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It is estimated that the wheat crop of the United States for the present year will be almost 500,000,000 bushels, and that 200,000,000 bushels of this will be demanded by Europe and Asia to supply the loss caused by crop shortages on those continents. One New York bank shipped west over a million dollars the other day to be used in moving wheat, and similar shipments will probably occur from day to day throughout the season.

It is a generally accepted fact that a good wheat crop and good times go together, but few persons even of those most directly affected understand just how it is that the two facts are related or what an enormous power for good is in the great flood of yellow grain that is sweeping eastward over the country. A few figures will tell the story more eloquently than any words can.

An ordinary freight car will hold 1,000 bushels of wheat. It will require 500,000 cars to move the present crop coupled together in a single train they would reach from New York almost to San Francisco. A fleet of 1,500 ordinary grain carrying vessels will be hardly enough to transport to Europe the part of the crop that will be exported. If the Erie canal gets only its usual share of the grain carrying business 10,000 canal boats will be filled with wheat, enough to make a tow half as long as the canal itself.

If we put the figures in the form of dollars and cents the array is even more striking. Half a billion bushels of wheat at sixty cents per bushel—the average price that the farmer is receiving—means \$300,000,000. Three hundred millions to be expended in lifting mortgages, paying labor, buying food and clothing and agricultural implements is itself a powerful spur to prosperity. But this is not all. To

The cars from the various branch lines are hurried off as soon as loaded to one of the great transfer stations, of which Kansas City and Duluth are perhaps the largest. There it is turned over to the big trunk lines or lake vessels for the next stage of the journey. The extraordinary demand for wheat in the eastern markets has led to an unusual state of affairs in Kansas City and other western shipping points during the past few weeks. The grain has been required for shipment as fast as it came in, so that it has not been allowed to lie in the elevators at all. It has been found, however, that the easiest way to transfer it is to run it through the elevators. Accordingly the cars from local points are run in on one side of the elevator, and cars, or in Duluth the boats, for the east on the other. One leg of the telescopic chute with its endless belt of cups is let down on the receiving side, and the grain is hoisted up to the lofty roof of the elevator, and rushes down on the opposite side without pausing a moment in the transfer. The elevator men have thus been able still to collect their toll of one-half cent per bushel for transferring the grain.

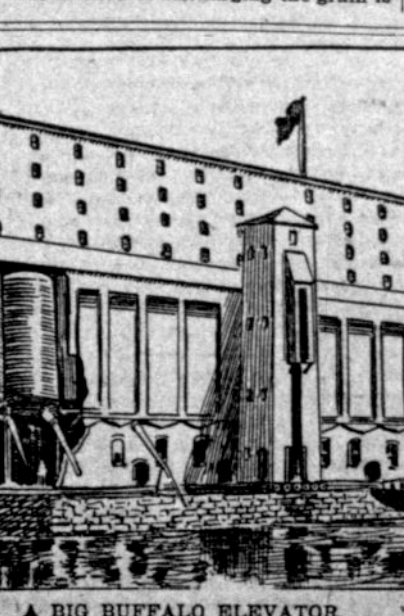
There are two great wheat routes from the west to the Atlantic seaboard. One is a water route via the great lakes and the Erie canal, and the other is a land route via the four great grain carrying lines. The former is the cheaper and the latter is the more expeditious, and the competition between the two prevents the prices of transportation from rising to an exorbitant height. The larger part of the grain moved between Duluth and New York city travels by a combination water and land route, in big steel freight boats down the lakes to Buffalo, and thence by rail to New York. The lake rate from Duluth to Buffalo

and in 1895 when the project of devoting \$9,000,000 to the improvement of the canal was before the voters of New York the traffic association put down the price of transportation two and a half cents per bushel in order to show the uselessness of the "stake ditch," as it is irreverently called. In that year the canal carried only 14,000,000 bushels, while the railways transported 72,000,000 bushels to New York. The canal men hope that with the improvements now being made on their highway and the possibility of bringing grain all the way down the lakes in steel canal boats they may regain some of their former prestige.

At the seaboard the grain is weighed, inspected and graded, and takes its final transfer to the ocean vessels. In New York harbor this transfer does not take place directly, but is made by means of barges. The cars containing the grain are run into the elevators; again the leg of a long chute is let down into the car and the iron cups carry the grain in a steady stream 40, 50 or 60 feet to the top of the building, where it passes under the eyes of the weighers and inspectors. Wheat is graded according to its weight per Winchester bushel. The hopper bins have a certain capacity in bushels. The weigher sets his scales at the mark required of No. 1 or No. 2, according to the grade to which the wheat is supposed to belong, and when the bar lifts he moves a lever and lets the grain run out into the bin prepared for that particular grade.

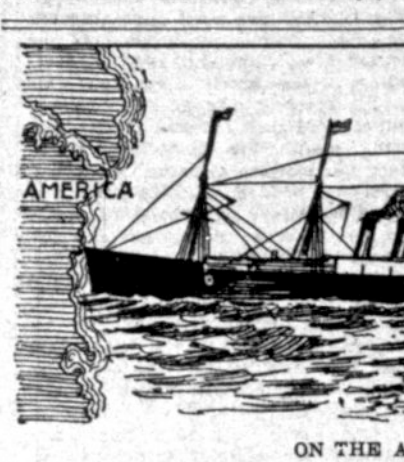
From the bottoms of these same bins streams of wheat run into another set of weighing bins, and thence into the barges that lie alongside the pier. These barges are then towed alongside the ocean steamers which are to carry the grain to its destination. Here another elevator, this time a floating one, picks up the grain, passes it along to another set of weighing scales and thence into the ship's hold.

The numerous weighings to which the grain is subjected acts as a safeguard for the different companies, as any discrepancy greater than 1 per cent lost in dust and in the process of handling would require an explanation, and would indicate that somebody had made a mistake. When the wheat passes out of New York harbor it ceases to pay tribute to America but in the course of its travels from the plains of the Dakotas to the Atlantic tides it gives employment to thousands of Americans and scatters its golden increment broadcast over the land.—New York Journal.



equally interesting. The huge steel cylinders are raised above the floor and rest on square steel columns. Their lower ends are bowl-shaped with a valve at the lowest point so that by simply moving a lever the grain will run out and can be conveyed by steel tubes to cars or boats without the use of hoisting machinery. Every bit of machinery in the new elevators will be run by electricity from Niagara Falls, and 1,000 horse-power dynamos are now being built for the purpose. The silent ease and relentless power with which these tons upon tons of grain are to be moved by Niagara's mighty arms, when compared with the old cumbersome methods of lifting and shoveling, afford a striking testimonial to the wonders of modern industrial development.

From Buffalo the wheat travels eastward again by canal and rail. The railway rate between Buffalo and New York is five cents per bushel, and is held steadily at that price by the joint traffic association. For several years there has been a fierce rivalry between the canal and the railways,



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A man weighing two hundred pounds would weigh nearly three tons on the sun, and his own weight would probably flatten and kill him, the force of gravity being twenty-eight times greater at the sun's surface than on the earth.

LATE NEW INVENTIONS.
To assist men in training their muscles a new invention has a flexible band to be drawn tight across the muscles after it has been curled the band being held in place by loops at each end which go over the ears.

The stopping of runaway horses is made easier by means of a new bridle which has pads to fit over the nostrils to shut off the animal's wind when the reins are drawn tight, the pads lying loose when the reins are slack.

For use in time of war a new explosive shell is forged with longitudinal grooves on its inner surface to insure its bursting lengthwise after firing, thus scattering the shot inside at right angles with the direction of the shell.

Ocean-going ships can be easily cleaned on the bottom by a new machine, which is run by power from the ship and has a shaft set in a socket to hold it and fitted with a series of



wire rings which scrape the hull as the shaft is revolved.

A new coat and hat holder which will prevent the garments from slipping off the pegs has a pair of clamping jaws, which are opened by a lever on the floor, to be pressed by the foot, and pull a rod or chain which operates the jaws.

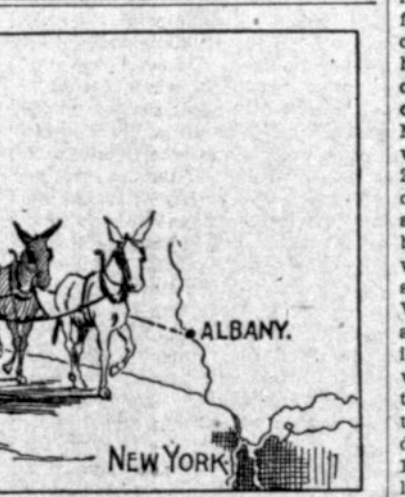
To prevent the explosion of kitchen boilers and water heaters a U-shaped glass tube is filled with mercury and attached to the top of the boiler, the steam blowing the mercury into a cup and escaping when the pressure becomes too high.

Piano players will appreciate a new music leaf turner which can be attached to the music-holder and has a number of spring arms which are placed between the leaves and fastened on the right side, to be released by a pedal under the foot.

Hammers are to be made with handles formed of a single piece of wire bent double, with the loop for the handle, the two ends of the wire being twisted around to enter the outside of the hammer head after it is slipped on to prevent it from coming loose.

Funnels which will prevent the overflow of jugs and cans while being filled have a valve in the bottom of the spout to be closed by a cork float which is attached to a rod extending below the mouth of the funnel, so that it will rise with the liquid to shut the valve.

In a new fastener a series of metal strips are fastened together to form X's with headed rivets at the ends of the strips to fit in the eyelets of the shoe upper and draw the edges together, the top holes being replaced by



slots in which the end rivets catch to fasten the shoes.

Money to Spare.
In a mining country it is more than usually unsafe to judge of a man's financial condition by his outward appearance. Here is an instance: A miner from the northern part of the state, having sold his claim for a round sum, came down to Spokane for a kind of celebration. In appearance he was rather rusty, and when he went into an up-town restaurant the single waiter was in no haste to serve him. To and fro he went in an officious manner, waiting upon a party at the next table, but quite ignoring the presence of the new comer. "See here kid!" called that worthy, when his patience gave out. "Do I eat?" "Sorry I can't wait on you now," was the answer, "but the gentleman there has just ordered a \$50 dinner." "Fifty-dollar dinner be hanged!" said the miner. "Bring me a hundred dollars' worth of ham and eggs, and be quick about it!" And he was waited upon promptly. —Spokane Review.

Puck: "Can you ride your bicycle yet?" "Oh, yes. It seems just as easy now as it did before I began to learn."

THE LARGEST PRISON

BRITISH PENAL SETTLEMENT ON ANDAMAN ISLAND.

Miniciples, a Primitive Race, Men and Women short, Almost Hairless, and Stark Naked—Weapons of Wood and Stone.

(Special Letter.)
THE Andamans are a group of thickly wooded islands toward the east side of the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair is the name of the penal settlement on Chatham Island, or, as it is now called, the South Andaman, and although

it is one of the loveliest islands in the world, few other than officials and convicts ever set foot on its shores. The largest prison in the world is at Port Blair. It can accommodate 15,000 prisoners and is nearly always filled to overflowing.

On a Wednesday morning we had taken the last convict on board at Garden beach, Calcutta, and we steamed down the river Hooghly. And what a strangely mixed cargo it was! Here were Pathans from Delhi rubbing shoulders with the burly natives of the Shan States in Burma; Coringhies from Southern India looking askance at small, wiry Ghoskars from Nepal; delicate-looking Mohammedan women from Southern Bengal standing near a group of Tibetan women, whose gigantic proportions were in strong contrast to those of the graceful Bengali bee-bees. Murderous Manipuris, Bonthals and Nagas were chained to sleek and cunning Hindoos, and all seemed to be cowed and utterly without hope.

We had no sooner anchored than the prison launch came off, towing four great barges astern. The male prisoners were escorted into the barges by Sikh warriors, and, after being securely fastened by chains to the ringbolts in the decks of the boats, a signal was given and they were at once taken ashore to the receiving prison. The women convicts were rowed ashore in the ship's lifeboats, some of them sobbing as if their hearts were breaking; others making no moan, but gazing back at the ship with a pathetic, yearning look upon their faces.



as if they even dreaded to see the last of the vessel that had brought them so far from the homes they would never see again.

After a rather sleepless night, owing to the savage onslaught of millions of mosquitoes, we rose early and prepared for a long day's sightseeing, for the commander of the island, our amiable host, had promised to be our guide on this day, at any rate. We had received information that a camp of Miniciples, as the aborigines are called, were squatting at a small cove about 20 miles along the coast, and as this camp was composed of about 50 men and women of the most warlike and barbarous tribe on the islands, it would be a good opportunity for us to see Miniciples in their savage state.

We had steamed along the coast for about two hours without seeing a solitary sign of human life or habitation, when we rounded a small promontory. The camp consisted of holes dug in the ground to a depth of about 18 inches. Over the top of these holes leaves and branches of trees were spread and made some sort of rude shelter from the heavy dew which falls there at night. Not a native was to be seen, however, until the steam whistle of the launch let out an unearthly shriek. Then we could see the little fellows crawling out of the pits, all the men being armed with a bow about five and a half feet long. We all got into the boat and were rowed ashore to see what a Miniciples looked like.

Not a man or woman among them was over four feet six inches in height. Their bodies were covered with a thick, yellow mud, made from turtle oil and clay, and their faces were decorated with red paint, made from a red earth which is found on the island. They plaster their bodies with mud for two reasons—first, to protect themselves against the vicious insects which abound in the jungles, and second, because they believe that by so doing they will ward off the severe malaria which is so prevalent there. The men had no hair on their faces, and both men and women were utterly destitute of eyelashes. With both sexes all the hair on the head is shaved off with the exception of a narrow strip from crown to nape, and even this is kept cut quite close. Their arms reach down to their knees; they have a slight stoop when they walk, and as both men and women were stark naked, they presented an appearance disgustingly ape-like. Settled homes they have none. They wander about from island to island, subsisting on fish, wild fruits, grubs, worms and clay. They have enormous appetites, and consume about eight pounds of fish or grubs at one sitting and then soon be ready for more.

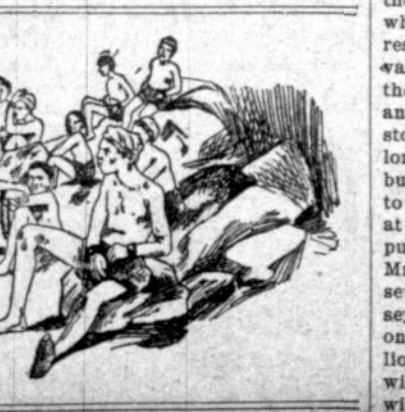
Their weapons are beautifully primitive. The bows they use are made

of a peculiar kind of redwood indigenous to the islands, the strings being long strips of bamboo. The arrowheads are made of fish bones or flint, and the arrows themselves are unfeathered, that is, so far as feathers are concerned, but they cut two small slits in the butt of the arrow, into which they insert pieces of dried bamboo leaf. Every man carries a short heavy spear with a fine flint head, and they are singularly dexterous in the use of their primitive weapons. They are all cannibals.

The next point of interest visited was Viper Island. This was the island on which the penal settlement was first established in 1858. Here were sent mutinous Sipahis, thugs and desperadoes from all over India. The island rises sheer out of the water to a height of 300 feet on three sides and on the east side it has a precipitous descent into the water of about 100 feet. This island is the home of 800 of the most desperate convicts in the world. Murderers, mutineers, thugs, are all congregated here and will never leave the place until they die. This is the punishment prison to which ill-behaved convicts are sent from the prison at Port Blair. The discipline here is terribly severe, as it needs to be to keep in subjection such a hard crowd. Escape is impossible, as the island is guarded by white troops and there is only one boat of any sort allowed near the place, and that is an armed Government cutter.

Microscope in Criminology.
A curious use of the microscope was lately made in Prussia. It appears that on one of the railroads a barrel, which should have contained silver coin, was found on arrival at its destination to have been emptied of its precious contents and sand substituted. Professor Ehrenberg was consulted on the subject, and he sent for samples of sand from all the stations along the different lines of railways through which the specie had passed, and by means of his microscope identified the station from which the interpolation sand must have been taken. In due time the culprit was found to be one of the employes at that station.

Works Without a Bobbin.
(Special Letter.)
There is a machine shop in Jersey City where a medium sized loom is performing the remarkable feat of weaving cloth without the aid of the fami-



lyar bobbin. The inventor declares that not only will the machine do away with the bobbin altogether, but will save skilled labor, weave all fabrics at a reduced cost, and in fact, completely revolutionize the weaving industry. The New York Times gives a good description of the new loom, which to all appearances performs its work on radically new lines. Instead of an assortment of small bobbins which have to be placed in the shuttle by hand, this weaving apparatus is automatically fed from a large spool of thread holding a ten hours' supply, which stands at the side of the loom.

An important advantage claimed for this improved mechanism is that it will feed a number of threads at the same time, using a variety of colors simultaneously. The old style shuttle lays in only one filling thread at a time; consequently when more than one filling thread is used, as in the manufacture of box or basket cloth, the old shuttle must make as many trips across the loom as there are filling threads, while any changes of color necessitate the stopping of the machinery and cause delays.

This self-feeding loom attachment consists of two similar parts, one at each end of the lay. In order to attach it to an old loom it is only necessary to take out the crossbeam of the lay, just under the reed, with all of its shuttle boxes and other machinery, and in its place set a square beam similar in size to the old one taken out. On each end of the new beam is affixed the simple mechanism of the attachment, which weaves with a continuous supply of filling thread.

With the new attachment there are no bobbins to be taken out or put in, and the breaking of threads is reduced to a minimum by the freedom and delicacy with which the threads are fed.

WORKS WITHOUT A BOBBIN.
cacy with which they are paid into the loom from the large spool. The chief operator of the exhibition loom in the Jersey City machine shop says that a loom with the self feeding attachment will weave 100 yards of cloth in the same time that the old loom with the bobbin would take to weave seventy yards of cloth, both looms running at the same rate of speed.

The attachments perfected are adaptable to all fast running looms, whether weaving silk, linen, wool, cotton or other materials.

Doing Well, Thanks.
One of the convicts pardoned by the governor of Indiana on the ground that he was so ill of consumption that his death was only a question of a short time is reported to be bicycling daily, and to be in better health than for many years.

AN AFRICAN HEROINE.

Bandaw's Wife Loved Frisprey, and Didn't Shun Battle.

In Sir Harry Johnston's new book on Africa occurs the following passage that happily portrays the people it describes:

"The Atonga have a great leaning for European clothes. One of the most remarkable specimens of this intelligent race that I have known—Bandaw, a Maferano, who has risen to a high position in our native army, who is able to read and even, I believe, to play the harmonium, had a passion for accumulating suits of European clothes of every description. When serving a planter as interpreter some years ago, he asked as part payment of his wages for a disused dress suit and tall silk hat. These garments he used to don on Sundays to our inextinguishable merriment. Finding himself too much laughed at he made over the clothes, at a very special honor, to his head wife, who is quite a heroine in her way. This woman used at one time to accompany him on most of our campaigns, even insisting on going into battle, till one day she was wounded and immediately put a stop to it. She was found out in this way. When going into action at Kwinga's one of the officers of the Indian contingent noticed a strange being charging in line with the Sikhs. It was a black person dressed in ludicrous caricature of a 'masher' in a very tight-fitting evening suit and tall hat. The masher, however, was knocked down by a spent bullet (fortunately not much hurt), and upon being picked up was found to be Bandaw's wife thus strangely habited."

TREASURE.

Argonaut Built to Recover Money and Gold Jewels.

Another attempt is to be made to recover the millions in specie, bullion and precious stones which have been lost along the coast of this and other countries in foundered ships. The means to be used is a submarine boat built for the purpose and fitted with wheels for running on the bottom, as well as with a propeller for navigating the surface. The inventor of this vessel, which was launched the other day at Baltimore and christened Argonaut, is Mr. Simon Lake of Baltimore. The plan is to run the boat along the bottom until the wreck is reached, and then send out divers to have had on board \$15,000,000 in specie and bullion. Probably the first vessels that will be examined, says the inventor, will be the New Era, which sunk off Asbury Park in 1852. She lies in about forty-five feet of water. The Argonaut will be given a trial trip in Chesapeake Bay in a few days.

Babies in Summer.

The second summer of a baby's life is always a critical period. It is then that the canine teeth, which are the most troublesome of all teeth to cut, usually make their appearance. If the child is healthy and has been properly and carefully fed, there is very little to fear from teething. If, on the contrary, it is feeble and it is liable to disorders of the stomach and bowels, teething is to be dreaded. One of the greatest dangers of teething arises from the highly nervous condition of the little one at this trying time. For this reason the baby should be kept as quiet as possible and free from excitement of any kind. It should also be kept out of doors as much as possible, under the shade of green trees, but where no harsh noise will startle or frighten it. The foolish practice of trying to arouse the dormant intellect of the baby, by tossing it up and playing with it in various ways, cannot be too strongly condemned.

The following directions in regard to the diet of little babies are from Dr. Jacob, the eminent specialist in children's diseases.

"For nursing babies," he says, "over-feeding does more harm than anything else. Nurse a baby of a month or two every two or three hours. Nurse a baby of six months and over five times in twenty-four hours, and no more. When a baby gets thirsty in the meantime, give it a drink of water or barley water. Put no sugar with it." For teething babies, he says: "Boil a teaspoonful of powdered barley (grind it in a coffee-grinder) and a gill of water with a little salt for fifteen minutes, strain it and mix it with half as much boiled milk and a lump of white sugar. Give it lukewarm through a nursing bottle. Keep bottle and mouthpiece in a bowl of water when not in use. Babies of five or six months should have half barley water and half boiled milk, with salt and white sugar. Older babies, more milk in proportion. When babies are very colic, use oatmeal instead of barley; cook and strain. When the breast's milk is half enough, change off between breast milk and food."

It is a great mistake to change the food of a child in summer. Unless its health demands it, the change of food should be postponed until autumn."

A Warm Weather Visit.

"It's none of my business," said the man who had boats for hire, "but I'd like to know why you took this boat, rowed out to the other side of the lake, stared at the water, and then came right back." "Well, it's hard to explain. I'm not very sentimental as a rule; but I wanted to recall the dear days of yore, when life was so different. As near as I could locate it, the spot I was looking at was where I broke through and nearly got drowned in ice water last winter."—Washington Star.

Plants grow faster between 4 and 6 a. m. than at any other time during the day.

There are four millionaires in England to one in France.

Administration of Law in a British Mining Camp.

Every gold mining camp under British dominion has witnessed an impartial administration of law from the date of the announcement of the discovery of gold within it. If it be in a territory not provided with a colonial form of government, as British Columbia was prior to the discovery of gold on the lower Fraser in 1858, such a government is promptly created by the British Colonial secretary, and laws are at once provided for its government—for the protection of life and property—and means furnished for their administration. In this respect the British practice has differed from our own. In the United States the miners who have flocked to the new gold districts have been left to create laws for their government, and in most cases to provide means for their administration; and the state, territorial and federal governments have paid very little attention to them unless the communities were well established. The same policy has been pursued under the two flags as regards those public works which are necessary to facilitate the development of the mineral wealth contained in the public lands. Under the British flag trails and roads and telegraphs are promptly pushed into the new territory, under government direction, to cheapen the cost of transportation and to open direct communication with the seaboard and civilization. In the United States these matters have been left largely to the miners themselves and to private enterprise. In pursuance to this policy the Dominion of Canada supplied the Klondike district on the receipt of the news of the discovery of gold there with all the machinery of government for the protection of life and property, the preservation of the peace, the care of government interests and an equitable division of the gold-bearing placers among the adventurous spirits that it foresaw would flock there and those who were already on the ground. The government has, therefore, been present in the district from the earliest date, with well-defined laws regulating the business of placer mining and the protection of individual rights. Ordinarily the authorities have not required a large representation. In

whether British citizens or aliens—supported the laws and the officers administering them, and the rowdies who entered the colony with the pronounced intention of running things their own way found themselves in a hopeless minority and powerless to work any mischief. Most of the lucky miners in Cariboo were Americans who had little if any sympathy with British ideas and institutions, but they were among the staunchest supporters of the law and law officers. The tendency of the accumulation of wealth to make the possessor conservative, particularly so in a district where another line of conduct is liable to put his person and his property in jeopardy. Almost all the rushers to the Klondike from this section of the country are going to the new mines with firearms. The government officers of the northwest territory are aware of it. If there is any likelihood of any trouble growing out of this fact the mounted police are sure to demand a surrender of such firearms at the border, for the carrying of arms, except by enlisted men, on British territory is not a matter of right, but one of toleration merely. The disarming of the men entering the northwest territory, no matter what route they traverse, will be a very simple process. Let us assume that the rush will represent 10,000 men. That number of men in one body and all armed, even though they were an undisciplined rabble, would be very formidable to handle by a small body of well-disciplined military police. But it will be impossible for the rushers to the new gold fields to present themselves at the border at the same time any more than it will be possible to march together on the trails leading to the Klondike. Each man will be eager to outstrip all others on the journey. The line of rushers will therefore be a very straggling and attenuated one when it reaches the border, and the mounted police will have a comparatively easy job of dealing with it. Then, again, once in the mining district the feverish desire to get a rich claim will become the all-absorbing idea in the mind of the gold seeker, and all thoughts of opposition to law and

highest bidder, or permit its being worked on payment of a fixed royalty. The British government has always claimed that silver and gold are royal metals—the property of the crown—and it claims the right to draw a royalty from the extraction of such metals. For nearly fifty years the quartz lodes near Doig's, in North Wales, have been worked for gold and have paid the crown a stipulated royalty. The claim of the British crown to this royalty passes to the representatives of British authority in all its dependencies; hence the Dominion of Canada claims the right to exact a royalty on all gold passing out of the Klondike, and it has fixed on what must hereafter be paid. Any attempt at the evasion of the payment cannot result in anything except a confiscation of all the treasure that will be intercepted in an effort to smuggle it out of the country. One confiscation will settle all trouble on that score. It will either put an absolute end to opposition to the tax or make the tax so odious that public sentiment will be unanimous against it, and the government will voluntarily abolish it. Odious laws cannot survive in the Northwest Territory any more than in any other part of the Dominion of Canada. The area of pre-emption in the new district has been reduced to conform with the conditions prevailing in the district. In Cariboo, in its earlier history, creek claims were restricted to 100 feet square. The ground was rich enough to warrant that limitation, and miners who were fortunate enough to get a paying claim obtained enough out of such a small area to fully recompense them for all their toil, expense and trouble. After the shallower sections were occupied and worked, and further exploitation for gold depended on the investment of capital, it became necessary to encourage that investment, to enlarge the area of a mining pre-emption, and in some cases immense concessions of gold-bearing territory have been made in that district to capitalized corporations that are investing enormous sums in the development of the property. For instance, a concession or royal grant of twenty miles of lower Lightning creek has been made to a corporation having a capital of \$20,000,000, because the watercourse requires the lifting of the stream into a flume hung to the side of either one of the ranges flanking it, in the same way that the Feather river has been lifted out of its bed above Oroville, and Lightning creek in flood season carries quite as large a volume of water as the Feather river at any stage. The original locators in the Klondike got the benefit of laws patterned after those in force in Cariboo and other placer districts in British Columbia, and which, as stated, were framed to meet special conditions. The reduction of the area deprives a pre-emptor now from getting quite as big a slice as he might have got a few months ago, but it has the advantage of giving more men entering the country a chance to recoup themselves for their enterprise and outlay. One hundred feet of a paying channel ought to fairly compensate any miner, if the ground is rich; if it should turn out poor, he

ground will never pass out of the hands of the country as private property. It will be something new in the history of the administration of the law in British mining camps if the government should fail to execute the laws governing the Klondike. But it will not fail. The laws of the Dominion are made to be executed and respected, not, as may be said to our discredit of some of our laws to become a dead letter and to be treated with contempt, and it would be the height of folly for any one to enter the Klondike with his line of conduct mapped out so as to fit the government's failure, for the Dominion has undoubtedly provided for every emergency. There will, in consequence, be no more disorder in the new mining district than there has been in any other mining camp in British territory, for its laws will be administered equitably and impartially for the benefit of citizen and alien alike, and that is all any reasonable man can ask or expect.

His Only Son.

A lover may sing of the pride of his heart
And o'er her perfections may rave;
A soldier may sing of the hero, whose part
Is always the nation to save;
A painter may sing of his passion for art
And many great triumphs hard won,
But dearer than all to a father's fond heart
Is love for his only dear son.
Chorus—
His only dear boy,
His pride and his joy,
For his fame and fortune are won,
No pleasure complete
That father may meet,
Unless he can share with his son.
When baby was little his father would dance
The chubby wee mite on his knee,
And mentally vow he should get every chance—
Some day he might President be.
And over his cradle some fond hopes
Bright hopes that are cherished with joy;
So father when old and his life nearly worn
Can lean on his only dear boy.
Chorus—
His only dear boy,
His pride and his joy,
For his fame and fortune are won,
No pleasure complete
That father may meet,
Unless he can share with his son.
—P. J. Devlin in Comfort.

Hints to Mothers.

When my children were small, I often found difficulty in getting them to take castor oil. In an old book I found an excellent idea: Take one cup of milk, one of molasses, half a cup of sugar, and half a cup of castor oil, a teaspoonful of soda, two of ginger, a little salt, and flour enough to make a stiff dough; roll out as big a slice as you like, and bake in a quick oven. These "ginger nuts" are really good, and my little ones never refused to eat them. One or two were as good as a dose of castor oil, says Housekeeper, and the little ones never suspected that they were taking the "nasty stuff."

To prepare limewater, which is so necessary during the summer months if you have little ones to care for, take a walnut, put into a quart bottle and fill with water; let this stand all day, then pour the water off, and the bottle and set away for future use. It is said that research and experiment in M. Pasteur's laboratory has resulted in the discovery that the essence of cinnamon has an antiseptic power that "no living germ of disease can resist for more than a few hours."

The free use of sulphur the moment one of the children has a cold prevents diphtheria. I never heard of a case of diphtheria where the children were made to eat sulphur every time they had a cold. A lump as big as a pea every night when they go to bed is a good plan, if they are not as well as you think they ought to be. It won't hurt them, and it may save lots of trouble and suffering. If you cannot give the sulphur as I have directed, put some in a tin pepper box, and call the children into the kitchen. Close the doors, and sprinkle the top of the stove with sulphur; send the children to bed, and open all the windows in the kitchen, keeping the doors leading into all the other rooms closed. I am not in the least afraid of disease of any sort now, but there was a time when the very mention of it made me tremble. If some of these items help any who are living in the state of dread, I shall be satisfied.

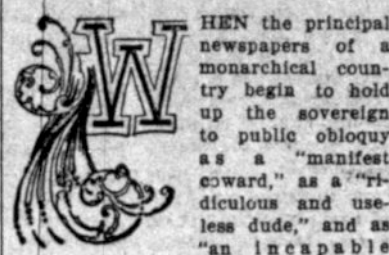
Curing Peaches.

To Cure Peaches in the Sun.—The yellow peaches are the best to use for preserving in this way. Peel the peaches, cut them in halves and remove the stones. Make a syrup of two pounds of sugar and one pint of water for six pounds of fruit. When the sugar is dissolved, put in a few pieces of the fruit at a time, and let them cook slowly until the peaches begin to look clear; take them out of the syrup with a perforated spoon and carefully spread them on plates and put them in the sun to dry; sift powdered sugar over them, putting on a little at a time as the fruit dries and covering all sides. If any syrup comes from the peaches remove them to fresh plates. When the peaches are quite dry lay the halves carefully in a jar, sifting a little sugar between the layers. Many years ago these were used for an after-dinner sweet, and would be welcomed, no doubt, at present. A very old sweet favorite with the southerner is peach leather. Rub the fruit hard to remove the fuzz and take out the stones. Stew as many peaches as you choose, allowing one-quarter of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit; cook them slowly, and with a wooden spoon mash the fruit smooth as it cooks. When the mixture has cooked down dry enough so it will run spread the mixture very thin over buttered papers and place it in the sun to dry. When dry it can be rolled up like leather. Wrapped in a cloth and put in a tin box it will keep from season to season if locked up and the key lost. When needed cut the leather in thin slices from the rolled end and place them on hot dishes to serve.

KING OF PORTUGAL.

HE MAY SOON BE COMPELLED TO QUIT.

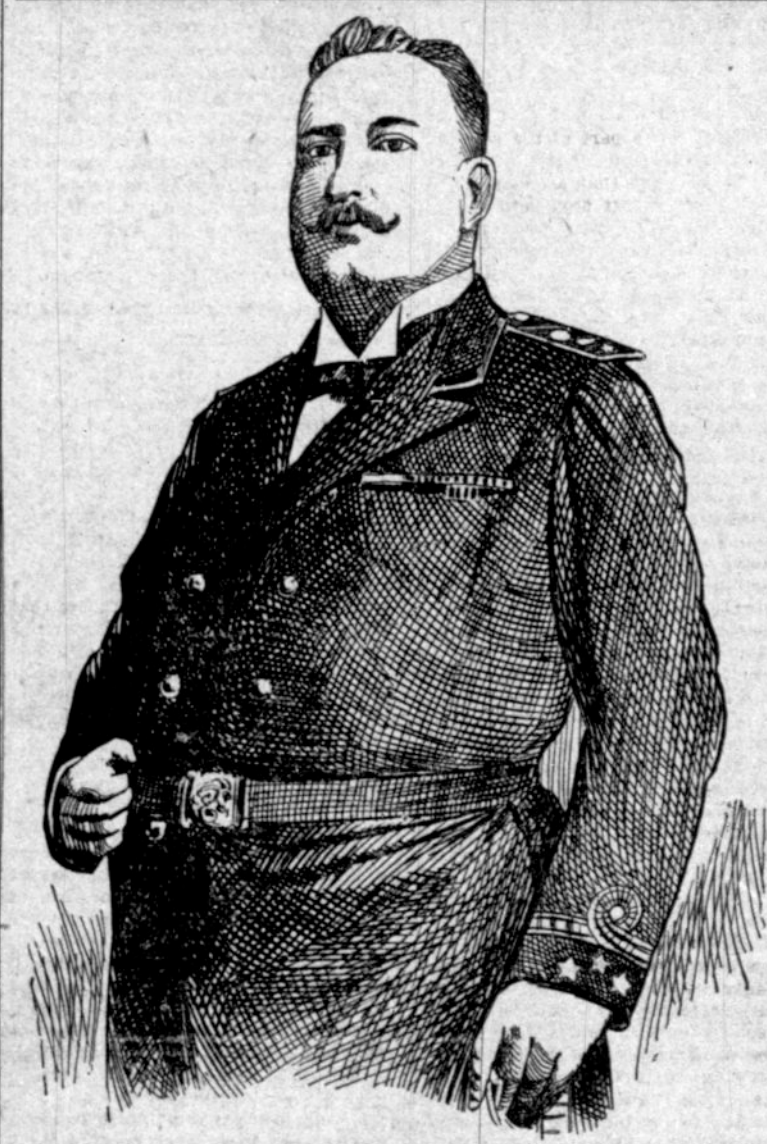
The People Want a Republic and That Settles It—As a King, Carlos Is a Coward—His Personal Bravery Unquestioned.



WHEN the principal newspaper of a monarchial country began to hold up the sovereign to public obloquy as a "manifest coward," as a "ridiculous and useless dode," and as "an incapable fool," and loudly demand that he should take his departure and make way for the establishment of a Republic, "the only form of government consistent with human dignity, common-sense and modern progress," then a revolution may be regarded as imminent, and the overthrow of the throne is at hand. This is the state of affairs in Portugal, which is of such extreme gravity that King Humbert has considered it necessary hurriedly to dispatch two Italian iron-clads to Lisbon for the purpose of affording refuge and means of escape to his favorite sister, the dowager Queen Pia, as well as to his nephew and niece, the reigning King and Queen, when the crown is finally torn from their feeble grasp and they are driven into that path of exile which has been trodden by the feet of so many royal personages during the nineteenth century.

King Carlos, too, is a magnificent swimmer and, like his mother, has resented a fellow-creature from drowning; while on another occasion, while out driving on the outskirts of Lisbon, he jumped out of his carriage, felled with his stick to the ground, and then colored single-handed a burly highwayman, who was endeavoring to rob and knife a wayfarer. Moreover, until a few years ago, the King was renowned for his prowess as a "terrore," and any one who has had the opportunity of seeing him tackling an angry bull in the "corridos," which he was wont formerly to organize for the entertainment of his friends and for the members of his court at Lisbon, will acquit him of any charges of cowardice that may be brought against him; that is to say, cowardice of a physical character, since it is impossible to deny that he has lacked courage in dealing with the political situation.

Only on one point have the two queens been united, namely, in the animosity which they have each of them displayed toward that American girl, hailing from Boston who may be said for a time to have shared the throne of Portugal, although she did not bear any sovereign title, but merely that of Countess. Queen Maria de la Gloria, whose accession to the throne led to the Miguelist and Legitimist civil wars in Portugal, died when her children were still young, and pending the minority of her sons, her husband, King Ferdinand, a prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a cousin, therefore, of Queen Victoria, exercised



CARLOS, KING OF PORTUGAL.

monarchical sway as regent. Almost immediately on becoming a widower, he married a Boston actress named Elise Henzler, whom he created Countess of Edla and who now survives him. She is a remarkably clever woman, and her royal husband during the period of her marriage was so blindly devoted to her that he may be said almost to have ruled Portugal through her.

Stepmother to the late king, and step-grandmother to the present ruler, she still remains a conspicuous figure in Portuguese life, while the vast wealth and great landed possessions bequeathed to her by Ferdinand render her a factor in politics sufficiently powerful to be able to hold her own against the two queens. Their quarrels with her constitute yet another disturbing element of the Portuguese court, and one is tempted to believe that if the loss of his throne will relieve him from further participation in the merry war raging at Lisbon between his French wife, his Italian mother and his American step-grandmother, the outbreak of a revolution and the installation of a republic at Lisbon will be welcomed by no one more heartily

than by fat, easy-going, indolent King Carlos.

ANOTHER NEW WOMAN.

Miss Catherine Humes Jones, of Bellefonte, Pa., enjoys the distinction of being the first duly elected lady collector for a large corporation on record in the state or country. And the distinction is more to her credit when it is known that the young lady is not yet out of her teens, and was the unanimous choice of the entire board of trustees over half a dozen, or more applicants some of whom were among the brightest young business men of the town. The company for which Miss Jones is serving as collector is the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Bellefonte, the corporation which supplies the entire borough with light, and which does an annual business running way up in the thousands of dollars.

Miss Catherine Jones is an Englishwoman by descent, the daughter of the late William Jones, formerly an officer in her majesty's service. Educated in the Bellefonte schools, when but 14 years of age she entered a printing office to learn the "art preservative." Naturally apt in anything she undertook to do, she was not long in mastering the trade, but her health made it necessary for her to quit the work. At that time her father was collector for the Electric Light Company, and not enjoying the best of health him-



MISS CATHERINE HUMES JONES, self, owing to advanced years, his daughter assisted him in his work. During the past year or so Miss Jones did the greater part of the collecting, under the direction of her father.

In May Mr. Jones was taken ill and died suddenly the first week in June. His death made it necessary for the company to choose another collector and there was a large number of applicants for the position. Miss Jones being the only lady applicant, and also because of her youth, entered the race with feelings almost akin to despair of winning, but determined at least to try. The board of directors took the matter under careful consideration and viewed the list of applicants only from a business standpoint, with the result that the young lady was chosen unanimously. And the success she has thus far made as a collector is evidence of the wisdom of the choice. It is a well-known fact that in all places there are persons from whom it is almost an impossibility to collect money, and former collectors for the company had their own troubles in this direction, with the result that there reposed in the pigeon holes

HENRY CLAY'S VALEDICTORY.

All Who Heard His Pathetic Farewell to the Senate Were Moved to Tears. John F. Coyle writes of Henry Clay's farewell to the senate in the Ladies' Home Journal, regarding it as the most dramatic event ever witnessed in the United States senate. Almost from the opening words of the famous valedictory the vast assemblage of people were in tears, and the "Great Commoner" was frequently interrupted by the sobs of his auditors. "The scene was indeed impressive as Mr. Clay pronounced the concluding words of his farewell to public life," says Mr. Coyle. "He stood for a moment after in reverent attitude, while all about him strong men, swayed by the magnetic power of the great orator, wept in silence. The hushed suspense of intense feeling and attention pervaded the crowded assemblage as the famous statesman, with lowering eyes, resumed his seat. For several moments the silence was unbroken; senators sat as if in the shadow of some impending calamity; men of all parties seemed equally overcome by the pathos and majesty of the great statesman's farewell. As Mr. Clay rose to leave the chamber after adjournment, which directly followed his address, and after he had said farewell to all the other senators, he encountered Mr. Calhoun. The eyes of the whole assemblage were fixed on these two old friends and old political antagonists. There was a pause in the demonstration which awaited Mr. Clay—the moment of suspended anticipation was almost painful. For five years they had been estranged, and the only words which had passed between them had been those harshly spoken in debate. But now, as they met, the old time came over them. They remembered only the political companionship of twenty years' standing. The intervening differences which had chilled their hearts toward each other were forgotten. The tears sprang to their eyes. They shook each other cordially by the hand, interchanged a 'God bless you,' and parted. The released suspense which awaited this tearful scene found vent in shouts and cheers, which were taken up by the crowds outside the senate chamber, expecting Mr. Clay's appearance. He was surrounded by the waiting thousands on his way to his carriage, and throngs followed him even to his hotel."

OBSTINACY.

A California Widow Would Have a Road Paved With Gold.

Notwithstanding the fabulous wealth of the Klondike region it cannot boast of a road paved with gold, as can California. The Bear state has plenty of extravagant citizens, but it remained for a widow and widower of Sonoma county to commit the crowning act of folly, which furnished that locality with a public thoroughfare of the New Jerusalem style. It was a case of sheer obstinacy. John Johnson, a widower of Bloomfield, wished to improve the road from his home to the village of Valleyford. For this purpose he received permission from Widow Martha Jones to take rock from a hillside on her farm. While carting the rock he noticed what seemed to be specks of gold shining in the sunlight. Scenting wealth, he sent samples to San Francisco to be assayed and learned that the stone he was building his road with was gold-bearing quartz worth from \$8 to \$10 a ton. Then he sought the widow and, pointing out the fortune which seemed to be hidden in the hill, proposed to share the cost and profit of development. But the widow was coy financially as well as sentimentally. She did not believe in Johnson or his gold-mine yarn, and in the language of the Bowerly "trun 'em down hard." Her permission had been given to put the rock on the road, and that was all she cared to have done with it. Johnson was furious, but he saw his opportunity. The widow had given the rock for the road on the road it should go even if it were worth \$100 a ton. So all summer long Johnson's wagons worked until four miles of road were built, but the widow didn't weaken.

Early Training of Children.

To learn to respect the perfection of things is of infinite value to a child. If it is a flower, to shelter and try to keep it alive, never wantonly to pluck and fling away a blossom; if it is a book, not to deface or mar it; if it is a wall, not to mark or deface it; if it is a smooth-rolled lawn, not to litter it with rubbish nor to deface it with wheel marks. To learn to wait patiently, all their life long they will give thanks for having been taught how to do this. How many a pleasant talk has been interrupted, how many an otherwise helpful visit has been lost by a teasing, pulling child, tormenting its mother either to listen to its demands or to go somewhere.

The whole of its life lies in what the child learns of these things, and it must either grow into selfish materialism or womanhood, or have the evil beaten out by the hard and bitter teaching of the world in which it was meant to be happy and useful, rather than to begin thus late to learn that we cannot live unto ourselves.

Negroes Not Born Black.

Dr. Collignon, an eminent French physiologist, after helping to usher in to the world several infants of undoubted African parentage, declares the new-born babes to be of a delicate fawn and pink complexion. Though the pigment cells begin to change in hue very speedily, the skin does not assume the color of powdered cocoa for ten days, and some weeks elapse before it turns to a decided chocolate brown. Exposure to sunlight hastens this change, and in some cases a couple of hours will suffice to convert the white-brown, bantling into an unimpeachable "darkey." The hair, however, of the new born pickaninny is soft and silky, without any of the crisp curliness that characterizes the race. By rearing negroes in the dark it is just possible that after several generations we might make them as fair as the lily.

Comparative Populations.

At the present rate of growth of population France will have only 40,000,000 at a time when Germany will have reached 100,000,000 and Russia 200,000,000.



THE MOUNTED GUARDIAN OF THE KLONDIKE BORDER.

Cariboo one gold commissioner, who is clothed with judicial authority, and two or three constables to carry out his edicts and to preserve the peace, constitute the entire force. In Klondike the proximity to the Alaskan border and the greater risk of infractions of the law growing out of that proximity have impelled the Dominion government to fortify itself more strongly against possible contingencies. There is, therefore, present in that camp a larger contingent of the mounted police of the northwest than has figured heretofore in any mining camp ever opened within the lines of the Dominion. Californians flocking to the new camp may be possessed with the idea that the Klondike mining district will be something similar to all California mining camps in early days, and that the majority will rule, no matter what nationality is in control or what flag claims jurisdiction over the soil. A similar idea prevailed in the Fraser river rush of 1858, but Governor James Douglas promptly proved to the contrary. The same idea possessed those who rushed to Cariboo in 1862 and 1863, and yet it was found that the British law officers were in control and the laws of the colony in force, and so equitably were the laws administered that at no time were there more than three gold commissioners and less than half a dozen constables stationed in a territory of nearly 100 miles square, this small force holding jurisdiction at one time over a mining population of at least 30,000 miners gathered from all parts of the world. And so effective was the administration of law there that I cannot recall more than one death by violence during the first ten years of the history of that district. After the third year of the district's existence the number of gold commissioners was reduced to two, one being stationed at Quenellemouth and the other at Richfield, William creek, and the number of constables was limited to three, two at William creek and one at Quenellemouth. Lawless adventurers found themselves in an uncongenial atmosphere, notwithstanding the small force of law officers in the district. Every lover of peace, every respecter of law, every one who valued protection to his person and his property, no matter what the nationality—

its officers will vanish. Let me say, however, that any man who intends entering the Klondike determined to resist the enforcement of its laws is bent on a very foolish errand and will have lots of time after he gets there to repent it. In British Columbia two attempts were made to pass legislation for the levying of an export tax on gold. The first attempt was based on the same grounds as that which the Dominion government has based the present gold export tax of the Klondike—for the raising of revenue. The second attempt provided for a gold export tax to encourage the investment of the products of the gold mining districts in the province. Both were defeated in the usual way, by legitimate opposition after these measures were proposed. Such a tax, therefore, never became a law. The last time a tax was broached it was prevented because the gold miner was paying all the taxes of the province—that is, all the revenues obtained by the government came directly or indirectly from the mining community, and at the time it was proposed the mining population had dwindled to about 5,000 and the cream of the gold product of the creeks then yielding the precious metal had already passed out of the country. There would have been no opposition to the proposed tax even then had the government imposed a similar export tax on timber, lumber, furs, fish and other products exported from the colony. All the territory lying within the auriferous belt of British Columbia and the Northwest Territory is crown, or what we would term public, lands. The government has a right to reserve it all from pre-emption for any purpose. The reservation of gold-bearing land on creeks where gold may be discovered is simply the partial exercise of the right of the crown to exclusive domain, and whatever may be the proceeds of such reservation, if operated or sold for the benefit of the government, will pass into the public treasury. It will be an innovation for the government to work the mines, as Russia now does in Siberia, for its own benefit, but there is nothing to prevent it. It would be much more likely, however, to sell the ground reserved on gold-bearing creeks to the

OUR GOLDEN TERRITORY.

It is almost thirty years since the foresight of one man secured for the United States a land whose value is every day becoming more and more known and appreciated by the people of the Union. He braved ridicule, and opposition of every sort from every source, and with a pertinacity born of inward conviction, he never rested until he had seen Alaska become the property of the United States. The name of Secretary Seward will be forever associated with that remarkable purchase, by which we secured from Russia for seven million, two hundred thousand dollars a territory nine times the size of the New England states; teeming with gold mines, rich in furs, abounding in fish, and clothed with forests. But at that time no one, not even the Russians themselves, knew what a rich country Alaska was, and many were the jokes made at the expense of Secretary Seward's enthusiasm. The papers sneered at it, one of them suggesting to President Johnson that he visit "this land of valuable snow and merchantable ice," for the general impression was that it was an ice-bound country, access to which was crowded with Siberian-like difficulties, the people as a whole knowing very little about it, and not stopping to consider that its thousand miles of coast was washed by the warm waters of the Japan current, thus modifying the climate, so that winter in Sitka are scarcely more severe than those in New York, while the summers are refreshingly cool. Secretary Seward worked with almost a seer's vision to accomplish his heart's desire, and he was ably seconded by Charles Sumner, whose speech in the senate on "the cession of Russian America" was one of the finest efforts of his life, and at

plored wildernesses, while a birch-bark canoe filled with Indians darting across the water, add the last touches of wildness to the scene. But the "noble red man" is nobler at a distance than upon nearer acquaintance, for the first settlement where the water carriage lands, Fort Wrangell, discloses the natives freed from all picturesqueness, their tottem poles alone calling out admiration. Before almost every hut are seen these stately emblems, symbolical of the natives' pride—a pride which humanity shares, for does not everyone respect a coat-of-arms? The savage and white man here meet on common ground, for each desires influence, and in Indian affairs he who erects the most splendid pole is reckoned a man of wealth, for these heraldic emblems cost the owners from \$1,000 to \$2,000 of our money. A fine cedar log, perhaps fifty feet long, is chosen, and this, after it has been stripped of the bark, is carved with the faces of men, beasts and birds, which may or may not be painted, and for every Indian this true genealogical tree relates a plain story of the owner, showing his descent (which is reckoned on his mother's side), the powerful alliances made by his family, and the great events in the tribe's history. The day of its erection is a proud one for the savage, as the event is celebrated by the entire tribe, and that host who can make the greatest display by lavishly feasting all his guests on the delicacies of this land, by giving them expensive blankets as souvenirs, is counted the most important, and takes a correspondingly high rank, even if he beggars himself in the operation—a parody on modern civilization. Having exchanged good United States money (of which they seem to

rays into their prismatic hues. But linger as he may, the time comes when only the moon and stars see the wonderful beauty of the place, for boats must pass on, as it is not safe for a vessel to be overtaken by night in that ice-dotted bay, which is so unlike that other bay which caresses the banks of Sitka, the most interesting settlement in Alaska. A single street, at the head of which is the old orthodox Greek church, with its picturesque green minarets, chime of bells and fine clock, divides the village into two parts—civilization and heathenism. On the one side is the Indian rancheria or settlement, for the government now compels the natives to live in houses or huts which front the beach in a double row, each place being white-washed and numbered. The inside consists of one large room with a hole in the middle of the roof, through which the smoke of the fire escapes, the roof of the ceiling forming black stalactites of the most fascinating shape and form. In this common living room, the entire family, including guards of dogs, eat and sleep, while the only touch of picturesqueness about the rancheria are the beautiful canoes covered with gay blankets, which are drawn up on the beach. On the other side of the graveled highway are the trading store, custom house, barracks, mission schools and governor's castle, which is a most interesting square old structure made of huge logs held together by iron bolts, its foundation being a rocky elevation which is surrounded on three sides by water, while the fourth springs abruptly from the surrounding land, thus forming a natural and impregnable fortress. The view from this commanding height discloses a semi-circular bay which might be the twin of the beautiful bay of Naples, not even the fire mountain being absent, for the extinct volcano, Edgecumbe, far in the distance to the right, wraps in a royal purple mantle, guards the hundreds of islands which stud the silvery, glittering expanse of water. Back of the town are the everlasting hills, whose rising slopes as blue as lapis lazuli, gradually hide themselves in veils of filmy, fleecy clouds until they change their gowns to the pure whiteness of perpetual snow.

Nature seems to be "setting for her picture," for everything about Sitka presents views to fill a water color artist with rapture. Even the sun lingers long before closing his eyes on this perfection, for 9 o'clock in August finds him still out of bed, flooding the scene with glorious mellow light, which gradually fades through the red of regret, and the gray of resignation, to the tender amethyst of hope, for the gentle afterglow which tints the snow-capped mountains, and is reflected by the island-set bay, seems to be a promise of tomorrow's return, and one secretly envies him the sight, for that time comes the steamer will have carried its human freight many miles from this haven of perfect beauty, on the homeward voyage from this land of poetic loveliness—America's Switzerland.

Helium in a Mine.
Helium, it will be recollected, is a chemical element which was known to exist in the sun and some of the stars long before it had been discovered on the earth. When found on our globe, two years ago, it was discovered in a rare mineral of Norway named cleveite. Since then cleveite has been in demand in chemical laboratories, and its rarity has made it costly. Recently a mine was opened near Rytike, Norway, containing an abundance of cleveite, together with several other rare minerals. The cleveite from this mine, examined in London, has been found rich in helium, and it sells for about \$5 a pound.

FIGS AND THISTLES.
The ring of the dollar is not heard in the death chamber. Kind acts find a dozen friends before kind wishes get an introduction. The truthful are youthful though their cheeks are withered with age. The rich man in hell did not ask to be taken out. He wanted to be made comfortable where he was.

Convince a sinner that you are concerned about him, and he will soon be concerned about himself. There is some difference between hope-so religion and assurance, that there is between muggy twilight and clear sunshine. A euchre playing, dancing, theater-going, beer drinking church member can do more to demoralize the young than a full fledged devil.

The preacher who is not caring whether anybody is being brought to repentance by his preaching has misunderstood the Lord. According to the critics of emotional religion, the penitents on the way of Pentecost should have been "cut to their logical faculties," instead of "cut to the heart."

People who would bow, and scrape, and walk on their knees for the sake of being presented to Queen Victoria, excuse themselves from the Wednesday night levee of the King of Kings—the prayer meeting—Ram's Horn.

Standard: "Do you think you could eat another piece of cake, Tommy?" "I think I could, auntie, if I stood up." The first envelope ever used is in the possession of the British museum.

AWFUL TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Six Persons Killed in a Hurricane at Port Arthur.

DISASTER AT SABINE PASS.

Much Damage Done to Buildings in the Texas City—Shipping Destroyed at Sabine Pass—Ten People Reported Drowned.

Six persons were killed in a hurricane at Port Arthur, Texas, Monday. About thirty houses were blown down, the second story of the bank building was blown off, the Sabine hotel was damaged \$300 and roofs were blown from the roundhouse, matatorium and the railroad company's stables. The pier, it is reported, was somewhat damaged. Of the disaster at Sabine Pass, which is the "opposition" town to Port Arthur, the Pittsburgh & Gulf statement says that the loss is one schooner, four

FAMOUS BRITISH DIVINE NOW AMONGST US.



Rev. Dr. Charles A. Gore, canon of Westminster, who is now in America, is one of the most prominent high church men among the Anglican clergy. He is the head of the English branch of the Order of Resurrectionists, and one of his chief objects in visiting this country is to establish a branch of the society for the United States. While here he will also conduct the annual retreat for the clergy, which is held in the cathedral at Albany, N. Y., under the supervision of the bishop of Albany. Despite his high position in the church Dr. Gore is looked upon from many sides as heretical, largely on account of the views that were expressed on the inspiration of the Bible in a volume of essays, entitled "Lux Mundi," which he edited a few years ago. His Hampton lectures, delivered two years

ago, excited even greater opposition, the views expressed on the second person of the trinity seemed to assail the divinity of Jesus. On account of these views much surprise has been manifested at his being invited to conduct the retreat at Albany, and a rival retreat has been arranged for at Atlantic City under Fr. Huntington of the Order of the Holy Cross. The Order of Resurrectionists, of which Canon Gore is the head, is composed of Episcopalian priests who have taken the vow of celibacy for a term of years. The vow is taken not for doctrinal reasons, but to secure greater efficiency in service. The headquarters of the order in the United States will be at Boston, and it is said that Rev. Charles H. Brent will be the superior.—From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Dr. Regnier Exonerated.
Dr. Felix Regnier, of Monmouth, Ill., who killed Simon Prandsen, was not only exonerated by the coroner's jury, but State's Attorney Hanna dismissed the case brought for manslaughter before the justice court.

Bank of Durand, Ill., Fails.
The bank of Durand, Ill., made an assignment in the county court, Joel B. Whitehead of Rockford being named as assignee. No statement of assets or liabilities has been filed.

Four Drowned Near Waverly, Iowa.
Rev. Scott Hyatt and wife, Royal McQueen and Miss Mae Tibbets were drowned in the Cedar river, near Waverly, Iowa, Sunday. How the accident occurred is not known.

Discourage Gold Seekers.
About \$500,000 in Klondike gold dust and nuggets arrived at Seattle, Wash., Friday. The returned miners spoke despondingly of the hardships to be endured in Alaska.

Silver for Bank of England.
The London Times makes the important announcement that the Bank of England directors have consented to hold one-fifth of the bank's reserve in silver.

To Meet at Manitowish, Wis.
The Catholic Order of Foresters selected Manitowish, Wis., as the place of the next annual meeting. T. J. Callen, Milwaukee, was chosen state chief ranger.

Flee from Yellow Fever.
Three new cases of yellow fever were officially announced at Mobile, Ala., Tuesday by the board of health. The people who can are leaving for points of safety.

Miners Return to Work.
A large number of miners in the Pittsburgh district returned to work Tuesday. Quite a number of river diggers also resumed.

Genuine Yellow Fever.
The New Orleans board of health has officially declared six of the suspicious cases of fever in St. Claude street to be yellow fever.

Illinois Methodist Conference.
The seventy-fourth annual session of the Illinois conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Rushville, Ill.

Favor Trade Federation.
The British Trade Union Congress passed a resolution urging the federation of all trades and industries.

Anti-Civil-Service Association.
An anti-civil service association, with branches in every congressional district in Indiana, is being formed.

Lands for Settlers.
The Fort Hall reservation in Idaho is to be opened up to public settlement.

MANY STRIKERS KILLED.

Deputy Sheriffs Fire Upon Marching Miners in a Public Road. The coal strike situation reached a terrible crisis on the outskirts of Latimer Friday afternoon, when a band of deputy sheriffs fired into a crowd of miners. Reports run from fifteen to twenty odd killed and forty or more wounded. One man counted thirteen corpses. Four other bodies lie in the mountains, between Latimer and Harleigh. Those who were not injured carried their dead and wounded friends into the woods, and estimate is baffled.

Sheriff Martin claims he ordered the strikers to disperse and was set upon and badly wounded. For the protection of his life, he says, he ordered the deputies to fire. The strikers were on a public road. Great indignation is expressed at the conduct of the sheriff, which is believed to have been decided for. Governor Hastings immediately sent troops to the scene.

To Commemorate Sons of Veterans. The Sons of Veterans elected Charles K. Darling of Boston, commander in

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

A Telephone for Use in the Modernized Dwelling—A Boat Sailed by Umbrella Power—A Wonderful Pump—The Nicaragua Canal.

A Wonderful Pump.

PUMP built for the stamp mills of the Calumet & Hecla Company is considered one of the most marvelous pieces of mechanism ever put together. Without crowding in the least and with as much apparent ease as one works an ordinary elctern pump, this great engine delivers 2,500,000 gallons of water for twenty-four consecutive hours, and does it continuously. It is almost noiseless, as perfect in the adjustment; indeed, persons standing just outside of the building can scarcely hear its beating. Standing inside by the great pit from which the water is drawn almost the only sound is the rush of the water as the pump lifts more than a thousand gallons at every stroke. This immense piece of machinery is engaged in supplying water to the works, where 1,000 tons per day of conglomerate rock are pulverized into sand, fine enough to be swept away by the rush of water. The necessity of adjustment may be imagined from the fact that the current of water lifts and sweeps away the sand, but does not disturb the copper that settles to the bottom of the pans.

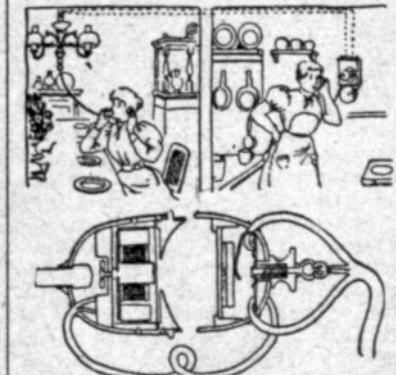
The Nicaragua Canal.

Young Student asks for some information about the Nicaragua Canal. Answer: The object of this waterway was to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The waters of the lake from which the project takes its name were to be used and the distance to be traversed was about 170 miles. The estimated cost of the enterprise, about one hundred and thirty-three and one-half million dollars, seems a very large sum to expend for such a purpose, but it is claimed that the saving of distance in transportation will more than make up for it. According to surveys, the distance from New York to San Francisco by water is 15,672 miles. By the canal it will be 5,636 miles. This makes a saving of over 20,000 miles on the round trip. By the canal the distance from New York to the Pacific ocean is 2,519 miles; by the Northern Pacific railroad, 3,227 miles; by Central Pacific, 3,269; by Canadian Pacific, 3,619; by Southern Pacific, 3,709; by Cape Horn, 7,897 miles. Adding to the shortness of distance the lesser risk by inland than outside transportation and the advantages of such a cut-off are at once apparent.

A Household Telephone.

A Berlin firm of electricians has recently placed on the market a combination telephone and electric bell for short distances. The illustration shows its parts and its installations between a kitchen and dining-room. The simplicity of the apparatus is one of its principal points of advantage and its usefulness is evident. The one shown in the dining room is the size of an ordinary egg, which at the pointed end has a small push-button for a bell.

The egg-shaped fixture can be taken apart, the short end being the transmitter, the longer end the receiver of this diminutive telephone. The fixture in the kitchen is of the ordinary telephone type and has a bell which rings when the push-button in the dining-room fixture is pressed. This calls the cook to the phone and the lady of the house may give her orders in an undertone and even in a whisper, which will be plainly understood by the cook. The mouthpiece is a simplified microphone, the membrane being placed just a little above a very small electric magnet. The same magnet is used for the push-button. In other respects this installation does not differ from the ordinary microphone and its rapid popularity in Germany will be understood when it is stated that the manufacturers sell the apparatus, together with 250 feet of wire, for about \$3.



Expansion of Rails. Some years ago, before railroad building had reached its present scientific basis, a train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road, which was running at what was at that time a very high rate of speed, met with a most unusual accident. It was an intensely hot day in August. Those who are acquainted with that country are willing to admit that the degree of heat sometimes experienced in that region is little short of the boiling point. The rails were heated and as the heavy train passed over them they seemed to almost give way under the weight. Suddenly the engineer saw the track ahead of him rise from the road bed, swing out of line, then slowly settle down on the level prairie, in an almost perfect curve. The ties and rails were not disconnected, but seemed merely to have lifted themselves up to fall in a more comfortable position. The train was stopped and after a thorough examination it was deemed safe enough for the train to pass over, which it did, moving very slowly and cautiously. Experts visited the place as soon as possible and declared that the accident was due to the expansion of the rails. Their ends touched, and there being no room for lengthwise extension they had no choice but to lift themselves and form a curve. It is probable that the jarring of the train assisted in this matter, the vibrations possibly starting the sideways movement. At all events, it was a most peculiar and interesting incident.

Bridging the St. Lawrence.

It is a curious and most interesting fact that a plan for a bridge across the St. Lawrence river opposite Quebec, which was made upwards of forty years ago, is quite as applicable to present day ideas as the more recent designs. In fact, with some slight modifications, this plan would work admirably under our present system of bridge building. The difficulties attending an undertaking of this sort may be imagined when it is taken into consideration that the distance across the river from cliff to cliff is 4,800 feet. It was proposed to span this distance by three 1,600 foot sections, with short ones at the shore ends. The truss suspension system was to be employed and the bridge was to have upper and lower decks, the one for wheel and foot traffic and the other for railroad trains. One of the greatest points in undertakings of this sort is the strength of the piers. This was to be secured by foundations built of solid masonry started 150 feet below high water mark. The masonry was to be carried up to the floor level of the bridge in solid columns. Five cables were to be employed, and on these the remainder of the structure was to rest. There is little trouble with modern appliances in carrying the foundations of buildings down as far as one chooses; indeed, a bridge recently erected in Australia has piers 180 feet in length, and these were carried down through mud and sand to their solid foundations.

A Strange Boat.

Here is a picture of the most novel boat ever constructed. It is called the "umbrella boat" from the fact that



the sails fold up just as an umbrella does. At first sight this would seem a drawback, but in reality it is not so, for the mechanism is the simplest possible, as when tacking the sail is merely shifted from one side to the other. The boat is a light one and sails very fast, and seems admirably adapted for rivers or any quiet bay. A glance at the picture will explain the working of the sails better than any amount of description.

Nature's Engraving-Stone.

For many years the greatest source of the fine grained stone used in lithography has been the quarries at Solenhofen, in Bavaria. These quarries possess a particular interest, because in them have been discovered remains of exceedingly strange and rare prehistoric animals, such as some of the flying reptiles that once dwelt in Europe, but have now disappeared from the earth. The science of geology has gained much from these fossils, which, flattened and compressed, and having their impressions in the rock, might be likened to engravings from nature's own hand, whereby she has handed down to us pictures of a world whose antiquity extends far beyond the limits of human memory or human history. Recently it has been stated that the Solenhofen quarries are approaching exhaustion, and that a new source of supply of lithographic stone is needed. It is gratifying to know that our own country may supply the want, excellent stone of the kind required being found in Tennessee. In the meantime, in Germany, the possibility of substituting aluminum for Solenhofen stone is being discussed.

A New Flooring Material.

If inventive genius keeps on in its present course chemistry will be able to furnish us most of the necessities of life. One of the latest achievements is a novel sort of tile, which is made from chemical compounds, which are as yet a profound secret, aside from the fact that sawdust and lime are among the ingredients. The compound is made into a sort of paste or pulp, and while damp is put into molds and subjected to extremely heavy pressure. It forms tile which is said to be in every way more durable and satisfactory than wood or any other kind of flooring. It is susceptible of high polish, may be made in any color or size, and can be decorated after any design.

Each instrument excels in some particular passage, the piano in scale passages, the harp in arpeggio, the mandolin in the rapid repetition of notes, the banjo in the rapid playing of broken chords, and so with other instruments, but the violin can beat them all on their own ground, while there is much violin music that can be played on no other instrument.

But There Were!

The gentleman living in the suburbs had a goat for the children's pleasure, and it was that kind of a goat which might well be called rambunctious, for it took possession of the place early, and showed little disposition to vacate.

One morning the goat walked out into the children's play-house, and as the gentleman was starting to the city he told the men about the place to drive it out and shut it up in the stables. The man promised, and the master proceeded to his office. At noon the man came to the office on an errand.

"By the way, John," said the master, "did you put that goat in the stables as I told you?"

John began to hedge.

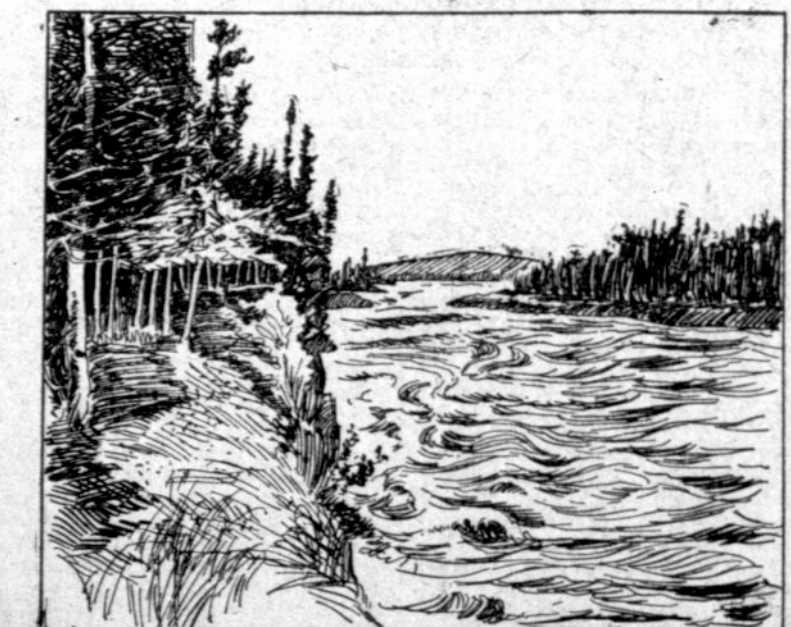
"I was busy, sir, and—"

"Busy be hanged," interrupted the master, "I told you to put it in the stable, and that's what I wanted you to do."

"Yes, sir," parleyed John, "but—"

"There's no buts about it. I—"

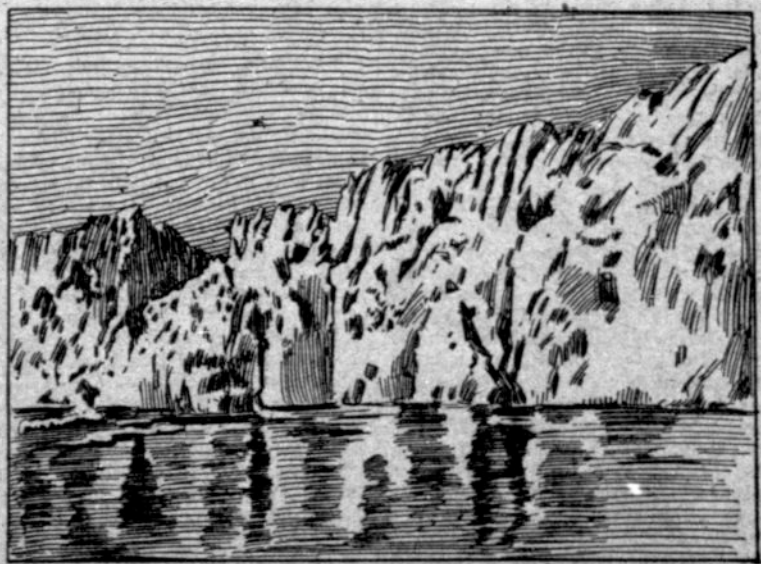
"Oh, but there is, sir," interrupted John this time. "If you don't believe me, sir, you just tackle the goat yourself, sir, and you'll see how many 'buts' there are."



WHITE HORSE RAPIDS, YUKON RIVER.

length the vast district became the property of the United States. Then came the puzzling question of naming the territorial baby, because its old name, "Russian America," was no longer appropriate. The wits exercised their inventive powers, suggesting such appellations as "American Siberia," and "Zero Islands," but Charles Sumner showed his fine taste by suggesting "Alaska" (the great land), a name which the Indians used in connection with the southern part of the peninsula. The ceremony of the transfer was very simple. Had one been in Sitka a certain bright October morning in 1867 he would have seen beautiful Sitka bay gay with the fluttering Stars and Stripes on three United States warships, while from every staff and roof of the village waved the emblem of Russia's power. In front of the old castle on its lofty, natural elevation were drawn up the troops of both countries, who silently awaited the first salute from one of the United States ships, at which signal the order was given to lower the castle's Russian flag. Scarcely had the sound of the American guns lost themselves in echo, when the Russian batteries boomed forth, and the American flag gayly mounted to the top, while both countries' guns sounded a duet, after which the Russian governor formally resigned his badge of office to America's representative, and the land belonged to Uncle Sam. That night there was a banquet and ball at the castle, and then the Russian families, many of whom were cultured, educated people, prepared to leave the country in possession of the new owner, so that in a few months the natives and United States troops, together with unscrupulous adventurers, were the sole occupants. Gradually the latter class was superseded by honest prospectors and rugged pioneers, whose accounts of the beauty of the land attracted the tourists who now annually flood the coast region, where some of the grandest scenery of the world can be seen.

Leaving Victoria, the boat begins its serpentine passage among the innumerable islands which, neck-like, encircle the coast. In verity and truth, they are the spurs of the unbroken mountain range which forms a wall along the Pacific coast from north to south. At first, one begins to count these islands, but is soon lost in a maze of figures, for there is a goodly company of about 1,100, varying in size from small, delicate patches of green to great tracts of land as large as the state of Massachusetts. As the boat glides in and out of this labyrinth of nature, the scene becomes kaleidoscopic, for new combinations of turquoise water, fleecy-flecked sky, granite mountains, and forests centuries old are constantly presenting themselves. The Yosemite seems but the child of this vast, grand congregation of rocks, while Pike's Peak is but a strayed little brother, for one after the other, on all sides, mountains that lose themselves in the sky's snow banks rise perpendicularly from the smooth, level surface of the water. Neptune demands no tribute during this voyage, as one needs the open sea only while crossing Queen Charlotte Sound and Dixon Entrance. A bird flying high over head, or a seagull skimming the water's mirror-like face, give evidence of the bathed inhabitants of these unex-



SECTION OF MUIR GLACIER.

lijoj. Ugnis užgimė tasyk, kada, dėl didelių karsčių, o stokos lytaus viskas buvo išdžiūvę: išdžiūvo prūdai, upeliai ir žuviniai, suaugę gi kaimo gyventojai dirbo lauke. Užsėdus pirnam buteliui, užkilo smarki vėtra, kuri nesijodė kibirkštis ant išdžiūvusių sienašėlių stogų. Į ugnį lauk su visomis trioboms ir su visais gyventojų turtais išdegė 40 ukių. Ugnis apsimalsino tikt tasyk, kada kaimo ne liko nieko, kada iš stovėjusių triobų pasiliko tikt pelenų kruva.

Užbaikalo apskritį, Siberioje, neįspasakytai twnai daug belidės pridirbo. Daugelis kolonijū su nupjautų sienų, jėvais, trioboms, gyvuliūš liksi užviniusi wandenu nunesztų. Žmonių, kaip sako, rods ne daug prigirė, bet užtai pražuvo daug nemiųjų gyvulių. Mieste Čaitoj wandens paplowė namų pamatus, nuo ko daugybė namų sugriuvo. Gyventojai pasislėpė į kalnu. Telegrafų stulpai wisur išsivartyti, dratūn trauktyti. Wargas terp gyventojų ten labai didelis, po wisę Maskoliją tweriasi szelpimo komitetai, net caras iš savo kiseniaus paskyrė ant warguolių 2000 rublių.

Ant terptautiško kolonijū lisko kongreso, kuris dabar atsiūbuwo, Boursie iš Paryžiaus užmanė, idant wisio swieto wiespatystės susitartų ir iš duotų atsakancias tiesas ant apsaugojimo slonių, kadangi kitaip tie žmogui naudingi sutwėrimai turės neužligio su wisu išnykti. Iš Afrikos kas metą atgabena į Europą 800 tonų slonių dantų, ant ko reik'a užmūsti 40000 tų žwėrių; muszant po tiek kas metą, jie turėty išnykti, tuom tarpu jie duodasi prisawinti, lengwa juos pawersti į naminius. Wieton naikinimo, reikia juos wien naminiū padaryti.

Negrai atgabenti iš Afrikos į widurinę Ameriką prie kasimo Panamos kanalo pakėlė maiztus teip, kad kompanija buwo priwersta juos atgal gražinti. Terp negrų užgimė ligos ir jie atsisakė eiti prie darbo, bet reikalawo wien sawo uždabio, o kad darbo we dėjai su užmokescių neisakubino, juodieje darbinikai pradėjo naikinti kompanijos sawasli: prietaisai ir triobas teip, kad ant jų suwaldymo reikėjo kwiesti kariuonę.

Wienas maskolizskas zoknijas iš Maskwos, užmanė ant szwentu pastoti. Iškeliawo jis iš Maskwos į Uralską, netoli to miesto iszkasė duobę gilų iki kaklų, į kurią ir užsikabė, tikėdamas, kad potam pastos tikrai szwentu; sawo gi draugams įakė atėti į sawaitė laiko, tai jie pamatys szwentą. Kada tie atėjo, maskolizskas szwentas buwo jau ne gywas.

Farmeris iš Bishofswarda iszwaziawo į lauką su pjowimo maszina kwiečių pjauti, pamė su sawim ir keturiu metų sawo sunų. Tėwas pjowė jawos, o wai kas mat įlindo į kwiečius; tuom tarpu maszinos dalgis riksibė waiķ. Tėwas iszgrido sugrė, suprato kas atsitiko. Dalgiai nupjowė waiķi rankas ir kojas, nuo ko jis ant lauko ir pasimirė.

Buwę szį metą Saksų žemėj twnai iszinaikino jawus ant laukų teip, kad gyventojai baisywarg kenczia, laukia czia net bado. Walgio produktai neis pasakytai pabrango. Swaras duonos pabrango ant 1 pfenigio, kiau-liena ant 5-10 pfenigių, pabrango kiaušiniai, bulwės ir wisoki walgio produktai.

Maskolizskas randas szį rudeni paima į kariuonę isz wisio 387000 junų wyrų, o tame ir 4500 isz Kaukazo gyventojų. Dugliausiai kareivijū paims isz Kijewo gub., nes 10173 wyrų.

Izspanijoj, apskritį Val de Pras, upė Jabelon užtwino ir wandens užligio wisus paupės krasztus. Su wiszmu 150 namų wanduo paplowė. Prie to ir daug žmonių prigirė.

Netoli Urbach, ant Reino, Prusose, susimūzė pasawierius geležinkelio truksis su taworiniu. Prie to dėl geležinkelio tarnai likosi užmūsti; sužestų pasawierių yra daug.

Ties miesta Jokahama, Japonijoj, siautė baisi wėtra; wėtra iszmetė jurių wilnis ir neiszwasytų augstų, užligio miesto ulyczas, prie ko ir daug žmonių prigirė.

Alaus leidinyzioj Hoenstadte, Anstrijoj, atsitiko smarki gari-nio katilo eksplozija, prie ko 11 žmonių likosi užmūstų; sužestų gi yra labai daug.

Anglizskas garlaiwys "Polypheus", ant Rudonųjų jurių, terp Egipto ir Arabijos, susidaužė ir paskendo, o su juom prigirė ir 25 žmonės.

Mieste Johannisburg, pietinėj Afrikaj, magazyuose Gocho, atsitiko baisi dinamito eksplozija, prie ko 5 balti ir 35 kafrai likosi užmūsti.

Izdegė miestas Revel, Estlandijoj, Maskolijoj. Ugnis isz-naikino su wiszmu 200 namų, maskolizską klišoztorijų, keles bažnycias ir urėdus.

Iz iszkellawusių žwėjotų prie Islandijos prancuziskų laiwy, isz wisio 95 laiwai, szeszi isz jų paskendo, o su jais ir 30 žmonių prigirė.

Szetele Miranda Guarico, republikoj pietinėj Amerikos Wenezuelėj, rado naujus ir kaip garšai-na laikraszcziai, labai turtingus aukso plotus.

Netoli Madras, Indijose, kastyne Champion Neefs atsitiko baisi dujų eksplozija. Prie to, kiek iki szio žinoma, 40 darbinų likosi užmūstų.

Cygnel, Oh. Samuel Barbe kasė szulinį, prie kasimo pasi-nūdojo isz nitroglycerinos. Medaga ta explodawo. Po eksplozijos subėgo prie iszkastos olos žmonės, bet isz wurdurio atsitiko antro eksplozija. To negana: nuo oro sudrebėjimo explodawo ir nitroglycerina sukrauta ant dwie-ty weizimų. Isz wisio prie to 2 žmogystos likosi užmūstos, su-žestų gi yra daug.

Bakterijos žmogui tar-naujančios.

Žinote jau, kad bewiek wisas limpančias žmoniū kankinančias ligas gimdo teip wadinamos bakterijos arba ligos sėklos, smulkios, neužmatomi liuosomis akimis gywastėliai arba grybeliai: wienas ligas gimdo smulkus gywastėliai, kitas gi grybeliai, taigi smulkus augmens. Pasirodo wienok, kad bakter jos ne tik žmoniū kankinančias ligas gimdo, yra terp jų ir geradėjingos, žmogui tarnaujančios. Prie tokių nuo seniai pažįstamų priguli bakteri-jos esančios paprastose mielose, kurios padaro, kad alus fermentuotų. Paskutiniuose laikuose surado ir daugias bakterijų weislių teipogi palengwinančių žmogaus darbą. Prie tokių priguli bakterijos atliekančios tų, ką padaro wanduo linus arba kanapes mirkinant. Po wandeniu tos bakterijos weisiasi iszpalegwo, todėl tai reikia linus mirkyti arba ant rasų paklojus ilgai užlaikyti, su pagelba gi žmogaus auginimui bakterijų galima tų darbą atlikti umai, nereikalaujant su wisu terszti wandenų, arba atimti gywuliūš ganyklą klot ant antpiuw linus. Ant pagerinimo tabako lapų jau žmonės pasinaudoja kita bakterijų weisle, kuri suteikia lapams puikų kwapą. Isz bakterijų pasinaudoja žmonės prie litografijos. Dugolį chemichalių, kaip antai pieningų ruzstų, padėba su bakterijų pagelba. Prie darymo swiesto, surio bakterijos teipogi prisideda prie jų padarymo. Swarbiausia wienok darb jos atlieka prie skurų iszdirbimo. Sėšiaus tikėjo, kad skurų suminkszina fosforinė ruzstis, bet pereitę me'ą woksizę moksliuoziai persitikirino, kad tų atlieka atsakanti bakterijų weisle. Dabar Anglijoj yra jau dideli kompanija, kuri nauju būdu, su pagelba bakterijų, užsiima skurų iszdirbimu ir tas atseina daug pigiaus, greičiaus ir iszdirbimas daug geresnis negu prie wisų senowės iszdirbimo būdų.

Nuo Rėdystės.

Iz prielasties sunkių bedarbės laikų nekurie skaitytiniai užgė-gana ilgą laiką su užmokescių prenumeratos. Mes, matydami sunkų žmonių padėjimą, laukėme su užmokescių teip ilgai, kaip tik galėjome. Wjenok jau dabar nekuriose wietose darbai gana pagerėjo, ir daugumas žmonių dirba pilną laiką. Užtaigi mēdžiame tų, kurie jau darbus turi, o už prenumeratą yra skolingi, idant teiktusi ant mus atsiminti ir prisistū sawo užwikitą užmo-kostį už "Lietuvą", nes ir mums pinigai yra labai reikalingi ant užlaikymo laikraszczio: apmokėjimo popieros, paczto ir darbinų kų. Teipogi mēdžiame ir tuos brolius, kurie užsirasz "Lietu-vą" nuo musų agento, o pinigų dar nemokėjo, idant teiktusi prisistū, nes jau laikas yra.

Mes kiekwienam užsimokan-ciam duodame puikias dowaņas: kas užsimoka \$1,00, gawna dowa-nų knigolę už 25c., o kas užsimoka \$2,00, gawna dowa-nų knigolę už 50c. Knigolės gali iszdirinti isz musų katalogo, kas kokias nori. Kas neturi musų katalogo, tegul atsisaukia, o prisistūsiame jam dykai.

Raszydami ir pinigus prisistū-dami, wis da uždėkite szitokį adresą:

A. OLSZEWSKIS,
924 33rd St. CHICAGO, ILL.

Swetimi Balsai.

Maskolizski laikraszcziai tan-kiai ruogoja, kad Maskolij žmo-nių apszwietimas ne kyla kaip priderėtu, kad krasztai ne mas-kolių apgyweninti ne kenczia ran-do parengty moksliuog, bet retai atsiranda toksai laikrasztis, kuris iszdrystu tikrą teikio liudno apszwietimo prielastį parodytį; terp maskolizskų publicistų (laik-raszczių raszczių ir redaktorių) daugias yra tarnų puskwai-lių Matkolijos apszwietimo mi-nisterių; tokiems nerupi teisybė, bet tikt, idant sawo neiszmintin-gais ra-ztais tarnauti wisokiams Delanowams ir jam panasiesiems. Wienok kaip kada ir terp mas-kolių raszczių ir maskolizskų laik-raszczių pasitaiko tikrai teisingi. Sziai dabar laikrasztis "Sibir", nupeikdamas maskolizskas mok-slaines, nurodo tikras prielastis, kodėl kirgizai Siberijoj szalinasi nuo maskolizskų moksliuog; kad jie jų nesibaugytu, tosi laikrasztis rodyja sziteip padaryti:

"Duokit kirgizų moksliuog mokintoją kirgizų, mokininke moksliuog prigimto kirgizų kal-boj, o tasyk kirgizų waiķai nesibaugs moksliuog. To wienok dar mažai. Ant to, idant kirgizai pamylėtu moksliuog, idant joje matytu szaltinį žinių, wieną žo-diu, idant palaiķytu moksliuog ne už swetimą, su tolimą, bet kad ji butų jų prigimta moksliuog, isz tikrą ją tokią ir padarykite. Padarykite ją nacijolizskai kirgiziską: apart wientauzio mokiniojus, kirgiziskos moki-nimo kalbos, waiķai czia turi rasti wisą sau prigimtą, pažįsta-mą, ką pripratę mylėti: aprasz-ymą sawo gywenimo, sawo papro-czių, sawo gywenimo ypatybių, istoriją sawo tautos ir sawo krasztio, sawo gėrių, lygumų ir wisko, ką mato nuo mažens. Tasyk tikt noriai eis kirgizai į moks-liuog ir žiurės į ją su pasikėjimū ir mielle. Tasyk tikt ji bus ne-sziotoja apszwietimo terp kirgi-ų, pakels jų mielį ir pastums juos pryszakyn ant tikros kul-turos kelio".

Su tomu kiekwienas sutiks, kadangi czia wisas remiasi ant teisybės. Nesupras to wienok ne caras, ne jo ministariai; tiems ne-rupi žmonių apszwietimas, bet tikt, idant su pagelba kwailos moksliuog gawto pawalidinius lengwiaus surbti ir exploituoti. Netikė carai ir jo urėdinkai yra tai tikra prielastis tamsumo ir wargo Maskolijoj.

Antras Metinis Balias!

Chicago, nedėlio, 26 Rugsėjo, 1897, karsiw Dr.—tė D. L. K. Witauto turės sawo antro metinį balių, szėlę Sz. Jurgio parapijos, ant 33ezios ul. artu Auburn ave. Prasidės 5 walandu wakare. Į žėna wyro su pana 25c.

Wisus lietuwius ir lietuwaites szirdingai užkwieciau atsilaukti. KOMITETAS.
(18 ir 25 Sep.)

GEOGRAFIJA

ARBA

MOKSLAS APIE ŽEME.

I DALIS.

Pagal prof. Archibaldą Geikie ir kitus.

(Tęsa).



Paveik. 32. Vokietys.

Tautos wienok maizsosi wiena su kita: wieni keliauja isz sawo apgywenos tevynės į kitus krasztus, tai wē laike kruvinų karių prieszinga tauta, pergalejusi užima prieszo krasztą. Per toki susidurymą gema wai-ķai tėvų maizytų giminų ir rasų, kurie turi ypatybes abiejų savo gimdytojų. Isz tokio susimazsymo pasidaro wē tautos ir maizytos giminės.

Europoj yra tautos paei-nancijos isz susimazsymo "visų giminų indogermanų. Prancu-zai antai paeina isz susimazsymo keltų, baskų, germanų, rymionų; sziaurinės Vokietijos gyventojai yra tai waiķai germanų ir slawų sziedien su wisu suvokietėjusių, užmū-susių jau slawizską kalbą: gyventojai sziaur-rytinių Prusų paeina isz susimazsymo lietuwizskos kilmės prusų su ger-manais (vokiecziais).

Maizsimais visokių rasų atsibuvo ir dabar visokio-se musų žemės dalyse. Maskolijoj maizsosi slawai su mon-golais; Pietinėj Azijoj wē malajai, mongolai ir indogermanai. Pietinėj Afrikaj tauta Grikuias wadinama pasidar-isz susimazsymo hotentotų su holandizskais kolonista-is; žymiausiai wienok maizsosi visokios rasos Amerikoj, ir isz dalies Australijoj. Amerikoj baltwėdziai, indjo-nai, negrai, o dabar ir mongolai chiniecziai gyvena drau-gė antai ant Suwenytų Wiespatyszczių plotų. Waiķams tokių maizytų tėvų duoda czia visokius wardus, kaip antai: waiķus baltwėdzių su negrais wadina

mulatais;	terceronais arba morisio;
baltwėdzių su mulatais	kwarteronais arba albino;
negrų su mulatais	cabro arba griffo;
baltwėdzių su indijonais	masizeis;
baltwėdzių su mastizais	kustizeis;
negrų su amerikonais	zambo.

Paskutinių dangiansiai yra Brazilijoj. Amerikoj wienok, rodosi, kad mulatai ne užsiliks, kadangi jie greitai iszmirsztą, isznyksta teip, kad retai terp jų pasitaiko ket-virta gentkartė.

Nors mums kitų rasų žmonės iszrodo ne dailus, bet kiekwiena isz jų turi sawą gėrybę supratimą, kiek-wienam rodosi, kad jo rasa dailiansia ir tulos isz tokių rasų dar sawiszkai stengiasi sawo gėrybę padidinti. Ir teip: wyrai mongolizskų tautų giminii dailina sawo weidą isz-randami ir teip retuczius barzdos plaukus, tų patį daro ir Amerikos indijonai, bet tie užtai dabina sawo galvas plaukus įpindami į juos arklio uodegas. Tų patį daro ir su weidu: net juodų parvų weido tautos teip jau griebiasi visokių parvų ant padailinimo, kaip ir musų miestų mer-ginos.

Iz visų žmonių rasų augszciausiai pakilo tautos wi-duržeminės rasos, ypacz gi europiecziai, terp jų augsz-ciausiai stovi ir apszwietimas; tas paeina nuo to, kad jie gyvena ant plotų widutinio klimato, ne pēr szilto, ne pēr szalto, kas priverzia juos darbuotiesi, saugotiesi nuo tinginiawimo ir tokiu būdu palengwina jiems kotų už buvį, prie kurios kitų krasztų žmonės ne teip tinkai: karsztas, kli-matas, daugybė tuose krasztuose visokių waisių per isztisus matus wercia tų krasztų gyventojus prie tinginiawimo, kadangi žmogui ir be darbo gamta wiską, ko reikia, suteikia. Szaltų wēl krasztų gyventojams, kaip paminėjome, reikia sunaudoti visas pajegas ant sujieskijimo maisto, ant apszwietimo, ant mokslo nelieta laiko. Todėl kitos rasos, susidnrusios su tautomis widuržeminės, nyksta. Nors tu-li isz tų nykstanczių tautų giminii geral suprata prielastį nykimo, bet ne įstengia perkeisti teip sawo gyweni-mo, idant galėtu pasipriešinti naikinancijai europiecių iškmei. Tankiai naikinime kitų rasų žmonių europiecziai griebiasi ir nedoras ginklo: europiecki prekėjai, dėl didesnio uždabio, pardavinėja nepratusiems nuožmiems degtinę, demoralizuoja juos, pjudo wieną priesz kitą, toliau tankiai europiecziai iszplatina ir visokias ligas, kurios, kaip ranplės, tymai ir kitos, įpratusiems prie jų europie-ciams ne daug kenkia, nuožmius tukstanczius ir kapus nuworo. Iszsiplatinus terp nuožmių rasų europiecių koloni-zmas, kolonistai įstamia beveik į badą cziabuwius, priverzia perkeisti iktisziolizską gywenimo būdą, o tas sun-kiat atsiliepia ant weisimosi: nuožmi pradėję gyventi ant europiecių pawėkslo, paliauja weisęsi.

Kovoję už buvį su europiecziais stipriai laikosi tiktai tulos tautos mongolizskos rasos, kaip antai japoniecziai, chiniecziai, sijamiecziai ir Afrikos negrai gyvenanti terp tropikų, taigi karsztuose krasztuose, kur atkakusius eu-ropeciūš naikina karsztligės, negrai gi prie to pripratę ir jiems tos ligos ne kenkia; todėl tuose krasztuose krasztose europiecziai ne gal iszsiplatinti, prisievesti. Nors tulus isz tokių karsztos Afrikos krasztų tuos Europos wiespatystės užėmė po sawo valdzia, padarę juos sawo kolonijomis, bet wiski jose europiecių ne daug, todėl ir pasekmingai ne gal pradėti negrų naikinimo darbą.

Žmonių rasos dalinasi į atskirus kelmus, paweisklan, widuržeminę rasą dalinasi į: indoeuropėnus arba arėjus, semitus, chamitus, kelmai wē dalinasi į atskiras szakas, paweisklan, indoeuropėnai į szakas: slawizską, germanizską, romanizską; szakas tokios toliau dalinasi į tautas. Teip, paweisklan, lietuwiai priguli prie widuržeminii tautų rasos, indoeuropizsko kelmo, leto-lietuwizskos szakas. Padalinimas wienok toksai paeina labiaus nuo kalbų giminystos negu nuo paėjimo. Visokios rasos ir tautos tos paczios arba ir ne tos paczios szakas, givenda-mos ant paties ploto, szale wiena kitos, maizsosi, wiena tauta atsižada sawo kalbos ir priima kaimyno kalbą.

Geografizskos sanlygos, kaip antai szaltas ar sziltas klimatas, dregnas ar sausas, pawidalas apgywenoto krasztą, gal atsiliepti ant dwasios ir budo gywenancijos tautos; apie tai gal ne kartą pats persitikirnotė: apsiniauksioje dienoje niekada ne jancianti tokios linksnybės kaip sau-lėtoje, gražioje; labiaus waiķszcoziant patinka mums pa-tikta kokia nors graži wietā su kalwomis ir klionimis, su upeliais, sodais, giriomis negu wienoda lyguma be jokio

medelio arba klampynė. Tokiuose krasztuose, kur saulė visada szwieczia, retai pasikawoja, kur yra kalnai, klonyš, girios ir apskritai dailios wietos, gywenanti tauta buwa pa-prastai linksma, megsta wiską, kas gražu, geriausiai visokią gėrybę suprata, kaip antai italijonys arba prancuza. Tolimuose wienok, liudnuose sziaurinių krasztų plotuose patinkame tautą, galima sakyti, linksmiausią; ji gyvena krasztuose toliausiai į sziaurius, juos wadina eskimais; tas wienok duodasi iszaiszkinti tuom, kad tuose liudnuose krasztuose žmonės nuliudę ne isztrwojo, iszmi-rė, užsiliko tik linksmai, isz kurių per amžius ir iszsidirbo sziaurieniniai linksmai eskimosai. Laike kelionių į tuos krasztus persitikirino, kad europiecziai priversti: czia il-giaus iszbuti, tie tikt užsiliko, kurie visada budavo links-mi, nuliudę gi iszmiurė.

Ant supratimo doros atsiliepia sanlygos, kokiose žmo-nės gyvena. Žinote, kad gyventojai nevaisingų tirų ir kalnų užsiima plėszimais, todėl kad krasztai, kuriuose gyvena, ne gal jų iszmaityti. Gyventojai tulų waisingų Polinezijos salų wagia, bet tas paeina per nesupratimą kas yra jo, o kas swietimas. Jie gyvena ant waisingų žemės plotų, bet jų surėdymas nesiremia ant aszibzskos sawasties kaip pas mus, bet viskas, kas jų kraszte yra, priguli ne wienam, bet wisiui tautai. Todėl prie tokio su-rėdymo ne galėjo iszsidirbti supratimas, kas yra swetim: atkakę ant atplankusio į jų krasztą laivo polinezijonys stengiasi pagriebti wiską, kas tikt jiems patinka, kadangi jiems rodosi, kad kaip jų tevynė, teip ir ant laivo viskas gal jiems prigulėti, jeigu paspės geidžiamą daiktą pima negu kiti pagriebti. Plėszimus wienok visur gimdo stoka maisto.

Žmogus stengiasi pagal sawo supratimą iszaiszkinti visus apszwieszkimus, kokius mato; supratimas wienok ne iszilawinęs ant tiek, idant wiską prideranciai galėtu sup-rasti, todėl nesuprantamą apvelka į tikėjimo rubus. Žmonės stovinti ant žemo kulturizsko laipsnio arba ir tam-sus kalmiecziai ir paprastą gamtos apszwieszkimą aiskina sau, buk juos gimdo dwasios: smarkius wandens puolimus, girias, tekanczias upes, augstas kalnų wirszunes, ypacz gi wulkanų wirszunes laiko už wietą gywenimo raganą ir visokių dwasių arba diewaiczių, į kuriuos tiki ir garbina. Tikėjimą daugybė diewaiczių wadina *stelmeldyste*, *poli-theizmu*, *daugdievyte*. Terp gyventojų lygumų, ant kurių naktimis puola į akis žvagdžės, mėnulis, apszwieszkė gar-be wieno dievo, sutwertojus žemės, dangaus ir žibanczių dangiszkių swietų. Garbinimą wieno Diewo wadina *monothei-zmu*. Tokį tikėjimą iszpažįsta žydai, mohometonys. Mo-notheizski (garbinimas wieno Dievo) tikėjimai gana iszsi-platinę ant žemės, bet ir ant jų atsiliepia geografizskas padėjimas krasztu, kuriame jų iszpažintojai gyvena. Teip, paweisklan, mahometonys sziaurinės Arabijos, kur lytus retai buwa, prie kiekvienos beveik diewmaldystės kalba maldą praszdami lytaus, kitų gi krasztų mohometonys tos maldos jau ne wartoja.

Žmogus, ant užlaikymo sawo ęsybės turi dirbti ir la-wintiesi, besilawindamas, jeigu ne nori, kad paskui einan-ti jo pralenkdami nesumyniotų, jis ne gal apstioti, turi vis keltiesi augstyn, lawintiesi vis labiaus.

Darbai žmogaus, jų weislė, remiasi ant budo gyweni-mo, ant kulturizsko laipsnio ant kokio žmogus, arba wisa tauta, rasa, pasikėlė. Pagal tų žmonių giminės dalinasi ant tokių, kurie dar ne turi sawo apgywenytą namų, bet trunkia isz wietos į wietą; tokius wadina *nomadais* (prie tokių priguli tautos mintancijos isz medikiolės, piemenizskos, žwėjotojai) ir ant tokių, kurios gyvena wisa-da wienoje wietoje, kaip antai tautos užsimancijos žem-darbyste, pramonėmis.

Medziotojų tautos gyvena paprastai giriose arba ant didelių lygumų, ant kokių yra daug visokių laukinių žwė-rių, kaip antai Siberijos gyventojai, Amerikos indijonai. Iszmedziuoję žvėris wienoje wietoje, kraustosi jie į kitą, twirtai pastatytų namų neturi, bet atkakę stato isz szakų budas, kurias persikeldami kitur palieka, arba medėga paima su sawim. Medziotojai paprastai geri strieliečiai ir kareiviai.

Žwėjotojų tautos paprastai gyvena szaltuose krasztuose ir juostoj widutinio oro, ant nevaisingų netinkanczių žemdarbystei wandenų krantų, kaip antai ant jurių, upių, azerų krantų. Žwėjotojai yra kantrūs, drasūs, kadangi jų gywastis, ypacz ant jurių, iszplankus žwėjoti ant mažų walte-lių, visad buwa dideliame pawojuje.

Piemenizskos tautos gyvena stepuose Azijos ir Afri-kos, turi dideles gyvulių bandas, nuo kurių turi užtek-tinai pieno ir mėsos sau ant maisto ir skuras ant apsirė-dymo ir ant pastatymo sau szėtros. Kaip tikt kokiame kraszte pritruko gyvuliūš žolės arba wandens, žmonės su sawo bandomis iszardo pastatytas szėtras, krauja wius sawo krutanczius turtus ant weizimų ir krasztosi į naują wietą, kur wēl ant trumpo laiko apsigyvena. Lai-ke sausmeczių su sawo bandomis piemenizskos tautos į-siverzia į kitus krasztus. Toki buwo užpuolimai mongo-lų ant Maskolijos, arabų arba kafų Afrikaj.

Apsisėdusios, žemdarbizskos tautos persikeitė į tokias isz nomadų arba del stokos žvėrių, zwies arba todėl, kad gyvulių bandos isznyko nuo netikėtų marų, arba kad gyvuliojai teip pasidaugino, kad jiems su bandomis buwo ankšta. Medziotojai arba piemenis, negalėdami iszmisti prie seno gywenimo surėdymo, priversti buwo griebtiesi naujo ukliawimo budo.

Žemdarbystė, kaip ir viskas zengia pirmyn, terp wienų tautų ji augszciausiai pakilo, terp kitų wiski dar stovi po senoveli: musų krasztuose ant žemės apdirbimo war-toja zagrė, užrubežuose plugai; widuriuose Afrikos dar žmonės teip toli nenuzengė: ten ant apdirbimo lauko už-tenka spato ir matiko. Lietuwos ukiniūki užtenka dar trilaikis ukevimas, Prusose gi arba kitur wakarinėj Euro-poj prisilaiko daug pelningesnio dauglaukinio ukevi-mo budo. Už žemdarbystę augszciaus jau stovi sodaūn-kystė, kuri wienok musų tevynę teipogi žemai stovi. Europos kolonijios, kur žmonių mažiaus, oras karsztas, o yra dideli liuosos žemės plotai, yra parengtos didelės plan-tacijos teip wadinamu kolonijalizskų produktų, kaip an-tai kawos, kakao ir kitokių.

Žmonės apsisėdę ant wietos kulturizskai stovi augsz-ciaus negu besilawkiojanti isz wietos į wietą nomadai. Žmonės apsisėdę ant wietos, apart žemdarbystės, užsiima ir kitokiais darbais, ne niekina jie tų uždabio dalių, ku-riomis užsiima nomadai, taigi medziuoja, gawdo ir augina zwis, augina gyvulus, tikt wiską tų atlieka geriaus už auuos, gerina ganyklas, dziowana netikusias klampynes, sėja visokius augmens ant gyvulių maisto, kasa produs, kuriuose ne tikt žwėja, bet ir augina kuo geriausias žu-vių weisles, parsigabena weislinius gyvulus ir isz kitų krasztų, kur weislės geresnės, prisawina laukinius bet žmogui naudingus, pripratina kitų krasztų naudingus gyvulus gyventi musų krasztuose, arba kitaip sakant juos *aklimatizuoja*, ko nomadai, stovinti protizskai daug žem-liaus, padaryti ne moka.

(Toliaus bus)

Naujausi isradimai.

Wiskio prietaisai ant izstirimo jurių dugno iki sziole rastos pasirodė neužtenkančio. Geriausia iš jų buvo tai tam tikri drabužiai, bet su jais apsiwilkę žmogus ne galėjo nusi-leisti giliau 100 pėdų, kadangi ne galėjo pakelti gilumose didelio vandens spaudimo. Powandeninis warpas, su spazija atidaryta, į kurią sutirštintas oras neleidžia wan-dens, pasirodė teisingi neprak-tišku. Warpa dabar pagerino i-talijonis Piatti del Pazzo; jo po-wandeninis warpas, paskirtas ant tirinėjimo jurių dugno, yra už-darytas, iš lauko turi pritaistas sukenkybes (balastą), inkarus ir kitokias prietaisus. Jeigu besilei-diant ant jurių dugno nutukty virvė, ant kurios nuleidžiam žemyn, tai užtenka warpe sėdintiems pa-spausti tik atsakančiai saguti, sun-kenybė kybanti iš lauko nusika-bina ir warpas su sėdintais į ja-me žmonėmis pats iškyla ant wan-dens paviršiaus. Su savo isradimu Piatti del Pazzo dar bandawones ant upės Sekwanos Choisy de Roy, netoli Paryžiaus ir wiskas kuo geriausiai pasi-sekė. Dabar rengiui į iszban-dyti ant ocaano, Havre. Piatti del Pazzo pasitiki, kad su pagel-ba jo pagerinto powandeninio warpo žmonės galės nusiileisti į didžiausias jurių gilumas.

Gywenantis mieste San Fran-cisco, gydytojas Fred Evelyn, apgarsino žinias apie naują waistą nuo girtuoklystės, kurį pradėjo tirinėti dar budamas pietinėje A-frikos, 15 metų atgal. Waistas jo yra sziteip padarytas: D'E-velyn pirmiausiai įezirszkia ar kluiui į kraują gyslą truputį al-koholiaus (spirito), ir prileidžia to kraujo į sandarią uždarytą stotką ir maišo jį su chloralu. Pė 24 valandų tą misinį suszalo-dė ir po pusei valandos sutrauk-ia į stiklinę. Su teip pritaistu waistu jis paisto atsakančią popierą, kurią paskui kaitina. Teip pritaistytas platerius užde-da ligoniu ant pečių arba ant kojų ir kaip sako, į 8-10 san-waicių ligonis tampa iszgydy-tu; nužudo jis su wisa palinkima prie degtinės. Jeigu tai teisybė, priderėtų tą waistą ant mūsų girtuoklių iszbandyti. Tokių mums netrūksta.

Wienas mokslincius apgar-sino, buk jis surado pamatus, ant kurių pasirėmus galima spėti, kad tarp arcziaus nuo saulės pla-netos Merkuro ir saulės tweriasi nauja planeta. Jis sprendžia, pa-siřemdams ant iszskaitymų, kad tarp saulės ir Merkuro jau dabar gal yra trys mažos planetos; a-part to, kaip milijonai metų at-gal iš saulės pasidė szidgind mums pūstamos planetos, tokiu jau budu darosi dabar nauja: ren-giasi nuo saulės ekwatoriaus nu-plyszti nauja medega, iš kurios pasidarys planeta. Sako jis, kad užtėmyti neperšalinis ant saulės pa-wirsziaus juodi lasai rodo, kad besisukant saulei apie savo asį atsiskiria nuo jos ekwatoriaus medega, iš kurios pasidarys atei-nanti planeta, nauja paswiete. Tą wienok dar ne patwirtina kiti saulės tēmytojai.

Inžinierius Fiedler iš Berlyno iszrado naują medegą, kuri įme-ta į wandenį, pati uždėgia ir de-ga teip jau gerai ant wandens, po wandeniu, kaip ir ant žemės. Prusų kareiwiskos waldžios nori tą naują Fiedlerio iszradimą nu-pirkti, kadangi jis geriausiai tin-ka ant deguimo laiwų ir miestų karės laike. Panasz iszradimą pažinojo senovės jau grekonys ir feuciojony, bet iszynkus feuciojō-nėms, nužudius patwalydystę grekonėms, apie jį užmirzo ir pūdyrė medegą degančią ant wandens arba po wandeniu nieks iki dabar nemokėjo. Taigi mat Fiedler, teisingai sakant, nieko naujo neiszrado, tik iszrado tą, kas iš senovės iszradimų buvo užmirsztas.

† Mieste Toronto, Kanadoj, li-koši wandenį nuleistas naujas garlaiwys padirbtas Knappo. Tasai garlaiwys ne turi nė szriu-bė nė rato, bet guli ant tuszių cilindrinų. Ilgis to naujo laiwu yra 100 pėdų, plotis g 25 pėdus. Iszradėjas tiki, kad jis dusyk greičiau irsis ant savo cilindrinai ant wandens negu greičiausiai szidgindiniai garlai-wiai. Ar wilyto jo iszspildys, ne-uzilgio iszgersime.

Į Musų wientautis Žogienis jau gana pagarsėjo savo iszrastu apsaugojančiu nuo szuwių ser-doku, ir tai teip, kad nėra abejo-nės, jog jo serdoka pirsks Ameri-kos randas. To negana, kareiwiskos waldžios Prancuzijos, Anglijos ir Wokietijos, teipogi Japonijos kweczia į atakti į tuos krasztus ant iszbandymo isz-radimo. Kad tik nekeliuaty į Maskoliją, kur waldžios galėtų į-tuojas ant rubežiaus suareztuoti užpleidimą Lietuwas be rando daleidimo.

Žydai ir wiskio ligos.

Jau nuo seniai tuli gydytojai užtėmyjo, kad daugelis limpan-czių ligų, kurios smarkiai kanki-na žmonis kitokių giminių, žydas lyg apleidžia; nors juos užgrie-bia, bet suliginant daug recziaus, negu krikščionis. Ant neseniai atsibuwusio Lubekoj antropologų kongreso, daktaras Boschan skai-tė savo patėmyjimus apie žydas ir apie kitas semitiskos kilmės fautas. Tasai mokslincius iszty-rė, kad semitai, taigi žydai, ara-bai, egiptojony pasekmingiaus priešinasi szitokioms ligoms, szilfinėms, cholera, azijatzkam marui, malarijai, uždegimui plaučių, džiowai; daugelis tų ligų žydų ir arabų su wisa nesigriebia, kitos gi daug recziaus negu krikščioniai. Prancuziski gydytojai isztyrė, kad Algerioj szilfinėms, suliginant, arabai 20-60 kartų recziaus serga negu europiečiai. Užginus kur nors cholera, suliginant su skaitliumi gywentojų toje wietoje, žydų daug mažiau asperga negu krikščioniai. Tą užtėmyjo siau-cziant cholera Buda-Peszte, Ry-me, Hamburge, Berlyne, Breslaue. Kaslink džiowos, isz tirinėjimų garsaus Lombroso Italioj ir Adlero Suwienytose Wiespatys-tėse Sziaurinės Amerikos pasiro-dė, kad žydai 4-5 sykių recziaus į ligą ipuola negu krikščionys. Tas pats yra ir su siphilisu: žydai recziaus juom užsikrečia.

Užtai žydai tankiaus negu krikščionys asperga differitu, akių uždegimu; nerėgių žydų yra didenis nuozintis negu krikščionių. Kaslink nerwiskų ligų, žydai tankiaus į jas ipuola negu krikščionys; teip wadinama cukrinė liga 6-10 syk tankiaus tarp žydų apsirėszkia negu tarp krikščionų. Isz tirinėjimų darytų Danioj, Wokietioj, Bri-tanijoj, Amerikoj, Italioj ir Si-berioj pasirodė, kad bprocių tarp žydų yra 6 syk daugiau; su-lyginant su jų skaitliumi, negu tarp krikščionių.

Wietines žinios.

† Foley Halley, ant kertės 71 ir Morgan str., tarp seserų: Em-mos ir Agnes Harison ir jų gim-niazio, Jono Harison, užgimė barnys, paskui gi peszynės. Salėj-ėsanis policistas Mc Donald no-rėjo besisprencziančius perskirti, bet kad to ne galėjo atlikti, no-rėjo Jona Harison suareztuoti. Brolis suareztuoto, ėsantis toj halėj, priebėgo, policistą par-muszė ir drauge su sawo dru-gais pradėjo jį spardyti ir spar-dė teip ilgai, kol policistas ne isz-itraukė rewolwerio. Su pagelba rewolwerio policistas greitai ga-wo wirszų; užpuolikai stengėsi iszbėgti, bet jis į bėgantį Harisoną paleido kelis szuwių ir sunkiai jį paszwė.

— Gywenantis po nr. 1733 Page str., Charles Charman, atėjo su sawo paczia į alinyozį Mur-phy'o, po nr. 79 State str. ir czia dailiai linksminosi. Apie 10 wal. wakare wyras norėjo eiti namon, bet jo numylėtai moterėlei siliu-sas teip patiko, kad ji atsiskė eiti drauge. Wyras wisaip bandė pertikrinėti, bet wiskas buvo be pasekmės; iszbandęs wiskius pertikrinimo budus, griebėsi pa-kutinio; iszitraukė isz kiszeniaus rewolwerį ir paleido du szuwių į paczia, wienas pataikė į waid, kitas į kaklą. Paszwatą nugalėno; ligonbutį, kur paszwimus rodo ne mirtinai, Charnesą suareztawo.

— 17 metų Lizzie Shaw, apsi-gywenusi po nr. 525 W. Erie str. atėjo ant policijos stacijos ir apskundė sawo tėwą, kurisai mat jau keturi metai atgal, taigi kada tojė turėjo 13 metų, ją suzwgė ir

nuo to laiko laikė ją kaipi už sa-wo moterį. Darė tą ne tik tai tē-was, bet ir pas jį gywenantis boardingierius Brandt ir tai, kaip skundėja pasakojai, su tėwu daleidimu ir su jo žinia. Netikės tėwas ir anai boardingierius likosi suareztuoti.

— Chicagoj likosi suareztuo-tas koksai Clinton Keselmann. Suimtas ant prigawo kelis dar-binjus mieste Caroli, Ind., ku-riems žadėjo parupinti darbą Kalifornioj ir Alaskoj. Suwi-lioti darbiniai darė prigawėjui \$185 ant nupirkimo geležni-kelio bilietų iki Sacramento, Cal. Tasai, paėmęs pinigų, bilieto neiszpirko, tik pats iszduė į Chicago.

Lenkas, Powylas Jakolowski, apsigywenęs po nr. 1063 W. 18 str. prieszais sawo gywenimą su-siėpė, su darbinju, Jokubu Tumpa. Paskutinis, negalėdamas sawo prieszo įweikti, iszitraukė peilį ir durė Jakolowskiui į kaklą. Suėzstą nugalėno ir li-gonbutį, Tumpa gi pėbėgo ir slapstosi.

— Swedas, Christ Janson, gy-wenantis ant 4tų lubų Chambers hotelyj, po nr. 99 W. Adams str. užginio ant lango sawo kambary. Besiwartydamas paswiro ir per langą iszpuolė ant ulyczios ir ant wietos užsimuszė. Janson gyweno tame kambaryj per septynis me-tus.

— Paskutinės dienos perelto sanwiltės ir dabar Chicagoj ne-iszpaakytai karsztos; karsztis siekia su wirszum 100° Fahrenheito termometru. Per tas dienas kelios deszimty žmonių likosi saulės spindulių karsztio užgautos, tarp užgautų keli net pasimirė.

— Keturių metų Jurgis Fort iszejo su tėwais pasiwaikszuoti, grįžtant namon, ant 21 ul. ant waiko užbėgo elektriskų karas ir baisiai sumankė. Nawėzė dar jį li-gonbutį, bet gydytojai nusprendė, kad jo ne galima iszgydyti.

— Ant Huston Ave., netoli lenktynių placiaus, susimuszė du pilni paszėrių elektriskų szrit-karių trukiai, prie ko du paszėriai likosi mirtinai ap-kulti, teip apkultų buvo 23.



FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
3 metus kentejau. I. MERRILL, Mo., Szow in, 1905.
Kentejau ant nerwų per tris metus teip sunkiai, kad nekaria turėjau gultis lowėje; nuo pa-szwilimo la wietina dzugos gawdau ir drebėjimai sziltes muztina ir apsiplawau, užmigti nega-lėdau; ne jokį daktarą manę teisingu, bet kaip tik pamėgiau „Kunigo Koenig's Nerve Tonic“; pajutau pasgerwimą, mano swiekata pagerėjo, dabar jau galu wakenzinti aplink na-mus ir biluasa laisweli, galu jau ir awerzicwona iszwaduoti, o pirm to jau net pasidėt negalėjau ligas, kaip dzugime dzugiau.
ANNE BREITENBACH.
Poni I. C. Allard, 1384 Tiet St. dziaugiai, kad nuo wies mienos gydyti apsidėjau su wisa nerwiska liga, kuri į kankino per ligos metas.
Gaus kiekwienas wertingą kny-gelę, iš apraszios apie nerwiskas ligas, ir ant pabandyti kentej-wis mienos gydyti „Kunigo Koenig's Nerve Tonic“; pajutau pasgerwimą, mano swiekata pagerėjo, dabar jau galu wakenzinti aplink na-mus ir biluasa laisweli, galu jau ir awerzicwona iszwaduoti, o pirm to jau net pasidėt negalėjau ligas, kaip dzugime dzugiau.
Gailus jas gaut ir „LIETUVOS“ redakcijoj.

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Labai gerų ir gražių maszynų dēli siuwimo turi Kolpeh, Noreiko & Co. 56 Fifth Ave. Chicago, Ill. Kas link gerumo, tai geresnių wisame swiete nėra. Tos maszynos siuwa plonisiau p pierę, ir storiiausią materiją. O kas link gražumo, tai gražesnių suwius nėra; medis yra geriau-sio gatunko, labai gražiai politu-ruotas, o kaklas iszmargintas su gražiausiomis raudonomis ir rėm-lyms kwietkoms. Kas norėtų sau gerą maszyną nupirkti, lai sau užsiorderiuoja wieną, o jeigu nebutų gera, bus priimta atgal. Gwarancija ant 10 metų. Pre-kės per pusę pigesnės kaip pas kitus.

Geras Salinas ant pardawimo.
Forest City, Pa. parsiduoda pigiai labai geras salinas, salė dēli szokių, balijų ir mitingų ir podragu gywenami ruimai. Stowi ant geriausio trakto, prie pat D. H. dypo. Kas nori įgti gerą sau biznį, tegul atsizsuka prie sa-winjo.
PETER WALSH, FOREST CITY, PA.
(18-9)

Antros Puikios! Dowanos "Lietuvos" Skaitytojams.

Pagarindami dowanos angliszko laikraczio "The National Recorder", užtėmy-jome, kad nedaug lietuwų randasi, kurie galės padaryti angliszkoj kalboje reikalauia žodžių suraszą, idant laimėti pasilulstas dowanas; delogi mes isz sa-wo pusės paskyrėme antras, nors mažesnes, bet lengwiau įsijamas, dowanas, "Lietuva" paszwė iszduowanoti sawo skaitytojams \$160.00.

Pirma dowana Pinigais. Antra dowana Pinigais. O 20 dowanu Knygomis, po \$3.00 kiekwiena. \$80.00. Wiso bus iszduowanota. \$160.00.

Budas kaip įgti augszciau minėtas dowanas yra labai prastas. Reik pa-daryti isz kiekwienos litaros, randanciosi žodyje Lietuva, kuodaugiausiai žodžių, tai yra reik pirmiausiai daryti žodžių isz litaros L, paskui isz I, paskui isz E, ir teip iki paskutiniai litara A. Kas daugiausiai padarys žodžių isz litarų randanciusi žodyje Lietuva, tas gaus augszciausia dowaną \$75.00; antras gaus \$25.00; kiti 20 ypatų gaus knygomis po \$3.00. Žodžiai turi buti suraszę pagal alfabetą, gražiai, kolumnos: žodžiuose newale wartoti jokį wardų; kai-po žmonių, miestų, upių ir t. t. turi buti žodžiai iszdirbti isz pacių weikma-džių ir daktarų žodžių.

Kiekwienas, kuris užsimokės pilnai prenumeratą už "Lietuvą" \$2.00 prisie-sime jam pamokinti kaip daryti žodžius ir kwitą duodancią tiesą imti daly-wumą zitime Konteste. Kontestas uzsidsarys 15 diens Gruođio, 1897, ir kurie iszrasys dowanas gaus jas ant Kaldę. Kurį prenumeratą yra jau apmokėta, tai už tuos \$2.00 sisime jam "Lietuvą" per isztisima po iszsiibailumi senosios prenumeratos.

Delogi pasiskubinkite pasinaudoti isz tokios puikios progos, nes rasy-dami žodžius iszmoksite gerai rasyti, turėsite "Lietuvą" ant pasiskaitymo per isztisima metą ir prie to galite įgti puikias dowanas. Mes szias dowanas duoda-me delto, idant placiaus pagarsinti wardą "Lietuvos".

Kurie yragieria apsiuozinti su angliska kalba tegul užsimoka \$2.50, tai gaus Lietuvą ir The National Recorder ir tiesą imti dalywumą Konteste dideli dowanų kaip parodyta aname apgaršime.

Uzsizrasydami "Lietuvą" ir prisigydami prenumeratą wisada uždėkite szit-oki adresą:

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Mitingas.

Nedėlio, 19 Rugsejo, tuojas po sumai, wirszutinėje bažnytinėje salėje, bus didelis Mass-MITINGAS wisy Chicagois lietuwų reikale pakelimo protesto priesz szerifą Hazelton, Pa. kuris su sawo depu-tatais iszszauzdė nekaltus darbi-njikus: lietuwius, lenkus ir kitus. Ant mitingo bus kalbos, reporta-riai isz angliszkoj laikraszių ir bus skaityta rezoliucija ant pro-testawimo.

Wisis lietuwius szirdingai už-praszo pributi.

KOMITETAS.

Subatoj, 18 Rugsejo, 7 walan-dą wakare, salėje J. Gulezio, 682 W. 17 ul., Liet. Republ. Kliubas 9tos wardos laikys sawo metinį susirinkimą, ant kurio wisi lietuwai ir sanariai klubo yra užprasomi pributi dēli la-bai svarbių dalykų. Teipogi bus rinkimas naujų wirszių. Su guodne, KOMITETAS.

Pajieszkojimai.

Pajieszkau sawo tikro brolio, Jono Awilienio, isz Spawų gub., Marijampolės paw. J. Jowarawo gm. Isodų kaimo. Telksis atsizsukti ant szio adreso: Andr. Awilienis, 505 S. 3rd Str., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pajieszkau sawo draugo, Franciszkau Dzawkos, isz Kauno gub., Panewžio paw. Krakinawo parap. Papalcių kaimo; pirmiau gyweno Forest City, Pa., o dabar nežinau kur. Jis pats, ar kas kitas, telksis duot žiną ant szio adreso: B. Andresunas, 3316 Flak Str., Chicago, Ill.

Reikalingas yra wienas

geras wyras už agentą prie "Lietuvos" mieste Chicagoj. Turi but gerai apsiuozinę su mieste ulycziomis, tur mokėti gerai lietu-wiskai rasyti ir turi duot užtik-rintoja (parenczią). Atsizsau-ki "Lietuvos" redakciją.

Dr. Marija Dowlatt, Lietuwa.

Painanti isz Kauno Gubernijos. 838 W. 18th Str.

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Kas jauziasi nesweiku, te-gul pamėgina gydyklas "Kunigo Koenig's Nerve Tonic". Szios gydyklos daugybės žmonių yra giriamos. Skaitykit apgaršini-mą. Galit jas gauti ir "Lietu-vo" redakcijoj.

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NAUDOKITES!

PUIKIOS DOWANOS IKI SZIOL NEGIRDETOS. Kurias "Lietuvos" redakcija iszderėjo del sawo skaitytojų per ypatinga sutarime su garsiaja Wedderburn Kompanija.

Idant padauginti sawo skaitytojus ir duot jiems progą ant iszgrajjimo brangių dowanu, "Lietuvos" redakcija susitarė su redakcija angliszko laikraz-zio The National Recorder, pasiulyti skaitytojams brangias dowanas susi-dedancias isz \$7,300.00.

Laikrasztis The National Recorder, ipatingai užsimais apraszymais naujausiu mokslo iszradimu ir nauju iszmislu, o teipogi padeda iszradejams įngyti patentus ant ju iszradimų; delto gi idant dar labiau pagarsėti ir pasiekt wissu wisu luomu ir tautu žmones, užmane dideli Kontesta wirsz mineta dowanu.

Kiekwienas kuris užsimokės prenumeratą \$2.50, gaus per isztisima metą du laikraszius — "Lietuvą" ir "The National Recorder" ir prie to palu-dyjima duodantį jam tiesą imti dalywumą konteste.

Tiemakuriu prenumeratą jau yra užmokėta, po prisitumui \$2.50, sisime lai-krasztį per kitus metus, skaitant nuo laiko užsiibailimo po prenumeratos, kaip dabar mas knygoje uzraszta. Norint įngyti tiesą imti dalywumą tame kontes-te, reikia pasiskubinti, nes szitas ypatingas pasiulyjimas yra tik ant trumpo lai-ko.

\$7,300 bus iszduowanota.

The National Recorder ingijo praklinu warda terp moksliszku ir pra-mones laikraszių. Jis turi tukstantuszius skaitytojų kiekwieno walsitioje, kiekwiename mieste ir kaimelyje, bet jis nori ir daugiaus. Ne wienoje-szalyje žmones nėra teip palinke ant wiskio iszradimu, kaip pas Su-wienytose Walsitiose. The National Recorder yra dideli pagelbinyku del wissu iszmialinczių ir wissos apszcziai žiniu paduoda apie naujus iszradimus ir juos apraso. Idant padidinti sawo skaitytojų skaitliu ant kokios pusės milijo-no per kelis menesius Recorder užmane iszadinti didelis dowanas daugybę y-patu, kurios pasirodys gabesnis ir prakliuesnės. Kontestas iszsiibais 1 d. Lap-kriczio (November) 1897 m. Dowanu paskyrimu užsimais prakliues tiesos wy-rai, tarp kuriu yra ir 3 žinomiesi sanariai kongreso. Augztas wardas tu wy-ru gwarantuoja ju nusprendimo teisingumą.

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Trys szimtai dwideszimts penkios dowanos kasztuojancios \$7,300.

Budas, kaip įngyti wiena isztisima dowanu, labai prastas. Wissas tawo darbas — perskaltes tris czia padetus žodžius "Patent Attorney Wedderburn" suskaltes ir gerai iszidejies litaras tuos žodžius, sudaryk kuodaugiausiai žodžių (angliskais) isz tu litarų; kiekwiena litara žodyje turi tiek syk buti, kiek syk ji yra tuose trijuose žodžiuose (Patent Attorney Wedderburn). Užduodame darba isz tu žodžių litarus sudaryti wiskius žodžius, norėdami per tai pagarsiti wissu Wedderburn'o kompaniją, kad wisi žinotu, jog iszradus ka naujo, reikia kreiptis prie tos kompanijos, nes ji lengwiau parupins patenta ant iszradimo.

Wedderburn & Co., apart augszciaus pamintu dowanu, prizada iszmokėti dar \$500 auksu tam, kuris gaus pirmą prizą (dowaną).

Taigi tas, kurs prisius daugiausiai žodžių, gaus \$1500 auksu, kitas dowanas gaus pailiuli kiti isz prisustu žodžių skaitliaus. Idant įngyti tiesą imti daly-wumą szitime konteste, ne reikia jokios extra mokesties, tik užmokekti už metus prenumeratą už "Lietuvą" ir THE NATIONAL RECORDER, wiso labo \$2.50.

Aptureje tuos pinigus, mes prisiusime kiekwienam užsimokejusiam tam tikra paliudijima (certificate) su wissais pasiziskinimais apie kontesta ir regulas, kaip padaryti žodžių suraszą.

Wardai wissu laimėjusiu dowanas bus apgarsyti "National Recorderje"; "Lietuvoj" gi paminesime wissu lietuwius, kuriems pasiseks laimėti dowanas szitime konteste.

Pinigus siuskite ant adreso:

A. OLSZEWSKIS, 924 33rd St., CHICAGO, ILL.

N. L. PIOTROWSKI,

Adwokat asgzsztiesniu sudu ir Notary Public.

Ofisas: 84 La Salle St., Ruimas 620. Gywenimas: 199 Augusta St. arti Ashland Ave.

Atlieka prowas wissuose suduose, iszdirba wiskias popieras — dokumentus; o labjausei užsimais prowas isz suzeidima ir užmu-szima geležinkelio, fabrikuose ir t. t. Kiekwienas turintis koki reikala, tegul pirmiausei pas jį rodos pasiklausa.

Gali suwezneket lenkiszka.

Ben. Hatowskis.

527 S. Cana karte Judd, Chicago, Ill.

Dirba, taiso ir parduoda:

LAIKRODZIUS, LAIKRODELIUS

Lenciugėlius, Ziedus, Spilkas, auskarus

ir teip toliau.

Kas nori gali gauti puikių "Gold Filled", 14-ko Karatų, ant 15 akmenų su tikrais Elgino w widuriais laikrodžių nuo \$17 iki \$20 ant iszmokės czini, mokėdamas tik po wieną dolery ant nedė-los.

Kas tik ko reikalaujete atekite pas mane

pirksite wiską pigiau kaip kitur.

Ziegorela czistymas 50c. Sprendžia 50c. Styklas ir skazupkos 10c

Szlubinej ziedaj 56 ir 72 prabos nuo \$3 iki \$6. Sidabrim

"Elgin" ziegorej \$7.00. Wyska garantawoje ant metu.

Maika: Gud Morning, Mister.

Frenk: Na kaip eina, Maikė?

Maika: Kaip kas eina, teip ir nuolina, bet sztai mano laik-rodėlis tai wis eina, kaip intis-nas.

Frenk: Ai, ai koks gražus! Na kur jį pirkei?

Maika: Sy, Mister! Ar tu tik sziadiena isz kontes, kad dar nežinai apie Kelpsch, No-reiko & Co., kurie turi ge-riiausius taworus del lietu-wiu.

Frenk: No broliu, kurtas tai dar ne esu. Becoraiš jau ne nuo wieno girdėjau, kad žmo-nis dziaugiasi su daktais pirktas nuo Kelpsch, Noreiko & Co. Jau pora metu atgal ir asz norejau pirkti nuo jū laik-rodėli, bet po szimta pigiųjų darbo kaip nebuwo, teip ne-buwo. Bet sztai jau pradė-jome geriau dirbti, ir nors ant byro ne cento neliku, užsiorderiuosiu ant pedes wienas isz tu su auksu kwiet-komis, tai subytis tawaj. Nauja kataloga gawau. Raszkyt ir tu po adresu: Kelpsch, Noreiko & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., o gausi dykai.

Maika: Ne toks bosas tu esi, kaip tu mislyji, taigi asz jau jį parsinesziau wakar isz pacitos, ta nauja lietuwiszka kataloga. Nesakiau jį dar, nes waikei katalgą, reiks sau koky letučiųgely pasiziskuit.

Frenk: Na asz dar ir žiedas sau užsiorderiuosiu, tai kaip merguteles pamatys, tai asz ju iratsiginti negalėsiu. Gud bai, Maikė, eisiu namon.

Maika: Gud bai, gud bai.

Priestus sawo adresu, o gausi dykai nauja didžiausią lietuwiszka kataloga swiete.

Adresuokite teip: Kelpsch, Noreiko & Co. 56 Fifth Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

Maika: Gud Morning, Mister.

Frenk: Na kaip eina, Maikė?

Maika: Kaip kas eina