

graves of the heroes who fell in our great national struggle. Though the sickle of Father Time has with each recurring year been busy in reaping an ever-increasing increment to his mournful harvest, we still delight in honoring the nation's dead. The noble cause in which they perished has decreed that the victory of death should be circumscribed in the area of its dread ravages. It waver, therefore, no trophy of oblivion over the venerated graves of those who gave up their lives in behalf of liberty and country. In every period of the world's history the reward of fealty to great national principles has been recorded in a grateful remembrance of departed heroes.

Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori has been the requiem of the gallant dead. That this lofty sentiment has not fallen into decay is attested by the crowds who repair annually on Memorial day to leave emblems and tributes in our various cemeteries on the graves of those whose prowess in the field has done so much towards preserving to this great republic its unity and strength. Succeeding years in their flight make an ever-widening gap in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic and kindred soldier organizations, and if, perhaps, some loved comrades are passing from our side with mournful rapidity, yet we feel our grief assuaged at the thought that honor decks the turf that wraps their clay, and loving hearts will continue to testify by floral offerings on each recurring anniversary their affection and esteem.

Turning to motives touched by no trace of selfish or sordid aim, we would point with affectionate pride to the national holiday, when our great nation, throbbing as it ever does with the ceaseless pulse of busy industry, lays aside its cares, that for one day out of the year it may pay feeling tribute to the gallant dead. On that day the memories of the past are revived with tender sorrow. That grief for those who have fallen in her cause is one from which the nation refuses to be divorced. Every other wound she may attempt to heal, but this affliction is one which she esteems is a duty to keep open.

Let the National Guard of Utah hasten to conspicuously co-operate with kindred organizations in celebrating Memorial day, and let the defenders of our new State assist in a spirit of emulative pride with the different posts of the G. A. R. wherever practicable in honoring the memories of departed heroes, who made our national progress a great and powerful fact. In so doing of course we will avoid any attempt to indulge in petty triumph over those who fought for what they deemed to be right.

The floral emblems which a grateful nation places upon the unforgotten graves of its martial dead are not destined to fade as long as they are bedewed by a sorrowing people's tears. Though the nation in its progress is obliterating old landmarks, and though a new generation has appeared since the meeting at Appomattox, yet we persevere in wreathing beautiful garlands around the monuments of those who made our national progress feasible.

Long may the nation continue to

keep their memories green, and by handing down to succeeding generations this pleasing yet mournful duty, let us give assurance of our devotion to those who so nobly died in behalf of humanity and freedom.

JOHN M. DUNNING,
Captain National Guard of Utah.

LETTER FROM STOCKHOLM.

STOCKHOLM, May 9. [Special.]—The political situation on the Scandinavian peninsula seems at present a little brighter, the Norwegian Storting having received an address signed by sixty of its members urging that negotiations with Sweden be induced in regard to a peaceable solution of the union question. About one-third of the namer with which the article is signed belong to members of the party of the Left. It remains to be seen what action will be taken by the Storting in regard to the matter.

The torpedo cruiser, for which the necessary means has been subscribed by the Society of Women for Norway's defense, will be built at Elbing, Germany, at a cost of 605,000 marks. The vessel has to be delivered within eleven months.

Johan Selmer, the well known Norwegian orchestra leader, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as a composer. Mr. Selmer received hundreds of letters and telegrams on the day of the celebration.

Many American and Swedish American preachers are expected to visit Sweden during this summer. Among the more prominent may be mentioned Bishop Fritz Gerlach, who will be the president of the convention of Swedish Methodists, which is to be held in Gelfe some time during the summer. By the way, it may also be mentioned that a convention of Swedish newspaper men will take place to the same city and at the same time.

The health of the crown princes has been much improved, and it is given out that he will return to the north in a few weeks.

At the international convention of Good Templars to be held in Boston, Mass., this summer, Sweden will be represented by Mr. E. Hallgren, one of the most prominent of Scandinavian good templars.

"The National Theater" will be the name of the new theater to be erected in Norway's capital.

The Lofoten fisheries have given a great result the present year. It is estimated that 38,800,000 fish have been caught, the catch being 25 per cent larger than the largest hitherto recorded.

Your correspondent paid a very interesting visit to the Stegeborg Castle a few days ago. It is situated about six hours' ride from the capital. During the days of its splendor the castle was a favorite summer resort of Gustavus Vasa, whose son John—afterwards king—was born there. Princess Anna, the daughter of John, celebrated there the so-called Ornsdagabrollop (Wednesday evening) between Siri Brake and John Guttenietterne. The castle was besieged by the rebellious citizens of Smaland, who, however, after several varying battles, were completely defeated by Svante Sture Jr., who was in command of the castle. Several bat-

ties were also fought here between King Sigismund, the son of John III. and his uncle, Prince Charles. In the first of these battles Prince Charles was defeated and nearly lost his life. Prince Charles, however, reunited his forces and compelled Sigismund to beat a retreat from the castle, which, together with a royal fleet stationed there, was taken possession of by Prince Charles. In 1680 this old castle was demolished by order of Charles XI. and great quantities of the stone of which it was built were afterwards used in the building of the present royal palace of Stockholm.

JUNE WEATHER.

United States department of agriculture, weather bureau, Salt Lake City, May 24, 1895.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of June, taken at this station for a period of twenty-one years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the average and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 67 degrees; the warmest June was that of 1881, with an average of 71 degrees; the coldest June was that of 1891, with an average of 62 degrees. The highest temperature during any June was 100 degrees on June 29, 1883. The lowest temperature during any June was 37 degrees on June 1, 1875. Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring), April 5th.

Precipitation (rain and melted snow)—Average for the month, 0.75 inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 4; the greatest monthly precipitation was 2.61 inches in 1895; the least monthly precipitation was 0.01 inches in 1880 and 1889; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 2.00 inches on June 5, 1885. No snow on record.

Clouds and Weather.—Average number of cloudless days, 17; average number of partly cloudy days, 10; average number of cloudy days, 3.

Wind.—The prevailing winds have been from the northwest; the highest velocity of the wind during any June was 42 miles on June 15, 1889.

J. H. SMITH,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

THE STATE TABLE.

John R. Wilson is receiving replies and wood specimens from all the states, most of them already having complied with his request for pieces of wood for the State table he is constructing. In some respects the officials have been to considerable trouble to furnish the pieces desired. Here are some of the letters lately received:

NEVADA.

Governor Jones writes from Carson, Nevada:

Dear Sir—In conformity to your request of March 18th, to secure you a piece