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Užsiraszant "Lietuvą" ir prisiunciant pinigus už ją, kaip ir su wisais kitais reikalais, wisada reik uždeti szitoki adresą:

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Politiszkos žinios.

—o—

Maskolija.

Maskoliszkas caras jau iszkeliawo isz Warszawos, bet lenkai dar, ypacz gi bajorai ir aristokratai, waikszczioja lyg apsvaigę, laukia caro malonių. Caras gal isztikro apdowanoti kelis aristokratus, bet ką isz to pelnys lenkiszka tauta? Peterburge iszeinantis lenkiszkas laikrasztis "Kraj" raszo, buk lenkai nieko daugiaus negeidžia nuo caro, kaip wien jo užsitikėjimo, o kad jis priimdamas isz aukų surinktą wieną milijoną rublių, iszsitarė, kad lenkams tiki, tai ko czia daugiaus reikia? Apturi jug wiską, ko geidžia? Pirma maskoliszki carai spaudė lenkus, su jais drauge mus dar sunkiaus, neturėdami pasitikėjimo, dabar Mikalojus tą drąsiai galės daryti toliaus jau pasitikėdamas. Ką gi isz to lenkai pelnys? Prispaustam wis tiek, ar jį spaudžia isz pasitikėjimo ar isz nepasitikėjimo; jauczia jis wien prispaudimą ir tas wisada skaudus. Apart tuszczių žodžių ir to, kad caras maloningai teikėsi priimti lenkų surinktą milijoną rublių kaipo dowaną (mat ne caras lenkus, tikt jie carą apdowanojo), wisgi už tai nieko ne dawė, nieko nė nepažadėjo. Iszwažiawo sau su lenkų pinigais, o czia wisoki "Deržimordowai" galės toliaus priwerstiną maskolinimą waryti, praszalinti dar likusius ant žemesnių urėdų lenkus. Lenkų, surinkto milijono rublių užteks ant atsiuntimo į Lenkiją net kelių maskoliszkų misijonierių, kurie su policijos pagelba wers lenkus į stacziatikystę, idant tokiu budu suteikti jiems laimę caro numylėtais maskoliais pastoti. Jeigu tas atsitiks, jau, žinoma, caras ne ras pamato sumaskolėjusius lenkus spausti ir naikinti.

Balkanų pussalis.

Sandara terp Grekijos ir Turkijos dar neparodyta, bet paskutinės isz Turkijos ateinanczios žinios garsina, kad kaslink iszlygų, ant kokių ji bus padaryta, jau abi pusės sutiko ir neužilgio jau turkai pradės traukti sawo kariauną isz dabar jų užimtos Tessalijos. Pasirodė, kad ne Turkija užwilko sandaros padarymą, tikt nesutikimai terp besitarianczių Europos wieszpatyszczių. Anglija mat wis prieszinosi Wokietijos reikalawimui, idant Grekijos iždas butu pawestas užžiurai Europos wieszpatyszczių, wieton to užmanymo, padawinėjo kitus, ant kokių wėl kitos Europos wiszpatystės nesutiko. Tokiu budu mat Anglija tikėjosi, per užwilkimą tarybų, iszardyti sutikimą Europos wieszpatyszczių, pagimdyti terp jų nesutikimus, o jeigu pasisektu, su wisu jas supjudyti. Tas wienok nepasisekė, kadangi po apdirbtoms sandaros sanlygoms jau lygiai Europos wieszpatyszczių pasiuntiniai, kaip sultanas ir Grekijos randas pasiraszė.

Tokiu budu karė terp Grekijos ir Turkijos pasibaigė, Turkija ne gauna Tessalijos, turės wien pasiganėdinti mažais karės kasztais. Czia Turkija geriausiai persitikrino, kad pradedama karę ne gerą padarė biznį: ne gaus gal nė dalies to, ką jai karė kasztawo. Ant salos Kretos wienok maisztai ne nutilo. Europos wieszpatyszczių laiwynių wirszinįkai nutarė traukti namon su sawo laiwais. Bet kas bus ant Kretos? Europos wieszpatyszczių pasiuntiniai ne daleidžia ten siųsti turkiszkos kariaunos. Taigi dabar ten gal atkeliauti graikszki liuosnoriai ir szelpti pakėlusius maisztus krikszczionis. Tokiu budu maisztai kaip ir ant Kubos, gal ten ilgai užsitraukti.

Wokietija ir Austrija.

Wokietijos ciecorius lygiai pats, kaip ir per kitus, stengiasi sawo pawaldiniams įkalbėti, kad Wokietijai reikalinga yra druta kariszka laiwynė. Lankydamas mokslaines wakarinėse Prusų prowincijose net įsakė mokintojams įkwėpti tokias nuomones lankantiems mokslaines waikams. Socijalistų laikraszcziai iszjuokia tą tikrai waikiszką Wilhelmo įsakymą. Wokiecziai pats norėtu turėti druczіausią kariszką laiwynę, jeigu jos sudrutinimas ir padaugnimas nieko ne kasztuotu. Tuom tarpu wienas laiwas kasztuoja 20 ir daugiaus milijonų markių. Wokiecziai gi ne tikt paczedlywi, bet ir ne turtingi, jiems jau sziądieniniai mokeszczeiai iszrodo per dideli. Todėl nesirengia jie užgirti pinigus ant laiwynės wien todėl, kad jų ciecorius reikalauja.

Ant susiwažiawimo Austrijos ir Wokietijos ciecorių Wengrijoj rengiasi dar atkakti ir Rumunijos karalius, ant pasikalbėjimo apie wisokius reikalus. Rumunijos karalius yra giminaitis Wokietijos ciecoriaus, jis norėtu eiti iszwien su Austrija ir Wokietija kiekwiename reikale. Austrijoj tuom tarpu traukiasi toliaus nesutikimai terp rando ir wokiecziu partijos. Wokiecziai mat įpyko ant dabartinio ministerių pirmsėdžio, lenko grafo Badeni, už sulyginimą tiesų wokiszkos ir czekiszkos kalbos Czekijaj ir Morawijoj. Wokiecziai užtai atsisakė ne tikt remti Badeni, bet tiesiog stabdo wisus jo darbus, norėdami tuom priwersti jį pasitraukti nuo urėdo. Parlamento susirinkimuose ne duoda jie pereiti nė jokiam užmanymui. Kowa czia sunki, kadangi Austrijos wokieczius paremia Wokietijoj gywenanti jų wientauczіai. Austrijos ciecorius iszsitarė, kad jis pasitiki, kad kunigai suwes į sutartį dabar nesutinkanczias tautas. Ar wienok jo wiltys iszsipildys, galima abejoti, kadangi kunigai wokiecziai teiposgi siundo wokieczius ant czekų.

Widurinė ir Pietinė Amerika.

Mieste Mexike, sostapilėj to paties wardo republikos, laikė iszkilmingo apwaikszczіojimo paminėjimo iszsiliuosawimo dienos to krasztо isz po iszpanijonų waldžios, einant ant susirinkimo kariaunos placiaus to krasz to prezidentui, jenerolui Diaz, paszokęs isz po wieno krumo miesto parke wyriszkis stengėsi su peilių nudurti prezidentą. Tas wienok nepasisekė, kadangi užpuolikas likosi apmalszytas ir jenerolas Beriozabel parmuszė jį ant žemės ir atidawė atbėgusiems policijantams. Suimtasis pasirodė Arroyo; jis buwo rasztinįku pas notariju. Jis nenori pasakyti priežasties užpuolimo. Užpuoliką nuwedė į miesto rumą, kur jį sergėjo policijantai ir detektywai. Neužilgio wienok susirinko pulkas darbinįkų, suwaldė policijantus ir su peiliais subadė Arroya teip, kad tas czia ir pasimirė. Apie 30 užpuolikų likosi suaresztuotų. Meksike wienok matyt twirtesnis surėdymas negu Suwienytose wieszpatystėse, kuriose lynczawonės nuolatai atsitinka ir paprastai lynczaunįkų ne suranda. Ant įsakymo kriminaliszko sudo likosi suaresztuotas tuojaus policijos wirszinįkas Velasquez, pagelbinįkas szefo paslaptos policijos ir miesto komendantas už neapsaugojimą kaltinįko.

Republikoj Guatemala, widurinėj Amerikoj, užkilo maisztai. Isz syk maisztinįkai paėmė wirszų.

Už tai maisztai republikoj Urugway pasibaigė. Maisztinįkai wisame susitaikė su randu, kurisai pažada iszpildyti wisus maisztinįkų reikalawimus.

Iszpanija.

Iszpanijoj, apart wisokių partiszkų nesutikimų, randas turi gana wargo su anarchistais. Kaip seniaus Paryžių laikė už lopszį wisokių rewoliucijų, Maskoliją už tėwiszkę ir motiną nihilizmo, teip sziądien Iszpanijoj anarchistai sukrowė sau lizdą. Anarchistai užmuszė Iszpanijos ministerių pirmsėdį, Canovasą del Castillo, stengėsi užmuszti policijos wirszinįką Barcelonoj, tai wėl po tam metė dinamitą į žmonių krūwą. Dabar wėl ateina žinios, buk susekė anarchistų sukalbį ant karalienės ir karaliaus gywasties. Apart to, užgimė rando nesutikimai su dwasiszkija. Wyskupas salos Majorka iszkeikė bažnyczioje iszpaniszką iždo ministerį, buk už paėmimą bažnyczios turtų. Pasirodė wienok, kad czia wyskupas norėjo wien diskredituoti ministerį akise žmonių. Minėtas wyskupas mat yra karlistų szalinįku ir su sawo priesz randą agitacijoms jau ir seniaus buwo pagarsėjęs. Ministeris pasiskundė popiežiui.

Ant salos Kubos nieko žymesnio neatsitiko. Apie miestą Havaną susirinko daugiaus kubieczių, kurie apstojo kelius ir stabdo priwežimą į miestą walgio produktų. Kaip kada miesto gywentojai per sanwaitę ne gal gauti mėsos, nes jos ne gal atgabenti; truksta czia pieno, swiesto ir kitokių produktų. Prowincijoj Pinar del Rio kubiecziai iszdegino tabako plantacijas. Laikraszcziai raszo, buk jenerolas Weyler atsiliepė wėl į Iszpanijos randą praszydamas duoti jam dar keturis mėnesius laiko, o į tą laiką žada jis su wisų apmalszyti maisztus aut Kubos. Suwienytos Wieszpatystes wienok reikalauja užbaigimo karės su maisztinįkais iki Spalių mėn.

Ant salų Filipinų teiposgi galo maiszto nematyt. Gerai apsiginklawusių maisztinįkų skaito jau į 15000 wyrų.

Indijos.

Anglijonys gyrėsi, kad terp pakėlusių maisztus Sziaurinių Indijų mahometonų nėra sutikimo, kad daugumas masztinįkų padėjo ginklus ir sugrįžo namon. Tuom tarpu pasirodė, kad tie praneszimai melagingi. Maisztai Indijose ne tikt nepasmažino, bet susidrutino, maisztinįkai paweržė anglijonėms wėl keles twirtynes. Netoli Ananyat atsitiko jau didesnis susirėmimas terp britiszkų ir maisztinįkų pajiegų. Maisztinįkai stowėjo ant kalwos, kurią sudrutino apkasais. Ant tų apkasų užpuolė antra brigada diwizijos jenerolo Brudon Bload. Muszyje anglijonys nužudė 140 kareiwių. Mahometonys rods po karsztam musziui pasitraukė, bet pirm to jie anglijonų užpuolimą nuo sawo stowyklų numuszė, pasitraukė gi tikt todėl, kad pamatė ateinantį pastiprinimą sumusztiems anglijonems. Maisztinįkai pasitraukė toliaus į kalnus, bet angliszka kariauna nedryso sekti paskui. Reikia czia pridurti, kad muszyje po Ananyat ėmė dalywumą didžiausios ėsanczios wienoje wietoje anglijonų pajiegos. Wiena dalis angliszkos kariaunos iszėjusios priesz maisztinįkus susideda isz mahometoniszkų Indijų gywentojų. Ant tų aglijonys ne tikt kad ne gal per daug pasitikėti bet juos reikia daboti, idant ne neatsikreiptų priesz anglijonis. Isz Anglijos siunczia dabar daugiaus kariaunos į Indijas. Maskoliszkas jeneral-guberpatorius krasztų prie Afganistano rubežių neseniai buwo atsilankęs į Peterburgą, bet sumi iszkeliawo į jo waldžiai pawestą krasztą, kadangi Maskolija nori pasinaudoti isz maisztų Indijose ir pradėti Azijoj karę su Anglija.

Pamegyk dežutę CASCARETS už 10c., geriausia sutaisytoja plauczių ir wisu widuriu.

Isz Lietuwos.

Stengėsi truki sudaužyti.

4 d. Rugsėjo, bėgantis isz Wilniaus į Liepojų geležinkelio trukis, terp stacijų Žeimių ir Keidainių užbėgo unt padėto ant kelio medžio, Trukį sustabdė ir uždėtą medį nustumė. Wos paleido trukį, ant kelio rado ir daugiaus parengtų ant sudaužymo trukio prietaisų. Treczioj wietoj ant szėnių buwo užwerstas didelis aržuolo kamienas. Pasažieriai isz baimės norėjo jau szokinėti isz trukio, bet maszinistui pasisekė dar į laiką sustoti. Ant rytojaus paszaukė isz Kauno sudžią tirinėtoją, kurisai, drauge su geležinkelio užweizėtojum, iszkeliawo ant wietos, kur buwo tos ant trukio sudaužymo prietaisos parengtos. Prie antros užtėmyjo pėdas, kurioms nusekė į kaimą Zutki, Keidainių walszcziaus. Nužiurėjo wieną ukinįką, kurisai naktyj buwo isz namų iszėjęs ir negalėjo parodyti wietos, kur buwo. Atspausta pėda teiposgi wisai sutiko su to ukinįko pėda. Likosi jis suaresztuotas.

Caras Baltstogėj.

Maskoliszkas caras apleido Warszawą ir atkako į Baltstogę, Garteno gub., kurios aplinkinėse parengti kariaunos manewrai. Kaip Warszawoj lenkiszki bajorai ir aristokratai žemai lenkė sprandą priesz carą, tą pat daro ir Lietuwos dwarponiai: jie teiposgi karsztai sweikina atkakusį carą. Ką gi tikisi nuo jo gauti? Lenkinti lietuwių maskoliai, jeigu dar labiau negu dabar jų nekęstų, ne daleis, kadangi maskoliams nebutų isz to nė jokios naudos. Taigi ko teip dziaugiasi isz caro atsilankymo Lietuwos dwarponiai?

Dar apie žydų buntą Plungėj.

Sawo laike mes praneszėme apie žydų užpuolimą ant maskoliszkų akczyžios urėdnįkų Plungėj, Kauno gub. Raszydamas apie tai maskoliszkas laikrasztis, "Moskowkija Wiedomosti" kwietė randą už tai isznaikinti su wisų miestelį, kaipo maisztinįkų lizdą. Tuom tarpu dabar koksai Sklodowski, matomai maskoliszkas urėdnįkas, laikrasztyj "Peterburgskija Wiedomosti", pranesza, kad tas musztines pagimdė pasigėrę pats akczyžios urėdnįkai, kurie, darydami kratą pas žydą, paėmė perengtus ant welykų "macus", kaipo uždraustą taworą. Ant riksmo subėgo žydai, wienas girtas akczyžnįkas tuojaus paleido szuwį į susirinkusių žydų pulką. Tas ir pagimdė musztynės, kuriose wienam akczyžnįkui kas ten sužeidė ranką, kiti gi iszbėgiojo. Jų gi sukonfiskuotus macus sugrąžino žydams. Ant to ir pasibagė žydų maisztai, už kuriuos "Moskowskija Wiedomosti" ragina randą isznaikinti, wisą miestelį ir jo aplinkines, taigi padaryti teip, kaip sawo laike, parenges Kražių skerdynes, isznaikino to miestelio apskritį pagarsėjęs Klingenberg.

Susimuszė geležinkelio trukiai.

Isz Baltstogės (Belostoko), Gorteno gub. raszo, kad ne toli nuo czia susimuszė darbinįkiszkas geležinkelio trukis su bėganczia lokomotywa. Lokomotywą mat iszsiuntė užweižėtojas stacijos Staroselce užmirszęs, kad ant kelio stowi darbinįkiszkas trukis. Susimuszimas buwo teip smarkus, kad nuo to susidaužė trys wagonai. Prie to konduktorius, peczkurys ir wienas darbinįkas likosi sunkiai apkulti, darbinįkas ant rytojaus pasimirė, kitus gi nugabeno į Baltstogės ligonbutį.

Jawų prekės Liepojuje.

Pereitą sanwaitę lietuwiszkų jawų prekės Liepojuje ne kiek persimainė. Už rugius mokėjo po 73 kap. už pudą. Kwiecziai 1 rb. 9 kap. iki 1 rub. 10 kap. Awižos 61—64 kap. geresnės 65—70 kap. geriausios 71—75 kap. Pupos 1 rubl. 8 kap. iki 1 rubl. 10 kap. Linų sėmens 1 rub. 8 kap. iki 1 rubl. 11 kap. Kwietinės klynės smulkios 52 kap., widutinės 53—54 kap., stambios 56—58 kap., stambiausios 59 — 61 kap. už pudą.

Negraži sztuka.

Isz Klaipėdos, Prusų Lietuwoj, raszo: wienas darbinįkas drauge su kitais gėrė sau karczemoj; draugai mat, norėdami pasztukawoti, pripylė į alų tabako skystimo. Darbinįkas apie tai nieko nežinodamas, tą alų iszgėrė ir žinoma, nusinuodino. Kada jisai apswaigęs puolė nuo suolo, anie netikę sztukoriai ji paliko, o patys iszbėgiojo. Nunuodintas beproczių sztukorių darbinįkas pasimirė.

Žemės padalinimas Wilniaus gub.

Wisi žemės plotai Wilniaus gubernijoj skirstosi sziteip: rando sawaszczia yra 358202 desiatinų, dwarponių 2865054 des., ukinįkai turi 1529211 des., miestai 10210 des., klioszторiai, bažnyczios (wisokių tikėjimų) 20 753 des. (1860m. atimtos nuo jezuitų žemės buwo 261378 des), maskoliszka ciecoriaus dwaro ministerija 301 des.

Girių gubernijoj buwo: girių ėsanczių rando sawaszczia 346 388 des., dwarponių 646341 des., ukinįkų 6634 des., miestų 37 des. Netinkanczios žemdarbystei žemės buwo: dwarų plotuose 22951 des., ukinįkų 143986 des., po daržais ir sodais 8445 des. Kaslink netikusios žemės, jos dwarų plotuose yra didesnis nuoszimtis nes 12;5%, ukinįkų gi tik 9%. Pasirodo, kad ukinįkai iszdirba daugiaus netikusios žemės negu dwarai.

Negywėlis.

Wilniuje, ant Antokoliaus ulyczios, szale Szwento Petro bažnyczios, rado negywą Steponą Naruszewyczių, 50 metų amžiaus. Naruszewyczius mat už žmogžudystę buwo sudo nuspręstas ant 2m. į aresztantų rotas ir ant bažnyczios paskirtos bausmės. Sawo laiką aresztantų rotose atbuwo, taigi likosi tikt atlikti bažnyczios bausmę; ant to jau ir likosi paskirta Szwento Petro bažnyczia, szale kurios rado jo kuną.

Naujos traktiernės.

Paėmus Lietuwoj randui į sawo rankas pardawinėjimą degtynės, wis daugiaus atsiranda norinczių parengti traktiernes, pardawinyczias kawos ir arbatos; wien tikt Wilniuje atsiszaukė tokių 500. Pardawinyczios kawos rods jau ne teip wodingos kaip senos karczіamos, kurios per jų užlaikytojus žydus platino girtuoklystę, bet ir pirmutinės, jeigu bus jų daugiaus negu reikia, teiposgi ne wisos bus geistinos, kadangi ėsant jų per daug, jos negalės iszmaityti užlaikytojų ir jie, norėdami kokiu nors budu iszmisti, dawinės žmonėms netikusią, o tankiai ir ne sweiką kawą.

Žmonių waistas nuo gywulių maro.

Miestelyj Želudkuose ir jo aplinkinėse, kaip jau ne seniai praneszėme, apsireiszkė siberiszkas naminių gywulių maras. Wieton tokiuose atsitikimuose kreiptiesi prie iszmintingo gywulių gydytojaus, žmonės ten wartoja sawo ypatiszką gydymo budą, kurisai tiek gywulį nuo maro saugoja, kaip aprukymas numirėlio kuną. Ant apsaugojimo sawo gywulių kaimiecziai apie Želudkus wartoja szitokį waistą: Reikia per wieną naktį iki szwintant iszausti apie 7 mastus audimo, priesz saulės užtekėjimą perwaryti gywulius per tą audimą; tą paczią naktį padirbti kryžius ir juos įkasti užbaigose tų kaimo ūlyczių, kuriomis waro gywulius ant ganyklos. Kaip reikia, gywentojai teip ir padarė: suwarė moteris, kurios isz tikro per naktį iszaudė audimą, wyriszkiai padarė kryžius; szwintant iszaustą audimą isztiesė per ulyczią ir per jį perwarė wiso kaimo gywulius. Kryžius nuneszė į bažnyczią, užpirko miszias, po miszių kunigas paszwentino juos ir paskui su procesija nugabeno jau juos ant wietos, kur reikėjo įkasti. Nuo to wienok gywulių maras ne sumažėjo, bet platinasi toliaus.

Beproczių namai Lietuwoj.

Maskoliszkas randas rengiasi parengti naujus beproczių namus dėl Kauno, Wilniaus ir Garteno gub. Wisoj Lietuwoj iki dabar buwo beprocziams tikt maža dalis paskirta prie Szwento Jokubo ligonbucziо Wilniuj; todėl beproczių nebuwo kur patalpinti, jie liuosai walkiojosi po Lietuwos kaimus. Dabar, ant parinkimo wietos dėl boproczių namų, atkako į Wilnių maskoliszkas widurių ministeris. Seniaus beprocziais užsiimdawo Lietuwoj zokonįkai bonifratrai, prie kurių klioszторiaus Wilniuje buwo ir beproczių namai; maskoliszkas randas panaikinęs jų kliosztorių, paėmė bonifratrų turtus, bet jau apie beproczių priglaudimą su wisu nesirupino.

Algos Wilniaus miesto urėdnįkų.

Nebereikalo maskoliai szį metą raudoja, kad Lietuwos miestuose prie rinkimo miesto rodinįkų maskolių mažai likosi iszrinktų. Priežastis tų aszarų yra ta, kad ne maskoliams pateks isz miesto kasos mokamos algos. Algos tos, kaip antai Wilniuje, ant Maskolijos sanlygų yra gana didelės: alga Wilniaus miesto galwos (bulmistro) yra 5000 rublių ant metų (ant tos ne wienas maskolpalaikis gana seilę rijo), sanariai miesto rodos gauna po 2000 rublių (taigi daug daugiaus negu Chicagos aldermonai), miesto sekretoriaus alga yra 2500 rublių ant metų.

Iszdegė miestas Nieswież.

Minsko gub. iszdegė miestas Nieswież, sawastis kunigaikszczio Radziwilo. Iszdegė su wisu 1200 namų. 4000 žmonių nakwoja ant lauko. Padegėliams truksta maisto ir drabužių. Isz aplinkinių miestų atsiunczia wežimais duoną, bet ją alkstanti padegėliai ant kelio atima, ji patenka drutesniems, už tai moterys ir waikai tiesiog badą kenczia.

Isz Dinaburgo.

Isz Dinaburgo raszo, kad szį metą buwo czia mažai lytaus, upė Dauguwa teip nusekė, kad per ją galima perbristi. Garlaiwiai, botai ir trotai turėjo paliauti plaukę, kadangi per sunesztas pawasaryj, o dabar nusekusias sudumas perplaukti negalima. Atplaukę isz Maskolijos medžių trotai beweik su wisu užtwenkė upę, toliaus, dėl stokos wandens upėj, plaukti ne gal.

Musztynės wokiecziu su maskoliais.

Kurszės sostapilėj, Mintaujoj, sode Gewerbevereino buwo koncertas; bet kad tąsyk Maskolijoj lankėsi Prancuzijos prezidentas, ant koncerto susirinkę maskoliai praszė muzikantų griežti prancuziszką tautiszką himną, "Marseliutę". Muzikantai tą iszpildė. Potam tie pats maskoliai pareikalawo, idant pagriežtų maskoliszką cariszką himną, "Diewe saugok carą". Muzikantai noriai iszpildė praszymą, nusėmė kepures, sustojo ir pradėjo griežti; be kepurių stowėjo laike to griežimo ir maskoliai; wokiecziai wienok ant to ne paisė, jie sėdėjo su kepurėms toliaus. Tąsyk wienas isz maskolių prisiartino prie sėdinczių wokiecziu ir su lazda numetė wienam kepurę. Už wokietį stojo wokiecziai ir prasidėjo barnys ir stumdymaisi; didesnio susimuszimo nedaleido wirszinįkai wokiszkos draugystės. Wokiecziai reikalawo nuo maskolių, idant jiems parodytų atsakantį padawadyjimą, kuriame butų pasakyta, kad griežiant maskoliszką caro giesmę reikia susirinkusiems be kepurių stowėti; už juos užstojo ir draugystės sanariai. Ant maskolių pakwietimo atkako policija ir suraszė protokolą.

Naudingas užmanymas.

Wilniuje yra keli waikų prieglaudos namai. Globėja jų yra moteris Wilniaus gubernatoriaus, Czepelewskienė. Matomai jai labiaus rupi, idant tie namai isztikro atgabentų naudą negu kitiems maskoliszkiems urėdnįkams, neiszskiriant ir jos wyro. Ji atsiszaukė į waldžias su užmanymu, idant tuose namuose ėsanczios mergaitės butų mokinamos wirimo ir naminės gaspadorystės. Jeigu jai pasiseks reikalingus ant to pinigus gauti, galės ji naudą tų namų diktai pakelti.

Saugokitės merginos.

Daugelis musų merginų užsideda su parubežiniais sargais ir tai ne tikt kaimų merginos, bet ir bajoraitės, pasitikėdamos, kad koksai maskolpalaikis paims jas sau už paczią. Tuom tarpu dabar tarnaujantiems ant wakarinių rubežių, taigi nuo Wokietijos ir Austrijos rubežių parubežiniams sargams likosi su wisu uždrausta imti katalikę merginą sau už paczią. Tegul todėl musų merginos netiki pažadėjimams maskolių abjezdczikų, nė parubežinių aficierų: kol jie tarnauja, jie Katalikės lietuwės westi ne gal. Tarnaujantiems ant rytinio Maskolijos rubežiaus, taigi ant Kaukazo arba Azijoj, nė jokių tame apsunkinimų nėra.

Naujas miesto Wilniaus bulmistras.

Mieste Winiuje ką tikt pasibaigė rinkimai naujo bulmistro, arba kaip ten jį wadina miesto galwos. Likosi iszrinktu p. Montwila, taigi ne maskolius. Iki sziol rinkdawo wis maskolių, kokį nors isz augsztesnių urėdnikų. Sanariais miesto rodos teiposgi iszrinkti nemaskoliai. Tokiu budu algos szį metą isz miesto kasos patenka wietiniams gywentojams, o ne atėjunams maskoliams. Tai labai pagirtinas daiktas, kadangi mums nėra reikalo maskolius penėti; jie mus teiposgi ne peni. Mes ne turime per wirsz piningų ant sawo locnų reikalų, todėl kas yra, turi mums patekti, o ne atėjunams, kurie už musų gerą, mums tikt piktu užmoka.

Pabėgo žydų starosta.

Isz miestelio Komajų, Wilniaus gub., iszdumė į Ameriką žydiszkas starosta Melcer. Algos jis mat nuo miestelio neturėjo, wisas jo pelnas buwo nuo paszpartų, bet kad mokestį už paszpartus randas panaikino, Melcer neteko pelno, o czia už seniaus iszduotus paszpartus likosi jis kaltas randui 60 rubl., kurių neturėjo isz ko atiduoti; todėl sumislyjo dumti į Ameriką. Pinigus ant kelionės sudėjo jam aplinkinių miestelių žydai. Moterį ir waikus be jokių turtų paliko. Ar padarė jis ir daugiaus kokių nors szelmystų, pasirodys tas wėliaus.

Užsimuszė waikas.

Wilniuje, ant Szwento Stepono ul., isz gywenimo maskoliszko oficieriaus Gorodenskio nuo antrų lubų nupuolė per langą be prižiuros paliktas jo waikas, kurisai teip sunkiai apsikulė, kad į pusę walandos ir pasimirė. Waikas buwo wos pusantrų metų amžiaus.

Ne rukyk tabako ir nespjaudyk, nes tai trumpina tawo amżį.

Jeigu nori atsiprateyt nuo tabako ant wisados ir pastoti sweikų, twirtu ir sylingų, imk gydykłas wadinamas NO-TO-BAC kuris perdirba silpnus žmonis in twirtus. Daugelis, kurie pamegino szias gydyklas, in deszimts dienu jau swere deszimts swaru wirszaus. Apie 400,000 žmonių tapo iszgydytais. Pirk NO-TO-BAC nuo sawo aptiekoriaus, su gwarancija, už 50c. arba už $1.00 Apraszymus ir prajsas gausi dykai. Parasyk in: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, arba New York

Isz Amerikos.

Užsidege kastynes.

Nashville, Tex. Netoli Blosto, isz nežinomos priežasties užsidegė Belle Ellan No. 2 kastynės. Oloje dirbo tąsyk apie 100 darbinįkų, dalis jų spėjo iszsigelbėti, kitiems wienok iszsigelbėjimo kelias buwo užkirstas. I pagelbą atkako žmonės nuo "Bessemer Land and Improvement Co." Gelbėtojai isztraukė dalį sweikų darbinįkų, kiti gi buwo pusiau užtroszkę. Kiek iki sziol žinoma, penki darbinįkai prie to sudegė.

Lenkiszko Związko seimas.

Lenkiszko Związko seimas, ant kurio sanariai szį metą susiważiawo į Philadelphią, pasibaigė. Ant seimo swarbesnių tos draugystės reformų ne užgyrė. Wiskas, galima sakyti, pasibaigė wien iszrinkimu naujų Związko wirszinįkų. Prezidentu likosi iszriktas ikisziolizkas redaktorius Związko organo, "Zgodos", p. Jublonski, knįginįku likosi iszrinktas p, J. Adomaitis isz Buffalo, Związko gi daktaru tapo gywenantis Chicagoj Leszczinsko aptiekoj, D-ras Statkewyczius. Į wietą p. Jablonskio, į redaktorius "Zgodos" iszrinktas p. Barszczewski.

Geltonasis drugys.

Geltonasis drugys juo toliaus, juo labiaus pradeda platintiesi sztetuose: Mississippi ir Louisiana. Apsirgimai buwo miestuose Jackson, Mis. New Orleane ir kituose. Žinoma, iszpradžių gywentojai persigandę beweik kiekwieną mieste pasimirimą laiko užpaeinantį nuo geltonojo drugio, bet wisgi likosi jau galutinai nuspręsta, kad kelios deszimtys žmonių isz tikro nuo tos ligos pasimirė.

Iszwežimas isz Amarikos už Rugpjuti sziu metu.

Rugpjuczio mėnesyj Amerika iszgabeno į swetimus krasztus sawo grudų už $25502532, taigi beweik tiek, kiek Sėjos ir Liepos mėsyj drauge, arba ant $11091125 wertės daugiaus negu Rugpjuczio mėnesyj pereitų metų. Medwilnės iszwežė 44705 ballių wertės $1 703818; pereitą metą Rugpjuczio mėnesyj iszwežė 92312 balių už $3 549918. Mineraliszkų aliejų iszgabeno už $5691348: galwijų ir kiaulių už $2853622; walgio produktų už $12233137. Pereitą metą tą patį mėnesį isz gabeno: mineraliszkų aliejų už $5618276, galwijų ir kiaulių už $2355406 ir walgio produktų už $10489152. Isz wiso tų produktų iszgabeno szį metą už $47984050, pereitą gi metą tikt už 36434159.

Moteris nuszutino wyro weidą.

Moteris turtingo prekėjo isz South Omaha, Edwardo Sampson, nužiurėjo sawo wyrą, buk tasai turi jaunų numylėtinę; darė jam tankiai užmetinėjimus, bet jie jokios įtekmės ant wyro neturėjo. Paskutinį kartą ji wėl pradėjo wyrą barti, bet kad tas ant moteries piktumo nepaisė, iszbėgo ji į wirtuwę, pagriebė stiklinę su szilwasariu, pripylė jo sklėnyczią ir atbėgusi atgal, apliejo su juom sawo wyrą, nuplikino weidą ir akis teip, kad tas gal liks neregiu.

Audra.

Pereitos sanwaitės Ketwerge siautė Jndianopolise smarki audra ir wėtra, kuri ant parodos placiaus sugriowė szopas, kuriose buwo ant parodos suweztos kiaulės ir karwės. Keli tukstaucziai žmonių suėję ant parodos persigando, 50 isz jų nuo audros pasislėpė į kiaulių szopą, bet smarki wėtra sugriowė tą triobą ir jos sienos wirto ant czia pasislėpusių žmonių, isz kurių daugelis likosi skaudžiai apkultų.

Bande su dinamitu isznaikinti.

Isz Naton, N. M. ateina žinios, kad nežinomi piktadariai pamėtė dinamitą po krautuwėms "Naton Coal & Coke Company", Blosburge. Nuo to atsitiko teip smarki expliozija, kad trioba sugriuwo, taworai gi krautuwėj likosi iszuaikinti. Užtai kaltina darbinįkus, kadangi terp kompanijos ir darbinįkų užgimė nesutikimai. Ar teisingi wienok tie apkaltinimai, nežinia.

Penkios ypatos lynczuotos.

Gywentojai Ripley County, Ind., per kelis metus kentė nuolatinius plėszikų užpuolimus; užpuldawo jie keliu važiuojanczius, tai wėl atsiwilkdawo ant farmų laike, kada wisi wyriszkiai buwo prie darbo lauke, o namieje liko wien moterys. Waldžios neįstengė plėszikų iszgaudyti. Neseniai szerifas dažinojo nuo wieno už ką ten su wirszinįku susipykusiu plėszikų bandos sanario, kad ta banda rengiasi atsilankyti į Correal, Ind. Pasislėpė ten ir isztikro jam pasisekė suimti penkis plėszikus: du suėme cziajau, pabėgusius gi tris paskui suėmė kitur. Suimtus patalpino Varsailles kalinyj. Naktyj susirinko Varsailles gywentojai, įsiweržė į kalinį, iszwedė czia laikomus nusikaltėlius ir tuojaus už miesto wisus pakorė. Kaip sako, du isz pakartų buwo wisai ne kalti. Žmonės mat pradeda neužsitikėti Amerikos sudams, todėl bando nusidėjusius arba tikt nužiurėtus sawo sudu nubausti.

Nelaimes ant geležinkeliu.

St. Louis Mo. Ant Wabash geležinkelio, netoli Keytesville, Mo. susimuszė pasažierinis trukis su taworiniu. Susimuszimas buwo teip smarkus, kad susimuszusios lokomotywos į szmotelius susidaužė, susidaužė teiposgi trys wagonai taworinio trukio ir pacztinis wagonas. Prie to keturi pasažieriai likosi užmuszti, sužeistų gi pasirodė 9.

Cleveland, Oh. Važiuojanti prie gaisro ugnagesiai 4 dalies ant Etna ulyczios susimuszė su expresiniu geležinkelio trukiu. Susimuszimas buwo teip smarkus, kad ugnagesių wežimas susidaužė, ugnagesiai gi iszsigelbėjo tuom, kad spėjo pirmiausi nuo wežimo nuszokti. Ugnagesių kapitonas ir leitenants likosi mirtinai apkulti; teiposgi mirtinai likosi apkultas ir geležinkelio barijeros sargas, kurisai stengėsi ugnagesių wežimą sulaikyti.

Leadville, Col. Susimuszė ne toli nuo czia lokomotywa pasažieriuio trukio su dreizina, kuria važiawo darbinįkai. Prie to du darbinįkai likosi ant wietos užmuszti, o du mirtinai sumankyti.

Isz Chippewa Falls, Wis. atėjo žiuios, kad ant Wisconsin Central geležinkelio susimuszė du taworiniai geležinkelio trukiai, prie ko abiejų trukių maszinistai, peczkurys ir du gywulių prekėjai likosi ant wietos užmuszti ir keturi žmonės sunkiai apkulti.

‡ Denver, Col. Kolorado kalnuose, 17 d. szio mėnesio daug prisnigo. Cripple Creek, teiposgi Central City, užkloti jau sniegu. Greitai mat tuluose Amerikos krasztuose artinasi žiema, už tai kituose krasztuose yra dar wis neiszpasakyti karszcziai.

‡ Saginaw, Mich. Laike arklių lenktynių, ant kurių daug žmonių susirinko, nugriuwo pritaisyta augsztai iszkeltos tribunos barijera. 20 žmonių pasirėmusių ant barijeros nupuolė nuo tribunos 15 pėdų žemyn ir wisi likosi lengwiaus ar sunkiaus apkulti.

‡ Richmond, Ark. Netoli nuo czia sudegė farma negrės Marijos Billingsby. Ugnyje pražuwo ir 5 jos waikų. Užsidegus namams, motina sudegusių waikų buwo į bažnyczią iszėjusi.

Isz darbo lauko.

¶ Hazleton, Pa. 250 moterų padarė czia daugiaus negu 10000 sztraikuojanczių darbinįkų nuo laiko garsių skerdynių Lattimere. Buwo tai swetimtauczių darbinįkų moterys Mc Ados ir Audenried distriktų. Apsiginklawo jos su kuciais ir kitokiais ginklais ir atėjo į kastynę, kurioj dirbo 300 darbinįkų, pareikalawo, idant dirbanti darbinįkai mestu darbą. Kad daugumas darbinįkų buwo tai wyrai, broliai arba sunus moterų, todėl jie nesiprieszino moterims, bet tuojaus paklausė įsakymo ir metė darbą. Wisose kastynėse szito apskriczio darbai apsistojo ir tai teip, kad czia nė wienoje didesnėje kastynėje dabar ne dirba.

¶ Pittsburg, Pa. Sztraikas kalnakasių czia pasibaigė. Darbinįkai sutinka grįžti prie darbo ant tų iszlygų, kokios likosi užgirtos ant kalnakasių konwencijos mieste Columbus, Oh., taigi ant užmokesnio po 65c. už toną iszkastų anglių. Apie 20000 darbinįkų jau sugrįžo prie darbo likus'e jie gi 23000 žada pradėti dirbti teiposgi dar szią sanwaitę. Skaito, kad sztraikas, kurisai traukėsi per 65 dienas, kasztawo 7 milijonus doliarų; darbinįkai per tą laiką nužudė $2250000 uždarbio. Mat beturcziui wis iszpuola žudyti daugiausiai.

‡ Pereitą sanwaitę Suwienytose Wieszpatystėse buwo isz wiso 204 nusibankrutinimai; pereitą metą, tą paczią sanwaitę buwo jų 250. Duno agentura garsina apie tolesnį gerinimasi darbo sanlygų. Bankų aperacijos žymesniuose Amerikos miestuose pakilo ant 52, 6%, Chicagoj gi wienok tikt ant 23,2%.

¶ St. Louis Mo. Kalnakasių sztraiką szitame apskrityj laiko už pasibaigusį. 16 kastynių 6 Illinois distrikte pradėjo dirbti, iki pabaigai sanwaitės ir wisos mažesnės kastynės žada padaryti tą patį. Darbinįkai mat su kastynių sawinįkais susitaikė.

¶ Redding, Col. Iron Mountaine, 15 mylių nuo Redding, Col. užsidegė triobos "Mountain Copper Co". Blėdis ugnies padarytas skaito ant 200000 dol. Sudegė namai, kuriuose gyweno kompanijos direktorius ir 7 mažesni. Czia sudegė ir du žmonės.

¶ Anderson, Ind. Dirbtuwės American Wire Nail Works pradėjo dirbti, 700 darbinįkų gawo darbą. Dirbtuwės "Lippicoth" ir Macbeth Lamp Chimney teiposgi jau dirba, gawo jose darba 800 darbinįkų.

¶ Brockton, Mass. Su wirszum 1000 sziauczių, dirbanczių wisokiose miesto dirbtuwėse, paliowė dirbę todėl, kad jiems nepatinka naujos dirbtuwių sawinįkų prie dirbimo pargabentos maszinos.

¶ Elwood, Ind. Sawinįkai lampoms cilinderių sutiko mokėti darbinįkams pagal normą pereitų metų. Dwi dirbtuwės Elwoode ir wiena Aleksandrijoj pradeda dirbti. Czia patilps 1400 darbinįkų.

¶ Xenia, Oh. Wirwių dirbtuwės, kurios stowėjo per szeszis mėnesius, pradės neužilgio dirbti. Nuo senos kompanijos dirbtuwes nupirko wietiniai kapitalistai.

¶ Bellaire, Oh. Dirbtuwės "Bellaire Steel Co" pradeda dirbti. Gaus czia darbą 500 darbinįkų.

Jeigu jautiesi nesweiku, imk wieną CASCARETS, o iszgydys tawę, už 10 ir 25c.

ISZ Lietuwiszku dirwu

Chicagos lietuwiai protestuoja priesz parengtas szerifo Martino kalnakasių skerdynes Lattimere, Pa.

Nedėlioj, 19 Rugsėjo, Chicagos lietuwiai pakėlė protestą priesz parengtas Lattimere mainierių skerdynes. 12 walandą, tuojaus po sumai, tapo suszauktas didelis mintingas į bažnytinę salę, kur susirinko gerokas burys lietuwių. A. Olszewskis, atidarydamas mitingą, paaiszkino ant ko yra suszauktas susirinkimas ir paszaukė ant prezidento P.J. Jonaitį, o ant sekretoriaus P.Chmielewskį. Prakalbas į susirinkusius turėjo: A. Olszewskis, M. Waranka, F. Masionis ir A. Bijanskis. Teipogi M. Waranka perskaitė angliszkoj kalboj rezoliuciją, kuri teip skamba.

"Kad keli musų tautiecziai tapo užmuszti ir didelis skaitlius sužeistų guli ant mirtino patalo, kurie tykiai eidami wieszu keliu į Latimer, Pa. likosi szerifo Martino ir deputatų užpulti ir suszaudyti į peczių ir kad yra faktas, kad nė wienas isz straikierių neturėjo nė jokio ginklo, nes nesiranda nė wieno isz deputatų sužeisto, pasirodo, kad sztraikieriai bėgo, o deputatai kaip žmogžudžiai szaudė į bėganczius. Užmuszė daug žmonių ir praliejo nekaltą kraują akyse swieto, prieszais tiesas szios žemės. Toks nežmoniszkas pasielgimas szerifo Martino priwertė mus Chicagos lietuwius pareikalauti, idant tiesos szios žemės butų iszpildytos czielai ir impartijaliszkai. Kad ciwiliszką waldžia Pennsylvanijos ir pawieto Luzernės, ypacz gubernatorius, prokuratorius ir Koroneris neiszpildo sawo prideryszczių: matydami papildytą tokią baisią žmogžudystę užtylėjo ir nedaro nieko ant nubaudimo žmogžudžių. Dėltogi nusprendėme energiszkai atsiliepti į tiesdarystą szios žemės, iszrinkti komitetą isz penkių wyrų, kuris užsiimtų iszjieszkojimu teisybės tiesdariszku keliu, ant nubaudimo kaltų ir rinkimo paszelpos sužeistiems ir likusioms užmusztų szeimynoms".

Ant susirinkimo buwo keletas reporterių isz angliszkų laikraszczių, kurie ant rytojaus sawo laikraszcziuose pagarsino lietuwių protestą.

Ant galo iszrinko komitetą isz 5 wyrų dėl padawimo protesto ir pasirupinimo apie aukas dėl sužeistų ir užmusztų szeimynų. Į komitetą yra iszrinkti: P. J. Jonaitis, A. Olszewskis, Fr. Masionis, M. Waranka ir J. Chmielewskis.

Nutarta atsiszaukti į lietuwiszkas draugystes praszyti paszelpos ir teipgi papraszyti wietinio kunigo, idant bažnyczioj užsakytų kolektą ant to mierio.

Tą paczią dieną, Lietuwos Sunų Draugystė, ant sawo susirinkimo, ant atsiszaukimo iszrinkto komiteto paaukawo $10,00 ant sužeistų ir likusių siratų; teipogi ant kito mitingo nutarė dar padaryti kolektą terp sawo sanarių ant to mierio.

Iszrinktas komitetas atsiszaukia į Pennsylvanijos lietuwius ir į tėnykszczius laikraszczius, kad kas kiek galėdami isztirtų ir daneszty, kiek tenai lietuwių tapo užmusztų, kiek sužeistų ir kiek po jų likosi naszlių ir siratų, teiposgi, idant apraszytų isz kur tie sužeistiejie ar užmusztiejie paeina, kur gywena, jų wardus, prawardes ir tt., idant žinotų, kam tas aukas priduoti. Žinias apie tai meldžia priduoti į "Lietuvos" redakciją.

Užtarimas už Maskolijos Lietuwius.

"Susiwienyjimas Lietuwių Amerikoj", kaip paduoda "Tėvynė", atsiliepė į Warszawos jeneral-gubernatorių, kunigaikszti Imeretino, užtardamas už suaresztuotus už lietuwiszkas knigas lietuwius; raszte sawo nurodė neteisingumą uždraudimo lietuwiams spaudos. Prie to pridėjo ir wieną egzempliorių knigos grafo Lelywos, Apie padėjimą lietuwių rusų wieszpatystėj. Ar tasai musų "Susiwienyjimo" atsiliepimas iszduos kokius nors waisius, sunku dabar žinoti. Greicziaus waisius atgabentu, jeigu "Susiwienyjimo" atsiliepimą paremtu ir Lietuwos gywentojai, kaip antai walszczionys ir inteligentai. Jeigu ėsanti po sunkiu maskolių žandarų jungu tylės, ne kiek swers "Susiwienyjimo" atsiliepimas. Ar szeip ar teip bus, wisgi bandymas "Susiwienyjimo" wertas yra pagyrimo. Jeigu tokį jau rupestingumą apie prispaustų brolių reikalus parodys ir Lietuwos apszwiestunai, nėra abejonės, kad jeigu jau ne ką daugiaus, tai nors sugrąžinimą spaudos neužilgio įgysime. Tegul todėl Lietuwos inteligentai parodo sykį, kad jiems rupi brolių apszwietimas, jų wargai. Tiek ten turime kunigų, daktarų, adwokatų ir t. t. Kur gi tų inteligentų darbai? Mes nuo jų turime tiesą daugias reikalauti negu nuo "Amerikos Lietuwių Susiwienyjimo".

Užmuszti skerdynėse lietuwiai.

"Garsas", kaipo iszeinantis arcziaus skerdynių wietos, apgarsino wardus ir prawardes užmusztų ir paszautų lietuwių. Pagal tą laikraszti, likosi žmogžudžio szerifo užmuszti szitie 4 lietuwiai:

Antanas Grimis, paeinantis isz kaimo Žailių, Simuo parapijos, Suwalkų gub. Paliko paczią ir 2 waiku.

Jonas Tarnawiczius, 40 m. isz Suwalkų gub., Lazdijų parap. Paliko paczią ir 3 waikų.

Pranas Keidelis isz Wejsejų parap. Suwalkų gub.

Rafolas Karewiczia, isz Wilniaus gub.

Paszauti:

Jokubas Tamosziunas, isz Wilniaus gub, newedęs. Jis nuo paszowimų numirė.

Kazys Dulys, isz Wilniaus gub.

Adomas Lapinskas, teiposgi isz Wilniaus gub.

Jonas Peczjukonis, isz Lazdijų parapijos, Suwalkų gub.

Nauja musų laikraszczių prowa.

Pas mus wisame reikia tikt pradžios, o paskui jau lygiai geri, kaip ir peiktini darbai ritasi nuo pirmo pastumėjimo, tikt kad daugiaus yra stumiancziu į negerą pusę, todėl ir daugiaus turime peiktinų darbų. "Rytas" sawo laike gyrė net "Saulės" apskundiką. Pasirodo wienok, kad tasai ne buwo pagirimo wertas, kadangi jo pawiekslą seka dabar kiti. Dabar antai "Kardas" pranesza, buk P. Aikoszius isz Mt Carmel apskundė "Garso" redakciją už apszmeižimą. Keno czia bus teisybė, tą sudas isztirs. Reikėjo mat tikt pradžios, o dabar atsiras musų laikraszcziams proga prowotiesi. Kas sėja wėją, sako priežodis, tas renka audrą.

Isz Elizabeth, N. J.

Mus miesto lietuwiai turėjo mitingą ant pakėlimo protesto priesz bjaurų pasielgimą szerifo Martino, kurisai be jokios priežasties praliejo musų brolių kraują. Ant mitingo susirinko su wirszum 200 lietuwių. Pirmiausiai kalbėjo lenkas Zalewskis lenkiszkai. Lietuwiszki kalbėtojai buwo: Kalinauskas, Saliklis, Zigmontas, Makauckas. Wisi kalbėtojai aiszkino bjaurų szerifo pasielgimą, ragino darbinįkus prie wienybės ir apsiszwietimo, prie skaitymo knigų, laikraszczių, kalbino iszsiimti ukėsystės popieras.

Parapijonas.

Szerifas Martin paszauktas į sudą.

Isz Wilkesbarre, Pa. raszo, kad szerifas Martin ir 60 jo pagelbinįkų likosi paszaukti jau į sudą; kiti, pasinaudoję, kad ant apgynimo žmogžudžių gubernatorius atsiuntė kariauną, iszdumė isz czia į kitus sztetus. Szerifas Martin ir jo pagelbinįkai likosi pastatyti po kaucija $4000, kaucija likosi padėta ir jie sugrįžo į Hazleton

Nesutikimai Waterburio parap.

"Rytas" paduoda, kad Waterburio lietuwiszkoj parapijoj užgimė nesutikimai wienos parapijonų dalies su dabartiniu prabaszczium. Ta parapijonų dalis nusprendė reikalauti nuo wyskupo praszalinimo nuo prabaszczystos kun. Žebrio, bet kita parapijos dalis ant to nepristoja. Kaip ten yra isztikro ir kaip tie nesutikimai pasibaigs, gal neužilgio pamatysime.

"Kardui".

P. Kurmis smarkiai mus bara už tylėjimą apie reformas Chicagos parapijinėj mokslainėj, į kurią musų prabaszczius parsikwietė lenkiszkas minyszkas. Klysta p. Kurmis: "Lietuva" ne užtylėjo apie tas reformas, bet sawo laike apie jas paminėjo. Rods tame nepasinaudojo isz medegos lenkiszkų laikraszczių: "Nowe Życie" arba "Dziennik Chicagoski" (paskutinį straipsnį, rėklіamuojantį tas reformas, iszwerstą lietuwiszkai patalpino "Garsas"), bet tų reformų ne pagyrė. Jeigu p. Kurmis wisada skaitytų "Lietuvą", tai butų jau supratęs, kad mes nelaikome musų dabartinių parapijinių mokslainių už atsakanczias lietuwių reikalams. Neperseniai mes pakėlėme klausymą apie pagerinimą musų mokslainių ir praszėme kitų laikraszczių paduoti sawo nuomones, bet ant to labai trumpai apsiliepė tikt "Vienybė", kiti gi laikraszcziai, o tame ir "Kardas", apie musų atsiliepimą tylėjo ir tyli, rodosi lyg kad jie laikytų sziądienines parapijines mokslaines už idealiszkas. Mes netikime idant prie sziądieninių sanlygų galima but ant tiek pagerinti musų parapijines mokslaines, kad jos lietuwiams wisopusiszką atgabentų naudą kadangi tie, po kurių globa jos yra, tokio pagerinimo ne geidžia, todėl kwietėme laikraszczius apkalbėti, ar ne galima but, prisidėjus "Susiwienyjimui", uždėti nors wieną gerą, nors ir neprigulmingą nuo parapijų mokslainę. Atsiradus tokiai, priwerstos butų atsakanczіai gerintiesi ir parapijinės mokslainės. Kitaip mes nepriwersime jų užweizėtojų griebtiesi gerinimų, kadangi jiems rodosi, kad ir sziądieninės, kaip lietuwiams, net per geros. Kodėl musų pakelto klausymo ne remia nė p. Kurmis, nė kiti laikraszcziai? Taigi keno czia weidmainystė?

Kaslink gi skolos užtrauktos ant bažnyczics, ji rods nepaminėta prabaszcziaus iszleistoje rokundoje apie stowį parapijos kasos, bet apie ją likosi per pamokslą bažnyczioj parapijonams apreikszta. Rods "Lietuva" ne pagiria garsinimo klaidžių parapijos rokundų, bet kad prie klaidos prabaszczius prisipažino, o tose klaidose, nors "Kardas" tą mums užmeta, dalywumo neėmėme, todėl apie jas ne matėme reikalo garsinti. "Kardas" sawo laike juk apie tas rokundas raszė, bet jeigu jas but geriaus peržiurėjęs, jeigu butų nors koliumnas susumawęs, pats butų persitikrinęs, kad jos klaidžios ir neturi wertės, tuom tarpu jas už teisingas, nors daug žmonėms kasztuojanczias palaikė ir už tokias sawo skaitytojams apgarsino.

Tėvynei.

Tėvynei. Nr. 9, p. Draugas mokina mus apie "Susiwienyjimo mierius", sako, kad tie mieriai yra grynai tautiszki. Tą mes matėme ir isz "Susiwienyjimo" konstitucijos, bet kad ležiurint ant konstitucijos įstatų, teko mums skaityti laikraszcziuose, tankiausiai rodosi "Garse", kad Susiwienyjimas nepriima tikt progresistų arba kitaip sakant bediewių, teiposgi tuli isz tokių net pasiskundė per "Vienybę", todėl atsiranda czia klausymas, keno todėl teisybė? Jeigu mes tą klausymą pakėlėme, tai ne dėl kokio nors neprilankumo "Susiwienyjimui", bet wien geisdami, idant tas butų iszaiszkinta ir juomažiaus bus "Susiwienyjime" nežinomo, juo daugiaus atwirumo, juo bus geriaus. Jeigu kas skundžiasi wisuomenei per laikrasztį, tai juk turi turėti kokį nors ant pasiskundimo pamatą, mes gi geidžiame, kad tokio pamato nieks rasti czia negalėtu.

Kur organas "Susiwienyjimo" spaudinasi, tas ne swarbus dalykas; kiekwienas turi tiesą ten jį spaudinti, kur spaudą geriaus ar pigiaus atlieka. Už spaudinimą "Tėvynės" "Garso" spaustuwėj mes niekada užmetinėjimų ne darėme.

Ne peikėme "Susiwienyjimo" nė už jo aukas ant iszleistų jo kasztis rasztų, kadangi mes, rodosi, gynėme net priesz "Kardo" užpuolimus ant seimo pereitų metų užgirtą konkursą ant paraszymo lietuwiszkos gramatikos. Nekaltinome mes "Susiwienyjimo" nė už aukas ant emigrautų namo, kadangi mums ne tiek rupi per keno prisidėjimą toki namai taps parengti, kiek tas, kad mes tokius namus parengti galėtume, kad juos turėtume.

P. Draugas be pamato mus kaltina už užtylėjimą sawo laike apie iszleistą už priwatiszkai sudėtas aukas knigą "Padėjimas lietuwių tautos rusų wieszpatystėj". Sawo laike apie tą knigą mes nieko raszyti ne galėjome, kadangi originalo mums iszleistojai suwisu ne atsiuntė. Atsiradus apie tai kituose laikraszcziuose, mes galėjome tikt anų medega pasinaudoti ir tąsyk, raszydami apie tai, isztarėme pasigailėjimą, kad paczios knigos neturime. Nė po tam musų pasiskundimui wienok iszleistojai knigos mums ne atsiuntė. Gawome wien jos lietuwiszką wertimą, bet tąsyk grįžti prie seniai atlikto darbo buwo jau perwėlu.

S. I. A.

Ketwerge, 16 Rugsėjo, ant geležinkelio Chicago & Burlington R.R., ant 16tos ul. arti Blue Island Ave. tapo trukio užmusztas Jonas Bartaszewiczius, 25 metų amžiaus. Jis norėjo perwažiuoti bicykliu skersai geležinkelį, kada trukis praslinko, o tuom tarpu antras trukis isz prieszingos pusės pagawo jį po sawim, nupjowė abi kojas ir rankas ir ant wietos užmuszė. A. a. Jonas Bartuszewiszius paėjo isz Kauno gub., Resainių paw., Szimkaiczių wal., isz Staliorių kaimo. Buwo newedęs, gyweno Chicagoje 6 metus. Prigulėjo prie draugystės Dowydo Karaliaus, kurios kasztais, 22 d. Rugsėjo, tapo gražiai palaidotas.

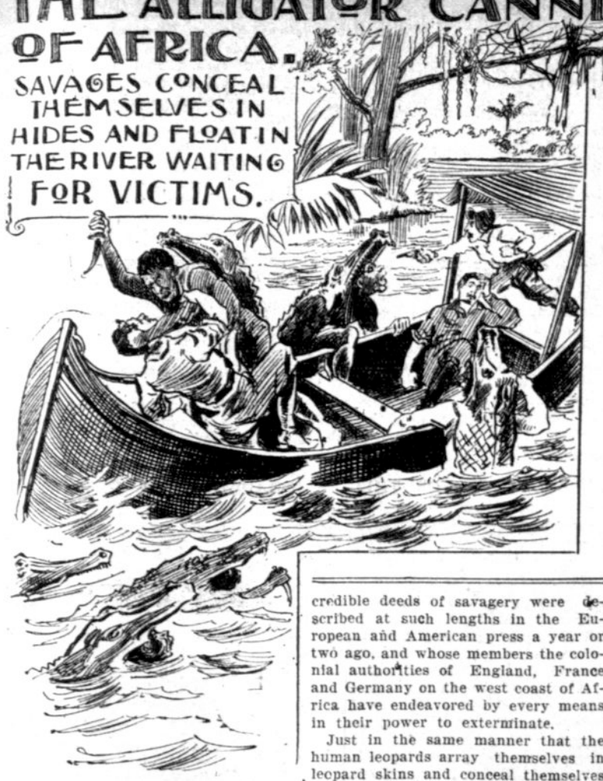
"Lietuvos" Agentas.

"Lietuvos" keliaujanczių agentu yra Wincas Kudarauskas. Jisai szioms dienoms atsilankys Bostone ir jo aplinkinėje priminėt prenumeratą nuo senų skaitytojų ir užraszinėt naujus skaitytojus. Deltogi meldžiame wisų tėnykszczių lietuwių, kaip senų, teip ir naujų skaitytojų, pas kuriuos musų agentas atsilankys, užsimokėti prenumeratą agentui, tokiu budu užczėdysit sau laiką ir kasztus prisiuntimo, o pinigai wisi bus gražiai mums priduoti. Wincas Kudarauskas yra tikru "Lietuvos" agentu ir nieks neprivalo bijotis jam pinigus duoti, mes už jį atsakome. Teiposgi galite gaut pas jį wisokių knigų ir kitokių daiktų pirkti.

"Lietuvos" Iszdawyste.

THE ALLIGATOR CANNIBALS OF AFRICA.

SAVAGES CONCEAL THEMSELVES IN HIDES AND FLOAT IN THE RIVER WAITING FOR VICTIMS.



To the numerous dangers that attend the navigation of the rivers of Western Africa, in the form of huge serpents, hippopotami, poisonous insects, and equally deadly fevers, hostile natives and bloodthirsty saurians, there has now been added a new terror in the form of what are known as human alligators. They may be said to constitute the aquatic counterpart of the human leopards, whose well-nigh incredible deeds of savagery were described at such lengths in the European and American press a year or two ago, and whose members the colonial authorities of England, France and Germany on the west coast of Africa have endeavored by every means in their power to exterminate.

Just in the same manner that the human leopards array themselves in leopard skins and conceal themselves in the branches of trees, ready to pounce down and rend to pieces with their iron claws the unwary white man or native who passes along the forest glades, so do the human alligators conceal their head when swimming beneath that of a crocodile hide.

Often when a canoe manned by blacks or boat freighted by white men, sails up or drifts down those rivers, which constitute almost the only means of transit in the less civilized portions of the dark continent, they will pass what are apparently a school of alligators, lazily sleeping with their eyes closed and only their heads emerging from the water.

Inasmuch as crocodiles will rarely attack a boat of any decent size unless in self-defense, or else when driven thereto by starvation, little or no attention is paid them. But let that boat anchor in the river or get tied up to the bank in order to permit its occupants to recuperate from their fatigue and from the effects of the heat, by means of sleep, and it will soon be observed that these crocodiles quietly and stealthily flock towards that spot. And as soon as ever they have reached the side of the ill-fated bark every crocodile head will rise from the water, and show that appended thereto is not the scale-covered body of an aligator, but the black and lithe body of a man.

Without uttering a sound they fall upon their sleeping prey, cutting their throats with "cresses," or short, curved knives, and drinking the blood as it spurts from the gaping wound. Once the work of slaughter accomplished, the flesh of the victim is devoured, sometimes after a pretense of roasting, but more generally raw. For the human alligators, like the human leopards, are cannibals, and are convinced that by feeding on human flesh they not only add to their own strength and prolong their lives, but also that they are serving the deity or fetish to the worship of which they are addicted.

It is the religious element in the matter that saves these human alligators, and likewise the human leopards, from punishment. For the authorities can get no assistance in the matter from the natives, who not only fear the vengeance of these cannibals, but also are convinced that they would be bewitched if they did anything to harm them.

BAD DOLLARS DESTROYED.

Women Experts Who Can Detect the Best-Made Counterfeits.

"Every working day in the year Uncle Sam destroys a million dollars; deliberately tears up and grinds to pulp one million dollars' worth of paper money—genuine bank notes and greenbacks," writes Clifford Howard in the Ladies' Home Journal. "A million dollars in one, two, five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, and one thousand dollar notes, are daily punched full of holes, cut into halves and thrown into a machine that rapidly reduces them to a mass of mushy substance. Whenever a piece of paper money becomes soiled or torn it may be presented to the United States treasury and redeemed. Sooner or later every note that circulates among the people becomes unfit for further service, for it is bound to become dirty or mutilated by constant handling, and the United States government stands ready to give the holder of such a note a new note in exchange for it; or, in other words, the government will redeem it. The majority of the clerks employed in this important department of the government are women, many of whom are the most expert money counters and counterfeit detectors in the world. In fact, only experts can properly perform the work that is required; for not only must the soiled and mutilated money be accurately and rapidly counted but all counterfeit notes must be detected and thrown out. When we consider that some counterfeiters can so cleverly imitate genuine money that their spurious notes will circulate through the country without detection, and are not discovered until they are finally turned into the treasury, some idea of the proficiency of these experts can be gained, especially when we bear in mind that these notes are often so worn that the imprint on them can scarcely be deciphered. It not infrequently happens that these bad notes are detected simply by the feel of them, which in some cases is really the only way of discovering the fraud; for while a counterfeiter may occasionally succeed in so perfectly imitating the design of a note as to mislead even an expert, it is next to impossible for him to counterfeit the paper used by the government."

Just the Kind.

The youth in the tan colored cycling suit turned to the white-mustached man with a deferential gesture.

"Pardon me, Mr. Bards," he said, "but will you permit me to ask what kind of matches you prefer for domestic use?"

"Matches?" echoed the old gentleman. "Matches for domestic use? What an extraordinary question? Why, safety matches, of course."

The young man smiled.

"Then Mr. Bards," he said, "permit me to inform you that your daughter Millie and I eloped on wheels this morning and are now back for the customary parental blessing."

He blew lightly on his whistle and the lovely girl darted into the room. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Ancient Canal.

The Bahr-Joussuf, or Canal of Joseph, which, according to tradition, was built by the son of Jacob, is still in use, after 4,000 years of service, and the life of a fertile province of Egypt is dependent upon it today. It takes its rise in the Nile at Assiout, and after running parallel with it for nearly 250 miles, enters a pass and waters the province of Fayoum. In ancient times it created a large lake in the Fayoum, and modified the climate of the surrounding district. This lake has disappeared, but the remains of irrigation works abound.

Big Family.

The seventeenth annual reunion of the Harlan family took place in West Chester, Pa., last week. This is one of the largest families in the country, with members in every state in the union. The 1,000 or more members of the family in the assembly are descendants of George Harlan and his family, who settled in Chester county 200 years ago. The ship in which they sailed from England was wrecked on the Atlantic coast just 100 years ago.

TWO-STORY BRIDGE.

Hub Intends to Have the Latest Thing —Novel in Two Ways.

If the plans of Boston's municipal authorities do not miscarry, Bunker Hill day, on June 17 next, will witness the celebration of the opening of one of the latest examples of the bridge builder's handicraft. The structure is the new bridge to Charlestown, noteworthy from the fact that the drawbridge openings in the center of it are the widest in the world, and also that it is two stories, provision haying been made by the engineers who draughted the plans for an elevated track over which the "electrics" are to run.

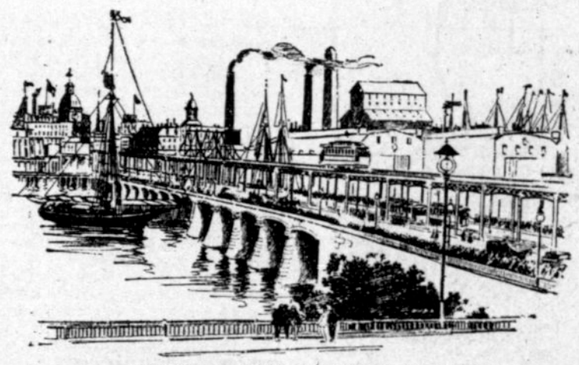
Charlestown street—one of the approaches to the bridge—is to be widened from 60 to 92 feet. And when the alterations to the approaches have all been completed the appearance of the part of the town lying near the bridge will be altered greatly. The Fitchburg railroad tracks on the Charlestown side will be lowered to pass under the structure, and the low wooden buildings on both shores will be torn down. The present bridge, just east of the new one, will be removed, but the Warren bridge, west of the structure, will be kept in operation.

The new bridge is 935 feet long. There are ten stone piers in addition to the two abutment piers and eleven spaces. The two openings in the draw are each fifty feet wide, and the clear head room underneath it is not less than 23 feet above mean high water.

PLUNDER.

Treasure-Hunting in Arizona for Booty Buried by Stage-Robbers.

The finding of a revolver marked "Blood for Blood" has revived an old story of buried treasure at Phoenix, Ariz., and a number of men are digging in the vicinity of the place where the weapon was found. In June, 1876, five men held up a stage coach on the Black Canyon road, near Arastia Hill. One passenger was killed and the booty consisted of a big roll of new $100 greenbacks and a bar of gold worth $32,000. A year or so later it was reported in Phoenix, and indeed throughout the extreme Southwest, that the product of the stage robbery had been buried at Phoenix. Two of the robbers made partial confessions when mortally wounded, but their explanations were cut off by death. It seems that the robbers had feared to make use of the greenbacks because those notes were rare in that part of the country and would arouse suspicion. They therefore buried the bills and cut the gold bar in two with an axe and buried half together with the pistol of the murdered passenger, which was a peculiar one, bearing the words "Blood for Blood." The whole was inclosed in an iron coffee pot. Almost every year since the story of the treasure became known one or more searchers have appeared at Phoenix, each claiming to have a tip received at some "bad man's" deathbed or in some equally sensational way. Some years ago a priest from Magdalena Sonora, who had been given the location by a man who had died of a wound received in a fight, spent a long time in searching for it without success. It is probable that the treasure, if ever buried at all, has been removed by some searcher who thought it well to conceal his success.



BOSTON'S GREAT TWO-STORY BRIDGE.

Each of the granite piers is built upon piles, as many as 568 having been driven for one foundation. Including land damages, the total cost will be $1,250,000.

Nat's Neat Reply.

N. P. Willis was usually the life of the company he happened to be in. His repartee at Mrs. Gales' dinner in Washington is famous. Mrs. Gales wrote on a card to her niece at the other end of the table: "Don't flirt so with Nat Willis." She was herself talking vivaciously to a Mr. Campbell. Willis wrote the niece's reply:

"Dear aunt, don't attempt my young feelings to trammel,
Nor strain at a Nat while you swallow a Campbell."

A Medical View.

"Physicians as a rule are bitterly down on the hard times."

"For what special reason?"

"They say that people have to eat such plain food that they are too healthy to be interesting."—Detroit Free Press.

She's All Right.

A woman recently returned from the Klondike says she received fifty offers of marriage before she was fifty miles up the Yukon. But she waited until she reached the mines and married a man who was panning out $50,000 a month.

A Perplexing Order.

Judy: A sergeant in a volunteer corps being doubtful whether he had distributed rifles to all the men, called out:

"All you that are without arms hold up your hands."

Taking Its Own Portrait.

It seems like something of an achievement to make a wild deer take its own portrait, but such a feat was lately accomplished by Mr. Charles Hughes of Red Bluff, Cal. He conceived the idea of causing a wild animal to take a flashlight photograph as it passed along a trail in the Coast range of mountains, secure under cover of night. To accomplish this purpose Mr. Hughes set up the camera a short distance from a trail over which the deer were known to run, and then connected the shutter and the flashlight materials with a trap. When the deer stepped upon the trap the camera was opened and the flashlight set off at the same instant. Mr. Hughes thus secured the negative in the dead of night, and when there was not a soul within sight or hearing of the animal. On developing the negative Mr. Hughes found the photograph of a deer. The frightened appearance of the animal as he was startled by the sudden flash of light is clearly shown in the picture.

Always That Way.

It is a curious fact that the delicacy as to mentioning the age of woman is no piece of modern sensitiveness. In the Old Testament, although great numbers of women are mentioned, there is but one—Sarah, Abraham's wife—whose age is recorded.

JUDGE JOHN JACKSON.

A JURIST FAMOUS FOR HIS INJUNCTIONS.

He Is the Oldest of the District Judges of the United States—He Was on the Union Side During the Late War—His Record as a Politician.

THE central figure in the great miners' strike is United States Judge John Jay Jackson. He has gained a national reputation from his versatility of accommodation in the matter of injunctions. The judge is the oldest of the district judges of the United States.

John Jay Jackson, eldest son of General John J. Jackson, was born at Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 4, 1824; was graduated from Princeton college in 1845; was a law student under his father and John J. Allen, president of the supreme court of Virginia; was admitted to the bar the following year and elected the first prosecuting attorney of Wirt county in 1848, and the same year was appointed to the same office in Ritchie county.

In 1852 and again in 1853 he was elected to the Virginia legislature from Wood county. During this time he acquired a reputation as a speaker and debater. In 1852, '56 and '60 he was an elector on the whig ticket. In the political campaigns in which he took part he was justly distinguished as a speaker, and by his efforts in the region of the state where he lived contributed largely to the success of the Bell and Everett ticket in carrying Virginia in 1860. In August, 1861, he was appointed United States district judge for the district of West Virginia, which office he now holds.

Taking sides with the union when the war broke out, he naturally drifted into the Republican party, and served it faithfully. When peace was declared he co-operated with the Democratic party and has been in sympathy with that political organization since that time.

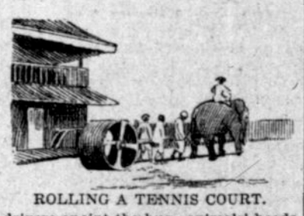
JUDGE JACKSON.

A Home Made Suspension Bridge.

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and certainly one resident of Kansas has proven this beyond question. His house was on one side of the river and the school-house was on the other. When the water was high the youngsters were obliged to remain at home. The man attempted to remedy this evil, and succeeded in building a suspension bridge that answered every purpose. He anchored the ends of strong fence wire to piers made of good-sized oak logs. He then fastened strips of board three feet long to the wire and united the strands so that they could not work loose. Then a plank walk two feet wide was put down. There were sides consisting of a network of woven wire as a measure of safety. The bridge is sixty feet above the water and about two hundred feet long.

Tennis and Elephants.

When a crowd of young people in this country want to fix up a tennis court they rush around and get a steam roller—if they have the necessary money—and if they have not it is quite probable they get a smaller roller and push it themselves. Over in India they simply hitch an amiable elephant to the roller and the work is done in a trice. These gentle giants are used for all kinds of work which would be almost impossible without their aid. Harnessed to huge teak logs the elephants drag them wherever they are required; or with their tusks they roll heavy logs and stones into position. The



ROLLING A TENNIS COURT.

drivers anoint the huge animals' heads with cocoanut oil to keep them cool in the burning sun and decorate them with fanciful figures in white chalk.

In This We Are Tardy.

It is strange that while this country is so far advanced in electrical railways it should be behind Europe in the pneumatic tube system of transmitting messages and small packages. Some of the largest cities of Europe, such as London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Paris and Berlin, have been provided with pneumatic tubes for transmitting messages for forty years.—Philadelphia Record.

THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN.

Is She Who Follows the Well Beaten Paths of Life.

Edward W. Bok, writing on the theme "On Being Old-Fashioned" in the Ladies' Home Journal, contends that much of the so-called progress of to-day is not progressive; in fact, that "old-fashioned" women who follow well-beaten paths, adhere to old customs, and accept well-established teachings, are the really progressive ones, for the reason that their efforts meet with no interruptions, nor is there possibility of collapse in whatever engages their attention. "In domestic life the 'progressive' woman has had a very busy time," says Mr. Bok. "She began by upsetting the old sewing-basket. It was narrowing to a woman, she discovered one dark morning. Likewise was cooking and the care of children. A woman who stayed at home and looked after the comfort of her husband and children was 'wishy-washy': she cramped her life, dwarfed her intellect, narrowed her horizon. Clubs by the score, societies by the hundred, schemes and plans by the thousand were started, organized and devised to rid 'poor woman' of her 'thraldom.' And these 'progressive' women were so busy for the elevation of their sex! But there were a few hundred thousand women who kept right on being busy elevating their children, helping their husbands, and believing that the sex in general was perfectly able to take care of itself. And these women are still busy sewing, cooking and caring for their children. And, gradually, they have seen sewing classes introduced in college and seminary course, domestic science branches attached to nearly every educational institution which girls attend, while the care of children has received the indorsement of state and the specific attention of the national government. And what of the 'progressive' woman? Truly, the places that knew her once know her no more!"

Curious Facts About the Toad.

The toad lives from ten to forty years, says the Galveston News, and it can lay over 1,000 eggs a year. It has lived two years without food, but can not live long under water. It never takes dead or motionless food. It takes its food by means of its tongue alone, and it operates this so rapidly that the eye can not follow its motions. It captures and devours bees, wasps, yellow-jackets, ants, beetles, worms, spiders, snails, bugs, grasshoppers, crickets, weevils, caterpillars, moths, etc. The stomach that does not flinch at yellow jackets, wasps, blister beetles and click beetles or pinch bugs, would seem to be prepared for anything in the insect line, and it doubtless is. In twenty-four hours the toad consumes enough food to fill its stomach four times. A single toad will in three months devour over 10,000 insects. If every ten of these would have done one cent damage, the toad has saved $10. Evidently the toad is a valuable friend of the farmer, gardener, and fruit grower, and can be made especially useful in the greenhouse, garden and berry patch.

They Are Earnest and Sincere.

A Savannah correspondent of a Boston religious paper describes the methods of worship among some of the colored churches at the south, which are never wanting in zeal and display a pious observance of the precept that "the letter killeth." Thus, in giving out one of the noblest canticles in the hymnal, the preacher makes it read. "God moves in a mischievous way." A later line is made to read, "Judge not the Lord by feeble saints," instead of "sense," and similar lapses are frequent in the service. On communion Sunday at one of the churches the collection came in slowly in pennies and nickels, and after it was counted the pastor said: "We has got to raise $5 mo', and I tell ye now ye won't get a mite o' sacrament till ye've raised it." But, with the improvement of education among them, a better class of preachers is coming into the colored churches, some of them of notable gifts and power, and capable of conducting the ritual with as much precision and decorum as any of their white brethren.

Protection Against Torpedoes.

Writing in "Le Yacht," M. Duboc states that the Japanese have made some remarkable experiments in connection with the best means of strengthening a ship's hull against torpedo attack. Two hulls were prepared, each with an inner shell, the space between the two being in one case left empty, and in the other packed with bamboo. On exploding equal charges against the outer shell of each the first-named hull had both outer and inner skins wrecked, while the second case the inner skin escaped injury almost completely, though the bamboo packing was reduced to shreds.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST TO UNION WORKMEN.

Majority Rule Has Never Been Realized in the United States—Public Sentiment in Favor of Government Ownership of Monopolies Is Growing Rapidly.

The Dead Mariner.

SLEEP on, sleep on! above thy corpse
The winds their Sabbath keep;
The waves are round thee, and thy breast
Heaves with the heaving deep.
O'er thee mild eve her beauty flings,
And there the white gull lifts her wings,
And the blue halcyon loves to lave
Her plumage in the deep blue wave.

Sleep on; no willow o'er thee bends
With melancholy air,
No violet springs, nor dewy rose
Its soul of love lays bare;
But there the sea-flower, bright and young,
Is sweetly o'er thy slumbers flung,
And, like a weeping mourner fair,
The pale flag hangs its tresses there.

Sleep on, sleep on! the glittering depths
Of ocean's coral caves
Are thy bright urn—thy requiem
The music of its waves;
The purple gems forever burn
In fadeless beauty round thy urn,
And, pure and deep as infant love,
The blue sea rolls its waves above.

Sleep on, sleep on, the fearful wrath
Of mingling cloud and deep
May leave its wild and stormy track
Above thy place of sleep;
But, when the wave has sunk to rest,
As now, 'twill murmur o'er thy breast,
And the bright victims of the sea
Perchance will make their home with thee.

Sleep on; thy corpse is far away,
But love bewails thee yet;
For thee the heart-wrung sigh is breathed,
And lovely eyes are wet;
And she, thy young and beauteous bride,
Her thoughts are hovering by thy side,
As oft she turns to view, with tears,
The Eden of departed years.

Majority Rule.

In a Democracy, where the majority is assumed to rule, to be in reality the governing power, there should be no power, no law, no privilege, no precedent, no constitutional or other legislative enactment that for a moment should stand between that majority and the exercise of that power—assuming, of course, it is a just power to be justly exercised. No man, no set of men, no president, no house, no senate, no lobby, no judge, no court of one nor of five or ten, or of more or less judges should stand between the majority and its just wish and desire. If, then, the majority should rule, the people should have an opportunity to express themselves on any and all legislation proposed under such form of government. In other words, every proposed law should first be submitted to the people for their scrutiny, consideration, approval or rejection. In order to know within what bounds they must be held, a construction embodying certain well known and accepted principles, defining the rights of each and every individual, should be established, and no proposed law should be submitted for the people's rejection or approval that did not clearly and without ambiguity show forth its conformity to these guaranteed constitutional prerogatives. Today, at this time, and, in fact, at no time in the history of these United States of America, have such prerogatives ever been exercised by the people as would or could have given them a government by the people and for the people. This is a broad, a sweeping, and to some it will appear an astounding statement, but it is true, nevertheless. The Declaration of Independence loftily declared all men were born free and equal, but the constitution of the United States, adopted later, annulled that grand declaration and left a great mass of its population (nearly 20 per cent.) without its pale and beyond its recognition. It provided who should vote, for a representative form of government, with a house and senate, presidential veto power and a possible supreme court review of all, said court having the power to annul all that the house, senate, president or any state might do, and thus were the liberties, rights and privileges of the people cunningly curtailed at the very threshold of our national existence. The situation may be represented by a funnel. The big end represents the people and the ballot; the narrowing down of the funnel the representative form of government; and the supreme court, with its power greater than any majority in the land, the small end of the same; and that is Democracy, and democratic government as we have it today. Men strut up to the polls on election day, beguiled into the belief that they are Democratic kings, Republican monarchs, by their act moulding, shaping, directing and controlling the destinies of the nation. In minor matters they perhaps have as much to say as ever they did. In important legislation they are represented to the extent only of the courage, honesty and integrity of a helpless minority. What we want is majority rule—something we never had—and a new constitution that guarantees it. That is what the Blade favors and it will try to make it the next issue in the next and in every other campaign until it wins or is everlastingly "knocked out." The Blade is willing, within proper limits, to trust the majority, even if the aristocratic Tories and other selfish interests of 1787 were not.—E. D. McGraw in Oceanside (Cal.) Blade.

Public Sentiment Growing Rapidly.

Public ownership of national monopolies is the coming issue. Conditions are daily creating a stronger public sentiment in every quarter of the country for this solution of the gravest problem before the American people.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, one of the stanchest friends of the people and good government, has ever used his efforts against the growing oppression and domination of monopolies. But he has always contended that it was better for the government to control than to own these monopolies. He now sees that his remedy is inadequate. He now sees the monopolies defying and controlling the government, instead of the government controlling them. In a recent statement he said:

"I am loth to surrender my belief in municipal control and accept the doctrines of municipal ownership; but I am free to confess that I am being gradually forced into the position of an advocate of public ownership. The method of franchise holders compel it, as also the ignorance and venality of many of the people's representatives. * * * After some seven years of struggle against extortionate rates and the exploitation of watered stock, I must confess that my hold on municipal control is feeble. The methods of franchise holders are forcing the expedient of municipal ownership, and yet they expend large sums of money to defend themselves against municipal ownership."—New Time.

Judge Jackson's Exploit.

Judge Jackson's injunction against Debs "and others" touches the high water mark of judicial usurpation in America. It staggers even the Old Guard of capitalism. The Evening Post thinks that such things "make plausible the complaint of the miners that the courts are partial," and that the prevalence of such a conviction among the "common people" must be most unfortunate. The Tribune reminds the operators and their judges that "nothing is so likely to provoke disorder as to make law hateful."

Let us see just what it is that Judge Jackson has done, and how he has done it. He has enjoined Eugene Debs and others—that is to say, everybody—from speaking on the subject of strikes in and about the Monongah mines.

"They are not permitted to intercept miners on their way to and from work; they cannot speak on any of the public highways leading to the mines of the petitioners; lastly, they are ordered to hold no public or private meetings whatsoever in the neighborhood of the mines in question."

Remember that there has been no pretense that this imitation of martial law has been made necessary by riot or disorder of any kind. The mildest and the most peaceful persuasion is banned by Judge Jackson's order as much as rifle or bomb. The Prussian Diet, its membership so apportioned as always to be controlled by the aristocracy, has just rejected the demand of its War Lord for a law authorizing interference with public meetings; but here in the American Republic American citizens are forbidden to meet even in private.—New York Journal.

Five Thousand Per Cent Interest.

A parliamentary investigation into the operations of British usurers who lend money at exorbitant rates of interest is now in progress in Great Britain. One lady who kept a boarding house at Oxford borrowed £30, paying interest on that amount during the first month at the rate of 200 per cent! The second month she had cut the debt down to £25, but the usurer raised the interest to 220 per cent., and it went on as follows, according to the official report: Twenty pounds for the third month, 300 per cent.; on £15 for the fourth month, 400 per cent.; on £10 for the fifth month, 600 per cent.; on £5 for the sixth month, 1,200 per cent. Then 1,200 per cent. was charged for other five months on a fictitious sum, as practically the whole of the £30 was paid back in six months. After this £67 was added as interest, making the interest charged at this period up to 5,000 per cent. In this case the lady fully secured the lender by depositing her plate. It is now proposed to make default penalties, fines and bonuses illegal, and to reduce pawnbrokers' interest to 25 per cent. a year.

Socialism in Ireland.

Advices from Dublin are to the effect that the Socialist Republican party of Ireland is growing wonderfully. This is substantiated by the fact that during a recent demonstration in Dublin, which was organized and carried out by Socialists, and created a great uproar, with cheers for the social revolution, upward of 200 heads were cracked by the police. Whenever anything becomes popular in Ireland, head cracking is resorted to by the "motherly queen's" constabulary, which only serves to make the thing more popular. Of course, the home rule capitalists and politicians, who have been fooling away a life time with compromises, are singing their step-at-a-time songs, but their conservatism is disgusting to the working classes of the nation.—Commoner, Portland, Oregon.

Centralization of Industry in Europe.

The centralization of industry in Europe is going on quite as actively as in the United States. The factory is crushing the workshop, and the big store the small shop. It is interesting to note that the French consul at Berlin tells his home government of the increase of this tendency in Germany, while the French consul at Glasgow speaks of the tendency in the United Kingdom. Both Germany and Great Britain now have numerous associations for the limitation of supply and regulation of price; organizations that correspond to the trusts that exist in the United States.

How About This?

The following figures represent the average division of wealth between capital and labor in the countries named, in per cents:

Country.	Capital.	Labor.
Italy	51	49
Austria	63.4	36.6
Switzerland	65.4	34.6
Spain	67.4	32.6
Russia	68.8	31.2
France	67.9	32.1
Germany	71.6	28.4
Britain	73.2	26.8
Belgium	74.5	25.5
United States	82.2	17.8

—Clarion, London, Eng.

Tin-Plate Trust.

A tin-plate trust is regarded as almost a certainty; indeed, it may be in existence before these lines are read. There are 189 mills in the United States, employing 14,000 men, and with a production of 307,000,000 pounds, while the annual imports are only one-seventh of what they were before the McKinley bill was passed. It is said that the industry already earns 16 per cent. profits, and the capitalization will be on a basis of from four to five times the money actually invested.

An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions: he is neither hot nor timid.—Chesterfield.

NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Minor Happenings of the Past Week.

EVENTS OF LAST SEVEN DAYS.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal Doings of the Whole World Carefully Condensed for Our Readers—The Accident Record.

Elgin, Ill.—George Batt was drowned in Fox river by the capsizing of his boat.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The J. W. Day & Co. sawmill burned. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $40,000.

Springfield, Ill.—Gov. Tanner has appointed S. McCloud of Sheldon chief grain inspector at that place.

Lebanon, Ind.—The poultry sheds and barn of E. R. Jaques & Son were totally destroyed by fire. Loss $6,000.

Eldora, Iowa.—The skeleton of a prehistoric man has been found by relic-hunters in a big mound east of here on Cedar river. The bones are of abnormal size.

Janesville, Wis.—High license was victorious in this city at the special election. The $500 license won by a vote of 896, to 43 for $350 and 382 for $200.

Benton Harbor, Mich.—A large barn on the farm of Richard Gross burned, and in the ashes was found a human skeleton, believed to be that of a tramp.

Washington.—The president has commuted to imprisonment for life the death sentence imposed upon C. L. Addington, in western Texas, for murder.

Yougstown, O.—The works of the Youngstown Bridge company were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $100,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Hamton McCosky, from Kentucky, attempted to board a train in motion and was thrown beneath the wheels, receiving injuries which will prove fatal.

Galesville, Wis.—While working in a sewer trench David Sampson was probably fatally injured. A passing train shook the ground, causing the walls of the trench to fall in.

Jackson, Tenn.—James Reeves and Lawrence Austin, brothers-in-law, fought at Robey, Chester county. Reeves shot Austin in the head. Austin died, and Reeves escaped.

Oshkosh, Wis.—Ex-Senator Sawyer passed his 81st birthday quietly at home and at his office at the First National bank, where he received congratulations from many of his intimate friends.

Oakland, Ill.—Near Brocton, six miles northeast of here, Sanford McNutt, an old soldier and proprietor of the Brocton city hotel, fell under the wheels of a heavy wagon. He died a half hour later.

Kankakee, Ill. — The Kankakee Manufacturing company's plant, manufacturing refrigerators and bicycles, has been closed on a judgment of the First National bank of Kankakee. estimated liabilities, $45,000; assets, $35,000.

Marshalltown, Iowa. — Patrick and Michael McCarthy, brothers, aged 75 years, were convicted of manslaughter. They killed Thomas Jordan. The jurymen joined in asking the court to extend mercy to the convicted men.

Monroe, Mich.—Charles Davenport of California and Joe Mason of Canada broke jail and escaped. The former was held for breaking into a car on the Ann Arbor road. The men got digging tools and revolvers from the outside.

Fostoria, Ohio—Jesse Boucher found his brother, Elmer Boucher, dead in bed, with a cloth saturated with chloroform, pressed tightly to his face. Elmer had been practicing medicine in Chicago, but was brought here physically broken down.

Galena, Kas.—The notorious Stafflebaek house was burned by a mob, and every vestige of the old structure where murders and crimes were committed, was destroyed. The search for the remains of the Stafflebaek family victims still goes on.

Paris—Major Moses P. Handy, the special commissioner of the United States to the Paris exposition of 1900, has arrived here and has had a long interview with Mr. Boucher, the minister of commerce and industry.

Palmyra, Wis. — Farmers in the northern part of the county report a hitherto unknown beetle destroying their corn crops. Corn and husks are destroyed with rapidity and by the acre, leaving an entirely cleaned corncob.

Des Moines, Iowa—William Justice, a wealthy farmer, was found dead under a Great Western bridge at Berwick. The coroner believes that Justice was murdered and robbed.

La Porte, Ind.—The home of Anton Rudolph at La Crosse, this county, was burned to the ground. Rosa Rudolph was burned so badly that she died.

Richmond, Ind.—James M. Bulla, aged 85, ex-member of the state legislature and a member of the Indiana constitutional convention, is dead.

Trenton, N. J.—Fire broke out in the general store of G. F. Waldron at Imlaystone, about twelve miles from here, and before it was extinguished about $40,000 of damage resulted. The fire is believed to have been caused by the explosion of gunpowder in Waldron's store.

Wabash, Ind.—Solomon Helvey was struck and fatally injured by a falling tree near Kellers.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Lee Ranger, who had just been fined by Police Judge George Hall, attempted to shoot the latter. Mr. Hall shot Ranger, inflicting a serious wound.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—It is stated that Bishop Vincent has decided to reduce the presiding elder districts in the Kalamazoo Methodist conference district from nine to seven.

Elgin, Ill. — Contractor John A. Wright was perhaps fatally injured by a fall. It is thought his back is broken.

Emporia, Kan.—A petition of the temperance people asking for a special grand jury to investigate alleged violations of the liquor law has been stolen from the office of Judge Culver.

Bloomington, Ill.—Aaron Buckles, who was a captain in the 94th Illinois infantry, is dead at Le Roy.

CASUALTIES.

Sturgeon Falls, Ont.—Three daughters of Jeandre Gatieu of this place were burned to death in the family residence. The children were, respectively, 8, 10 and 13 years of age.

Milwaukee, Wis.—C. C. Rogers, a prominent Board of Trade man, was run down and badly hurt by F. J. Gulch, a bicycle scorcher.

Le Mar, Iowa.—Thomas F. Ward, vice-president of the National Bank, was thrown from a buggy by a runaway team. His left leg was broken.

Ottawa, Ont.—The mills of the Hull Lumber Company were burned. Loss $100,000, partly insured.

Hartford City, Ind.—Cooley's grain elevator burned. Loss $20,000; insurance for $5,000.

Niles, Mich.—George Davey, aged 87, a pioneer of Michigan, was killed at Bangor in a runaway.

Scranton, Pa.—Charles Newcomb of Conkling, Ohio, was beheaded on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad tracks.

Stockton, Cal.—The old Shippee harvester works, known as the Stockton Car, Machine and Agricultural Works, was burned. The loss is $100,000; insurance, $45,000.

Rockford, Ill.—The Brown & Sanborn elevators at Cherry Valley, a town six miles east of Rockford, burned. The total loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

Arcola, Ill.—The barn and sheds of Benjamin, Butcher, near here, were burned. Loss, $3,000: no insurance.

Wilmore, Ky.—With the exception of the store of Joplin & Co., the entire business portion of this flourishing town was destroyed by fire. Total loss, $50,000.

Niles, Mich.—Abraham Harley, an aged and wealthy farmer of Sister Lakes, was killed in a runaway.

FOREIGN.

Madrid.—The Queen Regent has ordered that special surveillance be exercised at the Spanish ports on all arrivals from United States ports, in consequence of the outbreak of yellow fever in some of the southern states.

London.—A special dispacch from Madrid says that the Spanish government is negotiating a loan, guaranteed by the port dues, for the purposes of new naval works.

Constantinople.—Ferrouh Bey, councilor of the Turkish embassy at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Turkish minister to the United States in succession to Moustapha Tachsin Bey.

Berne, Switerland.—The cantons of Glarus and Grisons were visited by a severe earthquake shock, accompanied by heavy rumbling. The disturbance was so distinct that it was everywhere noticeable, and in many places great blocks of rock fell from the mountains.

Madrid.—The ministerial organs assert that the Spanish foreign minister, the Duke of Tetuan, will soon be gazetted as Spanish ambassador to France.

Athens.—The conditions of the peace signed between the ambassadors of the powers on behalf of Greece and Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish foreign minister, at Tophanch palace, are universally pronounced by the Greek press to be exceedingly onerous.

Brussels.—Louise Michel the notorious French anarchist was expelled from the city by the police.

Rome.—The newspapers here announce the resignation of Signor Ascanio Branca, the Italian minister of finance.

St. Petersburg.—Two steamers, the Tzarovitch and Malpitka, collided in the Volga, near Astrakhan. The former sank. Her passengers, panic-stricken, jumped into the river. Many reached the shore, but forty were drowned.

London—A dispatch to the Times from Simla says that splendid rains have fallen during the last few days over a wide area. In the Punjab particularly the rainfall has amounted to several inches. This assures a bounteous harvest.

CRIME.

Peoria, Ill.—William Scherer, 23 years of age and single, was shot and killed by John McCreary, colored. McCreary claims self-defense.

Carbondale, Ill.—Two negro tramps murdered Jefferson Batey and seriously wounded William Davis, brakemen on the Illinois Central Railroad, and escaped.

Cambridge City, Ind.—J. E. Gray, Pennsylvania ticket agent, was assaulted and robbed. Bloodhounds were put on the trail of his assailant, who returned and gave himself up. He is Will Knox, colored.

Smith Lake, Minn.—Three tramps held up a Great Northern cattle train near here and robbed the passengers.

Albia, Iowa.—John Steele was sentenced by a jury to the penitentiary for life. Steele murdered his neighbor, Jacob Werner.

Wichita, Kas.—The county attorney has dismissed the case against Sheriff Cunningham of Abilene, Tex., accused of the murder of John M. MacMahon.

Richland Center, Wis.—The church trouble culminated at Hub City in the burning of the church. About a week ago a bomb was thrown at the building.

Milwaukee, Wis.—After ransacking the house of A. J. Schuring at South Milwaukee burglars set fire to the building, hoping to conceal the evidences of their crime.

Sterling, Ill.—John G. Manahann, noted lawyer, ex-member of the legislature and old soldier, is dying.

Webster City, Iowa.—Thomas Cottrell of Shell City, Mo., fell from his bicycle. Concussion of the brain followed and he died.

Webster City, Iowa.—Thomas Cottrell of Shell City, Mo., fell from his bicycle on Main street. Concussion of the brain resulted and he died.

Belmont, Neb.—Three men robbed the postmaster here of $400 in government bonds. Two of them have been captured.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Samuel J. Darrah, a former prominent citizen and public official of this city, was murdered on his ranch near Beaumont, Colo.

Louisville, Ill.—William Beers was sentenced to the penitentiary at Chester for attempting to wreck a train.

Amherst, Wis.—Ole Elefson of Newhope and John Lombard of Stockton fought in a saloon and Elefson received injuries which caused his death almost immediately.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Columbus, Ohio.—The linseed oil trust, incorporated in Illinois, has qualified to do business in this state.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Society of the Army of the Cumberland and the national encampment of the Union Veteran League met here.

Charleston, Ill.—A beautiful flag, the gift of the state, was unfurled above the new eastern Illinois state normal school building with imposing ceremonies.

Peoria, Ill.—The corner stone of St. Andrews' Church was laid here with imposing ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Several clergymen were present from other cities.

Racine, Wis.—Charles Wood, a policeman, has secured judgment for salary held back because the mayor refused to appoint him. He remained on duty under the civil service law.

Victoria, B. C.—It is reported that the British flagship Imperieuse has been ordered to sail for San Jose, Guatemala, Wednesday, serious trouble being apprehended.

Denver, Colo.—The Arkansas valley has been selected as the place where hundreds of families from the cities of the United States will be located on farms of their own and become self-supporting.

Indianapolis.—James B. Wilson, editor of the People, who was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for publishing obscene literature, has been notified by the United States district attorney that he has eighteen months yet to serve. He applied for a pardon.

St. Paul.—Rev. Father Trobec was consecrated bishop of St. Cloud by Archbishop Ireland, who was assisted by Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee and Bishop Vertin of Marquette.

Anna, Ill.—Agnes Meier, the 10-year-old daughter of Joseph Meier, a farmer living south of Jonesboro, died of hydrophobia.

Marinette, Wis.—Two pelicans measuring 8 feet from tip to tip of wings were killed on Green bay. They are the first ever seen in this locality.

Des Moines, Iowa—The first time in years the State Fair Association made money out of its annual exhibition. The society took in $43,313.15.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mrs. Norman J. Colman, wife of Norman J. Colman, ex-secretary of agriculture, is dead at the family residence, 5471 Delmar avenue. She had been an invalid for fifteen years.

Emporia, Kas.—The coroner's jury sitting in the inquest on the Santa Fe wreck, in which thirteen people were killed, returned a verdict placing the responsibility on Dispatcher King of Topeka.

Ligonier, Ind.—John O'Connor, aged 100 years, was buried here. He was the oldest man in the county.

Atlantic, Iowa.—The ministers oppose the taking of a census, fearing that saloons will open if a population of 5,000 is found.

Lansing, Mich.—General O. B. Wilcox will be the guest of honor at the annual reunion of the regiments comprising the Ninth army corps.

Albany, Ind.—William Stephens, of Findlay, Ohio, died here of paralysis, superinduced by excitement when he was robbed at Lima, Ohio, while coming to Albany.

Anderson, Ind.—It is said that leaders of the window glass flatteners and cutters who withdrew in a body from the national association will form a new national organization.

Montevideo.—The treaty of peace between the goverament and the insurgents was signed today. Congress has unanimously approved the peace conditions, and there is general enthusiasm over the result.

Peshawur, India.—The lower Mohmunds, south of here, have submitted and have agreed to pay a heavy fine and to surrender their arms.

Denver, Colo.—Frank Gardner, a capitalist of London, Eng., has bought in this city the patents for all the world outside the United States for the manufacture and sale of the Wilfley ore concentrating table, paying therefor $250,000 cash.

Sheridan, Wyo.—The forest fires along Bald mountain and in the Piney and Little Goose creek country continue to burn almost unchecked. Settlers and Crow Indians are trying to prevent the spread of the flames.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO.

Cattle, common to prime	1.65	@5.50
Hogs, all grades	2.60	@4.35
Sheep and lambs	2.25	@5.65
Corn, No. 2	.29½	@ .30¼
Wheat, No. 3 red	.90	@ .94
Oats, No. 3	.19½	@ .19¾
Eggs		.13
Rye, No. 2		.49¾
Butter	.08	@ .18

PEORIA.

Rye		.33
Corn, No. 2		.28½
Oats, No. 2 white		.22½

TOLEDO.

Wheat, No. 2 cash		.95½
Corn, No. 2 mixed		.31
Oats, No. 2 mixed		.19¾
Rye, No. 2 cash		.50
Cloverseed, Prime cash		5.55

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle, all grades	2.00	@5.25
Hogs, all grades	3.60	@4.05
Sheep and lambs	2.50	@ 5.20

NEW YORK.

Wheat, No. 2, red		1.01⅛
Corn, No. 2		.35
Oats, No. 2		.25

ST. LOUIS.

Cattle, all grades	2.00	@5.30
Hogs	3.80	@4.20
Sheep	2.00	@3.85
Wheat, No. 2 red cash		.96
Oats, No. 2 cash		.20
Corn, No. 2 cash		.28

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat, No. 2 spring		.91
Corn, No. 3		.29⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.22	@ .23
Barley, No. 2		.41

San Francisco, Cal.—Chief Lees has received a letter from Toronto, Ont., which says that Sir Harry Wentworth Cooper, now in custody there, married Mrs. Bertha Young's daughter and then eloped from Mulmer, Idaho, with Ida Maud Campaigni. The alleged bigamy is being investigated.

Redfield, S. Dakota.—Fire destroyed Anderson's brick block. Loss estimated at $2,500, partially insured. Howard Williams was burned terribly and is dead. His wife was also burned, but may recover. Fire started from a gasoline stove.

WANTS CUBAN WAR ENDED.

Gen. Woodford Speaks Plainly to Spain.

OUR COMMERCE IS INJURED.

United States Minister Credited with Making a Strong Presentation of the Case—United States Will Be Justified in Interfering.

A dispatch from San Sebastian to the Temps of Paris says that in his interview with the duke of Tetuan, Spanish minister for foreign affairs, the U. S. minister to Spain, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, did not present any claim for indemnity, but confined the interview to a moderate phrase in the statement of the great injuries commerce and industry had suffered in the United States through the prolongation of the Cuban war. Gen. Woodford is said to have added that Secretary Sherman had desired him to declare to the Spanish government that it was evidently impossible for Spain to end the rebellion in a reasonable time, and, further, that if the war was continued Cuba would be devastated and of no utility to Spain or to the Cubans.

In conclusion, the United States minister is reported to have insisted courteously but firmly upon the necessity of terminating the war, declaring that if it was not terminated by the end of October the United States would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba.

Cedar Rapids Wins the Pennant.

The Western Baseball association season closed Wednesday. The Cedar Rapids team won the pennant, St. Joe finishing a close second. The standing:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cedar Rapids	84	41	.672
St. Joseph	80	45	.640
Rockford	70	55	.569
Des Moines	67	57	.540
Peoria	56	68	.452
Quincy	57	70	.440
Dubuque	47	79	.376
Burlington	39	85	.315

Improved Order Knights of Pythias.

The third annual session of the supreme lodge of the Improved Order of Knights of Pythias opened at Baltimore, Md., Monday morning. Forty-five delegates, representing twenty-eight states of the union, were in attendance. The aggregate membership of the order in the United States is nearly 6,000, and it has been organized in twenty-eight states, in nine of which grand jurisdictions exist.

FAMOUS SURVEYOR FROM THE KLONDYKE COUNTRY.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—William Ogilvie, the famous Canadian geodetic surveyor, is now on his way from the Klondike country to Ottawa, where he will make his report to his government about the gold fields. He has spent many years in Alaska and along the Yukon in the very vicinity of the great gold finds. His reports have been the most thorough and reliable sent out from the gold region. Many years ago he surveyed the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions. It was to determine the accuracy of that survey that the United States sent the McGrath expedition to Alaska. The two surveyors did not agree in their determination and it was said that Mr. McGrath had made a mistake. This question, however, has never been definitely settled. Mr. Ogilvie is a hardy pioneer and is thoroughly acquainted with the possibilities of the gold fields of the north. He goes to Ottawa to make many suggestions to the Canadian government, which will give them careful consideration. He says that Great Britain will easily win the boundary dispute because of the friendliness of the American press. He claims with the frankness of a Briton that many of our leading journals are owned in England.

Five Die in a Burning Mine.

The Belle Ellen No. 2 coal mine, located in Bibb county, fifty miles south of Birmingham, Ala., caught fire Monday morning. Five miners were entombed, and it is believed they are dead.

Illinois Methodist Conference.

There were fifty ministers and their wives and the same number of lay delegates at Freeport, Ill., at the annual session of the Illinois conference of the Free Methodist church.

German Catholics Adjourn.

The German Catholic Central Society of North America will meet next year at Milwaukee the last week of August. The society decided to found a German chair in the Catholic University at Washington. Adolph Weber, Racine, Wis., was elected president.

Severe Storm in Italy.

A storm swept over Sava, Orra and Latiano, all in the province of Lucca, Italy, Tuesday. Forty persons were killed, seventy people were wounded and twenty houses destroyed.

Train Dispatcher Blamed.

The coroner's jury, sitting in the inquest on the Santa Fe wreck near Emporia, Kan., in which thirteen people were killed and several injured, returned a verdict placing the responsibility on Dispatcher King of Topeka.

Russia's Grain Crop a Failure.

A very important dispatch has been received at the state department from the United States consul at Odessa, Russia confirming the failure of the grain crops in that country.

Receiver for a Michigan Bank.

General D. B. Ainger of Lansing, ex-state bank commissioner, has been appointed receiver of the defunct First National bank of Benton Harbor, Mich. It is thought depositors will be paid in full.

Four Persons Injured.

A collision occurred near the union station at St. Louis Sunday morning between the outgoing Wabash passenger train and an incoming St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado train. Four persons were injured, none fatally.

MAY CRITICISE COURTS.

Wisconsin Supreme Judges Make a Most Important Decision.

Justice J. B. Winslow of the Wisconsin Supreme court handed down a decision Tuesday that is of particular interest to lawyers and newspaper publishers. The opinion is in the case of the proceedings for contempt of court by Judge W. F. Bailey of Eau Clair against H. C. Ashbaugh and L. A. Doolittle. The court says:

"We are well persuaded that newspaper comments on cases finally decided prior to the publication cannot be considered criminal contempt. Truly, it must be a grievous and weighty necessity which will justify so arbitrary a proceeding whereby a candidate for office becomes the accuser, judge and jury, and may within a few hours punish his critic by imprisonment. If there can be any more effectual way to gag the press and subvert freedom of speech, we do not know where to find it."

McKenna Decides on Section 22.

The long opinion of the attorney general upon the operation of section 22 of the tariff law was made public Tuesday. The attorney general construes the section as not imposing a discriminating duty upon foreign merchandise imported in bond through contiguous countries, and holds that section 4228 of the revised statutes has not been repealed. Therefore, goods purchased abroad and imported in bond by way of Canada or coming to ports of the United States in British bottoms will not be subject to a discriminating duty of 10 per cent.

Western League Season Closed.

Tuesday's games brought to a close the Western league championship season of 1897. The Indianapolis club was an easy winner, repeating its success of 1895. The clubs finished as follows:

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	98	37	726
Columbus	89	47	654
St. Paul	86	51	628
Milwaukee	85	51	625
Detroit	71	67	514
Minneapolis	43	95	312
Kansas City	41	100	291
Grand Rapids	35	100	259

End of Bank Robbery Cases.

The last of the Eldon, Iowa, bank robbery cases ended Saturday with the conviction of C. J. Stevens, the Eldon marshal, of breaking and entering.

W. L. Wilson Honored.

Former Postmaster-General William M. Wilson was installed as president of Washington and Lee university at Lexington, Va., Wednesday.

SPAIN GIVEN A CHANCE.

Has an Opportunity to End Cuban War Gracefully.

PRACTICAL ULTIMATUM GIVEN.

Uncle Sam Ready to Assist in Settling Cuban Troubles, but If Spain Holds Back Other Nations Will Justify Our Interference.

Gen. Woodford has represented to the Spanish government the gravity of the condition of Cuba and requested, in behalf of the United States, that Spain would find a method of speedily ending the war and giving justice to the Cubans. He offered the good offices of the United States in effecting a settlement of the Cuban troubles, which practically gives Spain an opportunity of gracefully ending the war. If she does not embrace it within a reasonable time, notice will be given that the United States must interfere, though Gen. Woodford has not said so yet.

Spain cannot expect the aid of European powers, as the United States ambassadors have ascertained that all the European countries, except Austria, recognize that the interests of the United States justify the latter's interference in Cuba.

Odd Fellows at Springfield, Ill.

The opening session of the sovereign grand lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was held at Springfield, Ill., Monday morning in representatives' hall. Gen. Alfred Orendorff, past grand representative of Illinois, called the meeting to order. Gov. Tanner welcomed the delegates.

May Close Boards of Trade.

Judge Foster's decision in the United States district court at Topeka, Kan., in which he held that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange was a trust, organized in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, may result in closing all the live stock, grain and produce exchanges of the country.

Christian Conference Opens.

The national conference of the Unitarian and other Christian churches was called to order at Saratoga, N. Y., Tuesday by the president of the association, Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts. Reports show a gratifying condition of affairs as to the welfare of the church.

Corn Crop Is Now Made.

The frosts of the closing days of the last week do not materially affect the corn crop of the year. The crop is now made, and there is no reason warranting any increase in estimates of the aggregate crop. A maximum of 1,750,000,000 bushels is fully as much as is warranted.

American Baptist Officers.

Rev. John H. Frank was chosen chairman of the foreign mission board of the American National Baptist Association, and Rev. J. P. Robinson chairman of the home missionary board. The meeting adjourned to meet next year in Kansas City.

One-Fourth Off the Record.

John R. Gentry and Robert J. paced a mile in 2:09, beating the best previous record, held by Mrs. W. E. R. Stokes' team, Miss Rita and Josie B., of 2:09¼, made at Lexington, Ky., two years ago.

Austrian Soldiers Killed.

There was a collision Sunday evening near Kafosvars, Austria, between an express train and a freight train carrying troops. Four train hands and six soldiers were killed, and thirty soldiers will probably die from the injuries received in the accident.

Loss Is a Heavy One.

The net loss to the Presbyterian board of aid for colleges through the disappearance of Elder Charles M. Charnley, treasurer of the board, will be $32,000.

THREE CHEERS FOR THIS FAIR DAUGHTER OF COLUMBIA.

News comes from London that Miss Grace Thompson of St. Louis refused to be presented to his royal highness the Prince of Wales. The statement has caused great excitement throughout Europe and all the leading journals are commenting upon the fact. Her beauty, wit and charming manners have already made her one of the greatest favorites in St. Louis society. For the past two years she has been in Europe, where she has been received in the highest and most exclusive circles. Recently she visited Homburg, Germany, which is a favorite resort of the Prince of Wales. Upon the arrival of the prince he heard of the presence of Miss Thompson, of her rare beauty and charming manners. He expressed a desire to meet her, confident that the opportunity would be gladly accepted by the American girl. But Miss Thompson noticed the request by at once leaving Homburg. This seeming snub to the Prince of Wales has been the cause of reviving stories of his most flagrant indiscretions, which are not only notorious, but unfit for publication. Miss Thompson is the daughter of Judge Thompson, the famous Irish-American orator. He is one of the wealthiest men in the Mound City.

"On the Verge of War."

"This country is on the verge of a war with Spain," said Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt at a conference with some of the commanders of the naval militia, whom he had summoned to Washington to learn of the state of their commands and the number of men that can be depended on to complete the complement of the warships and the auxiliary navy

Yellow Fever Is Spreading.

The city of Jackson, Miss., is depopulated, its business houses closed, its newspapers suspended, forty cases of yellow fever are announced at Edwards, with many suspected cases at various points, an embargo has been placed on the railroads of the state and grave apprehensions are felt that the dread disease has obtained a foothold in numerous parts of the state.

Says the Miners' Cause Is Just.

Charles J. Devlin, one of the largest coal mine operators in the United States, declares that the cause of the miners in Illinois was just and that he would not be a party to a further reduction of wages, which would reduce the income of the men below a scant living.

Fatal Train Collision at Milwaukee.

One man was fatally and four others seriously injured Sunday night in a wreck on the Chicago division of the Chicago & Northwestern road at Milwaukee.

To Meet at Manistee, Wis.

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

National Silver Camp Meeting.

At the third day's session of the national free silver camp meeting the speakers were T. E. Tarsney of Detroit, Judge Tarvin of Covington, Ky., Mrs. Elizabeth Tillinghast of Cleveland, Charles A. Towne of Minnesota and Charles S. Hartman of Montana.

Engineer and Tramps Killed.

Two sections of a west-bound freight train on the altimore & Ohio railway ran into each other at Helpers Station, Ohio, Saturday night. Engineer Cahill of Newark, Ohio, and three unknown tramps were killed.

Indiana Was Not Damaged.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt denies the published reports that the battleship Indiana was injured while in the Halifax dock.

Will Meet at Argenta, Ill.

The United Brethren conference at Saybrook, Ill., decided to meet at Argenta, Ill., next year.

Quarantine at Augusta.

The city of Augusta, Ga., has quarantine against all yellow fever points, and also against Atlanta.

PEORIA MAN HONORED.

Palmer Elected President of Illinois Trade and Labor Assembly.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor adjourned Thursday night to meet in Decatur next year. The new president is M. G. Palmer of Peoria, the president of the Peoria Typographical Union, and leader of the Peoria delegation. P. F. Doyle of Chicago defeated Walter Bush, who sought re-election for secretary-treasurer. U. G. Hinman of Springfield was chosen vice-president by acclamation.

A resolution was adopted denouncing the slaughter at Hazelton, Pa., and calling upon the authorities to do their duty in bringing to swift justice all guilty parties, and holding them responsible for a possible repetition of a revolution upon American soil should they fail.

The constitution was revised in a number of minor particulars, the most important preventing persons holding political positions from being eligible to offices of the federation.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed total receipts for the year of $526.46 and expenditures $397.76. The receipts for the anti-convict fund were $121.75.

POLLY'S LODGER.

IT was a beautiful August morning—one of those delicious summer mornings, when the air is full of melting blue light, and the leaves flutter softly and the very brown sparrows dart in and out under the eaves in an ecstacy of tiny delight. And the golden darts of sunshine, peeping through the shabby brown moreen curtains at No. 19 Darrel street, made a little aureole of brightness around Polly Hopkins' brown braids, as she sat with the account book in her lap and the top of the pencil between her teeth.

"Thirteen," said Polly, indistinctly, on account of the pencil, "and three are sixteen—and three are nineteen! Three and three are six—and thirteen are nineteen. That's all I can make of it, do what I will! Oh, dear!"

"Polly, what a noise you are making!" said a gently reproachful voice from the adjoining room. "How do you suppose I can get a divine repose into my 'Evangeline's' face if you keep on chattering so?"

Polly rose up, stowed the pencil behind her ear, took the account book under her arm and went into the other room, where Miss Musidora Hopkins, her elder sister, stood before an easel, with her yellow hair coiled carelessly around her head and her slim, pretty form enshrouded in a brown linen painting blouse. And at one glance it was easy to see that in the Hopkins family Musidora represented the ideal and Polly the practical.

"Musidora," said the little brown-cheeked, brown-eyed maiden, "is there any chance of your getting a purchaser for that picture on exhibition at Monroe's?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," said Musidora, stepping back a pace or two to obtain a better view of "Evangeline's" nose.

"Because, if there isn't," added Polly, desperately, "we can't pay the rent—that's all."

"Polly," said Musidora, in despair, "no one can hope to be a genius with such a sister as you. To conceive a grand idea one's mind must be entirely at ease. To portray that idea one must be free from every lurking care."

"But the rent must be paid," persisted Polly.

"Sell something, then."

"But what?"

"The little silver teapot."

"I sold that last week," sighed Polly.

"The barometer."

"That is already offered in Schneider's window."

"Aunt Janet's gold beads."

"We paid the grocer yesterday with Aunt Janet's gold beads."

"Well—something then—anything, I don't care what. Didn't that old lady decide to take the furnished room upstairs?"

Polly shook her head dolorously. "There are so many furnished rooms to let," said she.

"Well, then, we had better sell the furniture," said Musidora, frowning at her palette.

"But—don't be vexed, Musidora, after we've eaten and drank and lived that out."

"Then," said Musidora, tragically, "we'll starve! At all events, Polly,

"I?" SAID POLLY.

leave me in peace now until I've dreamed out 'Evangeline's' face."

And Polly trudged downstairs, saying to herself:

"I wish I was a genius like Musidora. Geniuses don't feel care and debt and poverty like other folks do."

Just as this fancy was passing through her head, she found herself face to face with a stout gentleman in gray, with a ruddy face and a clear blue eye.

"Hello, little girl," said he, good humoredly, "don't run over me! Where's the woman of the house?"

"I am the woman of the house," said Polly, with dignity.

"You?" said the middle-aged gentleman. "Whew-w-w!' Beg pardon. I'm sure; but the sign on the door——"

"A furnished room to let," said Polly, eagerly. "Quite right, sir; would you like to look at it?"

"I don't mind," said the gentleman. "Is the house quiet? Any other lodgers?"

"The house is very quiet, sir," said Polly. "And there's only one old lady who is quite deaf and rather near-sighted and only goes out on Sundays—Mrs. Jenks, her name is."

"That will suit me to a T," said the stout gentleman, surveying the neat little room, with its pale green carpet, its suite of cottage furniture and the water color drawings on the wall, "and I like the room. It seems clean and cool, and its windows open to the south. I like a southern aspect. It's as good for people as it is for peaches! How much a week? In advance, of course?"

"Five dollars, sir," said Polly, expectantly.

"It's a bargain," said the stout gentleman, pulling out a bill. "Here's the first week. My trunks will come this afternoon. Please send up towels and hot water at once."

Polly went down stairs, secretly wondering what she should do.

"He wants towels and hot water," said she to herself, "and I've no maid to send with 'em. Very well! Lodgers don't grow on every bush. I'll be the maid."

And Polly tied a great checked gingham apron above her dress, obscured her head and face in a Shaker bonnet, gave the end of her nose a dab with the stove blacking and went upstairs again with half a dozen clean towels over her arm and a pitcher of hot water in her hand.

"Please sir," said she, trying to talk through her nose in imitation of the maid servant next door, who was troubled with catarrh, "here's the things."

"Ah!" said the stout gentleman, who stood on the hearth with his back to the place where the fire would have been, if there had been any fire. "Put 'em down, my good girl. I say."

"Sir?"

"What's the name of your mistress?"

"Which, sir?"

"Are there two of 'em?" demanded the stout gentleman.

"Oh, yes, sir. There's Miss Musidora Hopkins—she's a great genius and paints pictures. And there's Miss Polly, that ain't a genius and keeps house," answered the "soi disant" domestic.

"And which of 'em showed me up here?"

"That was Miss Polly, sir."

"Ah! the one that ain't a genius."

"Yes, please, sir."

"She's a pretty girl, anyhow," said the stout gentleman. "You may go now, Betsy."

And Polly scudded out of the room like a mouse from a trap.

Musidora was still dreaming in front of the unfinished canvas, when her sister darted in, waving a crumpled bank note in the air.

"Polly," said Musidora, "what is all this about?"

"We've got a lodger," said Polly, triumphantly. "The furnished room is let, and here's the first week's pay in advance, and we can settle our rent now! Three cheers for the new lodger!"

And Polly spun around on her foot like Fanny Ellsler.

"Perhaps he won't be suited! Perhaps he won't stay!" said Musidora, dubiously.

"But then again, perhaps he will," chirped Polly.

The stout gentleman did stay. He made himself friends with every one. He treated the deaf old lady's sick canary in a manner which filled that ancient personage's venerable head with joy; he suggested new subjects to Musidora, the genius; he told Polly of an excellent way to take the spot of kerosene out of the carpet. He paid his rent at 6 o'clock precisely every Saturday evening, and never found out that it was Polly who hung the fresh towels over his door knob, and blacked the boots he put out every day, with a ten cent piece beside them.

"Somebody must do it," said Polly, when Musidora reproached her with the menial task. "And as long as we can't afford a servant, why not I?"

She was a little surprised, though, when Mrs. Jenks, the deaf lodger, told her that she had heard from Mrs. Stephen Sudbury, who had it from old Miss Pelican, who knew all about the family, that Mr. Dudley Warrener (the stout, middle-aged gentleman) was a rich bachelor, with everything that heart could wish and a spice of eccentricity thrown in.

"And people do say," added the deaf lady, "that he's in love with one of you girls."

"Musidora, of course," said Polly. "He often goes to sit in the studio of an afternoon. And nobody ccould help falling in love with Musidora."

And Polly went up to her own room and cried a little, probably at the idea of losing Musidora.

"It would be so lonesome," said she to herself. "Oh, so lonesome, with Mr. Warrener gone—and Musidora."

She was making a custard for tea that afternoon, when Mr. Warrener's footstep rang on the kitchen threshhold.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Polly," said he, looking somewhat disconcerted. "I—I wanted Betsy to post a letter for me."

"She isn't in just now," said Polly, turning very red.

"Can I come in?" said Mr. Warrener.

"Why, certainly," said Polly.

So the stout gentleman came in and seated himself on a corner of the kitchen table.

"Miss Polly," said he.

"Sir?" said Polly.

"I'm just forty years old."

"Are you, sir?" said Polly, thinking within herself, "Now, he's going to tell me about Musidora.

"Should you consider that too old to marry?" went on Mr. Warrener, solicitously.

"Oh, dear, no," responded Polly.

"Should you think any young lady would accept me if I were to propose?" he queried.

"Oh, dear, yes!" Polly answered.

"Would you?"

"I?" said Polly, dropping her iron custard spoon in astonishment.

"Yes, you."

"But I thought it was Musidora that you liked."

"I do like Musidora," said Mr. Warrener, "but I love little Polly."

Polly Hopkins never know how it was that she found herself crying on the middle-aged lodger's shoulder, and he was patting her head and soothing her as if she were a child.

"And so you really do like me a little," said Mr. Werrener, in a voice that sounded husky. "My gem—my dear little pearl of Pollys!"

So all the poverty and grinding and pinching came to an end. And Polly never told her husband until after they were married of the little deceit she had practiced on him regarding the question of Betsy.

"And you really blacked my boots?" said Mr. Warrener, reproachfully.

"Yes," nodded Polly, "because I did so want you to be suited."

"I'm suited now," said Mr. Warrener, "for life."—N. Y. Ledger.

Ruined His Business.

"Yes," said the agitator, "I insist that this new tariff bill is the worst thing that ever happened. They say it is going to provide a job for everybody, but that's false. I can show you one man right now that it has actually deprived of an opportunity to make a living."

"Where is he? What's his name?"

"Here he is! I am the man."

"How has it hurt you?"

"How has it hurt me? Why, I can't get anybody to listen to me any more. Confound it, the people that I used to harangue are all being forced to work for a living again. It's a shame, so it is!"

And he walked away.—Cleveland Leader

CAREY, THE SCOURGE.

BAD, RECKLESS, AND ABLE, ALL THROUGH.

Kills, Steals, and Plunders and Defies Manacles, Locks, and Handcuffs to Hold Him—Held Fast by Texans and Will Surely Suffer.

(Little Rock Letter.)

JIM CAREY, who is now confined in the Van Zant county, Tex., jail on a charge of burglary, is probably the most desperate man, certainly the most desperate young man in the United States.

No jail will hold him. Handcuffs of the latest design are of little more inconvenience to him than a kid glove would be; iron manacles drop from his ankles, and steel locks and iron bars cannot detain him. He does not know what fear is, and human life cuts no figure with him when that life stands between him and freedom. Carey is only 23 years old, a mere boy as he now appears, with smooth shaven face, tolerably handsome features, and a keen, bright eye. His soft, white hands add to his boyish appearance. He bears little resemblance to the hard looking character, dressed in rough clothing and wearing a soiled, yellow slouch hat, with a face covered with a growth of hard, bristle-like beard, who was landed in the Jefferson county jail at Pine Bluff, Ark., a few weeks ago on the charge of bank robbery and murder. That man appeared to be 30 or 35 years old, and at first glance left the impression in one's mind of the typical southwestern bad man; just the kind of man who would walk into a bank in some small town, casually engage the teller in conversation for a few moments, then suddenly present a six-shooter at his head, remark, "Hands up, young feller," clamber over the little iron grating on the counter, produce a corn sack, chuck all the money in sight into it, murder the teller if necessary, mount a horse and ride away. That is the way Jim Carey looked then, but he is a different person now. The means he employed to work the transformation showed him to be a man of many resources.

In February, 1896, the only bank in the town of Warren was robbed. The president, J. W. Goodwin, was shot and killed by one of the robbers, and the cashier, J. O. Avery, was shot and wounded seriously. Three men did the job. They got all the money in sight and escaped. Avery stood between the robbers and their booty, and he was shot down. Mr. Goodwin stood between them and freedom and he was shot down also. Avery recovered after a time, but poor Goodwin never spoke again.

Warren is a country town of about 500 inhabitants. A stranger never goes into a town of that size without attracting attention. For several days before the Warren bank robbery there were three men with three horses camped just outside of the town. Nearly everybody saw the men and noticed them because they were strangers. One

JIM CAREY.

day these three men went into the town, robbed the bank, shot Cashier Avery and murdered President Goodwin. Everybody knew that these three men did the job, and they were all able to give good descriptions of the men, and many were certain that they would be able to identify any one of them. The country around Warren was scoured for the robbers, but they escaped. The sheriffs and police all over the country were notified, descriptions of the men were sent broadcast, and big rewards were offered for the arrest of the robbers. Nothing was heard of any of the robbers until a month ago, when the police of Shreveport, La., wrote that they had one of the men under arrest. In the letter was a photograph of the suspect. The photograph corresponded with the description exactly and the Warren sheriff was hopeful. He took the photograph to the bank and showed it to the teller. In an off-hand way the sheriff asked:

"Ever see this fellow before?"

The teller glanced at the photograph a moment, and then his eyes flew wide open and a look of astonishment spread over his face.

"Ever see him!" he ejaculated. "Why this is a picture of one of the fellows who robbed this bank; this is the very man who fired the shot that killed Mr. Goodwin."

The photograph was shown to others who had often seen the three men in camp near the town before the robbery and had seen the robbery committed. The result was the same. The identification was complete. The papers were made out and the sheriff went after his man. And then there was activity in Warren. Arrangements were being made to give the prisoner a reception—the reception tendered sometimes to bank robbers and murderers on their return to the scene of recent operations. Had Jim Carey, guilty or innocent, been taken directly to Warren at that time he would never have come to trial. But the officers of the law did not want the people to lynch him. Besides upholding the majesty of the law, they had another important reason for wishing to avoid the mob. They hoped to learn enough from Carey to lead to the arrest of his pals. So, to avoid the mob, the sheriff took Carey to Pine Bluff and placed him in jail there to await trial. Several Warren people went over to Pine Bluff and identified Carey as the man who had fired the shot that killed President Goodwin.

Carey wrote some letters while in jail and employed a lawyer in Shreveport to defend him, and matters dragged along uneventfully until within a few days of the date set for the trial. The prisoner was allowed to take baths and he received clean undergarments and a new suit of clothes from his friends. Then he asked the jailer for a razor.

"Oh, no," said the jailer. "You don't get no razor. You wears them whiskers right down to Warren tomorrow morning. They will help in the matter of identification, you know."

"All right," replied Carey, "we'll go down to Warren in the morning, but the whiskers won't be there."

The jailer chuckled to himself and went away. That night Carey showed himself to be a man of resources. Everybody knows that in the manufacture of shoes a small piece of steel is used, extending from the heel to the instep. It is put there to give a springy movement to the step of the wearer. Everybody may not know this fact, either, but Jim Carey knows it. That night, when everything about the jail was quiet and as dark as pitch, Jim Carey, without a knife or any other tool or implement save those which nature gave him, his fingers, ripped the steel spring from the sole of his shoe, got down upon his knees, and on the concrete floor of his cell sharpened

PRESIDENT GOODWIN.

the spring. With this instrument and without one ray of light he dispossessed himself of the last particle of his whiskers, and when the jailer unlocked his cell door on the next morning he found Carey as smoothly shaven as if he had just stepped from the barber's chair.

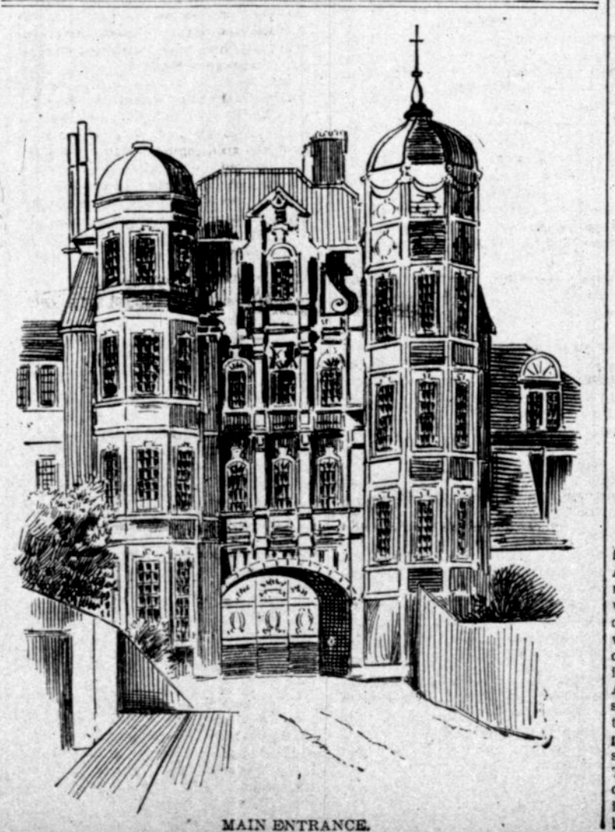
The jailer was dumbfounded. He hardly believed the smooth-faced, boyish-looking fellow to be the same individual on whom he had turned the great iron key the night before. At the trial, which began on the next day, and lasted four days, the witnesses, who had positively identified Carey as the man who murdered President Goodwin, were unable to identify the prisoner. The case fell flat. A few witnesses from Shreveport were present and testified that Carey was in Shreveport in February, 1896, on the day the bank robbery occurred. Young Carey's father lives near Shreveport, and close by lives a young woman to whom Carey is engaged to be married. It was largely through her testimony that he was acquitted. An alibi was established and Carey was discharged.

He was arrested at once on a warrant from Van Zant county, Texas, on the charge of burglary and was placed in jail to await the arrival of the Texas officers. He was not handcuffed. The officers had learned that there was no use putting handcuffs on the prisoner.

Carey is said to be the only criminal in the United States who cannot be held with these instruments. He has big bony wrists and small, soft, flexible hands. A handcuff placed tightly on his wrists can be slipped over his hands as easily as one can remove a ring from the finger. So Carey was placed in manacles. Irons were placed on each ankle and he was chained to the cell floor.

During the night he broke both manacles from his legs, wrenched a powerful lock from his cell door, and was soon in the outer corridor. The noise he made aroused the jailer, who rushed in to see what was going on. As he entered the corridor Carey felled him to the floor with a murderous blow over the head with one of the broken manacles, took the keys from him, unlocked an outer door, and was soon in the jail yard, with nothing between himself and freedom but a high rock wall. He was captured by a force of deputy sheriffs just as he was scaling this wall, and was again ironed, placed in a straightjacket and heavily guarded until he was delivered to the Texas officers. It required the seven men to transfer him to Texas.

Carey is now in strong hands. The Texans are familiar with the handling of toughs, and that they will give Carey full justice is the belief of everybody familiar with the facts.



MAIN ENTRANCE.

Birthdays.

The pretty fashion of making a holiday of the birthdays of the family is taken, like many pleasant festivals, from the German. There is an ancient superstition that each month is controlled by a jewel, and that the person born under the influence of this gem must wear it continually as a charm. The English devote a flower to each month of the year, and this is the birth flower of the individual born in the month. The old astrologers considered that the sign of the zodiac under which an individual was born controlled his fortunes. All the superstitions recall the old childish simplicity of belief of those picturesque days when fairies danced in rings and every grove and fountain had its guardian spirit. It is a pretty fashion to revive them in the celebration of a birthday. The gift of a ring or some other ornament with the jewel associated with the birth month of the recipient is a favorite present for a birthday. The flower of the month is an appropriate one to use in decorating the birthday cake or the parlors where the birthday party is given. A gift of a pair of sleeve buttons or a pin in the form of the sign of the zodiac under which the recipient was born is an appropriate birthday gift. The list is published by special request: January, garnet, snowdrop, aquarius; February, amethyst, primrose, pisces; March, bloodstone, violet, aries; April, diamond, daisy, taurus; May, emerald, hawthorne, gemini; June, agate, honeysuckle, cancer; July, ruby, water lily, leo; August, sardonyx, poppy, virgo; September, sapphire, morning glory, libre; October, opal, hops, scorpio; November, topaz, chrysanthemum, sagittarius; December, turquoise, holly, capricornus.

Famous Girls' College.

Vassar girls in America and Girton girls in England call to the mind the same image.

At this popular English school for girls—Girton—the collegiate when not working is playing with a vim—hockey, cycling, golfing or tea-drinking—going to bed early and enjoying splendid health. Girton college is a mile from the town from which it takes its name and a mile and a half out of Cambridge, standing in an isolated position. The original building has been added to from time to time and has a rambling appearance that grieves an architect, but it is a happy place for all that. A career at Girton costs about $500 a year. Each student has two rooms. The establishment is self-supporting. The girls' rooms are up a spiral staircase which resembles that of a church-tower, but the girls do not seem to mind racing up and down these heights many times a day. The entrance to the college is handsome and imposing.

The life at Girton is easy and pleasant. The girls arise whenever they choose and breakfast between 8 and 9. Then comes a morning's work. Lunch is to be had at any time between 12 and 3. After that they play tennis, golf or hockey or ride wheels. Then comes afternoon tea, served in the girls' rooms if they are working or made by themselves out on the lawn if they are resting. After tea each one amuses herself in her own way. Dinner is from 6 to 7. Then there are coffee parties and at 9 a little supper is served. Every one goes to bed by 10 or 11. From this it will be seen that the Girton girl has much more freedom than the American college student.

No Club Rates.

"Jorkins' wife is very strict with him."

"In what way?"

"She charges him a nickel every time he uses an oath, and she won't let him have six for a quarter."

Gum Joke.

A little fresh air child saw a herd of cows for the first time, and, after watching them chewing their cud, in amazement he said, deprecatingly, to the farmer: "Oh, mister, do you have to buy gum for all those cows to chew?"

SCIENTIFIC POINTERS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

An Invention for the Protection of Life at Sea—An Automatic Whistle for Use on Bicycles—Transplanting Plants—Sterilizing Water.

Transplanting Plants.

PATENTED device for inspring health of transplanted plants is one of the novelties of the season. It consists of a glass funnel with automatic opening and closing device at the small end. The funnel is turned over the plant, and it is claimed practically insures it against the ills incident to removing it from one place to another. This is all very well, but an experienced florist who does not believe in following old methods quite as closely has thought out something much better than this, which has been tested by so many experiments that its excellence is vouched for. It is the common custom to make plants extremely wet before they are lifted from the place of their original growth. Instead of this the reverse is the method employed. The plants are permitted to become as dry as possible before moving. They are carefully freed from the soil that might cling to the tender rootlets and break them off. Then the plant is put into its new location, thoroughly watered, shaded for a few hours or a day or two if convenient, and goes on its way growing vigorously. The dryer the plants the better the results, and if they have been kept dry for a number of days, so much the better.

Sterilizing Water.

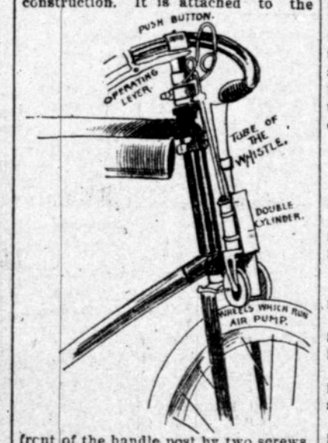
The sterilization of water has become a most important item in domestic economy. Scientists long ago found out that ordinary processes of filtration are not only unsatisfactory but absolutely a waste of time and strength. What is necessary is some preparation that will destroy the pathogenic germs. A German chemist has been conducting a series of experiments with results which promise almost certain freedom from the dangers that attend the use of ordinary water. A solution of bromine and bromide of potassium is put into the water, then the bromine is removed by a weak solution of ammonia. So satisfactory and comprehensive have these experiments been that there is every reason to hope that some simple and harmless compound may be put before the public which will, when added to water of doubtful quality, render it perfectly harmless as far as these germs are concerned. It is, however, necessary to add that such preparations should never be employed unless they bear the stamp of the highest authority. Such compounds should be indorsed by boards of health and nothing should be relied upon for this purpose without such indorsement.

An Electric Plant.

A plant has recently been discovered in Nicaragua, which appears to be charged with electricity. If one of its branches is touched with the naked hand, a distinct shock is felt similar to that produced by a battery. Its influence upon a magnetic needle is noticeable at a distance of half a dozen yards, and as one gets nearer the plant this influence increases, while, if the instrument is placed in the center of the bush, it will assume a steady circular movement. The intensity of the phenomenon seems to depend entirely upon the time of day. The maximum of the electrical influence occurs about two o'clock in the afternoon, while during the night it ceases altogether. In stormy weather its remarkable properties are considerably increased. The plant has been named the phytolacca.

Automatic Bicycle Whistle.

Now that the people are demanding that the dangers attending bicycling on the streets be minimized, a St. Louis man has invented an alarm signal to be attached to the wheel. It is a whistle that in a modified way will give its alarm signals just as effectively as the whistle of the steamboat or the locomotive. Instead of steam, the power which make the alarm talk out its warnings is just plain wind generated by the bicycle as it moves. The inventor, Charles O. Sobinski, gave a demonstration of the working of the bicycle whistle. As he swept along the tone of the alarm ranged from a gentle buzz to a blast that could be heard a block. The alarm is of nickel, weighs less than a pound, and is simple in construction. It is attached to the



front of the handle post by two screws. At the base of the little nickel instrument are two tiny rubber wheels, which just touch the top of the tire of the front wheel of the bicycle. These wheels are attached to a piston which operates an air pump in a double cylinder when the bicycle is in motion. Attached to the cylinders is the long, slender throat of the whistle. To sound this alarm the rider of the machine presses a button with his thumb or squeezes a lever under the handle bar. That lets the air rush into the throat of the whistle. The volume of sound is regulated by the pressure on the button.

Economics of the Yukon Finds.

The story of California and Australia is being repeated today; death by hunger, cold and thirst is being again encountered in the desert regions west of the 100th meridian by the rush of gold miners hustling and scrambling to the Yukon valley of Alaska, where 70 degrees below zero is accounted a mild winter. From the published accounts it would seem that the gold fields of Alaska hold out greater inducements than the gold-quartz reefs of the Transvaal; that in the Yukon Valley the lateral streams run over beds of golddust and nuggets, and that the precious metal may be gathered by the simplest process, and without using quartz-mills to stamp the gold out of rocks. Whether thousands of miners, now at work or on their way to this new Eldorado—6,500 miles from Seattle and civilization—starve or freeze to death this winter is a question yet to be solved. But, however this question is solved, their sufferings and death will not perceptibly check the rush of gold-hunters so long as it is believed that there are untold millions of gold in the streams of Alaska waiting for claimants.

Fight for a Tree's Life.

The oldest tree in the great botanical garden, the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, is an acacia, planted 230 years ago. This tree is described by La Nature as being covered with "wrinkles of old age," and supported on "crutches." It has, with difficulty, withstood recent tempests. Its wounds have been covered with plasters, and its failing trunk and branches bound and stiffened with rods and braces. A determined effort is being made to save its life, and much gratification is expressed because it has, this season, once more put forth leaves. But the managers of the garden have posted a bulletin announcing that another tempest will be likely to end the old tree's career.

To Protect Life at Sea.

An English inventor has perfected a contrivance that should lessen the perils of the sea. It is a door for use in watertight compartments, and the plan of it is so very simple that the wonder is that it was not earlier devised. The door is double and slides around a circular frame set in the partition. Opening one side of it necessarily closes the other. Therefore the door is always closed. It is easy to pass through in the manner shown in the illustration. This invention, if introduced widely, will do away with a great source of danger—carelessness in leaving doors open between watertight compartments.

Magnetized by Lightning.

Among the curious effects ascribed to lightning is the magnetization of parts of rocks struck by it. The existence of such magnetized rocks has long been known, but the supposition that their condition was due in many cases to lightning has only recently been confirmed by a curious observation of Doctor Folgheraiter among the walls of ancient buildings on the campagna near Rome. He found strongly magnetic points and zones in the walls, precisely like those occasionally encountered in rocks. The fact that the magnetization often included more than one block of stone in the wall was regarded as proving that the magnetic property had been acquired after the building was erected, and the agency of lightning was indicated by neighboring cracks in the walls.

X Rays in Mining.

In the course of a bit of photographing a California physician placed a piece of gold-bearing quartz on the plate. Upon developing the plate there were specks and spots at intervals within the outlines of the piece of quartz. This showed the presence of gold. By a series of experiments he has discovered that X rays will show the presence of gold in rock without the trouble and expense that ordinarily accompanies such tests. A number of mining experts are arranging to use these rays in prospecting for the precious metal.

Not a Good Subject.

"Why, how are you, Mr. Johnson? I'm glad to meet you again."

The old man studied the young man's face in a puzzled way as he permitted his hand to be shaken.

"How's everything in Oshkosh?"

"First rate. 'Pears to me I don't recollect you," said the old man.

"You don't? Why, my name is Smith. I met you in Oshkosh. Come in and have a drink."

"No-o, I don't keer for a drink. Fact is, I don't drink much. I allus considered it a waste o' money."

"Oh, it only costs fifteen cents. Come in and have one with me."

The old man hesitated, then glanced at the show window in which a lot of dog collars were exposed for sale.

"If it's all the same to you, I'll take one o' them," he said, as he pointed to a collar marked, "Yours for 15 cents."

The smooth young man sought another victim.—San Francisco Post.

Easily Beguiled.

Brown—Premier Canovas states that he still has confidence in Weyler. Smith—Has he? Well, if Canovas ever runs up against a confidence man, he'll be buncoed, sure."—Puck.

An American wishing to travel through Spain today might feel that to insure its being a pleasure excursion he must provide himself with an armed escort and a dynamite gun for calming the excitable populace; but two years ago all the equipments needed for a most enjoyable trip in that region of romance was a little knowledge of French, a few words of Spanish or a good understanding of the sign language, a love for the beautiful and a supply of English sovereigns; adding, if feasible, a strong constitution to stand the wear and tear of Spanish railways and a keen sense of humor to lubricate the frictions of travel. Spring is the best time to visit the country, for by the latter part of May much of the luxuriant vegetation is parched by the tropical sun and some of the southern hotels are closed. It was southern Spain that we especially wished to see; we longed to eat its oranges, to go into ecstasies over its Moorish architecture, to admire its beautiful girls—even to flee from its beggars, for surely, we thought, mendicants with hidalgo manners must be more pleasing than every-day tramps. But they were not!

So in April our steamer approached Gibraltar in the midst of a glorious sunset. There was an early dinner and the stewards were exasperated by nearly everyone's leaving the tables between courses and rushing up on deck to see the view. We withstood the temptation until the lengthy banquet was almost over, then we rushed also and saw the coasts of Africa and Spain on either hand, misty and purple, with masses of rose pink cloud floating above, while from the stern a gorgeous sky was brilliantly reflected in the sea. Getting very enthusiastic and hot, we went down again to cool off with ice cream, and I remember that this portion of the dessert also felt the heat somewhat, and, being in the form of a pensive greyhound gracefully reclining upon a napkin, showed its feelings by dripping snowy tears from the tip of an abnormally long, slender nose.

Soon a lighthouse with revolving light appeared on the African coast and gleams began twinkling from Gibraltar; the stars grew intensely bright and the scene aboard became animated. Passengers who had been chrysalises in steamer rugs or gone about the decks in nondescript attire for the past ten days now emerged as butterflies, the gay bonnets and golf cloaks being donned for an hour's sightseeing in Gibraltar. The steamer anchored half a mile out and a noisy little launch took us ashore.

By day the resemblance between this king of rocks and the king of beasts is not very striking, but as we drew near in the dusk the lion's figure became more clear until against the grayish sky there was perfectly outlined an immense silhouette of his leonine majesty, decked with royal gems, for light sparkled far up the magnificent hight.

Piloted by the hotel-runner, we passed custom officials and stalwart British soldiers—our first view of Tommy Atkins—through great rocky gateways and presently into streets that seemed too picturesque to be true. We meandered along, trying to look four ways at once, timidly clinging to every stray section of sidewalk to be found (though the inhabitants were promenading the middle of the street) and giving sympathy to lamenting fellow-passengers who had not planned for a stay in this fascinating place, but must tear themselves away after an hour's glimpse. Soon we were leaning from a front window, almost believing ourselves in a theater box, and greatly admiring the stage setting. Across the way, surrounded by trees, rose an old Moorish building, and directly opposite our window a short, narrow street, bordered by irregular houses whose roofs jutted out at all angles, shapes and heights, ended abruptly with a most stagey effect of stone ramparts, moveless water, an anchored boat and a dim suggestion of hills beyond. By the corner lamps and hotel lights we could see the thoroughfare and people below us—senoras in mantillas, senors in sashes and bare-legged Moors in long white cloaks.

Repose was rather hard to find, for Gibraltar at night, or any other time, is not a quiet place, though no machinery is heard except the hotel bells and telephone. The racket is made by people, goats, fowls and painfully hysterical donkeys.

But the first morning in Gibraltar, what a delightful thing that is! Everything is so absorbingly interesting that getting dressed and having breakfast seem only remote necessities as we peer through the queer blinds into the glowing world. Sunshine blazes on the white houses and roofs of moss grown red tiles; swallows are darting everywhere; in the very middle of the narrow streets stands a Spaniard winding his long scarlet sash about him; there are flower women and sellers of cakes; donkeys laden with grass or panniers of charcoal; the most dilapidated vehicles rattle along taking English ladies to do their marketing; a street car drawn by mules comes up, lets the solitary passenger alight and then—there are no tracks—turns around and goes back. Tommy Atkins pervades the premises, his bright coat lighting up any shadowy places; all sorts of strange cries are heard, and somewhere a bell is tolling.

Being unused to continental customs we order a substantial breakfast and then wonder why we must wait a couple of hours for it. But the interval is well filled by walking about the streets and at length we are ushered

A STREET IN GIBRALTAR.

past the bowing waiters, who are arrayed in evening dress as to the cut of their coats, although the material is white linen with lavender stripes. My mind is so occupied in wondering why each of the four windows should have a left hand curtain of thin bright colored figured stuff while all the right-hand ones are of regulation white lace, that I scarcely notice being introduced by the lavender striped master of ceremonies to several strange articles of diet, including unsalted butter, the mild fruit called loquot and coffee with an accompaniment of goat's milk, which last makes a very strong claim upon one's attention.

Now to the amateur photographer Gibraltar is an Eden with a serpent bigger than a boa constrictor. This reptile, invading the premises of British government, forbids the use of kodaks except to her majesty's subjects. The spectacle of a camera fiend in charge of an officer is not uncommon, but I cannot say what fate awaits an offender, for the hotel clerk waylaid us as we were sallying forth to take snap shots galore, and besought us to leave the forbidden toy in his care. Then the chaperon, Cousin Mary, and I had great fun invading the premises of British officials while attempting to convince them that our desire to sketch and photograph meant no sinister designs upon their fortifications; but the wily serpent was too elusive for us, though we chased him diligently all that morning. One after another the titled beings would twist a blonde mustache and suggest with assumed concern that we would better see one more captain, a colonial "secret'ry" or a "mil't'ry secret'ry" and direct an orderly to conduct us thither. Our side of the fun consisted in seeing their charming gardens and hearing an immense amount of cleanly clipped English accent, but finally the assistant adjutant general concluded the farce by advising us to interview our consul. As that gentleman informed us that he could not possibly obtain the desired permission, we subsided. An amateur can arrange it, nevertheless, by bribing some local photographer who is British subject to get a permit that he can use; but we learned this too late, and took only stolen shots from the hotel balcony, with the serpent liable to glide around the corner at any moment!

No matter how rasped the nerves of the camera enthusiast may be, an afternoon drive to Europa Point will be a panacea, especially if one has just left a snow bound land. Upward winds the road between borders of tropical plants or walls overhung by great masses of geraniums and nasturtiums, past fig and orange trees, aloes, apple trees in bloom and lemon trees, of wonderful foliage, hung with golden balls. A handsome English girl canters by with her groom following; and Privates Ortheris, Mulvaney and Learoyd are out for a stroll. Beautiful views come at every turn of the road, and when, in the public gardens, one has seen the sweetest heliotrope growing as a tall hedge, there are no adjectives left to use. High as we go the bold rocks still tower far above us, and as we gaze at the topmost peak there is blown across its face a flimy white veil and a delicate cloud drifting from behind it floats out to sea.

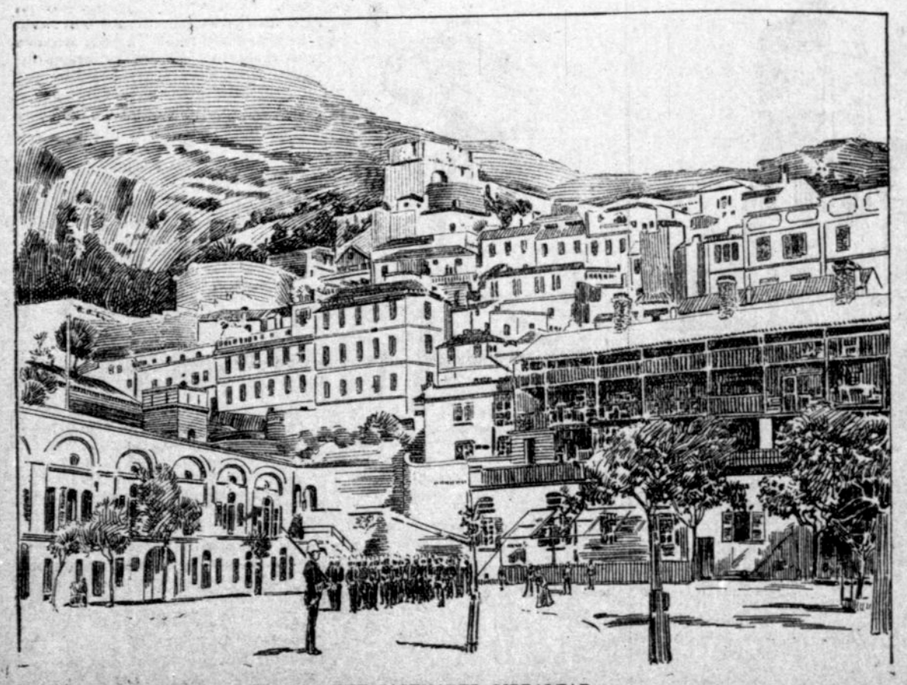
Then past colossal cannon stationed at intervals, back through the town to the boundary where English sentries pace along the straight and narrow path that leads from one sentry-box to another, keeping, we suppose, an ever watchful eye on their Spanish brethren, who are protecting the rights of Spain by doing the same thing about half a mile away, on the outskirts of the town of Linea (i. e., "on the line"). the intervening space, called "the neutral ground," is thronged with a motley crowd coming and going, and odd sights are to be seen. For example, here is a man busily fastening a large blue handkerchief about the neck of his dog, a proceeding we fail to understand until our driver explains that the wrapping hides a package of tobacco which the canine smuggler will convey into town while his master talks to the custom official. This in broad daylight, with that blue necktie apparent at 100 yards, makes one wonder what could have happened to so dim the official's eyesight.

Perhaps the most interesting thing of all is to visit the galleries, those ascending passages tunneled through the solid rock that reach to the brow of the lion with a line of cannon-filled loopholes commanding the Mediterranean. It is worth scrambling through a much harder climb to finally lean from one of the openings over 500 feet up, and see the sheer descent of rock with tiny people and vehicles crawling about at the base, and the brilliant sea dotted with boats shining in the sun. One feels that the Private Atkins who has held one's arm to render the hanging out performance safe, is in some way responsible for the lovely scene, so he is tipped accordingly; and our gratitude is increased when he tells us that we need have no fear of rain's interrupting our sightseeing, as not one drop will fall during the summer.

After a day or two one is persuaded that the desirable thing in life would be to stay in old "Gib-al-Tarik" for all time. It is a joy to explore steep, romantic lanes, and watch the agile donk picking his way down flights of steps where the rise is so abrupt that folks may look down the chimneys of their neighbors in the next street below, and no ladder would be required for playing Santa Claus; to poke about in quaint little shops and bargain with Spanish or Moorish dealers, who never expect to get what they first ask for their wares; or, above all, to be on the alert twenty times a day when the soldiers go by. The English troops are fine. One gets enthusiastic at the regular lines of scarlet coats and white helmets dazzling in the sunlight as they curve in and out along the winding street, nearly forming a letter S, headed by the picturesque drummer in his leopard skin, with his square shoulders and elbows perfectly motionless, though his hands are going like mad. But it is the bonnie Highlanders that are particularly adorable to see, with their fresh coloring, their sturdy walk, and the dear little skirts swishing from side to side.

On Sundays as the soldiers march to church the bands play lively airs as usual, but in place of the gun every man carries a prayer book. If on a quiet Sunday afternoon you should hear singing near the old town hall, go and investigate, for you many find, as we did, a few members of the Salvation Army holding an outdoor meeting. A fine looking, newly converted sailor boy was making his first public speech, very simply and prettily to the strangely assorted audience, all listening respectfully, too, whether they wore the red coat, the plaid kilt, the blue jacket, the robe of the Jew, the wide brimmed hat and sash of the Spanish or the fez, cloak and yellow slippers of the Moor. It was a curious mosaic.

Now comes sunset with its gun firing; a detachment marches down to shut the gates for the night; bits of music and bugle calls float here and there over the great rock. Soon the stranger, who is, literally, "within the gates," is ready for rest, and perhaps may recall as a lullaby a bit of the music which wakened him early in the morning as a fife and drum corps passed by, and he had drowsily listened to the stirring Scotch melody until it softened into a rhythmic beat of the drums and a faint echo of the highest notes, and so gradually lost itself in many-voiced Gibraltar.



THE CASEMATES, GIBRALTAR.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

Mr. Balfour of the English foreign office has a new bicycle which attracts considerable attention among the secretaries and officials. The action of the pedals is vertical instead of circular and when descending a hill with the feet at rest the pedals remain stationary.

The late Lord Lilford, to whose memory three stained-glass windows have been unveiled in the church of Thorp Achurch, Northamptonshire, was one of the most distinguished ornithologists of the present generation. At Lilford hall, his seat near Oundle, he had a magnificent collection of birds—both live and stuffed—including no fewer than seven different kinds of eagles, which, together with owls, falcons, hawks and buzzards were confined in the numerous aviaries with which his beautiful grounds were freely dotted. Lord Lilford during the last ten years of his life was an absolute cripple.

M. George Charpentier, the famous Paris publisher, who backed Emile Zola with a pension of $100 a month when he was poor and struggling, has been promoted to the rank of officer in the Legion of Honor, a very high distinction in France.

She Knew Papa's Circumstances.

He—Do you think your father would receive me civilly if I were to go to him and ask for you?

She—Let's see—I believe you hold a mortgage on papa's business, don't you?

He—Yes, and it's about to mature.

She—You will be perfectly safe in approaching him at any time or place that may suit your own convenience.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

GEMS IN LATE SERMONS.

The Fountain.—The glory of the fountain leaping in the sunshine is that it sends forth a stream refreshing and delightful.—Rev. Charles Stakely, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

Amusement.—A certain amount of amusement is absolutely necessary to health and happiness. It is the spice of life. It gives zest to labor.—Rev. M. Benham, Presbyterian, Pittsburg, Pa.

Mutual Help.—The nations go far and best when they are mutually helpful. Wealth or power gained by crushing or cheating a weaker is no gain, but loss.—Rev. E. S. Todd, Methodist, Baltimore, Md.

Brotherhood.—In true religion the open sign of fellowship is well doing, and the servants of humanity, whatever their varying names and tongues, are brothers.—Rev. N. M. Mann, Unitarian, Omaha, Neb.

Culture's Enemy.—Culture and ignorance from time immemorial have been at war. The one elevates and emancipates while the other degrades and enthralls.—Rev. G. C. Houghton, Episcopalian, Hoboken, N. J.

Human Creation.—We might as well try to stop the incoming tide as to try to alter the generally accepted fact that the law of human creation was by development.—Rev. B. E. Warner, Episcopalian, New Orleans, La.

Profanity.—Americans are said to be the profanest people in the world. The men swear, the women swear, and children with the lisp hardly out of their speech, swear.—Rev. F. M. Goodchild, Baptist, New York city.

Woman's Way.—The best service to any woman, however richly dowered, is to do womanly things in a womanly way, thus illustrating in her life and character the loftiest type of womanhood.—Rev. Arthur Little, Baptist, Dorchester, Mass.

LITTLE HEROINE OF THE KLONDYKE.

Chilkoot Pass Correspondence New York World: Little Miss Bessie Lassarge will be the "Heroine of the Klondyke" if ever that proud distinction shall be won. I found her en route to the gold fields, traveling all alone, and among all the tales of courage, perseverance and self-sacrifice of which one hears in infinite variety, that of this pretty nineteen-year-old Argonaut stands out in golden letters. If Miss Lassarge does not think herself a heroine, there are thousands of people here who do. She has set an example that many a man would hesitate to follow.

I learned that six years ago this girl, then thirteen years old, went to Tacoma with her mother from New York. Times had been hard in the East, and the mother, a widow, saw no apparent escape from the slough of despond into which she was steadily sinking. Like many others, she looked to the West, and, gathering her little possessions together, started to make a new home there.

But in Tacoma the mother found it impossible to make both ends meet, and so it became necessary, a year or two after her arrival, to place a mortgage on the little cottage which she had bought with the money still remaining, in order that she and her young daughter might keep the wolf from the door. Before many months the mortgage falls due.

It is this that has spurred Bessie to reach the mines. I doubt if any other woman who has come Klondyke-ward has a nobler object to attain than this brave little girl. For she is making the perilous journey, not so much for the gold as for what the gold will bring. She has come to save her mother's home. She hopes to be able to lift the mortgage from the little Tacoma cottage. She has come gold hunting not merely from the avaricious desire to possess riches, but rather to insure to her mother the comforts she seems destined to have to give up.

I have heard many expressions of admiration for her pluck, but what has most impressed everybody is her heroic unselfishness. If Miss Lessarge doesn't have many an offer of a friendly hand along the hard, rough trip to the diggings, it won't be because her nerve is not appreciated, and nerve on the Chilkoot trail just now is at a premium.

"I think it is a great deal better," she says, "that I should have a hard time for a little while than that my mother should lose her home. Anyway, I am going to try and see what I can do, and surely if I fail I shall be no worse off than I was before. If I succeed in making some money, enough to pay the mortgage, why then no matter how hard it has been I shall be so very happy that it will not matter at all."

When she went aboard the Mexico, at Seattle, all she had was contained in her grip, which did not weigh more than forty pounds, and with this outfit she believed she would reach and exist in the Klondyke gold fields. She bought a steerage ticket for Dyea. Fortunately, the steward was a man of heart, and gave her cabin accommodations without extra charge. F. H. L.

LITTLE MISS BESSIE LASSARGE.

TYRANNY OF THE "400."

One Must Conform to Their Standard or Remain Outside Society.

"We may, if we choose, sneer at snobbery and scoff at social strugglers," writes Elizabeth Bisland in the Ladies' Home Journal, "but when a man is ambitious or a woman is proud he or she desires to secure for himself or herself, and for their children, the privilege of being received as an equal anywhere. And however much one may rail, the fact remains that wealth and fashion do set, and have always set, the standard in social life, and that if one wishes a free admission everywhere one must conform one's self to that standard. A great many people who are not what is known as 'in society,' are fond of pointing out with triumphant rancorousness that 'The Four Hundred' are no more cultured, intellectual, wealthy or witty than many whom they refuse to admit to association with them in their pleasures, and these resentful folk demand in bitter amazement why any one admits their pretensions, or struggles for their recognition. The answer is not far to seek. A man may have all the intellectual attributes, and yet not be of sufficient importance to be admitted to the orchestra of society, and the musicians may say, 'We admit that you are good and clever, but you can't play the violin, and you can't become a member of our orchestra.'

"Now the 'swell,' as he is commonly termed, is the man who is an artist in living: he may have neither moral ideas nor standards, nor be overburdened with brains, but he knows how to live, as far as the ceremonies of life go, brilliantly, gayly, imposingly, and he collects around him others who have the same talent, and together they succeed in forming a sort of orchestra of society, all of them playing in tune and in time with one another, and making a magnificent harmony of ceremony and social intercourse. And when a person comes along who insists upon joining their orchestra they are generally extremely rude in their refusal, and cause much enmity, or else they listen to the instrument he plays and find it well played, and so take him into their band, and cause still more amazement and envy to the others who have been denied admittance. And that is the whole answer to the conundrum Mrs. B weeps over. Mrs. A knows how to play the social instrument, and Mrs. B does not, and unless she learns to play it she will stay forever outside of society—that society which spells itself with a capital S."

Riding an Ostrich.

"I don't believe the stories told about the natives of Africa and Australia riding ostriches," said a California man the other day. "Americans are the best riders on earth, but they cannot ride ostriches. I saw this pretty thoroughly tried on one occasion. A cowboy who had vanquished every pony he ever undertook to break in was induced to try an ostrich. After an hour's hard work he succeeded in mounting the bird, which at first tried to shake him off, then to get away by running, but these tactics, of course, had no effect upon the cowboy. Then, in spite of all the man could do, the ostrich succeeded in getting its head around and seizing the man by one leg. He doubled his feet under him, and the ostrich reached over his wings and got hold of his back, throwing him heavily to the ground and tramping on him. It took three of us to chase the infuriated ostrich away, and we accomplished it barely in time to save the man's life. I don't believe the native Australians ride ostriches."—Chicago News.

Feminine Sharpness.

The author of "A Letter of Posterity" tells the following story of Mrs. Ashley, a beautiful Southern woman, who was afterward the wife of the Hon. J. J. Crittenden. She was a belle in society, and was dowered with unusual tact and charm. "Always give men brevet rank," said she to a young girl who had just come out, "If they are captains, call them colonel. They will forgive you." But she could say sharp things when occasion demanded. A certain lady who had always been envious of her once bought from her a French toilette, which Mrs. Ashley, who was going into mourning, could not wear. But the purchaser, after having worn the slippers, brought them back with the remark:

"They are too big. I could swim in them."

Mrs. Ashley took them, and answered quietly: "My dear, I am a larger woman than you are in every respect."

Not Out Long.

A certain judge in Kentucky is reported to have ended his charge to the jury the other day as follows: "If you believe what the counsel for the plaintiff has told you, you will give your verdict for the defendant. But if you are like me and don't believe what either of them said I don't know what you will do." The jury was not out long.—New York Tribune.

Sure to Suffer.

"There is one industry that is sure to suffer by the Klondike harvest."

"Which one?"

"Gold bricks."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Envy kicks its keeper.

Dull tools do little harm.

It is difficult work to keep hid from yourself.

Trusting God without effort is an abuse of sense.

Living without God, is risking the loss of two worlds.

If the man does not show at ten, he will not at forty.

A naturalist says he has seen in New York on the hats of women the feathers of 173 kinds of wild birds, including forty species, of which thirty-two are protected by law under a fine of $25.

WAS THE FIRST MAYOR.

Made the Big Fellow Run for His Life.

"We 'lowed we had the pisonest terror on the whole slope," said the man who made his pile in the west and then came back east to enjoy it, according to the Detroit Free Press. "His name was Buck Grimmer; leastwise that was the way he gave it out. He was a big bull-necked feller with an arm like a mill post, a ugly scowl and eyes what allus made me think of a rattlesnake. He had all the settlement under cow, fur it got 'round somehows as how he had planted eight or ten men, and we had all seo him do some mighty fancy shootin'. He made half a dozen men leave the place and run things pretty much the same like he was a king. We had one citerzen there named Emery Little. He didn't weigh mor'n ninety-five pounds, had a dried up look, never had much to say and seemed to carry about the idea that the best plan was fur every person to 'tend to his own business. An' observin' man could tell that Little knowed a whole lot, but he was not a feller to give hisself taffy. When we organized into a village, Buck gave it out as how he was goin' to be mayor. The first thing we knowed there was a letter in that little weekly paper of ours, signed by Little. He made out that Buck was a runaway from justice, a big, ignorant bluff and a false alarm. Them things was pretty hard to swaller and we all begin kind of arranging things so as to 'tend Little's funeral. Buck jist located himself in front of the biggest saloon in the place where Little had to pass. We asked him if there wasn't no way of settlin' 'ithout wiping Little out, but Buck said no. He was goin' to give the man a show, but his checks must be cashed in. When Little come along, lookin' as though nothin' had ever bothered him, Buck halted him with an oath. He had a pair of guns there and two big knives a charp as razors. Little could pick his weepins and take his choice. We all felt sorry for the little cuss, but he had brung it on hisself. He picked up one of the knives, give it a whirl in the air and tole Buck to git ready. That big cur turned white, begged, tried to say it was all a joke and then lit out. There wasn't a grain of sand in him. Look at the records and you'll see that Emry Little was the first mayor."

FORGOT HIS VERSE.

Henry Clay Made a Decided Hit With Another One.

In the early '20s of this century Henry Clay was appointed by the legislature of Kentucky a commissioner to Virginia to ask of that state that a commission be appointed to make a definite line of demarkation between the two states. Upon his arrival in Richmond he was received with great courtesy by its most distinguished citizens. He said that his profession, politics and affairs of government had occupied his time so extensively that he was aware of knowing little of polite literature or the favorite publications of the day. This prompted him to ask an old friend whom he knew to be a literary man to select some lines to introduce when addressing the legislature, as a quotation expressive of his feelings toward the state of Virginia as his birthplace. His friend suggested a stanza from Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," which he highly approved and memorized. The day appointed for his address found the galleries, halls and every available space crowded with eager, expectant auditors and many beautiful women in bright attire gave brilliancy to the scene. Clay held the attention of his audience with entire success until he came to the part where he meant to introduce the quotation. Then his memory failed him. The shock was appalling for a moment. He stood rigid and pale before a thousand watchful eyes, and his mind only a blank, before him a turbulent sea of upturned faces. With a characteristic gesture threw up his hands to his forehead and in his most sonorous tones he recited the following words:

Breathes there the man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land.

He concluded his speech amid deafening applause. Everyone present had supposed that he was overcome by emotion, and none but the friend who had selected the quotation for him perceived the cause of his momentary panic.—Florida Citizen.

Posing Sitters Before the Camera.

"As to the actual work under a skylight, only a few general hints may be given, as here each must 'work out her own salvation,'" writes Frances Benjamin Johnston in an article, "What a Woman Can Do With a Camera," in the Ladies' Home Journal. "Do not attempt to pose people, or to strain your sitters into uncomfortable or awkward positions, in order to obtain picturesque effects. Watch them, and help them into poses that are natural and graceful. Study their individuality, striving to keep the likeness, and yet endeavoring to show them at their best. Avoid emphasizing the peculiarities of a face either by lighting or pose; look for curves rather than angles or straight lines, and try to make the interest in the picture center upon what is most effective in your sitter. The one rule of lighting is never to have more than a single source of light. Many portraits, otherwise good, are rendered very inartistic by being lighted from several different directions."

Merely a French Duel.

"Will you dine with me, monsieur?"

"How soon? I have an engagement to fight a duel in an hour."

"Say, in an hour and a half, then. And I should be glad to have the company of your seconds and your antagonist, also."

"I will extend your invitation to him after the duel, and doubtless we will both be there."—Chicago Post.

Why They Don't Mourn.

"Why don't the Bifftons appear in mourning? Wasn't Charley Biffton, who was drowned last week, a member of their family?"

"Yes; but he rocked the boat."—Cleveland Leader.

Isz wisur.

‖ Miestelyj Troki, Petrokowo gub., Lenkijoj, nuo tulo laiko pradėjo prapuldinėti jaunos merginos. Isz pradžių tikėjo, kad jos iszdumė kur paczios su jaunais wyriszkiais, bet kaip dabar praneszа Warszawos laikraszcziai, pasirodė, kad czia darbawosi agentai gerai suorganizuotos draugystės, kurie wiliojo wisokiais pažadėjimais dailias jaunas merginas, jas gabeno į Konstantinopolių ir į kitų miestų paleistuwystės namus. Darbai tos paleistuwių bandos szitokiu budu apsireiszkė. Neseniai prapuolė czia 18 metų duktė wietinio gyventojaus, Malinowskio. Į ketwirtą dieną po prapuolimui merginos, ukinikas Manuila radė ant ulyczios laiszką, ant kurio buwo užraszyta: "Dėl Diewo malonės, meldžiu radusio kuogreicziausiai atiduoti tą laiszką prekėjui Malinowskiui; czia eina apie iszgelbėjimą žmogaus nuo nelaimės". Rasztas buwo užraszytas žydiszkai, todėl Manuila, negalėdamas žinoti kas czia yra, įsidėjo laiszką į kiszenių ir atsiminė tik po trijų dienų susitikęs su pažįstamu žydu. Tasai perskaitęs užraszą ant laiszko, nuneszė jį tuojaus Malinowskiui. Laiszkas pasirodė nuo prapuolusios Malinowskio dukters. Ji raszė, kad pateke į žydų agentų nagus ir kad jie rengiasi ją gabenti į Konstantinopolių ir kad drauge su ja yra tų bjaurių agentų naguose dar keturios merginos isz Trokų. Malinowski praneszė apie tai policijai, kuri su Manuilos pagelba rado namus, ties kuriais tasai laszkas buwo iszmestas. Czia dažinojo, kad isz tų namų dieną atgal 8 wyriszkiai naktyj iszwažiawo isz miesto, o su jais ir penkios merginos, o terp jų ir Malinowskio duktė. Policija rods iszsiuntė telegramus į wisokius miestus bet wisgi iki szioi, nė piktadarių agentų, nė prapuolusių merginų nė jokio pėdsako ne surado. Jeigu merginos isztikro paimtos į Konstantinopolių, tai geriausiai butų ten juos pridaboti.

‖ Isz Kaimo Mansurowo, Laiszewo pawietyj, raszo, kad du metai atgal jauna turtingų tėwu duktė pagimdė sunų. Kad nieks apie dukters nelaimę nedažinotu, motina paėmė užgimusį waiką ir nugabeno jį pas kitą iszteką jusią dukterį ir prikalbinėjo ją paslėpti užgimusį waiką, ta wienok nežinojo, kaip tą padaryti. Tąsyk motina užmanė jį užkasti kelnorėj ir apie tai nieks nežinos. Paėmė waiką, nugebeno į kelnorę ir ten jį gywą užkasė. Už pagelbą dawė ji dukterei 100 rublių ir lakrodėlį. Po dwiejų metų, tokiu budu nužudyto waiko motina pasigedo sawo užczėdytų pinigų ir laikrodėlio, o patėmyjusi, kad swainis neszioja pripuolusį jos laikrodėlį, apskundė jį į policiją už pawogimą pinigų ir jos laikrodėlio. Policija be tirinėdama wiską susekė. Užkastas waikas likosi atkastas ir kaip pasakoja, nežiurint ant to, kad žemėj iszgulėjo per isztisus du metu, kunas ne buwo pagedęs. Plauczius įdėjo į wandenį ir jie plaukė ant wirszaus, kas parodė, kad waikas gywas buwo užkastas. Policija suėmė jau dukterį ir motiną.

Mieste Tiflise, ant Kaukazo, wieszpatystės banko urėdnikas atidawė ant paczto pinigų paką su 50000 rubl. adresuotą į miestą Igdir į tėnykszczią pawieczio kasą. Kada nuėjus į wietą pakui jį atidarė, tai widuryj, wieton pinigų, pasirodė senos gazietos, pinigai gi prapuolė. Beweik sykiu su tuom į Tifliso banką atėjo siuntinys isz miesto Baku, kuriame buwo apsiuwimas nuo banko iszsiųsto su pinigais pako, antraszas, padirbtas banko peczėtis ir laiszkas pas banko užweizėtoją. Laiszke tame wagilius praszo ne kaltinti nieko isz banko arba paczto urėdnikų, o už tai jis kada nors žada atsiųsti apsirėdymą, su kurio pagelbi, persirėdžius už banko urėdnįką, jam pasisekė, wieton siuntinio su pinigais, įbrukti sawąjį su gazietoms, o pinigų siuntinį sau paimti. Mat net wagiliai juokus daro isz maskoliszkų waldžių.

‖ Isz miesto Tomaszewo, Petrokowo gub., raszo: Du jauni totoriai, iszsiųsti su taworais ant prekiawimo po kaimus, ne sugrįžo atgal; isz syk gaspadorius tikėjo, kad jie isztraukė į tolymesnius kaimus, bet kad ir ant rytojaus nepargrįžo, dawė žinią į policiją. Policija ilgai be pasekmės jieszkojo, bet pereitos subatos dieną, žwejai isz upės Pilicos isztraukė kuną wieno isz prapuolusių totorių; neužilgio potam žemskiai isztraukė ir kitą kuną. Matomai abudu totoriai likosi piktadarių paskandyti: burnos jų buwo užkimsztos, rankos užpakalyj surisztos, maiszai gi, kuriuose nesziojo taworus, isz jų buwo isztusztinti ir wieton taworų pripilti pieskos ir prie nugarų piriszti. Wienas isz totorių po keliu ant kojos apwyniotą turėjo mazgelį, o jame 6 rublius, kurių, turbut, žmogžudžiai ne užtėmyjo. Žmogžudžių pėdsako iki sziol nesusekė.

‖ Nižnenowgorodo gub., Rytinėj Maskolijoj, iszdegė kaimas Krasnoje selo. Į pusę walandos ugnis apėmė 100 namų. Kaip greitai ugnis czia platinosi, galima spręsti isz to, kad sudegė wartojamos prie gesinimo dwi czirczkynės ir arkliai, kurie buwo į jas įkinkyti. Jų mat gesintojai nespėjo isz ugnies iszwežti. Apart 200 namų sudegė czia jawai kluonuose sukrauti ir taworai pardawinyczіose, kelios mažos dirbtuwės. Kalba, buk sudegė pie to ir 8 žmonės, trys gi dar gywi, bet sunkiai apdegę. Kaime tame gyweno suwirszum 1500 žmonių ir jie neteko dabar nė maisto nė pastogės. Dangelis szeimynų, netekę turtų, ant prasimaitinimo turės eiti kitur uždarbiauti.

‖ Netoli Warszawos, ant pliano to bėganczio isz Warszawos į Peterburgą "ziemskiai" suaresztawo wieną wyriszkį, kurisai stumė dwiratį wežimą prikrautą wisokių daiktų. Suimtas pasirodė wienok gana turtingu warszawiečiu. Porą metų atgal, pasimirus turtingam giminaicziui, jis paėmė diktai palaikų pinigus pačėjo į banką, apleido urėdą, pirko dwiratį, į jį sukrowė wiską, kas kelionėj reikalingas ir užsimanė keliauti po swietą, pats stumdams sawo wežimą. Tokiu budu traukdamas wežimą, jis iszkeliawo wisą Austriją, Wengriją, Rumuniją ir Italiją, o dabar keliauja į sziaurius, į Finlandiją. Į Warszawą sugrįžta sykį ant metų iszsidirbti paszportą.

‖ Apie miestą Twer, Maskolijoj, jau per isztisą mėnesį dega girios. Iszdegė dideli plotai rando girių, nuo czia ugnis prisigriebė į girias pagarsėjusio sawo žwėriszkumu lietuwiszko perkrikszto, buwusio Warszawos jenerał-gubernatoriaus Gurko, nuo czia prisigriebė į kaimą Lukino, kur iszdegino 40 ukių. Nuo kelių mėnesių Twero gubernijoj nebuwo lytaus, dideli durpinyczių plotai teip iszdžiuwo, kad reikia mažos kibirkszteles ant užsidegimo. Upės wisur nusekė ir tai teip, kad antai per Wolgą, didžiausią Europos upę, galima perbristi. Wisose Twero gubernijos cerkwėse buwo diewmaldystos ant iszmelđimo lytaus.

‖ Warszawoj, ant Windobonos geležinkelio stacijos, koksai Poplawski, buwęs urėdniku ant pietinės Maskolijos geležinkelių, patikęs besirengiantį į užrubežius važiuoti grafą Bagdoną Krasinskį, wieną isz turtingiausių Lenkijos dwarponių, drožė tam tiesiog su kumszczia į tarpą akių. Grafas atidawė smugį su lazda, potam Poplawski iszsitraukė rewolwerį ir szowė, bet nepataikė. Pasakoja, buk tarnaujant Poplawskiui ant geležinkelio, grafas žadėjo jam sawo kantoroj Warszawoj duoti wietą, bet kada tas apleido urėdą ir atkako į Warszawą, grafas atsisakė iszpildyti sawo pažadėjimą. Poplawski likosi suaresztuotas.

‖ Mieste Kabul, Afganistano sostapilėj, widurinėj Azijoj, prie Indijų rubežiaus, užgimė baisus gaisras, kurisai siantė per isztisą dieną. Iszdegė 154 didelės pardawinyczios; sudegė ir keturi žmonės.

‖ Isz Bachmuto, Maskolijoj, raszo: plieninių geležinkeliams szėnių dirbtuwėj liejo szėnis, bet warant sutarpintą plieną į kwarmas, isz darbinįko rankų iszsprudo rankena ir sutarpintas plienas, wieton į kwarmas, likosi iszstumtas į dirbtuwę ant dirbanczių czia darbinįkų ir juos nuplikino. Ant trijų darbinįkų kuno ne liko nė wienos sweikos wietos: burna, rankos, kojos, galwa buwo tai kaipi wiena dideli žaizda. Trys isz teip baisiai apdegusių darbinįkų ant rytojaus pasimirė, wienas gi dar guli dirbtuwės ligonbutyj. Isz apdegusių darbinįkų trys buwo maskoliai, ketwirtas gi belgijonis.

‖ Isz Gori, ant Kaukazo, Maskolijoj, raszo, kad dabar beweik wisas Gori pawietas pateko į plėszikų rankas, kurie nuo gywentojų reuka mokeszczius, taigi mat žmonės czia turi mokėti mokeszczius maskoliszkam randui, ne galinczіam gywentojų nuo plėszikų apginti ir patiems plėszikams. Kaimų gywentojai stengiasi kur nors pasiskolinti pinigų, idant juos wisada ant plėszikų pareikalawimo turėti, kadangi kitaip smarkiai jie baudžia.

‖ Isz Irkuczko, Siberijoj, atėjo žinios, buk 14 d. Rugsėjo, ties kaimu Antziferowskoje (wardas matomai perkreiptas), Jenisėjaus apskrityj, Sziaurinėj Siberijoj, matė lekiantį orlaiwį, kurį laiko už orlaiwį garsaus mokslinczіaus Andree, kurisai dar Liepos mėnesyj iszlėkė ant isztirimo sziaurinio žemės poliaus. Kad į tuos tolimus sziaurių krasztus nėra daug norinczių lėkti, gal but, kad tas ir bus isz tikro Andree's balionas, jeigu ten isz tikro lekiantį balioną matė.

‖ Ant paminėjimo atsilankymo Warszawoj ciecoriaus renka dabar aukas, už kurias nori paregti kokią nors labdaringą įrėdnę. Ant to surinko 940000 rubl. Kaszin ar tos aukos apsimokės? Maskoliai moka net labdaringas įrėdues padaryti įnagių maskolinimo; ir lenkų parengtas gal maskoliai atimti ir sawiszkai jas perdirbti.

‖ Meiste Dancige (Gedauijoj), prowincijoj Wakarinių Prusų iszdegė fabrikinė miesto dalis. Su wisu sudegė garinė stalioriszka dirbtuwė Behnkes ir Tucho maszinų dirbtuwės ir krautuwės. Blėdys ugnies padarytos wien tose dirbtuwėse, ne skaitant kitų iszdegusių triobų, siekia 10000 000 markių.

‖ Isz Londono raszo, kad apsigywenusi czia amerikietė Field pati susidegino. Iszgirdusi sawo ponios riksmą, prie durų pribėgo tarnaitė, bet durys buwo isz widaus užrakytos; kol suszaukti kaimynai iszwertė duris, Fieldienė su wisu sudegė.

‖ Netoli Kofoskars, Wengrijoj, ant geležinkelio susimuszė greitasis pasažierinis trukis su taworiniu, kuriuom wežė kareiwius. Keturi trukio tarnai ir szeszi kareiwiai likosi ant wietos užmuszti ir 30 kareiwių tapo sunkiai apkultų.

‖ Iszdegė kaimas Nedelina, Kalugos gubernijoj, Malojaroslawco pawietyj, widurinėj Maskolijoj. Iszdegė czia su wirszum 85 ukės. Blėdį ugnies padarytą skaito ant 200000 rublių. Kaip ant kaimo ir tai dar Maskolijoj, blėdys tai labai didelės.

‖ Mieste Boncau, pietinėj Prancuzijoj, sudegė didelės lentų pjowinyczios angliszkos kompanijos. Blėdį ugnies padarytą skaito ant 2225000 frankų. Pertai 200 darbinįkų neteko darbo.

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‡ Iszpaniszkas garlaiwys "Taal", pakrantėse Filipinų salų, susidaužė ir paskendo, su juom prigėrė ir daug pasažierių.

Atszaukimas.

Draugystė D. L. K. Witauto, kuri rengė laikyti balių 26 Rugsėjo, isz priežasties parapijos fair'o, baliaus nelaikys, nes salė yra užimta grajijimu fairos. Dėltogi perpraszo wisas kitas draugystes, kurios buwo užpraszytos ant szio baliaus, idant teiktusi mums atleisti.

Dr-te D. L. K. Witauto.

GEOGRAFIJA
ARBA
MOKSLAS APIE ŽEME.
I DALIS.
Pagal prof. Archibaldą Geikie ir kitus.

(Tąsa).

Zemdarbystė, statymas tvirtų triobų reikalauja wisokių įnagių; tas gimdo pramones: isz pradžių pats žemdarbiai dirba reikalingus jiems darbo įnagius, bet wėliaus pradeda juos dirbti ir tamtikros dirbtuwės, žmonės mat pasidalina darbu: dalis žemdarbių persikeiczia į amatninkus ir fabrikantus. Dirbtuwės ant padirbimo wisokių darbo įnagių reikalauja atsakanczios medegos, kaip antai metalių, jieszko todėl jų žemėj, bet ten randa paprastai tikt rudą, kurią reikia perdirbti, isztarpinti isz rudos metalių; tokiu budu užgema kalnakasysta. Pramonės ten augszcziausiai pakilo, kur ant wietos yra daug akmeninių anglių, geležies, kaip antai Anglijoj, Belgijoj, Szlezijoj, Saksonijoj.

Iszdirbėjai maino sawo iszdirbimus ant žemdarbių produktų ne tiesiog, bet už pinigus: fabrikantai už pinigus perka nuo žemdarbių valgio produktus, o tie už gautus už tuos produktus pinigus perka fabrikų iszdirbimus. Tokiu budu gema prekysta. Jeigu kokia nors tauta turi kokių nors produktų ar iszdirbimų daugiaus negu jų namieje reikia, o reikalauja isz swetur kitokių produktų, kokių wėl per virsz turi kaimynas, tai terp tų tautų užgema užrubežinė prekyba: wiena tauta parduoda sawo atliekamus produktus ir už gautus už tai pinigus nuo kaimyno perka tą, ko namieje truksta. Paweikslan, Lietuva gabena į Prusus rugius, linus, medžius, o parsigabena isz ten wisokius fabrikų iszdirbimus,

Ant palengwinimo prekybos, taigi ant pervežimo tavorų isz wieno kraszto į kitą, jeigu gamtos keliai, kaip antai jures, ažerai ir upės pasirodo neužtenkanti, pats žmonės dirba sau kelius, dirba pliantus, wieszkelius, kanalus, gilina netinkanczias upes, veda geležinkelius.

Ant užczėdyjimo sawo pajiegų prie darbo, ant padauginimo sawo darbo waisių, žmonės pasinaudoja prie darbo ir isz gamtos pajiegų: prie darbo wartoja gywulius, sunaudoja wėjo, wandenų ir kitokias gamtos pajiegas, kurios atlieka žmogaus darbą, werczia garą sau tarnauti ir tai su pagelba kuogeriausių maszinų. Žmogus mat priverczia gamtos pajiegas sau tarnauti, todėl turi gana atliekamo laiko ant pasilinksminimo ir apsiszwietimo; besistengdamas palengwinti sau darbą, idant turėti kuo daugiausiai liuoso laiko, apszwiestos tautos pakinko prie darbo netikt gywulius ir gamtos pajiegas, bet ir savo artymą mažiaus apszwiestą ir ne teip turtingą, o pats stengiasi kuolinksmiausiai laiką praleisti, kuolabiausiai apsiszwiesti, pramokti wis daugiaus. Toki apszwiesto žmogaus darbai wadinasi jo *civilizacija* arba *kultura*.

Pasikėlus kulturai, įpradėjo tvertiesi miestai ir wieszpatystės. Miestuose renkasi wisokios dirbtuwės, pardawinyczios, wienu žodžiu sakant, dideli pinigai, didžturcziai, o apie tuos ir daugybė beturczių žmonių ant mažo ploto. Žemdarbiai pasilieka labiaus iszsiskyrstę po kaimus. Wieszpatystė yra tai susidraugawimas daugybės žmonių ant atlikimo kokio nors darbo, paweikslan, ant atsigynimo nuo prieszų. Valdžia wieszpatystėj priguli arba wienam žmogui, tokias wadina *manarchijomis*, arba daugeliui žmonių iszrinktų wirszinįkų; paskutines wadina *republikomis*.

Turtingumas miestų, jų augimas arba puolimas paeina nuo geografiszkų sanlygų. Turtingumas jų paeina nuo gamtiszkų turtų to apskriczio, kuriame jie yra ir nuo kelių. Miestas paprastai stato prie kastynių, prie susibėgimo wandeninių ir teip gerų kelių, ant didelių upių, prie tokių upių įpuolimų į jures, prie jurių, bet tikt tąsyk, jeigu toj wietoj yra tinkanti laiwams prieplauka. Wisi prie jurių stowinti miestai turi tyczia padirbtas ant jurių apsaugotas wietas, kuriose sueję laiwai randa pasilsėjimo wietą laikė smarkių ant jurių wėtrų. Miestus tokius wadina *portiniais*. Miestai tarpkalnėse statyti ant apginimo kraszto nuo netikėtų prieszo užpuolimų paprastai sudrutinti apkasais, ant kurių yra didelės kanuolės; tokius miestus wadina *twirtynemis*.

Miestai paprastai pastatyti isz tokios medegos, kokia yra ant wietos. Krasztuose, kur yra molis ir kuras ne brangus, miestai statyti isz degintų plytų, kitur jie statyti isz kalkių, isz wulkanų lawos, isz koralių, isz akmenų arba ir isz medžio, kaip antai daugumas Norwegijos miestų.

Tautos gyweuanczios nevaisinguose krasztuose, kaip antai tiruose, ne tweria wieszpatyszczių; tverti jas priverczia paprastai reikalas, tankiausiai ant atsigynimo nuo prieszų užpuolimo; ant nevaisingų krasztų nėra norinczių užpulti, todėl tų krasztų gyventojai ne jauczia reikalo risztiesi į wieszpatystę (kaip antai buszmenai Kalahari tirų arba eskimosai tolimų nevaisingų ledu uždengtų sziaurinių krasztų). Piemeniszkos tautos ne tweria nuolatinės wieszpatystės, tikt ant tulo laiko, atsitikus reikalui, jungiasi wisos tautos giminės į wieną kruwą; perėjus reikalui, wel iszsiskirsto.

Tikras wieszpatystes tweria tikt apsisėdusios žemdarbiszkos tautos. Jeigu wienos wieszpatystės rubežius yra lygus ir tokia lyguma traukiasi iszilgai rubežiaus ant didelio ploto, tai tokį rubežių sunku nuo prieszo užpuolimų atginti. Ant sudrutinimo tokio rubežiaus ant kelių susibėgimo parengia tvirtynes. Wieszpatystės turinczios gamtiszkus rubežius, kaip antai kalnus arba jures, tais rubežiais yra apsaugotos nuo netikėto užpuolimo. Todėl tai ant lygumų ne gal užsilikti smulkios wieszpatystės ir smulkios paprastai jungiasi į wieną didelę; tas gal atsitikti isz gero noro gyventojų tokių wieszpatyszczių, jeigu tie gyventojai yra tikt atžalomis wieno tautiszko kelmo, tankiausiai wienok buwa, kad drutesni wieszpatystė pamusza mažesnes.

Žemės plotai apimti politiszkais rubežiais kokios nors wieszpatystės wadinasi jos *pawirsziumi*; skaitlius gyventojų ant ploto kokios nors wieszpatystės remiasi ant jos turtingumo arba ant to, kiek žmonių gal ji iszmaityti, taigi nuo kulturiszko laipsnio ant kokio ta wieszpatystė stowi: jeigu augszcziaus kulturiszkai stowi, tai moka geriaus sunaudoti sawo kraszto gamtos dowanos ir tokiu budu surenka daugiaus waisių ant iszmaitinimo gyventojų. Wienok ilgas kulturiszkas tautos gyvenimas ant wieno ploto gal teip iszsemti tulus turtų szaltinius, kad tautos turtai susimažina. Kiekwienas žino, kad nuolatai sėjant javus ant wienos ir tos paczios dirwos žemė iszsilieżia. Tas pats yra ir su turtais didelių žemės plotų, su turtingumu wieszpatyszczių ir tautų. Jeigu tikt apie pakėlimą turtingumo paliauja rupinęsi, turtingumas wieszpatystės nyksta, o su tuom puola ir kultura kraszto ir wisos wieszpatystės. Tą geriausiai Europoj parodo Iszpanija, kuri pereituose amžiuose žengė pirmose eilėse, sziądien gi likosi kitų toli užpakalyj.

Jeigu kokioje nors wieszpatystėj skaitlius gyventojų teip pasidaugina, kad wisi ne gal namieje iszmisti, dalis jų kraustosi į turtingesnius arba į recziaus apgyventus krasztus. Tankiai pati wieszpatystė už savo rubežių tweria *kolionijas*, kuriose patelpa atliekami wieszpatystės gyventojai. Tąsyk wieszpatystę, uždėjusią kolioniją, kolionistai wadina sawo *metropolija*. Europos wieszpatystės turi sawo kolionijas wisokiose musų žemės dalyse; daugiausiai jų turi Anglija, Prancuzija, Holandija, Wokietija ir Portugalija.

Prie parinkimo wienok wietos ant kolionijos wieszpatystė privalo rupintiesi, idant geografiszkos sanlygos butų atsakanczios metropolijos gyventojams, nes kitaip ten persikraustę isz metropolijos, ne pratę prie kitokių sanlygų, prie kitokio klimato, turėtu isznykti. Tankiai wienok wieszpatystės užima kituose krasztuose kalonijas ne tiek, idant jose rastu sau wietą atliekami metropolijos gyventojai, kiek ant expliotavimo turtingumo tų krasztų, teipogi ant parupinimo metropolijos fabrikų iszdirbimams naujų pirkėjų, taigi mat metropolija czia jieszko tikt naujos rinkos ant sawo produktų ir iszdirbimų.

Globus ir žemlapiai.

Globus yra tai apskritys parodantis wisą žemės kamuolį, ant kurio, apart kietžemių, jurių, upių, ažerų ir kalnų yra patalpinti wisoki ženklai, ratai perkertanti wiens kitą. Tuos ratus wadina geografiszku tinklu, taigi czia yra ekwatorius, griežracziai arba tropikai, poliariszki ratai, ratai geografiszkos platumos ir ilgumos, žemės galai arba poliai.

Kaip žinote, žemė sukasi aplink sawo aszį; tos aszies galai yra wietose žemės polių (ant paweiksl. wietose p. ir $_{pl}$) Sziaurinis aszies galas wadinasi *arktiszku* poliumi (p), kadangi pratęsus tą ne ėsanczią žemės aszį, ji turėtu atsiremti į sziaurės žwaigždę, ėsanczią žwaigždžių konstelacijoj Mažosios Meszkos, wadinamą grekiszkai arktos. Pietinis polius, kaipo ėsantis prieszingoj žemės dalyj, wadinasi *antarktiszku* ($_{pl}$).

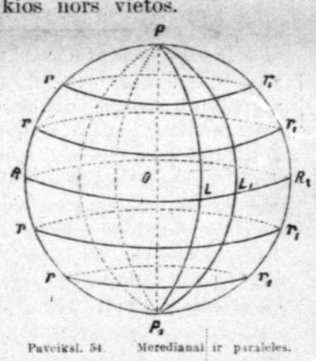
Ratai bėganti ant žemės pawirsziaus ir perkertanti abudu žemės polius wadinasi *meredianais*. Kiekwienas toksai meredianas dalina wisą žemės kamuolį į du puskamuoliu, į *rytini* ir į *wakarini*.

Ratas bėgantis per žemės widurį lygioj tolumoj nuo abiejų jos polių wadinasi *ekwatoriumi*. (ant paweksl. RR). Ekwatorius dalina žemę teipogi į du puskamuoliu: į *sziaurini* ir *pietini*.

Ratai bėganti wisoms sawo dalims lygioj tolumoj nuo ekwatoriaus wadinasi *paralelemis* (ant paweikslelio rr). Paralelės yra mažesnės už ekwatorių ir juo jos nuo jo toliaus, juo mažesnės.

Per kiekwieną musų žemės pawirsziaus wietą galima nuwesti lygiai meredijaną, kaip ir paralelę. Meredianai, kaip matote ant paweikslelio, perkerta paraleles, teipogi ir ekwatorių ir su joms padaro tiesią kerczią.

Ratai tie ant globuso ir žemlapių labai yra swarbus, kadangi jie ne tikt rodo mums žemės pawidalą, bet su jų pagelba matuojasi *geografiszka platuma* ir *ilguma* kokios nors wietos.



Paweiksl. 54. Meredianai ir paraleles.

Ant iszskaitymo geografiszkos platumos ir ilgumos reikalingas yra ekwatorius ir wienas isz meredianų wadinamas pirmu meredianu, taigi ratas perbėgantis per abudu žemės polių ir miestą Greenwich. Toluma wienok wietos skaitosi ne sieksniais arba mastais, bet laipsniais, minutomis ir sekundomis. Kiekwienas ratas turi 360 laipsnių, o wėl kiekwienas laipsnis dalinasi į 60 minutų, minuta gi į 60 sekundų.

Žinant tą, paimkime žemės kamuolį, arba globusą, ant kurio paženklintas ekwatorius RR. ir pirmas meredianas O. Norime žinoti padėjimą L. Ant to reikia iszmatuoti tolumą tos wietos nuo ekwatoriaus, taigi tolumą nuo tos wietos paralelės iki ekwatoriui pagal laipsnius ant merediano; laipsnis, ant kurio bus ta wieta, bus jos geografiszka platuma: toluma tos wietos nuo paženklinto pirmo merediano pagal tos paralelės laipsnius, parodys mums geografiszką wietos ilgumą: kiek tų laipsnių iszpuls, tokia bus geografiszka ilgumą, žiurint ant to, kurioj pusėj pirmo meredianō jį atsiras; jeigu į rytus, tai ji parodys rytinius ilgumo laipsnius, jeigu gi į wakarus, tai laipsnius wakarinės ilgumos.

Ilgis laipsnio ekwatoriaus turi 15 geografiszkų mylių, taigi wisas ekwatoriaus ilgis bus 360×15, arba 5400 geografiszkų mylių. Laipsniai paralelių mažinasi juo tolians paralele yra nuo ekwatoriaus, teip, paweikslan, paralelės Wilniaus laipsnis bus ne kiek didesnis kaip 10 geografiszkų mylių

Ekwatoriaus diametras yra 1719 mylių, taigi tiek mylių stora yra musų žemė ties ekwatoriumi: žemės gi aszis ant 6 mylių trumpesnė, taigi mat prie polių žemė prisiplojusi ant 3 mylių isz abiejų pusių.

Wisas žemės pawirszius yra 9250000 ketwirtainių geografiszkų mylių.

Ant globuso lengwa yra surasti geografiszką plotumą ir ilgumą kiekwienos ant jo wietos: laipsniai ilgumos ant jo paraszyti kas 10 laipsnių, pradedant nuo pirmo merediano, ant kurio paženklinta 0°, toliaus eina į abi puses meredianai, ant kurių stowi 10°, 20°, 30° irt. t. iki 180 isz wienos pusės ir tiek jau isz kitos, taigi drauge 360°. Ant suradimo ant globuso geografiszkos platumos ir ilgumos laipsnio widurinių wietų, kadangi kaip sakėme, ant jo nutiesti meredianai ir paralelės tikt kas 10 laipsnių, yra tam tikslui padarytas metalinis meredianas, ant kurio yra wisi laipsniai nuo ekwatoriaus iki poliui, tai gi isz wiso 90°. Tasai metalinis meredianas rods teip pritwirtintas, kad jis pats ne kruta, bet užtai sukasi patsai globuso kamuolys, todėl lengwa kiekwieną jo wietą prisukti iki anam su wisais laipsniais metaliniui meredianui; prisukus parinktą wietą ant globuso iki tam meredianui, ant jo pamatysime po kokia geografiszka platuma guli jieszkoma wieta; skaitlinė gi padėta ant teipogi nekrutanczio ekwatoriaus ties tuom meredianu, parodys mums laipsnį geografiszkos ilgumos:

(Toliaus bus)

Nuo Redystės.

Isz prieżasties sunkių bedarbės laikų nekurie skaitytojai užtęsė gana ilgą laiką su užmokeszcziu prenumeratos. Mes, matydami sunkų žmonių padėjimą, laukėme su užmokeszcziu teip ilgai, kaip tik galėjome. Wienok jau dabar nekuriose wietose darbai gana pagerėjo, ir daugumas žmonių dirba pilną laiką. Užtaigi meldžiame tų, kurie jau darbus turi, o už prenumeratą yra skolingi, idant teiktusi ant mus atsiminti ir prisiųstu sawo užwilktą užmokestį už "Lietuvą", nes ir mums pinigai yra labai reikalingi ant užlaikymo laikraszczio: apmokėjimo popieros, paczto ir darbinįkų. Teiposgi meldžiamie ir tuos brolius, kurie užsiraszė "Lietuvą" nuo musų agento, o pinigų dar nemokėjo, idant teiktusi prisiųsti, nes jau laikas yra.

Mes kiekwienam užsimokanczium duodame puikias dowanas: kas užsimoka $1,00, gauna dowanų knigelę už 25c., o kas užsimoka $2.00, gauna dowanų knigelę už 50c. Knigeles gali iszsirinkti isz musų kataliogo, kas kokias nori. Kas neturi musų kataliogo, tegul atsiszaukia, o prisiųsime jam dykai.

Raszydami ir pinigus prisiųsdami, wisada uždėkite szitokį adresą:

A. Olszewskis,
924 33rd St. CHICAGH, ILL.

Naujausi iszradimai.

D-ras Calmette isz miesto Lille, Sziaurinėj Prancuzijoj, iszrado apsaugojimo waistą nuo gywaczių įkandimo. Prie bandawonių įczirszkė kralikui po oda szimtinę dalį kraliko sunkumo Calmetto waisto, į walandą wėliaus, be jokio pawojaus kralikas iszlaikė įczirksztą wieną milligramą gywatės nuodų. Teip jau pasekmingos buwo bandawonės su kitais žwėrims ir su žmonėms, tikt daugumas waisto turi but atsakantis žwėries ar žmogaus sunkumui; juo jie sunkesni, juo daugiaus to waisto reikia įczirksztį.

‖ Mieste Disseldorfe, Wakarinėj Wokietijoj, darė dabar bandawones su nauju paraku, kurį jo iszradėjas "spiralitu" praminė. Tas naujas parakas panaszus į paprastą raszto sugėrymui popierą, spiraliszkai patronuosi suwyniotas, nuo ko ir jo wardas paeina. Jis neiszduoda su wisu dumų, szuwio balsas labai mažas, silpnai prie szuwių musza atgal, o kas swarbiausia, pajiega jo didesni negu wisų sziądien pažįstamu parako weislių; jis ne explioduoja netikėtai nuo sutrenkimo, kaip dinamitas, o turi tokią jau pajiegą, wamzdžio ne gadina ir ne plėszo.

‡ Ant Bruxelles parodos likosi iszbandytas naujas iszradimas Paryžiaus inżinieriaus Hoffmano, kurį iszradėjas praminė "Teltescripteur" (tolrasztis). Yra tai prietaisa panaszi į paprastą raszymui masziną. Klawisziai suliteromis pritaisyti paweiksle trepų, yra jų keturios eilės. Užtenka wienoj wietoj pradėti spaudyti klawiszius su literoms, o tuojaus tokia jau prietaisa ant kitos stacijos atmusza ant popieros tuos paczius žodžius, nuwynioja popierą, nors ten prie aparato nieko ne butų. Su ta prietaisa galima siųsti telegramus ne tikt ten, kur yra telegrafai, bet ant to užtenka ir telefonų dratų: turinti telefoną gal ne tikt susi kalbėti, bet ir susiraszyti terp sawęs tuojaus isztolo; nors tuom tarpu, kada isz wienos stacijos siunezia tokį rasztą, ant kitos ne butu nieko namieje, nieko tai ne kenkia: parėjęs namon, ras czia gatawą telegramą.

Laiszkai ant paczto.

1031 Andsiells G	1141 Neimant Edart
1002 Autorzkiewicz Jan	1143 Niejkasen Kazimer
1009 Balski Cz W.	1145 Ogeles Anthony
1010 Basigki Anton	1164 Reinell Frank
1011 Baikoski St.	1165 Reguta Marie
1018 Blazewicz Josef	1169 Sadowski Mr.
1020 Borys Anna	1272 Sarezky W.
1024 Budis Marie	1175 Schimentschi Mr.
1025 Bukala Adam	1187 Simons Mr.
1026 Cilżenia Nikolaus	1190 Siporna Michel
1045 Frenzel Jan	1192 Skieris George
1056 Hikes Josef	1193 Shupin S.
1075 Janonoska A.	1196 Smula Franz
1077 Johltell Mr.	1198 Spiridabon Tom
1078 Janista Pawel	1202 Stapski Stanislow
1079 Jirso Julie	1204 Szymoruski Jacob
1083 Kaiell Sebastian	1205 Tabis Izidor
1085 Kawolmos Adam.	1209 Urban Ignacy
1103 Kras Jos	1231 Zajahoski Ignac
1112 Kutrowski Anton	1232 Zas Winenz
1124 Maczejewski Tofil	1233 Zieciach Ignac
1136 Misiinkanis Wm.	1234 Zylla Thomas

Reikalauja teisingu ir darbszcziu wyru ar merginu kelnauti po Chicagą ir aplinkines ir pradawineti taworus bagotos firmos. Gaus $65,00 ant menesio ir expensus. Darbas ant wisados. Turi dnot gera rekomendaciją. Raszykit angliszkai indedami sawo adresą ir marke ant atsakymo. Adresas: The Dominion Co., Dept. Y. Chicago.

Wietines Żinios.

—o—

— Į Chicagą sugrįžo James P. Light, turtingas chicagietis, kurisai pereitą pawasarį buwo iszkeliawęs į Klondikę. Pasakoja jis, kad per tą laiką uždirbo $80 000. Jis persergsti neturinczius užtektinai pinigų keliauti į tuos aukso krasztus, turtingi wienok gal dar ten padidinti sawo turtus. Jis rods aukso nekasė, bet užėmęs auksinės žemės plotą (claims), pardawė jį kitam ir iszto turtus padidino, Dabar turi jis dar ten kelis tokius claims. Už dabojimą, kad kiti jų nežimtu, moka jis po 15 dol. ant dienos. Brangumas walgio produktų anuose auksо krasztuose neiszpasakytas. Light sako, kad jam reikėjo jau ne sykį užmokėti už maiszelį miltų ir 20 swarų laszinių nedaug, tikt $5000. Czia mat turintis daug walgio produktų galėtu daugiaus pelnyti negu aukso jieszkotojai. Rods pargabenimas tų produktų į aukso plotus sunkus ir daug kasztuoja, kadangi ten nė jokių kelių nėra.

— Į alaus pardawinyczią Wilhelmo Strehubero, po nr. 197 Mohawk str., pereitos nedėlios naktyj, kada pardawinyczioj buwo tikt jos sawinįkas ir dar wienas wyriszkis, koksai Erenberg, užėjo du plėszikai ir prisiartinę prie baro, tuojaus iszsitraukė rewolwerį ir liepė saliune ėsantiems pakelti rankas. Saliunįkas paklausė. Wienas isz plėszikų užėjo už baro, paėmė isz kasos penkis dol. Dar tuom nepasiganėdinęs, priėjo prie saliuninįko ir norėjo iszkraustyti jo kiszenius. Tam bekraustant szinkoriaus kiszenius, Erenberg paszoko prie kito plėsziko laikanczio rewolwerį, sugriebė jį už gerklės ir teip skaudžiai sumuszė, kad tas pradėjo praszytiesi. Ant galo wienok abiem pasisekė iszbėgti.

— Wiename mažam kambaryj po nr. 1143 66tos ul. policija užtiko 5 waikų nuo 3—10 metų amžiaus tiesiog badu mirsztanczių. Atidawė juos ant priglaudos "Humane Society". Motina waikuczių, Sarah Contey, apsirgo ir likosi patalpinta pawieczio ligonbutyj, waikų jos todėl ne buwo kam prižiurėti, kadangi wyras ją su waikais apleido. Eidama į ligonbutį, moteriszkė nusiuntė waikus pas sawo motiną, gywenanczią po nr. 3958 ant Emerald ul. tikėdama, kad juos priglaus, tuom tarpu ta jų nepriėmė. Waikai sugrįžo namon, bet jų motinos czia jau ne buwo, ne buwo namieje nė duonos szmotelio. Iszbuwo jie czia per kelias dienas be walgio, kol policija ne užtiko.

— Į alaus pardawinyczią Johno Byrnes, po nr. 33 Market str., kurioje buwo kelneris ir keli sweczіai, atėjo du darbinįkai ir nieko ne sakę, pradėjo lupti wandens traukimui ir alines dudas. Kelneris tikėjo, kad jie tą daro ant Byrneso paliepimo, todėl jų darbo nestabdė. Jie nulupo apie 200 swarų tų dudų, sukrowė jas ant lauke stowinczio wežimo ir nupleszkėjo. Tikt sugrįžus isz miesto saliuno sawinįkui suprato, kad buwo tai wagiliai.

— 11 metų Ida Bratz, apsigywenusi po nr. 2362 Ebery ave., ir 10 m. Hilda Anderson, apsigywenusi po nr. 2448 ant tos paczios ulyczios, eidamos namon isz mokslainės, ties St Charles ave., turėjo eiti skersai szėnių geležinkelio. Tuom tarpu atbėgo trukis, Andersonytė spėjo nuo szėnių nuszokti, bet Bratzytę trukis numetė tolyn ant 30 pėdų; mergaitė ant wietos likosi užmuszta.

— Szioms dienoms ruski pinigai wėl atpigo ant ½ cento ant rublio, dabar rublis po 52½c.

Pinigai iszsiųsti į krajų per "Lietuvos" redakcįją greicziaus suwakszczioja kaip nuo wisų kitų agentų, nes mes siuncziame per geriausius ir bagocziausius bankus. Už greitumą ir teisingumą kas dien apturime szimtus padėkawonių nuo lietuvių isz wisų Amerikos krasztų, teiposgi ir už gerumą szifkorczių pas mus iszpirktų, nes mes laikome geriausias linijas, ant kurių į 8 dienas perważiuoja per marias; ant prastų ir pigių linijų szifkarczių wisai neparduodame. Kas nori pigių, tegul perka pas žydus. Prisiųsdami pinigus ant szifkorczių ar ant iszsiuntimo į krajų, wisada uždėkite szitokį adresą:

A. Olszewskis,
924 33rd St., Chicago, Ill

Naujas Żmogus.

Madison, Nebr. Liepos m., 96.

Kunigo Koenigs Nerve Tonic parode stebuklinga intekme ant manes, nes po iszgerimui wieno szzaukszteko tu gydyklu jau geleju užmigti, o po sunsudojimui dwieju bonkeliu tapau wisiszkai iszgydyta isz sawo nerwiszkos ligos ir dabar jauczіuesi telp smagi, kaip naujas žmogus.

Mrs. M. HINTZ.

H. C. Claud isz Norwood, Mo., raszo; kad jo 18 metu sunus per du metus buwo teip nerwuwas, ka jau ne buwo galima jy namuose laikyti; jis buwo pilnas baimes ir kartais mislydawo, kad jo sanariai yra sužeisti ar sulaužyti; jokios gydyklos ne daktaral jo negelbejo, bet kaip tik pradejo imti "Kunigo Koenigs Nerve Tonic", nusiraminо ir jokios blogos mislys jo nekankina.

DYKAI Gaus kiekwienas wertingą knygelę, apraszanczia apie nerwiszkas ligas, ir ant pabandymo bonkelę wirsz minetu gydyklu, kurs prisiuns sawo adresą. Pietuczіai ligoniai teipgi gaus szias gydyklas dykai.

Szios gydyklos yra iszrastos Kunigo Koenig isz Fort Wayne, Ind. 1876 metuose ir dabar yra iszduodamos po jo prižiura per

Koenig Med. Co. Chicago, Ill.
49 S. Franklin St.

Aptiekose galima gaut bonkelę sziu gydyklu už $1 arba 6 bonkeles už $5.
Dideles bonkos po $1.75. 6 bonkos už $9.

Galima jas gaut ir "LIETUVOS" redakcijoj.

Naujos knigos.

Nesiprieszink. Komedija vienam Akte. Lenkiszkai parasze Przybylskis, Lietuviszkai sutaise Selimas. 1897. Spaustuveje "Garso Amerikos Lietuviu". Shenandoah, Pa.

Przybylskio komedijos wienos isz geriausių lenkiszkoj rasztawoj; autorius medegą ima isz gywenimo žemesnių luomų, daugiausiai isz mažesnių prekėjų ir amatinįkų gywenimo, todėl ir jo rasztai musų žmonėms geriaus suprantami negu komedijos Fredros, Gawalewiczio arba kitų. Augszczіaus paminėta teiposgi isz gywenimo mažų prekėjų. Tose luomose mažiaus formų, žmogus ką jauczia, tą ir taria, ne moka dar kitaip kalbėti, o kitaip mislyti, todėl ir komedijas isz tų luomų gywenimo pasemtas geriaus musų žmonės supras. Matomai "Garsas" rupina musų draugyszczių teatrams werstas isz kitų kalbų geresnes komedijas, norėdėmas juos iszwalyti nuo netikusių newa originaliszkų. Lietuwiszkas wertimas ne bjauriausias, tikt czia per daug amerikanizmų, rodosi, lyg kad knigutė butų paskirta wien Amerikos lietuwiams ir paimta isz jų gywenimo. Žodžiai, rods Amerikos lietuwių wartojami, kaip antai biznis, karpetai yra ne lietuwiszki; tiktų jie tikt tąsyk, jeigu komedija butu pasemta isz Amerikos lietuwių gywenimo, tuom tarpu pamenėtas weikalėlis niekuom su Amerika nesirisza, todėl ir amerikanizmai czia su wisu ne tinka,

Irankiai Szventos Inkvizicijos. Torturos vartotos 18tam ir 17 tam szimtmetyje, del praplatinimo krikszczionybes. Pagal Geo. Macdonald. Iszleido V. Karalius. Spaudinta "Kardo" spaustuveje, Baltimore, Md. 1897.

Knigutė perspaudinta skyrium isz raszto patilpusio "Karde". Kaip kiekwiena istorija turi sawo wertę, teip be wertės nėra ir istorija inkwizicijos, bet ant to reikia, kad istorija butu be tendencijos; tuom tarpu rasztas Macdonaldo yra tendeniszkas. Torturas pereituose amžiuose wartojo ne tikt sudai szwentos inkwizicijos, bet wisi sudai prie tirinėjimo; sziądien jie dar užsiliko tuluose ne krikszczioniszkuose krasztuose, kaip antai Chinieczių kraszte, recziaus jau jų griebiasi Turkijoj. Žinoma, įnagiai kiekwiename kraszte wartojami yra ywairus.

Iszganymas vargdienio. Pieszinys Jono Szlupo. M. D. Antras spaudimas. Spaudinta spaustuveje "Kardo" (turbut "Kardo" spaustuveje), Baltimore, Md. 1897m.

Szita knigutė jau buwo atspaudinta. Apie jos wertę sawo laike laikraszczіai kritikas patalpino, todėl antrinti tą, kas buwo seniaus raszyta, prie antros laidos nėra reikalo. Czia paminėsime wien, kad knigelėj yra gana swarbių žinių, tikt jos per daug tendentiszkai ir wienpusiszkai surinktos.

CASCARETS sudrutina kepenis, iszkstus ir pilwa. Niekad neskauda. 10c.

Mitingas.

Subatoj, 25 Rugsėjo, 8 wal. wakare, 1897 m. saliėje Raszynskio, 650 S. Canal str. Liet. Republ. Kliubas Algirdo 7tos wardos laikys sawo pusmetinį mitingą, ant kurio wisi lietuwiai yra užpraszomi pributi.

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Antros Puikios Dowanos
"Lietuvos" Skaitytojams.

Pagarsindami dowanas angliszko laikraczio "The National Recorder", užtėmyjome, kad nedaug lietuwių randasi, kurie galės padaryti angliszkoje kalboje reikalauta žodžių suraszą, idant laimėti pasiulintas dowanas; deltogi mes isz sawo pusės paskyrėme antras, nors mažesnes, bet lengwiau įgyjamas, dowanas.

"Lietuva" paszwentė iszdowanoti sawo skaitytojams **$160,00.**

Pirma dowana Pinigais	**$75,00.**
Antra dowana Pinigais	**$25,00.**
O 20 dowanu Knygomis, po $3,00 kiekwiena	**$60,00.**
Wiso bus iszdowanota	**$160,00.**

Budas kaip įgyti augszczіau minėtas dowanas yra labai prastas. Reik padaryti isz kiekwienos litaros, randancziosi žodyje **Lietuva,** kuodaugiausiai žodžių, tai yra reik pirmiausei daryti žodžius isz litaros **L,** paskui isz **i,** paskui isz **e, t** ir teip iki paskutiniai litarai **a.** Kas daugiausei padarys žodžių isz litarų randancziusi žodyje **Lietuva,** tas gaus augszczіausią dowaną $75,00; antras gaus $25,00; kiti 20 ypatų gaus knigomis po $3,00. Žodžiai turi but surasztі pagal alfabetą, gražiai, kolumnose; žodžiuose newale wartoti jokių wardų: kaipo žmonių, miestų, upių ir tt. turi buti žodžiai iszdirbti isz paczių weiksmažodžių ir dalktžodžių.

Kiekwienas, kuris užsimokės pilnai prenumeratą už "Lietuvą" $2,00 prisiusime jam pamokinimą kaip daryti žodžius ir kwitą duodanczia tiesą imti dalywumą szitame Konteste. Kontestas užsidarys 15 dieną Gruodžio, 1897, ir kurie iszgrajys dowanas gaus jas ant Kalėdų. Kurių prenumerata yra jau apmokėta, tai už tuos $2,00 siusime jam "Lietuva" per isztisa meta po iszsibaigimui senosios prenumeratos.

Deltogi pasiskubinkite pasinaudoti isz tokios puikios progos, nes raszydami žodžius iszmokslte gerai raszyti, turėsite "Lietuva ant pasiskaitymo per isztisa metą ir prie to galite įgyti puikias dowanas. Mes szias dowanas duodame dėlto, idant placziaus pagarsinti wardą "Lietuvos".

Kurie yra geriau apsipažinę su angliszka kalba tegul užsimoka $2,50, tai gaus Lietuwą ir The National Recorder ir tiesą imti dalywumą Konteste dideliu dowanų kaipo parodytą aname apgarsinime.

Užsiraszydami "Lietuvą" ir prisiųsdami prenumeratą wisada uždėkite szitokį adresą:

A. Olszewskis, 924 33rd St., CHICAGO, Ill.

Pennsylvanijoj, kur atsilankys musų agentas Franciszkus Serafinawiczius, galite prenumerata jam užsimokėti ir jisai iszduos jumis kwitas ir ant to kitus reikalingus paaiszkinimus.

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Pajieszkojimai.

Pajieszkau sawo draugų: Kazimiero Skodžio, Kazimiero Wesbarko, Jono Kopusto, Antano Pawliko ir Elzbietos Pawliukaitės; wisi paeina isz Szerniszkių kaimo, Subacziaus walszczіaus, Wilkmerges paw., Kauno gub. Teiksis atsiszaukti ant szio adreso:

Dominikas Samas M. N.
Barustable, Maas.

Pajieszkau Antano Grigaiczio; seniaus gyweno Denver Col., o dabar nežinau kur. Jis pats, arba kas kitas, teiksis duot žinią ant szio adreso.

G. V. Kudyrka,
St. Vincent Seminary
Beatty P. O. Westmoreland Pa.
(1—10)

Pajieszkau Jokubo Lazausko, isz Kauno gub., Reseinių paw., Donų kaimo; pirmiau gyweno Chicagoje, o dabar ne žinau kur. Jis pats, ar kas kitas, teiksis duot žinią ant szio adreso:

Stan. Wertelka,
4530 Laflin Str., Chicago, Ill.
(1—10)

Pajieszkau Petronėlės Simniszkiutės, kuri iszwažiawo isz Shenandoah, Pa. į Brooklyną. Ji pati, ar kas kitas, teiksis duot man žinią ant szio adreso:

W. Žilinskas,
234 E. Centre St., Shenandoah, Pa.

Pajieszkau Jono Wolangewicziaus, isz Szunupio kaimo, Jono Jaskewicziaus, isz Kopiniszkių kaimo ir Juozo Kruszo, isz Margionų kaimo, wisi trys Wilniaus gub., Trakų paw., Merkinės walszczіaus. Jie patys, ar kas kitas, teiksis duot žinią ant szio adreso:

Tom. Plaksztis,
Box 24, Hyanisport. Mass.

Kur gywena Motiejus Netis ir Juozas Tamoszauckas? Teiksis atsiszaukti ant szio adreso: Jos Dutkus,
155 Diamond Petch Willkes Barre, Pa.

Pigiai ant pardawimo gera Grocernė. 628 S. Canal St. terpu lietuwių. Parsiduoda isz priežasties, kad locninįkas iszwažiuoja į Europą.

Reikalingas yra wienas

geras wyras už agentą prie "Lietuvos" miesto Chicagoj. Turi but gerai apsipažinęs su miesto ulyczioms, tur mokėt gerai lietuwiszkai raszyti ir turi duot užtikrintoją (parencznįką). Atsiszaukit į "Lietuvos" redakcįją.

Dr. Marija Doviatt, Lietuwe.
Paeinanti isz Kauno Gubernijos.
838 W. 18th Str.
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— Kas jauczіasi nesweiku, tegul pamėgina gydyklas "Kunigo Koenig's Nerve Tonic". Szios gydyklos daugybės žmonių yra giriamos. Skaitykit apgarsinimą. Galit jas gauti ir "Lietuvos" redakcijoj.

APTIEKA

— Geriause lietuwiszkai-lenkiszka Aptieka Juozo Leszczynsko, po nr. 3315 Laurel st., kuri užlaiko geriausias gydyklas czionyksczias ir isz Europos ir teisingiausei iszpildo receptus, o prekes pigesnes kaip kitur. Aptiekoje randasi D-ras pone Marija Dowiatt nedelioms, ir ketwergais nuo 12 iki 2 walandai widurdienio, o D-ras W. Statkewiczius randasi kožname laike. Ant pareikalawimo gali paszauktie in aptieka per telefona kiekwiena daktara, koky kas nori ir kožnoje walandoje. Teipogi ant pareikalawimo iszsiuncзeme ywairias gydiklas wisur, atsakome laiszkus ywairiose kalbose ir gydome ly gas per laiszkus.

O teip-gi parduodu laiwakortes (Steamship tickets) ant geriausių ir greicziausių laiwų važiuojantiems į Europą ir isz Europos; iszsiunczіu pinigus į wisus swieto krasztus ir wiską atlieku pigiausiai ir greicziausiai.

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E. ZANIEWSKIS.

924 33rd str., Lietuwiszkas kriaucžius.

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CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC yra tai stebuklingiausios gydyklos szio amžiaus iszradimuose, turi gardu smoka, gydo lagadnei ir tikrai inkstus, kepenis, pilwą ir ezystyja wisą sistemą, praszalina perszalimą, gydo galwos skaudejimą, drugy ir užkietejimą widuriu.

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NAUDOKITES!

PUIKIOS DOWANOS IKI SZIOL NEGIRDETOS.

Kurias "Lietuvos" redakcija iszderejo del sawo skaitytojų per ypatinga sutarme su garsinga Wedderburno Kompanija.

Idant padauginti sawo skaitytojus ir duot jiems proga ant iszgrajyjimo brangiu dowanu, "Lietuvos" redakcija susitare su redakcija angliszko laikraszczio **The National Recorder,** pasiulyti skaitytojams brangias dowanas susidedanczias isz $7,300,00.

Laikraszti **The National Recorder,** ypatingai užšiima apraszymais naujausiu mokslo iszradimu ir nauju iszmislu, o teiposgi padeda iszrądejams ingyti patentus ant ju iszradimu; delto gi idant dar labjau pagarseti ir pasiekt wisus wisu luomu ir tautu žmones, užmane dideli Kontesta wirsz minetu dowanu.

Kiekwienas kuris užsimokes prenumeratą **$2,50,** gaus per isztisa meta du laikraszczius — **"Lietuva" ir "The National Recorder** ir prie to **paliudyjima** duodanty jam tiesa imtie dalywuma konteste.

Tiems, kuriu prenumerata jau yra užmoketa, po prisiutimui $2,50, siusime laikraszty per kitus metus, skaitant nuo laiko užsibaigimo ju prenumeratos, kaip dabar mus knygose užraszyta. Norint ingyti tiesa imti dalywuma tame kontestе, reikia pasiskubyti, nes szitas ypatingas pasiulyjimas yra tik ant trumpo laiko.

$7,300 bus iszdowanota.

The National Recorder ingijo prakilnu warda terp moksliszku ir pramones laikraszcziu. Jis turi tukstanczius skaitytoju kiekwienoje walstijoje, kiekwiename mieste ir kaimelyje, bet **jis nori ir daugiaus.** Ne wienoje szalyje žmones nera teip palinke ant wisokiu iszradimu, kaip pas mus Suwienytose Walstijose. **The National Recorder** yra dideliu pagelbinyku del wisu iszmislinczіu ir wisados apszczіai žiniu paduoda apie naujus iszradimus ir juos apraszo. Idant padidinti sawo skaitytoju skaitliu ant kokios puses milijono per kelis menesius **Recorder** užmane iszdalinti dideles dowanas daugybei ypatu, kurios pasirodys gabesnemis ir prakilnesnemis. Kontestas iszsibaigs 1 d. Lapkriczio (November) 1897 m. Dowanu paskyrimu užsiima prakilnus tiesos wyrai, terp kuriu yra ir 3 žinomesni sanariai kongresso. Augsztas wardas tu wyru gwarantuoja ju nusprendimo teisinguma.

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Puikus portafijonas brangiausio medžio už dyka pristatytas	**" 500**
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Trys szimtai dwideszimts penkios dowanos kasztuojanczios $7,300.

Budas, kaip ingyti wiena isz tu dowanu, labai prastas. Wisas tawo darbas — perskaites tris czia padetus žodžius **"Patent Attorney Wedderburn"** suskaites ir gerai insidejes litėras tuose žodžiuose, sudaryk kuodaugiausiai žodžiu (angliszkai) isz tu literu; kiekwiena litara žodyje turi tiek syk buti, kiek syk ji yra tuose trijuose žodžiuose (Patent Attorney Wedderburn). Uždodame darba isz tu žodžiu litaru sudaryti wisokius žodžius, noredami per tai pagarsiti wisur Wedderburn'o kompanija, kad wisi žinotu, jog iszradus ka naujo, reikia kreiptis prie tos kompanijos, nes ji lengwiausiai parupins patenta ant iszradimo.

Wedderburn & Co., apart augszczіaus paminetu dowanu, prižada iszmoketi dar $500 auksu tam, kuris gaus pirma priza (dowana).

Taigi tas, kurs prisius daugiausiai žodžiu, gaus $1500 auksu, kitas dowanas gaus paeiliui kiti isz prisiustu žodžiu skaitliaus. Idant ingyti tiesa imti dalywuma szitame konteste, ne reikia jokios extra mokesties, tik užmokekit už metus prenumerata už "Lietuva" ir The National Recorder, wiso labo $2,50.

Aptureje tuos pinigus, mes prisiusime kiekwienam užsimokejusiam tam tikra paliudijima (certificate) su wisais paaiszkinimais apie kontesta ir regulas, kaip padaryti žodžiu surasza.

Wardai wisu laimejusiu dowanas bus apgarsyti "National Recorderyje"; "Lietuvoj" gi paminesime wisus lietuwius, kuriems pasiseks laimeti dowanas sziame konteste.

Pinigus siuskite ant adreso:

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

N. L. PIOTROWSKI,
Adwokatas augsztesniu sudu ir Notary Public.
Ofisas: 84 La Salle St., Ruimas 620. Gywenimas: 199 Augusta St. arti Ashland Ave.

Atlieka prowas wisuose suduose, iszdirba wisokias popieras — dokumentus; o labjausei užsiima prowomis už sužeidima ir užmuszima geležinkeliu, fabrikuose ir t.t. Kiekwienas turintis koki reikala, tegul pirmiausei pas jy rodos pasiklause.

Gali suiszneket lenkiszkai.

Ben. Hatowskis.
527 S. Canal arte Judd, Chicago, Ill

Dirba, taiso ir parduoda:
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Maika: Gud Morning, Mister.
Frenk: Na kaip eina, Maike?,
Maika: Kaip kas eina, teip ir nueina, bet sztai mano laikrodelis tai wis eina, kaip inžinas.
Frenk: Ai, ai koks gražus! Na kur jy pirkai?
Maika: Sy, Mistery! Ar tu tik sziadiena isz kontres, kad dar nežinai apei Kelpsch, Noreiko & Co., kurie turi geriausius taworus del lietuwiu.
Frenk: No brolau, kurtas tai dar ne esu. Beczerlaif jau ne nuo wieno girdejau, kad žmonis džiaugiasi su daiktais pirktais nuo Kelpsch, Noreiko & Co. Jau pora metų atgal ir asz norejau pirk nuo ju laikrodely; bet, po szimta pipkiu, darbo kaip nebuwo, teip nebuwo. Bet sztai jau pradejome geriau dirbt, ir nors ant byro ne cento neliktu, užsiorderiuosiu ant pedes wiena isz tu su aukso kwietkomis, tai subytis tawajy. Nauja katalioga gawau. Raszyk 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 jy parsinesziau wakar isz packtos, ta nauja lietuwiszka katalioga. Neskaicziau jy dar, nes waikai pradejo birbet, ir boba panorejo miego, nes jau welu buwo, bet sziadiena tai skaitysiu, reiks sau koky leteiugely parsitraukt.
Frenk: Na asz dar ir žieda sau užsiorderiuosiu, tai kaip merguželes pamatys, tai asz ju ir atsigint negalesiu. Gud bai, Maike, eisiu namon.
Maika: Gud bai, gud bai.

Prisiusk sawo adresa, o gausi dykai nauja didžiausy lietuwiszka katalioga swiete.

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