, he believed, should be held every six months, in order to give pupils ample opportunities to be prepared.

The Tenth ward Sunday school was invited to supply the musical exercises for the next session, and the superintendency of the Twenty-second ward school were requested to furnish topics of Sabbath school interest to present to the meeting.

An adjournment was made till the third Monday in May, and the hour of commencing changed from 7:30 to 8 o'clock.

E. F. PARRY,
Asst. Sec'y.

PROVO ITEMS.

Following is from our Provo correspondent under date of April 16 and 17:

Last night at 11 o'clock Sheriff Brown was telephoned for from Lehi. When he arrived he found that a dead man had been discovered at Pelican Point, on the west side of Utah Lake, with two bullet holes in his body, and had been taken to Lehi for the purpose of having an inquest held over the remains. The body is supposed to be that of Oliver A. Blade, who has had trouble with his neighbors about land on the west side of Utah lake for several years past. The dispute was settled in favor of Blade by the secretary of the interior, and he was given judgment in the First district court for the land last winter. The other parties, Hanson and Hays, refused to vacate and a writ of ejectment was served on them a short time ago; they agreed to leave in a week and were given that time. Then they immediately com-