

THE SCANDINAVIAN FATHERLAND.

Prepared from Special Cablegrams.

SWEDEN.

As to the latest statistics the population of Sweden is 4,824,150.

The Falkenberg railroad has now been opened for traffic.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Loewenadler died at Trosa at the age of 77 years.

Dr. P. E. Kullander, a very prominent citizen of Nyköping, became insane on the day of his wedding.

The cost of the now completed monument on the tomb of John Ericsson near Filipstad has been 23,000 kronor.

K. M. Lund, the Swedish-Norwegian consul in San Francisco, is at present paying a visit to Sweden and Norway.

Several houses were burned down in the Hacksta village. Two persons perished in the flames.

Ruth Carlstrom and Hildur Jansson, two young girls, were killed by the cars at the northern depot in the city of Gefle.

The Stockholm *Posttidningen* can this year celebrate the 250th anniversary of its existence. It is one of the oldest newspapers in the world.

Count Fritz Piper, the owner of the large country mansion Krageholm, recently donated a large sum of money to each of his laborers.

Crown Princess Victoria has just left for the southern countries of Europe. She is slowly dying of consumption. The Swedish physicians at least have given up all hope.

Including the suburbs, Gothenburg—the chief town of Western Sweden and most important merchantile city of the kingdom—now has about 125,000 inhabitants, and Norrköping, a large manufacturing town, close upon 40,000. Malmö with 50,000 inhabitants, is the most important city in Southern Sweden.

The perfumes and soaps now made in Sweden can fully compete with those made abroad, both as regards quantity and price. The value of the output of soaps reached \$700,000 last year. The export had a value of \$180,000. Of perfumes the export at present exceeds the import.

Aseptine is a first-rate preserving medicine which some years ago was invented by the Swede Henry Gahn, having since then obtained a good sale all over the globe. It consists of boric acid, which even in minute quantities acts as a good preservative for food. For the toilet so-called amykos is generally used, which contains certain additions. The value of the output of aseptine and amykos is considerable.

Accident Insurance companies are six in numbers with close upon 100,000 policy-holders and amount assured seventy-five million dollars; besides which there are 4,500 persons insured in foreign companies for about nine million dollars. Fire-insurance offices are very numerous, and many foreign insurance companies are also active in Sweden. At present Swedish property is insured

in Swedish companies for an amount of 1,500 million dollars.

NORWAY.

Director H. E. Berner is believed to be the next mayor of Christiania.

It is said that Ullman is far from sure that the radicals will be victorious.

The radicals and the socialists have come to an understanding.

The wholesale merchant Jacok Stolt died at Christiania at the age of 72 years.

The wolves and bears have increased at an alarming rate during the last ten years.

Minister of State Stang is being enthusiastically received wherever he is booked for a political speech.

Baron Sternberg, the famous anarchist, is believed to have made his way to Norway. A reward of 10,000 francs has been promised for his arrest.

A company with a capital of several million francs has been organized in Paris for the purpose of buying the gold, silver and copper mines at Bamble in Norway.

General Nyquist, one of the ablest officers in the Norwegian army, is dead. The general visited the international encampment held at Chicago in 1887, and made many friends in that city.

Herman Aspestrand, part owner of the firm Aspestrand & Son and the Isebakke saw mill, was arrested the other day, acknowledging himself an embezzler to the amount of 100,000 kroner.

The elections, which have taken place up to date, have been in favor of the party of the left. Thus the radicals have carried the whole Trondhjem district, which always has been regarded as a conservative stronghold.

DENMARK.

Massenet, the great composer, is expected in Copenhagen.

The consumption of brandy has considerably increased since the beer was taxed.

Congressman Thomas Nielsen, the well-known politician, is reported to be dangerously ill.

A young girl on the island of Fyen has slept for more than six weeks and is still sleeping.

An elegant Christmas paper is to be published by some of the most prominent authors of Copenhagen.

L. Brun, the Swedish-Norwegian consul of Pernambuco, has also been appointed Danish consul in that city.

Many houses and barns south of Helsingør have burned down during the last week, and it is the opinion, that they have been caused by arson.

Cashier E. Hasselbalch, of the Frederiksberg poor house, was arrested the other day, having embezzled 56,000 kroner during the last few years.

L. I. Brandes, one of Denmark's ablest physicians and widely known as a philanthropist, is dead. He died at Copenhagen at the age of 73 years.

Written for this Paper

SWEDEN'S TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 29, 1894.—Among all countries on the globe Sweden takes the precedence in the development of the telephone system. The Ericsson telephone used here is an improvement of the Bell telephone, and communication by telephone is ridiculously cheap. The telegraph in Sweden has far from reached that high state of development as in America, but telephoning may be said to fully replace telegraphing in King Oscar's domain. It is, indeed, a poor family who cannot afford to pay The Stockholm General Telephone Company an annual fee of \$10 for the use of a telephone, which the company puts up free of charge in your office or in your residence—wherever you please. Through that telephone you can speak with your friends in nearly every city of the realm, and if you want it, you can even put yourself in communication with the people of Norway and Denmark, these countries being connected with Sweden by telephone.

For telephoning in Stockholm and to places within a radius of 50 miles from that city the subscriber for an Ericsson telephone does not pay a cent over the annual fee, but for telephoning over a longer distance an extra fee is demanded. This fee is very moderate. For instance, a three minutes conversation between the cities of Malmö and Solleftea—a distance about twice that between Chicago and Minneapolis—costs only 27 cents and six cents extra for every exceeding minute. Connections from The Stockholm General Telephone Company's net to The Government Telephone net and vice versa are made all over Sweden, for which a small charge of only 10 ore (2½ cents) is demanded.

The history of the development of the telephone in Oscar's kingdom is a very interesting one.

As early as in 1877 the first telephone connections were mentioned as existing in Sweden, and their increase both in number and extent rapidly developed. In many of the large towns companies were formed so as to carry on telephonic activity. At some places the telephone network was erected by the Royal Board of Telegraphs, more especially in Skåne, the southernmost province of the kingdom. In most towns, boroughs, and more or less important places, the interchange of telephonic communication was arranged in another manner, so-called telephone clubs being formed, founded on the simplest principles, being intended to place their members in telephonic communication with as many as possible, without any idea of deriving pecuniary profit. The payment was therefore often decided yearly, and was raised or lowered according to requirement. That it was not high may be gathered from the fact that in more than ninety clubs, with a total of more than 5,000 apparatus, the yearly fee, on an average, was \$6.16. It must, however, be noted that the subscribers had themselves to defray the expenses of their own connection and apparatus. By degrees the telephone communications were still further extended, the central stations of the telephone clubs being connected with each other by independent wires to net-