

Written for this Paper.

bought 2000 sheep in the vicinity of Stavanger.

Lieutenant General H. V. Storm Wergeland died in Christiania at the age of 79 years.

Mrs. Kisti Stehn, of Fortun, celebrated her 106th birthday. She is in very good health.

Suspicious cases of an illness believed to be Asiatic cholera are reported from Christiansand.

The beautiful country mansion, Naeson, in Asker, has been sold to the brewer Magnus Olsen, of Christiania.

The socialists in the labor union at Christiania controlled the recent election of officers of that organization, the votes of the different candidates ranging from 569 to 519.

The posthumous papers of the late Ludvig Daa have been sent to the national archives. They will not be accessible to the public until thirty years after the death of the author.

The opera singer Niels Junt Simonson will on November 4 celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary as a singer connected with the Royal Theater of Copenhagen.

The ground around the landslide at Verdalen is still in an unsettled condition, the most interesting phenomenon being loud and frequent reports from the bottom of the ravine formed by the landslide.

There are nineteen oleomargarine factories in Denmark. Their aggregate production for the past fiscal year was 16,313,844 pounds, Otto Monsted of Aarhus having turned out about one-third of the whole quantity.

A prominent Swedish editor is of the opinion that if the cabinet of Stang is impeached the king will not recognize the verdict. This is tantamount to saying that the king may violate his oath as king of Norway.

A jury has found journalist Jeppesen guilty of using treasonable language in a newspaper article, the most objectionable feature of which was a comparison of the monarchy to "a rotten tooth." Mr. Jeppesen, however, was let off with a fine of about \$100.

The authorities of Christiania are seriously discussing the question of limiting the hours of keeping the saloons open. It has been proposed to keep the saloons closed from 5 p. m. Saturday to 8 a. m. Monday, and to prohibit the sale of beer and wine from 8 p. m. Saturday to 8 a. m. Monday.

The charges made against the Swedish government of having tied up the fate of Norway-Sweden in the triple alliance, is frantically denied on the east side of the mountains. The Norwegian papers take advantage of this and point out that Norway has absolutely no influence on such matters. It is certain that no Norwegian is in a position to control this relation. We stand outside. It is this degrading position which must be changed.

The liberals of Christiania have struck out a new line of work for the coming winter. The different liberal clubs have decided to co-operate in giving a number of entertainments at the largest public hall in the city, the main object of this branch of the work being to provide such lectures as will tend to build up the liberal party.

First class music and refreshments will be used as drawing cards.

DENMARK.

At the last census there were 586 Danish residents in Paris.

Copenhagen will soon be connected with Stockholm by telephone.

The Czar and Czarina have now returned to St. Petersburg.

The social democrats are preparing to start a new daily at Odense, January 1, 1894.

The laborers employed at the Silkeborg paper mill have struck for higher wages.

Miss Fryda Schytte will sing at concerts in London, Scotland, northern Germany and Vienna next winter.

The annual art exhibition of Munich awarded second class medals to the Danish painters Brasen and Helsted.

The king has dissolved the althing of Iceland and called for a new election which will take place Jan. 1 to 10 next year.

Mr. Christensen, of Skodborg, claims to have raised the world's champion potato. It weighed three and a fourth pounds.

"The literar" movement in Denmark" is the heading of a lengthy article written by Johannes Joergensen in *La Revue des Revues*.

Mr. Hvejsel, a teacher of Randers, who visited America last summer, delivered a lecture on the subject: "The United States." He had only praise for the great republic and its people.

Two Frenchmen have spent some time in Copenhagen buying horses for the street railway and hack companies of Paris. A majority of the horses used on the Boulevard des Capricieuses are said to be from Copenhagen.

The althing at Reykjavik, Iceland, has decided to establish a university in Ireland, and a committee of thirty members has been elected to raise the necessary funds. Said committee will appeal to Icelanders as well as foreigners for contributions.

A. F. Krieger, the former leader of the conservative party, who died recently, had filled the post of minister of justice and minister of finance. In 1864 he represented Denmark at the conference held in London to settle the dispute between Denmark and the German allies.

A dangerous fire broke out in the hold of "Amerika" on her way from New York to Europe the other night. A considerable quantity of coal was consumed before the fire could be put out. The cool head of Captain Thomsen, who has been connected with the Thugvalla line for many years, and the resoluteness and promptness of the crew, saved the passengers from a panic.

The school for the instruction of advanced scholars of Copenhagen, managed by Dr. Borup, is a peculiar one. In the first place, there are no examinations whatever. Persons of any age or sex may take up any branch, and married and single, artists and farmers, teachers and business men, may be found side by side in the class rooms. The school was opened two years ago. The attendance for the first year was 138, the second year 218, and the attendance is still more promising this fall.

COAL DISTRICTS' DISTRESS.

MANCHESTER, October 26th, 1893.—"When will the coal crisis end?" This is a question on the lips of nearly every person you meet. For the past two or three weeks it was hoped and prayed that a settlement would be made, but the deadlock is still unbroken. About a fortnight ago some of the mayors of prominent towns of Yorkshire met with representatives of mine-owners and miners to devise a plan whereby the difficulty could be settled. The decision of the mayors was that the colliers return to work at the old wages until December 1 (this year) and then a reduction of 10 per cent would be made. This decision was rejected by the miners insisting upon no reduction at all, whilst the masters (a few of them) desired a reduction of fifteen instead of ten per cent. Some of the mine-owners then posted notices stating that their pits would be opened at the above reduction.

In one instance, where it was believed a few men had gone to work, but which afterward proved that it was only to check a flow of water, an exciting scene occurred. When they returned from below hundreds of men (and women also) were at the mouth of the pit to wreak vengeance on the supposed intruders. A desperate struggle was begun, but by the assistance of officers of the law the men barely escaped with their lives.

Thirteen long weeks have rolled over since the collier laid down his tools and extinguished his lamp. During that period the pit machinery has lain idle and the smoke from the steeple-like chimneys has ceased to come forth. The miners are getting out of patience waiting for the end of the struggle; the masters are still as resolute as ever. The enmity existing between masters and men is fearful. It is reported that one proprietor of a pit said that rather than submit to the old rate of wages, he would see the colliers eat their own children.

Who can picture the amount of suffering, destitution and poverty that exists to-day? Rent collecting has been difficult, and many of the landlords for weeks past have given up the idea of trying to do anything in the matter until the termination of the strike. The pawnshops are filled; some have even sold their feather beds. A few have died of starvation, rare instances have occurred where suicide has been resorted to, and many, through riling, now slumber in their graves. Think of the mental suffering and agony that exists, or the many sleepless hours the poverty-stricken have endured!

Around the pits are hills of coal dust refuse, and daily can be seen thousands of men, women and children with picks and shovels in search of coal. Some are carrying it away in baby huggies, light wagons and other vehicles, whilst hundreds can be seen with sacksful on their shoulders.

Passing along one portion of a canal the other day, I observed that it had been cleaned out and the contents were being carefully examined by a numerous host of people, notwithstanding the stench which arose from it. Hundreds of sorrowful incidents have been related, thousands more can be penned. Having witnessed so many heart-rend-