

In the course of the past eight years the expenses per child have been reduced from \$9.42, including traveling expenses, to \$9.07. The expenses are covered by voluntary contributions, but the different churches in Stockholm begin to look upon the colonies as a permanent and absolutely necessary institution.

DENMARK.

Dr. A. F. Krieger, ex-minister of justice, died at Copenhagen.

The Marmor church in Copenhagen will soon be completed.

Merchant Chr. Hagensen's buildings in the village of Ørsted were burned to the ground.

Among other curiosities Copenhagen has a "social-democratic total abstinence society."

It is officially announced that Denmark again is rid of the dreaded mouth and foot disease.

The Swedish crown prince and crown princess have returned from Copenhagen.

About \$3000 have been subscribed to a proposed statue of King Christian IV. The whole monument will cost about \$8000.

The new pumping station at Fribhav, where the water is to be raised from the sewers of Copenhagen, is ready for use.

Mr. Daniel Bruun has been commissioned to go to North Africa to make collections for the ethnographic museum of Copenhagen. At the same time he will also prepare a work on ethnography.

Dietrich Schaefer has completed the fourth volume of a large work on the history of Denmark in the German language. Danish historians admit that the author proves himself to be very familiar with the history of their country.

So far the blood has been washed into the sewers at the public packing houses of Copenhagen. To prevent this loss the blood has been sold to a German firm who prepares it into a highly nitrogenous fertilizer.

The minister of worship and public instruction has appointed Prof. Kroman and Erik Mr. Winther, the principal of the Silkeborg normal school, and J. T. Huns, a theological candidate, as a delegation to Sweden and Finland for the study of the higher institutions of learning of those countries.

"The citizens' king," a grandson of Louis Philip of France, count of Paris and the pretender to the royal throne of France visited Copenhagen the other day. The visit of the most relentless enemy of the French republic to Copenhagen at the time when the czar, the friend of the French republic was stopping at Frederiksberg, caused quite a flurry of excitement at Paris.

The German press of late has been making faces because of a proposition to erect a fort at Aggersø, on the west coast of Sjælland. Such a fort supplied with approved modern guns would, of course, command the Big Belt sound and close up the entrance to the Baltic sea. Only small crafts would be able to

pass so far from the fort as to be at a safe distance, while large ships would have to pass so close to the fort that they would be exposed to a destructive fire from the fort. This prospect does not seem to be very edifying to the Germans, and they hope the Danish parliament will refuse to make the necessary appropriations for the erection of the proposed fort.

OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4. — [Special.] — The number of periodicals, newspapers and magazines published in Sweden in 1891 was 606 and during the same year more than 60,000,000 papers were transmitted by post. This figure is, however, far from representing the entire number in circulation since it is only exceptionally that the postoffice undertakes the distribution of papers in the place where they are issued. The official gazette of Sweden *Postoch Inrikes Tidningar* has this year (1893) had its 249th anniversary and is consequently one of the oldest in the world. Several of the Swedish dailies as regards size and contents, may be considered as highly satisfactory, while both price and cost of advertising are unusually low.

Sweden, previous to any other country, fixed the principle of the liberty of the press, by making it a part of the constitution, in 1786. To this day, no alteration whatsoever can be made in the original law concerning the liberty of the press except with those formulas decreed for the alteration of the constitution, i. e., the assent of two separate diets, a general election having taken place between the first and second passing of the act. The press law now in force dates from July 16th, 1812.

The Swedish Tourist club, founded in 1885, is at present working very hard for the development and facilitating of tourist traveling in Sweden and for the diffusion of due knowledge of the country and its people.

One of the first measures taken by the club has been to call the attention of tourists to the alpine parts of Sweden as yet nearly unknown even to the greater part of the Swedish public. Situated chiefly in the northern part of the kingdom, traversed by magnificent water courses, during summer time bathed in the light of the mid-night sun, and inhabited by the nomad Lapps that rove about with herds of reindeer, the Swedish alps furnish a tourist district of surpassing interest, although formerly somewhat inaccessible on account of insufficient means of communication. In many parts of these districts roads have now been constructed by the club, boats have been stationed by the rivers, shelters for tourists have been built, etc. Special efforts have been made by the club for facilitating the access to the waterfalls situated in this part of the country, viz: Harspranget (Hare's Leap) and Stora Sjöfallet (the Great Lake Fall) not only the largest falls in Sweden, but also ranking amongst the most remarkable in the world. The club has made similar arrangements in other parts of the kingdom by the erection of prospect towers, the placing of road signs, the procuring of guides, etc.

For exciting the interest of foreign-

ers for tourist traveling of Sweden, printed matter regarding Sweden is distributed on the continent by the club, albums with photographic views from Sweden are placed in the reading rooms of the hotels, conferences and exhibitions are arranged, etc.

The club has for the special benefit of its members made arrangements for reduced prices with a great many hotels, steamers and purveyors of tourist equipment, and, in the most important places of the country, proper persons have been appointed as agents of the club for the purpose of giving advice and information to its traveling members. The club also furnishes its members with tents, maps, etc., for traveling in remote parts of the country.

Sweden formerly used her system of coinage on silver, but twenty years ago the gold standard was adopted. The statute of May 30, 1873, declares that gold alone shall be the standard of value in Sweden, that the monetary unit shall be called a krona (crown), containing 100 ore, and that a 10-crown gold piece shall weigh 4.4803 grams and contain 9 parts of pure gold and one of copper alloy, consequently 4.032258 grams of pure gold. For small coins both silver and bronze is used. Two and 1-crown pieces, as well as smaller denominations, are coined in silver. A Swedish krona is equivalent to 26.8 cents.

In conformity to a decision of a convention held on Dec. 18, 1872, and later agreements, Sweden, Norway and Denmark now have a common system of gold coinage. Bank notes, however, are also used, being issued in Sweden both by the Bank of the Realm and by 26 private banks, of which more anon. Perfect trust is placed in Sweden in these bank notes, and they have almost entirely ousted gold from circulation, the gold being instead stored in the bullion rooms of the banks. The smallest value of bank notes now issued is five crown (\$1.34) for notes of Bank of Realm and ten crowns (\$1.68) for notes issued by the private banks. The Bank of the Realm is the principal and oldest bank of Sweden, having held a charter since 1668, being then a continuance of one established in 1656 by J. Palmstruck, the first in the world from which notes were issued. The Bank of the Realm is utterly and entirely under the control of the diet, not that of the government and is managed by commissioners appointed by the diet. The chief office is in Stockholm and there are ten branch offices. As to the private banks the capital of each shall amount to at least one million crowns (\$268,000). Among these banks that of Skone, the oldest, was granted a charter for the first time in 1830. Their number is at present thirty-six.

Most of these private banks have branch offices in various parts of the country, which greatly increases the real number of banking establishments. The notes in circulation on the 1st of January, 1893, were 11.8 million dollars of those of the Bank of the Realm, and of the private banks, 15.5 millions.

THE BROKERS on the New York Stock Exchange have just been vaccinated—likewise the police and clerks in the big dry goods stores. This ought to restore confidence.