The Pleasant Holiday Land of the North Country

Nature Lover As Well As Sportsman Finds Here Forest Reaches Whose Charm Draws Him Back Again and Again.

WHEN do I like it best, this blessed region that lies up there but half a day's journey from noisy, noisome Chicago? It is hard to tell, and I am fickle. I visit it in midsummer and revel in its wealth of wild buttercups, the "northern" tang of its air, the ripple and blue of its waters, the luscious berries, the fragrant pines. I linger there in the fall, and vow no place displays such vividness of autumn tints; the green of wintergreen tufts on the ground and of tall pines above, contrasting most pleasantly with ruddy scrub-oak and flaming lower growths; yellowing birches beautiful against a background of somber evergreens and a roof of blue sky; the drum of partridge, deer fleeing through the woods, make pleasant sound and sight.

Just now my thoughts dwell on the spring aspect of the north woods, and

SUN-LIT SNOW AND PINES AND POPLARS.

as soon as it gets a little warmer I shall turn my back on the unsightly city thawing and seek better things some 400 miles to the north. A few years ago I believed in the poet that sang of journeying south to meet the spring, but experience has taught me a better way—journeying north.

Depressed by Chicago's annual struggle to throw off winter's grasp, chilled to the marrow by the dampness that permeates everything, eager to get away from slush and the black ugliness in which the city is buried, I run away from it all; I take a Northwestern night train, and when I open my eyes in the morning, lo! I am in a new land, a new world. A world that, in spite of the white snow patches here and there, has about it a much more tangible promise of spring than the country south.

In the night I had felt an added chill in the air as the swift wheels bore on towards Lake Superior, and had drawn up a discarded blanket; but when I arose and looked out upon such brilliant sun, such dry earth, I knew that, no matter what the thermometer said, it was not such a shivery spot as the one I had quitted. And when I left the train at the little station of Solon Springs, I found evidences not a few that the season was farther advanced here than in Cook county.

Imagine prowling in the woods and marshes about Chicago the first of April. Ugh!

But I practically live in the woods when I spend the early spring days in the north country. To be sure, the nights and early mornings are decidedly cold, but it is the days that are delightful. The wonderful dryness makes spring so pleasant, the sandy soil in a twinkling disposing of melting snow and falling rain, and the sun, as a rule, shining bright and hot every day. To duly emphasize the dryness for those that may present an incredulous attitude, I would call to their minds the fact that the early spring, as well as late fall, is the time when the woodsmen look out for forest fires; before the sap is running, when leaves and undergrowth of the sandy soil is dry and crackling. I have walked along the road at Solon Springs which leads from the railroad tracks down to the "Big Lake," and noticed, though snow lay here and there in the pine grove, on the

GROUP OF NORWAYS.

south side the log-houses crocuses in bloom, pussy-willows bursting forth by the roadside; and once, after I had crossed the uncertain half-mile of ice to the other side of the Big Lake, I heard frogs croaking in a near-by pond.

I laughed aloud at the courage of the frogs, but Joey, the Indian lad that acts as my companion when I seek a spring holiday in my cabin in the woods, assured me it was time for the frogs, that already his sisters had found arbutus in bloom, that the ice would soon be going out, that in a week the snow would be all gone. And Joey proved a true prophet, for the three weeks we spent at Deerprint cabin were three weeks of constant out-door living. Often at noon there was really an almost tropic heat when the sun shone perpendicularly on the hot sands, and not infrequently we would seek what shade the tall pines afforded. We usually ate our noon meal out of doors, boiled the kettle over a gipsy fire built at the edge of the meadow bordering on Deerpoint lake. It was a pleasant place for a morning, this meadow of "wild hay;" at one end rose a gentle slope whereon grew a group of young poplars, the light trunks and few yellow leaves well set against thick dark pines; the little lake, one of the myriad that gem the woods of northern Wisconsin, was a pleasant water to idle by, and we were wont to prolong our nooning, Joey and I, Joey taking naturally to leisure, I adopting the profession for awhile:

Not always, however, did the spring fever hold us inactive, for a number of times we trudged many miles along woodland paths, or down the Trail to La Point, that old government road in days gone by much traveled by Indians in their journeyings to Ashland. And I found it very interesting to follow the trail in company with one of the descendants of those early inhabitants of the woods. Nothing escaped my companion; he called my attention to a "spruce hen," a saucy chipmunk, a scurrying rabbit, deer tracks on the sand, the distant cry of a loon.

What I so like about this land is the Indian atmosphere over everything, the silent forests, the quiet little lakes, the blessed wide stretches of untenanted lands, the game abounding in the woods, the birch trees, the canoes—all the setting like that of those thrilling early romances of the red man. The summer day I first saw the Big lake and was rowed across it by Leo, grandson of Osaugee, Chippewa chief, I rubbed my eyes to make sure I was awake; scarce could realize that yesterday I was subjected to fiendish noise of an elevated train passing over my head, to the yells of newsboy and teamster, and to-day was soundlessly crossing the Big lake, my boatman a silent Chippewa Indian.

One sees different types of Indians up here, and, of course, not a great many survivors of a picturesque sort. But there are a few. There is the old Sioux, a short, stocky, erect Indian, quite three-score-and-ten, who wears an enormous straw hat with three long feathers stuck in the band. Occasionally he comes to "the store" for supplies, and bears them away up to his lonely birch-bark shelter at the top of a steep hill, the sack of flour resting on his back fastened by a strap passing over his forehead. There are a few full-blood Indians who, however much they may understand, profess to speak no English; the men tall and thin, the women stout. And there is a goodly number of small children, some of them reminding

A PLEASANT ROAD.

me of Japanese babies I used to know; the same stiff black hair, the narrow bright eyes, the dear little round faces. In arbutus time they bring tight-tied bunches of these pink and white posies to the train, and quickly dispose of their fragrant wares; in summer, the Indian kiddies offer to the traveling public water lilies, and later on tufts of Prince's pine and bunches of wintergreen berries. They, too, are woodsmen.

The stranger finds the white woodsmen, the lumber jacks, of no small interest, these gentlemen of the queer high shoes, big hats and dashing air. Some of them are half-breeds, some French-Canadians, many just Canadians, and there may be a few Yankees. We are often told of the roysterings of the lumber jacks, but it were well to dwell sometimes on other aspects of their lives; their skill in woodcraft—it is fine to watch them at work; and there is no little entertainment in listening to their hunting tales when the day's work is over and they have gathered round the camp-fire for smoke and rest. A poor North-woods lumber jack is he that has not shot at least one bear. Of the deer hunting they say less—the birds might carry word to the game warden.

Every once in a while in the deep woods, close by stream or pond, one comes upon the little hut of the trapper, a shelter used for a few months, and then the dweller seeks some fresh trapping field. These cabins look, with their sides of logs with the bark left on, the spaces filled in with moss, a very part of the woods; one trapper, a neighbor of mine, told me sometimes the deer came clean up to his cabin, didn't see it till right on it. Within, the cabins are squalid and pretty dreadful, but the exteriors are charming in their soft wood browns and greens.

KATHERINE POPE.

Easy Window-Dressing.

Applicant—I see you advertise for a window-dresser?

Dry Goods Merchant—Yes, sir. Have you had much experience?

"I arranged the window display in the store I worked in last, and every woman who passed stopped and looked in."

"That's something like. You're just the man we want. By the way, what line was your firm in?"

"Mirrors."—N. Y. Herald.

Shy at Squinting Servant.

A writer who has been investigating the old subject of superstition among burglars gives it as his conclusion that no burglar will "crack" a house where a female servant that squints is kept. If a burglar sees three horses slip down in a day he will not "work" that night. One man in the dock confessed that members of his profession would never break into houses with the numbers 22, 93, 111 and 444.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

BIFL FIXING PAY OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER IS CONSIDERED.

SENATE BUSY WITH CODE.

The Omnibus Bill is Presented in the House and Carries Smaller Sum than Hoped.

St. Paul, March 27.—Saturday was the last day on which bills may be introduced in the legislature, and it is well that it is so. Never in the history of the state have more bills of importance been introduced, even if consideration of the revised code should be passed over, and the latter in itself is almost enough to keep the members busy for ninety days. Owing to the fact that the house rid itself of the code several weeks ago it has been in better position to attend to other business and today it has disposed of nearly half of the more important measures, and prospects are fair that very little will be left unconsidered when it adjourns. The senate, on the contrary, will not be able, with the best of intentions, to begin to take care of the bills with which it will be flooded by the lower house. The judiciary committee will not complete its report upon the code in time to have anything done with it before Tuesday next, at the earliest, and it is likely that the date for its consideration will be set for an even later day, and when that does come to the front the indications now are that debate will be almost unlimited, and an attempt is likely, in certain quarters, to prevent its final passage by tactics of delay. There are divergent opinions expressed by well posted senators about the chances of passing the code at this session. Many, and the lieutenant governor is one, are quoted as saying that they doubt its passage, while floor leaders like Senator Somerville, chairman of the judiciary committee, and Senator Lord, chairman of the rules committee, seem to believe that it will get through. Gossip has it that in case opponents of the bill resort to dilatory methods and succeed, the governor will call an extra session to begin the day following adjournment. This is mere rumor, however, for the governor himself is not saying a word, though it is known that he inclines to the belief that the code can be adopted at this session just as well as ever.

In committee of the whole the house recommended for passage the Wells bill prohibiting option trading and bucket-shopping generally. The bill is the most stringent of all its kind considered by the legislature and it is claimed that if enacted into law it will drive the Minneapolis chamber of commerce out of business.

Quite a breeze was created in the senate over the report of the finance committee's report on the Cole bill. The bill originally provided for a salary of $5,000 for the insurance commissioner, the employment of an actuary and the turning of all fees received by the insurance department into the state treasury. The majority report of the committee made the salary of the commissioner $4,500 and cut off the actuary. Hot words were passed and Senator Laybourn, who presented the majority report, alleged that Chairman Brower, who headed in the minority report, had tried to juggle with the committee. The latter became angry, and after the report of the majority had been sustained by the senate, Br. Brower gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a special committee to whom should be referred all bills for the increase of the salaries of officials.

Divorce Problem.

Representative Joseph Mannix, of Hennepin, himself a bachelor, has a solution of the divorce problem and has introduced a bill in which his ideas are embodied. He would have a commission of three, one learned in the law, appointed by the governor, to examine divorce laws in the various states and report to the governor in four months. The governor is then to confer with other chief executives of the union by calling a congress to meet at Washington, D. C., to consider uniformity of divorce laws. The governor and his commission are to be Minnesota's delegates. An appropriation of $600 is called for by the bill.

The house committee on general legislation has finally decided to report favorably the Perley bill removing the state university and normal schools from the jurisdiction of the state board of control. As amended the bill leaves the matters of fuel and insurance in the hands of the board of control and the latter is also to let contracts for new buildings.

After a strenuous session of more than two hours, at which the house considered the Johnson bill, establishing county schools of agriculture and economics as a special order, the bill won out, with 12 votes more than necessary for its passage. The bill carries an appropriation of $20,000.

Anti-Pass Bill.

The senate railroad committee returned an unfavorable report upon the Peterson anti-pass bill, which also prohibited railways from charging more than 2 cents a mile for passenger traffic, but Senators Cole, Thompson and Jepson brought in a minority report recommending that the bill be placed upon general orders and considered by the senate. The bill had been amended to make the rate 2½ cents a mile, but that failed to save it. Some of the senators went so far as to attempt to justify the custom of giving passes, while others explained their hostility to the measure by saying that they were in favor of the abolition of passes, but that they thought it unjust to the railways to ask them to reduce passenger rates. The author of the bill made the point that by wiping out deadhead business the companies could afford to make a reduction, but the senate supported the majority of the committee by a vote of 34 to 26, and the bill was killed.

The house committee on public accounts and expenditures, which has just completed an investigation of the charges made by ex-Public Examiner S. T. Johnson against Former Auditor R. C. Dunn and Auditor Iverson, has completed that work and will find, so it is said, that while a change in bookkeeping methods is desirable in the office of the state auditor, no wrong-doing can be alleged against either Dunn or Iverson, and that the state lost no money by any transaction of those two officials.

The special committee appointed to investigate the matter of railway rates, headed by Senator Eberhart, has concluded the work of investigation and is now trying to agree upon a report. It is said that an agreement is impossible, and that possibly three different reports will be turned in. Little of value was unearthed by the committee.

Increased Pay.

House members are having a merry time with the Smith bill which increases the pay of legislators from a per diem of $5 to $500 annually. It is generally felt that members do not receive sufficient recompense, and although the bill provides that it is not to take effect until after the expiration of the terms of the present members there are many who fear criticism if the bill should get through. Thursday the bill came up for passage and lacked three votes. Friday it was up again on a motion to reconsider and lacked but one vote. Representative Smith gave notice that he would again move to reconsider, and the end is yet to come.

Senator Wilson is the author of a bill which makes the term of the governor and the lieutenant four years and makes both officials ineligible for re-election.

Senator McGill is the author of a bill raising the salaries of the state treasurer, state auditor and secretary of state to $5,000 annually.

The house has passed the bill introduced by Representative Lennon at the request of the commercial travelers of the state, providing for the licensing of all hotels and lodging houses, and calling for the appointment of an inspector at a salary of $1,200 and expenses.

Field Day in House.

St. Paul, March 30.—Yesterday was a field day in the house. Five bills seeking to change or amend the primary election system were considered as a special order, and after a spirited debate of more than two hours a vote was forced by opponents of the various measures and all, without distinction, were decently interred and are without hope of resurrection for at least two years. First in order was Representative Lund's bill, which was a straight test of sentiment in the house on the primary system. The measure provided in plain language for the extension of the primary method of nominations to the nomination of candidates for state office. The roll call revealed about two votes against to one in favor. Representative Rider had a bill of complicated structure which provided for the primary system as applied to the selection of delegates to the state convention. Mr. Rider saw the doom approaching and tried to stave it off by offering a motion to have the bill referred for amendment, but was unsuccessful. Following came the bill offered by Representative Ole Peterson. That gentleman saved time by moving its indefinite postponement. Representative Selb took the same action with his bill, but Representative Burdett Thayer made a fight for his measure, which merely provided for legal safeguards about the caucus. This measure was framed by R. C. Dunn, late candidate for governor, but it appeared to the members that it did not include the larger cities in all its provisions. It received 51 affirmative votes, as compared with 65 cast against it. The author wanted to reconsider it and offer amendments, but the house was in savage mood and it went the way of the others. This action means that no legislation of this character can be had this session.

Omnibus Bill.

Saturday last Chairman Roberts, of the house appropriations committee, introduced the regular omnibus appropriation bill, and, as might have been expected, it carried much smaller amounts than had been hoped for by the various interests interested. The condition of the state treasury is urged as a reason for keeping down the appropriations. Any marked enlargement would necessitate an increase in the tax levy. Among the items carried by the bill were:

State university, main building	$250,000
Home for wives and widows of old soldiers	100,000
Maintenance of same, per year	10,000
Maintenance of soldiers' home (increase)	10,000
Monument Vicksburg National Park	30,000
Itasca State Park	15,000
To state drainage commission	25,000
Anoka asylum	65,000
Hastings asylum	40,000
Fergus Falls asylum	5,000
Rochester asylum	5,000
St. Peter asylum	10,000
St. Cloud reformatory	35,000
Governor's contingent fund	11,200
Treasurer's office	5,800
Auditor's office	25,000
Railway commission	6,000
Supreme court	3,750
Publication of the laws	40,000
Publication Minnesota Reports	34,000

In addition the sum of $15,000 is given the Glenwood fish hatchery, and $50,000 is appropriated for the completion of the administration building at the St. Cloud reformatory. For state high school aid $50,000 is appropriated and each of the presidents of the state normal schools is allowed an increase of $500 annually.

First Veto.

One of the chief topics of interest is the veto of the Horton bill by Gov. Johnson. The bill provided that the state capitol commission should have charge of the state capitol during the next two years. The governor has always, heretofore, had this matter under his charge, and in his veto message Gov. Johnson practically says that the passage of such a measure would be distasteful to him as a direct reflection upon either his capability or his honesty. The dispute has brought about considerable partisan feeling, each side claiming that the other wants control of the building for the petty patronage involved. The veto message was read in the senate yesterday and laid on the table for future action.

Senator Peterson's bill providing for the holding of a constitutional convention has passed the senate. A similar bill has been agreed to by the house, and one of the other will doubtless become law.

Another important bill passed by the senate was the Somerville inheritance tax bill. It differs from the house measure in that it imposes twice as high a tax.

The Stone bill, requiring railways to issue transferable mileage, has been killed in the house. The bill did not attempt to regulate the price at which the books should be sold and the argument was made that under such regulations the railways would doubtless charge the full rate. Representative Ware has a couple of bills along the same line, one of which after being referred to the judiciary committee, was declared unconstitutional, in that it was impossible to compel one road to sell transportation over another.

The house committee on appropriations has decided that it is worth while to experiment with the state free employment bureau idea and recommends an appropriation of $1,750 for the maintenance of one in one of the large cities during the next year. The labor commissioner asked an appropriation of $5,000.

Unconstitutional.

The house judiciary committee has declared unconstitutional the Dorsey bill, which prohibits corporations from contributing to campaign funds. It was held that such a law would absolutely deprive the Minneapolis Voter's League of its charter rights.

Representative Ofsthun would create a separate office of the state superintendent of banks, limiting his duties to the examination of state banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan companies and railroad corporations.

A bill by Mr. Roberts would abolish the state board of pardons.

Representative Adams fathers a bill to give the clerk of the supreme court a salary of $3,500 annually, all fees to be paid to the state.

Representative J. A. Gates introduced a bill providing that at the expiration of the terms of the present members of the state board of control, their successors shall be chosen by popular vote.

Another bill by Mr. Adams makes it a misdemeanor for commission men to accept an order for the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or grain and to report that he has executed such order, when in fact he has not.

MINNESOTA HAPPENINGS.

A gun club has been organized at Faribault.

The little son of B. B. Kent fell into a hydrant hole at Tracy and was drowned.

Governor Johnson receives a letter from the builder of the battleship Minnesota, telling of the arrangements for the launching.

The First district group of bankers met in convention in Winona, nearly eighty banks in the district being represented.

The appointment of M. J. Costello as general industrial agent of the Great Northern has been followed by a reorganization of the freight department of the road.

James W. Sayre, of Minneapolis, has filed a petition of voluntary bankruptcy, which lists total liabilities of $4,800 and estimates the available assets at $300.

The demands of the Minneapolis union of plumbers for a new scale to go into effect April 1 will not be acceded to by the master plumbers, and building operations throughout the city may be tied up indefinitely.

Governor and Mrs. Johnson were the guests of honor at the ball given by the St. Paul Commercial club to the members of the St. Paul council U.C.T.

The meeting of the Goodhue District Missionary association opened at the Swedish Lutheran church at Hastings with preaching and discussions.

In broad daylight, while the agent agent of the Milwaukee depot in Winona was at home for his dinner the ticket office was pried open and an entrance was effected, enabling some person, supposed to be a tramp, to break into the till and secure $40.

E. N. Leavens, assistant postmaster at Faribault, has been appointed assistant quartermaster general by C. F. Macdonald, commander of the Grand Army.

After a vacation of more than a month the state supreme court will convenes for the call of the calendar and the setting of cases for the term on Tuesday, April 4.

Possible evidence of a suicide is contained in a note found in the finger of a man's glove pinned with a penknife to a tree near the river bank near the west end of the Short Line bridge, Minneapolis.

Gossip From Scandinavia.

Principal Events That Have Occurred in the Old Countries Within a Week or So.

Some foreign papers claim that Kaiser Wilhelm has promised the crown prince of Sweden and Norway that Norway will not be permitted to establish a consular service of her own.

The union between Sweden and Norway was the subject of a discussion in the Copenhagen students' union. The discussion was engineered by Norwegian students, but Danes, Norwegians and Swedes took part in it. A Norwegian introduced the discussion, emphasizing his assertion that the consular service controversy had not stirred up any bad blood among the common people of the two countries. Another Norwegian said that if the union could not stand the strain it had to be dropped like a pair of pants that are getting too small. Two Swedish professors agreed to this, for it would be unseemly to have the pants "explode." A Danish politician endorsed the other speakers. The discussion was a jolly affair in spite of the seriousness of the subject.

For the first time in the history of the railway traffic between the Scandinavian countries sleeping cars will be run through from Copenhagen to Christiania after May 1st.

Die Koelnische Zeitung, perhaps the most powerful Catholic-Conservative paper in Germany, speaks in a surprisingly sympathetic vein about the cabinet just organized for giving Norway a separate consular service.

A telegram from London to a German daily states that the betrothal of Prince Gustaf Adolf and Princess Margaret will draw England and the Scandinavian peoples still more closely together and put off for an indefinite period the plans of Russia to build another Port Arthur on the northern coast of Norway.

Over one hundred Danish and Swedish machinists are engaged in building torpedo destroyers for the Russian government at Helsingfors, Finland. About sixty Russians were sent there to do the work, but they were soon found to be very much inferior to the Scandinavians, and the job was turned over to the latter, who are receiving good pay and are having a fine time.

DENMARK.

The bricklayers and carpenters of Copenhagen and their employers held a joint meeting which turned out to be a complete success, a new scale of wages being agreed upon for the whole country. This agreement put off the impending strike for the time being.

The Good Templar order of Denmark has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The order has about 10,000 members in Denmark.

The Catholics have dedicated a new hospital of their own at Roeskilde. The very house in which Gustav Wied, the godless author, used to write novels and comedies, has been turned into a chamber of prayer and penance for the monks of St. Mary's monastery.

It looks as if Denmark is going to re-establish the whipping post as a penal institution.

NORWAY

Premier Michelsen closed his first address as premier to the Norwegian storting with the following statement: "The Norwegian people have no loftier desire than to be permitted to live in peace and good understanding with all, and especially with our Swedish neighbors, in order that we may exert our whole national strength in developing our national resources and that culture which in our times gives honor and rank even to small nations; but as surely as we Norwegians are entitled, both historically and constitutionally, to live our own national life as a free nation, just as surely are we convinced that the unified and inflexible will of our people will make any sacrifice in order to enjoy Norway's constitutional rights, and that this will is bound to carry us to our goal."

A systematic census has shown that there are 5,000 idle men in Kristiania.

Mrs. Karoline Knudtzon of Kristianssund donated $13,500 to the poor in her city.

About 1,650 tons of dressed stone was recently sent in one consignment to Santa Cruz, South America.

A motion to distribute money among those who are without work was referred by the storting to a committee whose chairman is Rev. Eriksen, the Socialist leader; but the committee reported adversely.

The central committee of the Norwegian employers' union declared a lockout which was to apply to 760 moulders. This will affect several thousand men employed in allied trades.

The Michelsen cabinet is a new thing in the history of modern Norwegian politics. It is composed in such a way that the different political parties are represented. Under ordinary conditions such a party would drop to pieces in a few months. But those who built it think the general demand for Norwegian consuls will keep it together long enough to serve its purpose. The storting is also expected to officiate as an omni-partisan affair on all questions not affecting the overshadowing issue, the establishment of a consular service for Norway.

Verdens Gang insinuates that it is not the Swedish people, but a clique of powerful politicians that have caused a hitch in the work of establishing a consular service for Norway. This clique is also accused of cowing the king so that he cannot always act as he feels towards Norway.

Mrs. Gjems-Selmer has been lecturing in Sweden on "The Women in Bjornson's Writings," and the newspapers contain flattering comments on her lectures.

A wood dyeing factory will soon be established at Gjovik.

Amalie Stram, whose literary productions were popular some twenty years ago, died suddenly in Copenhagen at the age of 58 years. She was born in Norway, but really belonged to Denmark.

Thorleif Bjornstad has returned from Switzerland, where he taught the young people how to use skiis. He says that his stay in that country was "one long festival." His scholars made great progress.

The traveling expenses of the fifteen members of the storting who went to Paris to participate in the interparliamentary convention were $3,000, which the government must pay.

SWEDEN

A manufacturing company having its headquarters in Chicago contemplates the erection of shops for making self-binders somewhere in the vicinity of Gothenburg.

The railway department asks for one million dollars for the purchase of water falls to be utilized for electric traffic on the state railways.

It is proposed to spend $250,000 on improvements on the railway station at Eslof.

A strong stock company has been organized for building and running a peat curing near Albo. The bog acquired by the company contains fuel for more than $250,000.

When the crown prince returned to Stockholm from his difficult and unpleasant trip to the Norwegian capital he was made the object of a great ovation by all classes of people, and the Swedish colors were waving above many buildings. This demonstration was intended to show that the crown prince is backed by the Swedish people in the position which he has taken with regard to the demands of the Norwegians for a consular service of their own.

City Engineer A. Nilsson of Malmo has completed plans for reclaiming a large part of Lomma Bay for sites for large factories and railway connections. The plan is very comprehensive and expensive, but it is realized that it would be a paying venture.

A number of business men in Malmo have started the People's Bank with a capital stock of $300,000. The whole amount was subscribed in Malmo.

A horse team on the way from Ystad to Loderup ran away, and both horses were drowned in the Nybron river. The driver and another person got out of the wagon in time to save their lives.

Very many farmers in Goinge are selling or renting out their farms because they can neither do all the work themselves nor afford to hire help, an able-bodied young man expecting to get from $65 to $80 a year and board if he is to work on the farm.

The electric power station at Tomteboda is almost completed for the use of electricity on the railroad running between Tomteboda and Vartan. The capacity of the plant is 540 horse-power, which is sufficient for making experiments. Two passenger cars will be remodeled and turned into motors. The electric train is to consist of two ordinary cars with two motors in front and two behind. Two electric locomotives of different construction have also been ordered for the experiments.

General Booth-Tucker has been in Stockholm for some time, endeavoring to patch up the schism in the Salvation Army. But hundreds of Salvationists have cut loose from the old organization and are making preparations for taking care of themselves.

The Boden fortifications in northpartment of war much unpleasant-eastern Sweden are causing the deness. It is settled that the plant costs about $3,000,000 more than the original plans called for. But several members of the second chamber of the riksdag were afraid that the Swedish Port Arthur may gobble up a few hundred thousands or millions more, and they asked the minister of war to tell what might be expected. He tried to make out that no additional appropriation will be wanted, but his language was so guarded that some speakers inferred that large sums of money may yet be needed.

Our latest mails from Sweden show that a meeting of Salvationists held in Stockholm resolved to organize a national Swedish Salvation Army. This indicates that the split is complete.

The commercial college has expressed itself in favor of stamping the word "import" on all imported eggs.

The state peat engineer has been inspecting the peat bogs around Ystad to find out whetner it would be practicable to build an electric power station at a bog where peat can be used as fuel for generating steam for running the dynamos.

The city of Malmo wants to borrow about $2,000,000 on bonds.

The Scandinavian games in Stockholm were managed so well that the executive committee will have a surplus.

Mr. W. W. Thomas, who has been U. S. minister to Sweden at three different times, will soon be succeeded by Mr. Chas. Graves. Mr. Thomas and the Swedes are very fond of each other, and both will be sorry when he leaves Sweden.

Major General Centerwall, head of the coast artillery, has written to the king, pointing out that there are so many vacant places in the command of the coast artillery that this branch of the defenses of the country would be dangerously handicapped in case of a sudden assault by a foreign squadron.

The second volume of "Italy Since the Introduction of Metals," by Prof. Montelivs, has just appeared. It contains illustrations to the first volume. The two volumes constitute the greatest strictly scientific work on archaeology in existence, and the mechanical execution of the work is a marvel of perfection. The Swedes are justly proud of this production.

The will of the late J. E. Dahlbom of Upsala, upon being opened in court, was found to contain provisions for donating about $20,000 to different charitable institutions in the city.

Young Girl's Spring Clothes

NEW SPRING BLOUSES.

THE intense interest felt by the young girl in what she wears is almost painful, and the mother that fails to understand this phase in her daughter's development may make a sad mistake; either chide her unduly for vanity, or else pamper her until she becomes entirely absorbed in the matter of dress. The middle way is the sensible.

At this age girls are peculiarly sensitive, and to give them a fair measure of content by all means endeavor to dress them so they do not feel out of place in "their set;" perhaps never again will they have just this same anxiety about clothes as at the period when it is about time to do up the hair and lengthen the skirts. But though remembrance of the time when we had this girlish longing after a complete and pretty wardrobe makes us sympathetic, on the other hand there is influence to lead us to warn elders strenuously to check any tendency on the young girl's part for overdress and inordinate display. We all see entirely too much of the high school girl's absorption in dress to the detriment of her studies and wholesome outdoor exercise; better she were clad in homespun and hob-nailed shoes than given over to French heels and silk petticoats.

Enough of the sermon. Now for the fashions.

Our illustration shows a couple of blouses that are among the newest of the spring modes for the demoiselle. The one worn by the standing figure is made of cream-colored wool; the front is fairly full, to hide any youthful want of curves; the deep collar is of the self-material and finished with stitching in green, blue or any color desired. The front part is arranged to form a charming little vest, buttoning down the center, and stitched to match the collar. A pretty feature of this model is the inner vest of soft white lawn; this can be easily removed for the frequent washings it will need, the blouse itself not having to be cleaned nearly so often. The sleeves have much fulness at the shoulder, and at the wrist there is a trimming of strapped stitching.

The other blouse is intended for dressier wear. It is made of white material—wool, silk, or soft satin—and the one from which the cut was copied had spots of turquoise-blue. It was piped with turquoise-blue silk, and the buttons used on the yoke and sleeves were covered with the same silk. Notice the box-pleated sleeves, and the shape of the yoke. Either of these blouses may be made of soft challis and have for trimming a pretty lace collar.

Deep yokes and chemisettes are very pretty for misses, and at present are very popular. Crepe de chine is a suitable material for the young girl's best frock. A pretty design has soft folds coming from the shoulders and crossing in front. A deep girdle of soft ribbon, very long in front, is worn with this, and fastens at one side with a knot and long ends hanging down. A chemisette of cream net, hand-tucked, is worn with this waist, and a little trimming of cream insertion may be used on the waist, though we prefer it without. The stock should be transparent, stiffened with light feather-bone. And, by the way, we might as well mention here that stocks for women and girls are to be very largely on this order the coming season; a very comfortable as well as pretty fashion.

With such a frock might be worn this summer either a Charlotte Corday hat of light blue silk, or a soft straw trimmed with only a wreath of flowers; pink would be very effective with the light blue, pastel combinations are especially pretty for the youthful face.

Washable Japanese silks, which come in a variety of attractive colors and designs, are popular for evening frocks for young girls, and Chint silk is liked for elder sisters as well as children. The young girls, and China silk is liked for shops will fail to take her into account.

Frocks for the Small Children

SIMPLE AND PRETTY.

THEY follow after the modes worn by womankind of larger growth. Features of those pictured here are the square neck and the effect of broad, full shoulders.

If the little maid is plump, or if her slimness is a round slimness, cut the frock low in the neck and let her wear it without the gulmp; but if she be painfully thin cover deficiencies by kindly tucker.

The suit for the older girl is made of pongee (which, by the way, is an excellent material to select for a child's frock), and is trimmed with bands and folds of self material. Pongee is silky, comes in beautful shades, and is more durable than silk; also, it can be nicely laundered. The rough sort, known as Shanting, or imported, is the best wearing and most becoming. The other little frock is made of challis, a nice summer stuff, and washable. It has a white ground with light blue figure, and the trimmings are of blue the shade of the flowers in the goods. Hair ribbon and stockings should match trimming.

Speaking of styles for small boys, Buster Brown affairs still continue; whether the popularity is owing to the name or to the designs themselves it would be hard to say. Both boys and girls are less fussily dressed than formerly, and everything chosen for them seems to be principally with reference to whether or not it will wash. A very sensible turn of fashion's wheel.

White wool stockings for the small ones are much in vogue, and it is needless to say these articles have to be tubbed very frequently. But they are pretty, go well with dresses and "Buster Browns" of any and all colors.

The stores are showing now some excellent additions to the child's wardrobe; bibs that have sleeves attached, or rather we may say they are half-attached, being sewn in only part way around. There are to be had over-alls of divers sorts, very sensible dark gingham slipons for the creeping baby.

Sashes are not so much in evidence as once; the small ones, if their mothers do not, seem really affected by the movement toward a simple life.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

HOW DOES A ROBIN KNOW?

When Mrs. Redbreast Goes After a Grub She Invariably Gets It.

I recently observed a robin boring for grubs in a country dooryard. It is a common enough sight to witness one seize an angle worm and drag it from its burrow in the turf, but I am not sure that I ever before saw one drill for grubs and bring the big white morsel to the surface, writes John Burroughs, in Outing. The robin I am speaking of had a nest of young in a maple near by, and she worked the neighborhood very industriously for food. She would run along over the short grass after the manner of robins, stopping every few feet, her form stiff and erect. Now and then she would suddenly bend her head toward the ground and bring eye or ear for a moment to bear intently upon it. Then she would spring to boring the turf vigorously with her bill, changing her attitude at each stroke, alert and watchful, throwing up the grass roots and little jets of soil, jabbing deeper and deeper, growing every moment more and more excited, till finally a fat grub was seized and brought forth. Time after time, during several days, I saw her mine for grubs in this way and drag them forth. How did she know where to drill? The insect was in every case below the surface. Did she hear it gnawing the roots of the grasses, or did she see a movement in the turf beneath which the grub was at work? I know not. I only know that she struck her game unerringly each time. Only twice did I see her make a few thrusts and then desist, as if she had been for the moment deceived.

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