

THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

SWEDEN.

Fine strawberries were found the other day not far from Mariefred.

Flower from Germany is being imported to Sundswall in large quantities.

This is a century of expositions. A large exposition of cheese is to be held at Stockholm next February.

Influenza and typhoid fever are raging epidemically in many of the parishes in Vestmanland.

The telephone line between Malmo in Sweden and Copenhagen has now been opened for the public.

A new sugar factory will be built in Skifarp, Skone. A stock company has been organized for the purpose, and shares, representing a value of 600,000 crowns, have already been taken.

The crown prince will probably pay a visit to the German emperor next January, and the crown princess will at the same time visit her parents in Carlsruhe. She intended first to spend the whole winter in Sweden, but is now said to have changed her mind.

The dedication of the large monument of Gustavus Vasa, the great Swedish king, took place at Raettvik last Monday (the 20th). The monument was unveiled by Governor C. Wersaell. Divine service was afterwards held in the church.

During the last few years 26 per cent of the population of the Bolstad parish in southern Dal has emigrated. The most peculiar thing is, that it is not the poor class, but rather, the well-to-do people, who have made their way to the United States.

Transmission of power from the Trollhaettan water falls will probably soon be used for furnishing the whole city of Gothenburg with electric light. Engineer De Laval whose patent steam turbine was one of the wonders of the Chicago exposition, has manufactured a dynamo of hitherto unknown power. It will be sufficient for at least 15,000 electric lamps.

University education in Sweden is imparted at two complete national universities, Upsala and Lund, each with four faculties or departments, as also at two private high schools recently founded in Stockholm and Gothenburg; this latter having a department for the humanities, while the former has departments for mathematics, natural science, and, in part, the humanities, and will very shortly start a department of law. There is also at Stockholm a medical high school which is a state institution. The amount of teachers at these establishments amount to about 300, and that of the students to about 3000.

A splendid institution is the gymnastic-orthopedical institute of Stockholm, which obtained a state grant in 1827. The special objects of this institute are: 1. To receive gratuitously patients requiring treatment. 2. To administer free medical gymnastics; and, 3. To give instruction in medical gymnastics and orthopedy to medical men and

medical students. The institute is annually frequented by forty to fifty foreign doctors besides foreign "gymnastics" who generally stay from one to four months and attend the courses of instruction. Several American doctors have taken courses at the institute.

Ever since 1865 the increase of population in Sweden has, as known, been much weakened by vast emigration. The surplus of births to deaths is yearly about 60,000, but the increase of population is but a third of this figure, the rest finding their way to other countries, chiefly to the United States. Since 1865 Sweden has lost 700,000 individuals by emigration, and remembering this, and the vast Swedish population in Finland, and also in Norway and Denmark, it may be taken for granted that, though Sweden has barely five million inhabitants, yet the Swedish language is the mother tongue of at least six million individuals.

Crime seems to be decreasing in Sweden, as in certain other countries, at all events as regards more criminal offences. The annual number of committals for felony—or crimes that cannot be expiated by fines—was per 10,000 inhabitants:

Period.	Average.
1861—65.....	5.20
1866—70.....	5.58
1871—75.....	4.29
1876—80.....	3.84
1881—85.....	4.02
1886—90.....	3.65

There is little doubt that this favorable result greatly depends on the decrease in the consumption of spirits.

NORWAY.

Influenza is raging epidemically in the parishes around Christiansand.

The fishing of "fat herring" has been very rich all around the coast.

The immigration of foreign workingmen to Norway has increased very much during the present year.

The first locomotive manufactured in Norway was turned out from the Nyland works the other day.

The Norwegian emigrants to America can all read well. Generally they write also a good hand, and spell pretty well.

The expenses of the state railroads in Norway were about 7,000,000 crowns in 1892, and the receipt were about 7,700,000 crowns.

Ullman the President of the Storthing, has now returned from his journey in the United States. The other day at Skien, he lectured on the World's Fair.

A large flower emblem was sent to MacMahon's funeral by Norwegian officers and physicians, who had served under the French general in Africa.

Some of the Norwegian radicals have gone so far in their hatred of Sweden as not to accept Swedish money as payment, even if it has been issued by the Swedish Bank of the realm.

DENMARK.

The football craze has reached Copenhagen.

Danish butter commands a higher price than the French product in the market of England.

The estimated receipt of the gas works of Copenhagen for the past year were \$125,000, the actual receipts \$273,600.

Fernandy Linderberg is the author of an exhaustive work on the Knights of Labor and other American labor organizations.

The wife of Redz-Thott the Danish minister of foreign affairs will establish an asylum for the children of the laborers on the Gauno estate.

A project is said to be on foot by the Urania Steamship Co., of Copenhagen, to establish a new line of steamers between that port and New Orleans.

The Kjellerun Technical School, the largest technical school in Denmark, was dedicated the other day.

Prince Christian, eldest son of the Danish Crown prince, is soon to marry Princess Helen of Orleans, the daughter of the Comte de Paris.

Le Figaro has an editorial on the Czar's visit to Copenhagen. The prominent French paper believes it is necessary for Denmark to "keep back," notwithstanding her sympathies for France and Russia. The author reminds one of the bable of the dwarf who played with the giant and lost his limbs during the play.

WAYNE STAKE CONFERENCE.

Minutes of the Wayne Stake conference, held at Loa, Wayne county, Nov. 25 and 26, 1893, Elder W. E. Robinson, President of the Stake, presiding. There were present on the stand Elders F. M. Lyman, of the Council of Apostles; B. H. Roberts, of the First Council of Seventies; W. H. Clark and Thomas A. Humphrey, of the Stake Presidency; also Patriarchs, High Councilors and Bishops.

After the usual opening exercises, President W. E. Robinson reported that the Stake Presidency had held ward conferences throughout the Stake during the past three months. Teachers in the various wards were actively engaged visiting among the people, all organizations in good working order, and the Stake in a flourishing condition.

Elder F. M. Lyman said he was very pleased with the report. He gave some timely instructions to the Presidency of the Stake and Bishops of wards relative to their duties.

Elder B. H. Roberts addressed the congregation upon the perfect organization of the Church of Christ. He also spoke at length upon the power of home influence.

At 2 p. m. the general and Stake authorities were sustained by the people.

Elder W. D. Clark spoke interestingly upon the necessity of religious classes, and beautifully explained their workings. Showed the object to be the education of Saints in morals, manners and the principles of the Gospel.

Elder Thomas A. Humphrey spoke upon the necessity of exercising faith in the laws of God, and bore testimony to the divine mission of the Prophet Joseph Smith.

Patriarch Hanks reported his labors and promised the people if they would follow the counsel of the Presidency