## NEWS FROM THE FAR NORTH.

### The Socialistic Problem Agitating Sweden.

### TELEPHONE LINE IN NORWAY.

### A New Conservative Paper Appears in Copenhagen.

SWEDEN.

The grand court ball which usually takes place on the King's birthday, Feb. 21, was prohibited.

Three hundred and ten people emigrated to America Jan. 15, by way of Gothenburg.

The public schools of Stockholm have been closed on account of the daughter epidemic of influenza raging in the city.

There is a little real estate boom going on at present in Stockholm, property is in demand, houses return having risen in value during the last two months.

People live generally very high in Stockholm, and many regard it as a crime to save anything of what they earn. A notorious patricide named Unroth, who killed the other day, was in execution in the city. His assets were 17 cents; liabilities $194,848.

The number of insects in Sweden is reported to be 41,000 species, 20 new species of which were born in the province of Gestrikland.

A new furnace for roasting pest has lately been built by H. Nobel, of Oslo, according to Mr. Nobel's notice the pest needs no preliminary preparation and is so completely roasted that when it is used for fuel not even a trace of smoke is visible.

Several officers and soldiers in the Swedish army desired to organize a total ribbon temperance society. As long as they are in the service, however, they are not allowed to wear blue ribbons, and it has been proposed to substitute the ribbon by a blue ring.

The Socialists in Sweden are stronger than ever before. The reason for this is without doubt to be found in the unsuccessful discussion which has been with alarming rapidity during the last three years among the intelligentsia of the country. Sweden, also Swedish, has suffered almost to point immunity from socialistic issues, finds itself suddenly confronted with a full-fledged and vigorous problem from this disturbing curse. The socialistic agitators have found one of the most fruitful fields in their labor. While the Swedish skilled or unskilled workmen has an absolute detestation and horror of anything that savors of anarchy, he nevertheless has a full appreciation of his rights and value as a useful member of the community and exists full privileges of his citizenship. The chief difficulty which the laboring classes in the past have had to contend with was lack of concerted action and of unity of purpose, this has been gradually changed till now the Swedish artisan, mechanic, and laborer have a formidable army of twelve unions and active sections, amply able to compel attitude and unreasonable capital to make concessions to demands which are strongly supported by public opinion. The most gratifying result of this is that the voice of the people is heard, and what is almost unknown, it is listened to with respectful attention in circles where it formerly was received with shocking intolerance. Never presumptuous or overbearing in his demand or demeanor, the Swedish workman of today commands the respect of all classes, because of the quiet yet firm methods which always are employed to bring about desired results. There are no meetings in Stockholm where blatant, fanatical demagogues harangue heavy, boisterous crowds. No secret meetings of loathsomery of any kind is tolerated. Everything is conducted open and aboveboard, and the socialism in Sweden seems therefore to be melting, at least at present, on a very solid foundation.

NORWAY.

A great Scandinavian shooting tournament will be held at Christiania August 7-14 of the present year.

Consul A. F. Gerrell, a prominent citizen of Mobile died the other day at the age of sixty-two years.

Wolves are very numerous, and during the present winter they have killed lots of cattle for the poor farmers.

The Aker ship-building works at Christiania have turned out eight steamships and twelve steam engines during 1891.

The King has appointed a committee for the purpose of considering the question of Norway's representation at the Columbian exposition.

A steamer left for America the other day by way of Haugesund. Its cargo consisted of 8000 barrels of Norwegian herring, codfish and other peculiar "delicacies."

The cities of Christiania and Bergen are soon to be connected by telephone. The line will be run by way of Kongsberg through Numedal and over Hallingdal and Gudbrandsdalen.

The number of pupils in the public schools of Christiania is 16,000. Three years ago the number was one thousand less.

The ship which is being built for Dr Nansen's expedition to the North Pole is to be lighted by electricity. The dynamos and other apparatus to be used for that purpose having been donated by Baron Oscar Dickson, of Gothenburg.

A mother saw a young Christiania lady home from her school before letting parted the dude hobbled upon leg treated to a kiss. The young lady scorned but the young fellow kept on arguing his case. While the couple were thus engaged the lady's father appeared on the scene but discreetly kept in the background waiting to see if his daughter should give in. The moments passed, however, without any overpowering, and the old gentleman at last tired of waiting exclaimed out to his daughter in a voice more loud than sweet "Mary! Mary! Kiss that idiot and send him home."

DENMARK.

Julius Frederick Rion died in Copenhagen at the age of 75 years.

The wholesale merchant Langhoff, of Copenhagen, has donated $20,000 to different charitable institutions.

The conservatives of Copenhagen are going to start a new paper in April.

The biggest poplar tree in Denmark is the one standing near Sinderlorn church. Its height is about 120 feet and its circumference a few feet from the ground is 28 feet.

## SHE GOT REST AT LAST.

### PEACEFUL END OF A WORKOUT WIFE OF AN ILLINOIS FARMER.

**Her Work Was Left Unfinished, but the Someone Had to Be Answerer the Bad News Handed to Her Coffin the Record of Her Industry.**

The Illinois Central train was half a hour late coming out of Chicago bound for this city, and at a little station an old farmer came aboard. He was a little weazened man, with a sensitive mouth half concealed by an iron gray beard. His gait in getting aboard was evidently his most uncomfortable one, and he moved sore and stiffly in them. There were no tears, sorrow, and other emotions so beautifully that one contrasted to a grave stranger, intent upon his paper. The old man was all at sea, and as he turned a corner, hugged few toward the letters, fitting handkerchief, it caused quite of some amusement. The conductor had seen the paper after awhile, and had wistfully the old man glimpsed at him. He spoke at last with a strange tremor.

"I'm going to the city for the second time in my life," he said, half startled at his own voice.

"Yes?" and in the intonation of the other's there was an invitation to go on.

"The second time," repeated the old man. "Thirty years ago, almost, I went there for a month or two, and I'm going back there today for a coffin and a second for—the little woman that—died last week."

His voice broke, and turning again to the window he looked out upon the dull, cold landscape and was silent many miles wide.

DID THEY MAKE A MISTAKE?

"You don't know what it is, mister, you don't understand," and he was trying very softly and hopelessly. "You don't know what it is to live and work alongside a woman for thirty years, and she dies out, to find we always patient and willing and working—and then leave her a little dead and cold with her constant hands crossed on her breast. You don't know, do you, what it is?" and the sleeve of the old man was drawn apologetically across his eyes.

"I've been thinkin' a good deal since last night, when Mary's died, it kinder gets a man to thinkin' about it. It was just a little after the time of the night, and jerkily had me was asleep, when she kinder woke up like as if she's been asleep.

"'Pa dear,' said she, 'be careful—be careful,' and I took hold of her hands to find you a shaking. 'Dearie' says she, 'do you feel I hadn't ought to go?' 'Why, no,' says I, 'you're pretty good, Dearie,' says she, 'and I'll be ready for the train.' And so she was to sleep again and waked up in the morning.

"And do you know, stranger, there seems to be no rest to thinkin' about that one? And I never thought how near she could rest. I thought, as I sat there wakeful, her head's upon my left arm, the mother will make a mistake of it, sir. He never thought of it while we was a young and a skimpin and a scrimpin to make both ends meet, and I'm so ashamed of his children. He thought about it last night, when half my left arm had to hang for some time. The children may be treated the same way, remembering it is very essential to use a little flat only moderately set in first and finally of strength and best on the gentle dries.—Cor. New England Homestead.

What Women Are Doing.

Did you ever stop to think what a desert this would be if it were not for the independent efforts of women? If there were no sensible women who, popular for the last years age supposed them to be, which, in this age of complicated social and industrial questions, would become of the "sphere" and "duties" which the necessities now, this between capital and labor, supply and demand, is constantly turning to the world? You cannot go anywhere in the cities that you do not find the times of a woman's gentle hand.

A skilled adviser of the sex said once in my presence that he "believed all the angels in heaven were of the feminine gender." I think he might have added with greater truth that there is nothing good on earth which a woman has not been good. She is everything, which, stated in a certain sense—every profession, almost every trade, and shows all the clothing which help women to fill their sphere above commonness and preserve intact their high ground of self respect and independence. If she never sailed the ocean, never rose to the height of official position, never succeeded in helping to found a commonwealth, the lives of the dead will still have done a tremendous work for God and man. I am not sure but that this is her best fell.

What a blessed wealth it is for any woman to wear that she has helped somebody. Not with bulletin-board giving or sounding alarm, but with that gentle hand close of hers that compassion wood, that well directed planning, that tender sympathy. When our millennium comes, I am confident the leading initiative of the victorious hosts of the saved will be all composed of those noble women who have helped unselfishly.—Chicago Herald.

Food for Between Meals.

"Oh, dear, I've just washed my hands and sat down to my sewing, and now you want some bread and butter!" exclaims a harried mother to her hungry little one, as she reluctantly and impatiently lays aside her work, and goes into the pantry for the butter, cuts bread and spreads it, clears up the crumbs and washes her hands, thus consuming some five minutes of valuable time and unnecessarily trying the edge of her temper. And, as every mother knows, it is very annoying and sadly interferes with accomplishing anything.

How is the way I manage this matter? When planning the breakfast table I spread what bread I judge necessary for the "seven meals" and cover it up with a bowl, leaving it where the child can get it. If a cup of milk is to be allowed, I also set this in a cool place, covered from flies, and where the child can help itself. My between meals are always bread and butter and milk—nothing richer or more complex of digestion, though the giving of dainty bits of pie, cookies, cakes, meat, sauce, etc., might sometimes be easier to me and apparently in the interest of economy, but these bits are eaten at regular meal times or not at all.

If children require a "generous meal," or think they do, lunch demands that it be very simple. I teach my children to eat for their lunch, but let them get it after they are able to walk. Then I keep a table which they can get to be use, and this saves me much trouble and many gross spots. At noon, before recommencing the load, I make preparation for an afternoon "between meal." I cannot tell what trouble this method saves me and my children also, and I wish every mother with growing, always hungry, little ones would try it. It will save many interruptions and gross loss of patience.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Be careful to ventilate your bedrooms, it will prevent morning headaches and the disagreeable, lassitude consequent upon the breathing of bad air for any length of time.

The addition of tannic acid to the water in which rice is boiled will increase the whiteness and the grains will readily separate when thus treated.

## "German Syrup"

Croup.

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

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Mrs. Jos. W. Kirn, Daughter College, Harrisburg, Ky. I have depended upon it in attacks of Croup with my little daughter, and find it an invaluable remedy.

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