

infidel and who could not bring his mind to believe in nor conceive of such a Being as described by the divines of the day, but when presented with the Mormon idea of God as our literal Father in heaven, after whose likeness we were created, he was forced to admit somewhat irreverently that it was the most sensible idea of Deity he had ever heard.

The infidelity of the age was characterized by unrighteous questionings of the truth of revelation, of doubt and distrust of sacred things. To combat this tendency it was necessary to implant in the mind trust, confidence, belief; this is fidelity. Teach the young fidelity and there will be no room for infidelity; teach them to love the light, and to love and appreciate the truth with their whole heart and there will be no inclination for the evils of infidelity, however fancifully painted.

There is a love existing in the family relation that is incomprehensible to all philosophy, that when fully developed between parents and children, children and parents, knits them together stronger than bands of iron. If the child is early taught to comprehend and love God, and this love is intelligently nurtured and developed, infidelity or doubt can never enter into the mind of that child, nor can it be drawn away from its love of truth by any of the allurements of the unbeliever. Teachers should use all the power and influence they possess to fill the hearts of the children with a love, respect and reverence for truth, purity, virtue, integrity and all the attributes of God, and never picture the horrors of evil, or bring them up before the child.

Teacher should not teach alone by precept, but by an upright example in every particular, and strive by earnest and diligent study to qualify themselves for the responsible calling placed upon them. He that does not do this is unworthy of his calling. Having done this, seek for the Spirit of God for aid and assistance that the mind may be filled with truth and intelligence. It is well to pray for the enlightenment of the Spirit of God, but it is well to remember that the Holy Spirit cannot illumine an empty mind.

If teachers will do their duty in these respects, the children whom they teach will rise up in after years and bless them.

A brief synopsis of the address by Elder Talmage cannot do it justice. It was replete with excellent instruction from beginning to end and was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience. It will shortly be published in full.

The Seventeenth Ward Sunday School is requested to furnish the musical exercises at the next meeting of the Union, also two deacons.

Benediction was offered by President Joseph E. Taylor and the meeting adjourned for one month.

JOS. HYRUM PARRY, Sec'y.

#### OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26, 1893.

The Danish crown prince and crown princess are visiting with their royal relatives in Stockholm. The crown princess, as known, is a daughter of the popular monarch Charles XV, King Oscar's elder brother, who died

in 1872, and she has always been very much beloved by the inhabitants of the Swedish capital.

The crown prince and princess are this time accompanied by their two grown children, Prince Christian and Princess Louise, the latter being just eighteen years old. On that account, I suppose, her high parents are now looking and longing for a husband to her, as a real princess never herself bothers with such preliminary matters.

Dame Rumor, who probably knows more about royalty than about other mortals, states also emphatically that the young princess is to be engaged either to the stately prince Carl, king Oscar's third son, or to prince Eugen, who, by the way, recently declared his intention to visit the World's Fair.

Judging by the many magnificent court balls and banquets which are being held in honor of the future king and queen of Denmark, it can be marked down as perfectly sure that their trip has a higher object in view than a mere visit to relatives.

The other day I was invited by my friend Axel Jungstedt to inspect a new painting, which he had just finished. It is a portrait of his majesty the king, and will be exhibited at the World's Fair. The king appears in a standing position, and is dressed in the uniform of a Swedish admiral, with the three-cornered hat on his head. Among the many sparkling orders on his breast is especially noted the French medal given for the saving of human lives, which medal King Oscar values very highly. The likeness of the picture with the original is remarkable.

The winter has been, and as far as that goes, is yet, one of the coldest Sweden has experienced during the last two decades. Notwithstanding this, the suffering among the poor in the Swedish capital is comparatively light. The charitable institutions distribute plenty of food, and at the so-called "people's kitchens" a substantial meal can be had at the very small cost of three or four cents.

In the northern provinces, however, a famine is threatening the peasants, many of whom already are forced to live on a substitute for bread, the ingredients of which consist of unripe ears of rye, straw and of bark. It contains no proper flour or meat, and has the appearance of old dried horse manure, and is very light in weight. Terrible as this may seem, the famine in Sweden is insignificant compared with that existing in the northern provinces of Finland.

Will Rudolph Magee be appointed minister of the United States to Sweden and Norway a second time? is a question society and court officials already have begun to ask themselves. Magee was never liked in Stockholm, while Hon. W. W. Thomas, the present American minister, who, by the way, is both a predecessor and successor of Magee, is immensely popular. For that reason the city of Stockholm felt a little gloomy when she heard of Cleveland's victory. Away up in the far north they also have been taught to understand the meaning of the words: "To the victors belong the spoils!" and the departure of Thomas is therefore regarded as a foregone conclusion.

When I interviewed Thomas on the subject the other day, he smiled, and said: "This is not the time to talk

politics. I will only say that I expected to leave this beautiful city in May; but I will soon be back. You do not need to be a minister in order to enjoy life in Stockholm. Whether I am going to return the present year, I do not know. My wife and I will first visit my old home in Portland, whereupon we intend to spend at least three or four weeks at the World's Fair in Chicago. I must have something new to tell my Swedish friends when we meet again, as I fear they are getting tired of my old anecdotes."

And the author of "Sweden and the Swedes" smiled once more, and the interview was at an end.

What the outcome of the strife between Sweden and Norway regarding separate consulates for the latter country will be, is, indeed, hard to tell. I opine, however, that the disruption of the union will not take place, at least in the near future.

I hardly think that king Oscar and the Swedish Riksdag, which represents the Swedish people, will yield to the demands of the Norwegian radicals, and I do not believe that the latter will for a long time be strong enough to venture a *coup d'etat*. In such case the great powers would, without doubt, take stand with Sweden. Norway is a land which has one of the most free constitutions in the world, and the fact that the majority of the consuls of the united kingdoms are Norwegians, ought to satisfy "the insurgents."

By the way, I cannot neglect to tell you a comical incident which took place at the last opening of the Riksdag. The ceremonies were to begin at 12:15 sharp. The king, the princes, and all the delegations were present except the Norwegian members of the cabinet. The opening was put off for a while, but at last the king, tired of waiting any longer, made his speech from the throne. When all the ceremonies were gone through, the Norwegian ministers appeared. Explanations had to be given, and fortunately they were satisfactory to everybody. In the letters of invitation sent to the Norwegian members of the cabinet, the opening of the Riksdag was named announced to take place at "one quarter to one." Peculiarly enough, this means in Swedish 12:15, while in Norwegian, as in English, it means 12:45. Thereby the delay of the Norwegian members of the cabinet which caused an uneasiness that made everybody believe that the Norwegian revolution was not far away.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.

#### HERE'S A SOUND SUGGESTION.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 17, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

In view of the many projects before us for the consumption of iron, especially those of our local railroads, would it not pay the promoters of these enterprises to use the money intended for the purchase of rails, etc. in the manufacturing of their own iron? The outlook for the iron trade never was better than it is today.

The construction of the Deep creek railroad alone will require a vast amount of iron, which, if made at home, should be a sufficient impetus to set the work in motion. This is an