

# THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

## SWEDEN.

Mrs. Katarina Persdotter, of Olsaeter, died at the age of 100 years. A few days later her 73 year old daughter also expired.

It is said that Hans Forsell, the prominent politician and journalist, will be appointed editor of the *Postoch Inrikes Tidningarg* the official Stockholm daily.

The number of Baptists in Sweden is according to the latest statistics, 36,291. They have 286 churches, and small chapels.

Alderman S. A. Forsell, one of the most prominent citizens of Mora, is dead. Forsell was also a member of the lower house of the Swedish Riksdag.

Max Freisehberger, connected with S. A. F. Lamm & Co, a wholesale firm of Stockholm, committed suicide in a little town in Hungary. After having embezzled a large amount of money for the firm, he suddenly disappeared some time ago.

The number of Catholics are slowly but surely increasing in Sweden. Of prominent men who have lately changed their Protestant views of religion into Catholic may be mentioned, Lieutenant J. E. U. Sager, the king's Master of equerry.

The manufactured woolen cloth supply is far from sufficient for the needs of the country, so that a great amount is yearly imported from abroad. For example different kinds of woolen fabrics, chiefly clothings, are imported to the value of \$7,000,000 annually, stocking goods to the value of \$640,000, and woolen yarn dyed and undyed, to the value of about \$1,550,000.

In Sweden there are about 26 cotton weaving mills with 3,739 weavers. In these were produced cotton cloth, calico, shirting, fustian, moleskin, etc., to a total value of over \$3,618,000, and a length of about forty million meters. In the town of Boras there are five such mills and in Norrköping three, amongst which latter is to be found the largest in Sweden and which alone manufactures one-fifth of the total cotton cloth production of the country.

Several attempts have been made in Sweden to introduce lighting by means of water-gas, that is to say, a mixture of hydrogen with carbonic oxide in the flame of which is placed an incandescent material. Mr. O. Fanehjelm has the merit of bringing this system into practical use. By means of the high temperature developed fine needles or rather filaments of magnesium or lime are rendered incandescent. This system of lighting has in many respects been very satisfactory.

## DENMARK.

Dr. Einar Mohr, the well-known physician of Tromsø, is dead.

Three fishermen were drowned off Bodo.

Rev. E. Fjelde, of Langmarken, died at the advanced age of 79 years.

Dr. Danielsen of Bergen, has been

elected an honorary member of Wiener Dermatol-Egische Gesellschaft.

John Rost the merchant of Trondhjem, whose embezzlements were mentioned some time ago, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of three and a half years.

Six people were drowned by their boat capsizing off Kallevaag. They were Andreas Bakke and his son, J. Bremnæs and his son and their two hired men.

## NORWAY.

The length of the Danish railroads is about 1,800 miles.

Mrs. E. Andersen, of Rudkjøbing, died at the advanced age of 97 years.

Fredstrup, the stage manager of the Royal Theater of Copenhagen, is dead.

A high tower will be built near Copenhagen by the Danish Tourist Society.

A new large tourist hotel will be built about three miles from Copenhagen.

Type foundries were first established in Denmark in the earlier part of the 18th century.

Photolithography, since long ago existing in other countries has been in constant use in Denmark for the last 25 years.

Brand," the famous drama by Ibsen, will be performed in Paris, writes Herman Bang, to the Copenhagen *Aftenbla det*.

## FROM DENMARK.

AALBORG, March 28, 1892.—I have for some time thought of addressing you a few lines from this portion of the Lord's vineyard. It is now twenty-two months since I bid my relations and friends adieu, and with C. W. Wright, Adam Petersen, Nephil H. Nielsen, from Huntsville, left the beautiful city of Salt Lake for Scandinavia. Many a pleasant sight of mountain scenery was enjoyed while travelling upon the D. & R. G. railway. I will not attempt to enter into details as the journey probably has been described many times. Suffice it to say that our journey was very pleasant both by land and sea, and that I arrived in the beautiful city of Copenhagen on June 20th, 1892.

I was appointed to labor in Aarhus conference. From there I was sent to Sleavig, one of the provinces taken from the Danes in the war of 1864, and now belonging to Germany.

According to our instructions Elder German Rasmussen, from Ephraim, and myself reported ourselves to the authorities of Haderslev, asking permission to labor as missionaries for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and obtained permission with the exception of holding public meetings. Brother Rasmussen was called away and Elder R. O. Hansen was called to take his place. Upon our reporting the change they had learned that we were

Mormons and asked why we had not told that when we were here before. After considering the matter two weeks we were summoned to appear at the police station at 3 p. m., which we did, and to our surprise we learned that our stay in Germany would be limited to 24 hours. Upon inquiring what the accusation against us was, we were answered, nothing; only they did not want that sect there. Before leaving we gave each of the officers a tract and bore our testimony to them, telling them they were fighting against the work of God. We were given to understand that they meant business, so we consented to leave, which we did the following day, Sept. 1st, 1892. At the time cholera was raging in Hamburg and this was the last day people were allowed to pass from Germany to Denmark.

Since then I have labored in Horsens and Skive until November, 1893, when I was appointed to labor in Aalborg conference. The work of the Lord is slowly but steadily progressing here; prejudice is being removed fast and in places where, a few years ago, Elders were persecuted and banished they can hold meetings now.

For instance in the city of Nibe, where the Elders a few years ago scarcely escaped having their meetings broken up and being "baptized" as they called it, we have held two large meetings. We succeeded in getting a hall on the largest hotel in the city and held meetings without the slightest disturbance. Several people seemed pleased to hear us. Such remarks as these were heard among the crowd: "That is the best meeting I ever attended;" "they told the truth;" "can it be possible that is Mormonism?" and many others. In Saby our Elders have also been banished, but there also have we held meetings lately, and thus a great deal of the clergyman's power is gone. The old tales do not take so well as formerly.

There is one very great drawback in preaching the Gospel here. Times have advanced, but we are still in our old halls. The conference is too poor to hire good, suitable halls—and the Elders have almost more than they can do to keep themselves. The old way of preaching the Gospel without purse or script seems to become more and more difficult. The Elders are seldom offered a place to stop, or anything to eat, except they can pay for it. If we could afford to hire suitable halls I think we could bring the Gospel to people that scarcely have heard it.

As regarding myself I have enjoyed the best of health. I have never been engaged in anything that has given me so much true pleasure as the spreading of truth and light among my fellowmen. I feel that God has greatly blessed me during my mission. I am satisfied to remain here until the servants of God call me to return home. Then I shall with pleasure turn my thoughts towards "Utah, the Queen of the West."

The weather here is beautiful, we have scarcely had any winter. I saw men ploughing in January.

The DESERT NEWS gives the Elders much comfort.

Kind regards to all of my old friends in Utah. Yours in the cause of truth,  
P. C. GEERTSEN, JR.