

this. It removed his last doubt. He "entered into the rest of faith," he wrote, at this convention. In June of the next year the "Keswick movement," which had now practically become the Battersby movement within the Church of England, culminated in the first of the Keswick conventions. They have been held every year since, during the last week in July; and on the twenty-third of July, 1883, their founder died here at Keswick, with thousands of these convention folk about him as his gentle spirit was "lost in the unutterable glow" and "faded before faith's vision noiselessly."

These meetings continued for a week. They may be said to be different from the American Chautauqua gatherings in the particulars of possessing no secularly educative or diverting features and in the sole aspiration by attendants of a "resting" rather than a mere "seeking" faith. Indeed the former is the keynote of every phase of effort here. Five daily services are held. All those who gather at Keswick can be seen but a few days before in the remotest places of Britain—over worked town clergy; lonely country parsons; devout women from merciful fields of labor; gray-haired veterans in church and missionary work and young men and women just entering that battle which has no end. The Cross is the one center of all teaching. According to the manifold individuality of all who came, who are teachers elsewhere and learners here, every phase of the possibilities of the life of faith is presented; and above all else, they are all united in the one common desire for the attainment of a "resting" through personal holiness. "Resting" indeed is your faith and mine in the devotion of men to their sacred and often to their thankless calling four calm and solemn scenes like these. Out of the tender heart of this lake district land of Wordsworth, Coleridge and Southey have issued countless streams of purest ever living thought and imagery, reaching with their beneficent influence to uttermost lands, and how fitting that in these later days from almost the self-same source should flow as strong and pure those kindred streams of everlasting Love and Joy through Faith.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

## THE FAR NORTH

### SWEDEN.

King Oscar will return to Norway next fall and stay there for several months.

The Odd Fellows of Esloef have laid the corner stone of a new hall.

Navigation was reopened at Lulea during June.

At a depth of 1,270 feet small quantities of petroleum were found at the Falu mine.

Nearly 50,000 copies have been printed of the appeal of the people's riksdag to the Swedish people.

Five thousand reindeer skins were exported from Pitea the other day to Luebeck.

Thousands of crowns have been collected in Stockholm for the sufferers at Vaerdalen, Norway.

Otto Svenson, of Lilla Bjornholmen,

Barkeryd, committed suicide by hanging himself while temporarily insane.

No new cases of smallpox have been reported from Gothenburg, and it is supposed the disease has been stamped out.

The historical museum of Lund comprises over 20,000 numbers, which are valued at nearly \$1 per number on an average.

Prof. Groth, of St. Petersburg, the learned translator of "Frithiof's Saga" in Russian, has died at the advanced age of 80 years.

The strike of the masons and bricklayers of Gothenburg is not yet ended. They ask that their wages be raised from 35 to 40 ore (11 cents) per hour.

The aggregate expenses of the different poor boards for the year 1893 were \$3,045,103. This is an increase of nearly 2 per cent in one year.

A great skating tournament will take place at Stockholm next winter. The contest will be for the championship of the world.

Miss Helena Etterling, of Orebro, has been engaged to be married to Hans Siemens, chief engineer of the great manufacturing firm of the same name at Berlin, Germany.

Rev. Charleville was officially installed as bishop of Upsala. Archbishop Sundberg preached from the altar and Rev. Sandelin and three professors acted as assistants.

At a public school in Hudrod the whole class struck because the teacher saw fit to apply corporal punishment. The pastor told her to yield to her pupils on that score and they all returned.

Over 100 Swedish missionaries have been sent to China. The Swedish Mission Union has sent 15; the Swedish Mission of China, 19; the Baptists, 2; and F. Franzon is sending nearly one hundred.

The Emperor of Germany has accepted the invitation of the king to a grand moose hunt at Hunneberg Sept. 29th, when he will get a chance to kill off some of the noble game that is devastating the fields adjacent to the royal hunting preserves.

The "week of denial" of the patriots of Sweden brought over \$20,000, which will be saved until the sum is large enough to pay for a new armored cruiser. A paper, which is not in favor of modern militarism, sarcastically remarks that at this rate it will take only 40 years to raise enough money for a new good-sized cruiser.

### NORWAY.

A large variety of Ibsen cartoons has been published in London.

Money has been subscribed for a new crematory at Christiania.

Ibsen's "The Master-BUILDER" has been played before large and enthusiastic audiences at London.

A contributor to the *Ostlandsposten* writes from Larvik: "The other day we heard a rumor in this city to the effect that a new Viking ship had been found at the Klaatad farm at Tjodling. The rumor is founded on facts. In digging a ditch boards of blue oak were found,

and they were riveted together in the same manner as the Gokstad ship. The work was stopped, however, until the university can send experts to investigate the matter. The ship lies only about three feet below the surface of the ground, and may be felt by running a stake into the ground. As far as can be found, the ship is about seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide. As the ship is left on level ground the location cannot be a burial ground as the case was at Gokstad. On the contrary, it is possible that it was wrecked right where it lies, for one of its ends almost touches a large rock. There are many reasons for believing that the Nixsfjord has extended past Klaatad up to Syrrist, which is said to have been a pilot's station a long time ago. As soon as we find out something more about the find we shall let our readers know."

### DENMARK.

B. Bjornson and wife are stopping at Skovgaard, Copenhagen.

The diaconesses institute of Copenhagen has celebrated its twentieth anniversary.

The Danish society Dan, of Hamburg, celebrated its twenty fifth anniversary the other day.

The students' union, of Copenhagen, furnished free instruction to 1,610 scholars in the 12 evening schools last winter. The total number of classes was 95. Most of the scholars were young working men and women, of whom 374 scholars studied English, 340 German, 274 writing, 224 arithmetic, 194 grammar. The total number of branches taught was 11, including gymnastics. Of the 1,610 such scholars 1,164 were men and 446 women.

## SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

MANSFIELD, July 25, 1883.—I stopped off here on my way to Chicago to have a talk with Senator John Sherman. He is again the leading figure in the financial sky of the union, and the repeal of the clause of the silver act called by his name is what is bringing Congress together. Senator Sherman lives here at Mansfield. He came here as a boy from Lancaster and studied law under his brother, Charles Sherman. He married here, the daughter of Judge Stewart, who was one of the famous lawyers of Ohio years ago, and he made his first race for Congress from this district way back in the fifties. When he came to Mansfield he was, so old citizens tell me, a tall, gaunt young fellow with a big head, sparkling blue eyes and a rather reserved and aristocratic air. He had no money to speak of but his brother had a good practice, and I think he took John into partnership. Their business was largely made up of collections for New York and other eastern firms, and this grew rapidly after the future senator's admission to the bar. The result was that John Sherman began to make money. He not only made it, but he saved and invested it and at the time of his marriage he had already a start. He began housekeeping in a comfortable home on what is now known as Park avenue west, about a quarter of a mile from the court house, and lived there until he bought his present estate a half mile further up the same street. The Mansfield electric street cars now