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स्वयत्रायस्ययस्ययस्य

A. ULSZEWSKIS, ESCONTADIA DIA CARRACTURA CONTRACTOR DIA CONTRACTOR

# Politiszkos žinios.

Anglija ir jos waldybos.

Maisztai Indijų gywentojų, pasikelusių priesz Anglijos waldzia, platinasi. Isz syk krasztuose prie kių iszlygų jos susijungs ;laikrasz. Europos wieszpatyszezių kariaumē wirszu, kadangi, matomai, maisztai użkilo netiketai: augli- ant laiwo Pothuan, nors ji buwo nu: Europos kareiwiai mat nejjonys ne buwo priderancziai pasi- pirmian suraszyta Prancuzijos ir stengia neprileisti prie kruwinų rengę. Iki sziol maisztuose ima Maskolijos użrubeżinių dalykų susimuszimų. dalywuma tikt gaiwalai -m ho- ministerių. Sawo kalboje, atsimetoniszko tikējimo. Mena, buk sweikindamas su Princuzijos pre- Iszpanija ir jos waldybos. menkas užaugimas, o dar ir ta prileido, o wėl namicje tews joj bitinįkystės paroda, taigi rinėmis kanuolėmis, iszrado buda maisztinikai nori Anglijai atker- zidentu, caras isztare, kad mieris Użstojes wieton użmuszto Cano maisztinikai nori Anglijai atker- zucht, tar anglijai atker- zucht, tar padidinti szwiesa elektriszkų szyti už jos neprilankuma tur. susijungusių wieszpatyszczių yra vas del Castillo, Iszpanijos mi. Prancuzijoj, Wokietijoj, Austri- pereitų į augsztesnę moks'aimės riszasi su beczių auginimu, taigi žibūrių, o drauge padaryti ja pigesszyti uz jos neprilankuma tur-kams ir uzstojima uz grekonis. uzlaikyti tautų sandara ir neda-kams ir uzstojima uz grekonis. uzlaikyti tautų sandara ir neda-nisterių pirmsėdis, jenerolas As-joj, Serbijoj, Rumunijoj ir Bul-kliasą. Todėl tai jis 14 d. Sėjos medaus, waszko, biczių weislių, ne. Nauji Maximo ziburiai trissyk Maisztinikai nusileido nuo kalnų, leisti užsidegti niekur karės gais- caraga, matomai nelabai nori nu- garijoj isznaikino ant neiszpasa- apleido Wologda, turėdamas isz wisokių iszdirbimų isz medaus ir daugiaus szwiesos duoda, dusyk paweržė nuo anglijonų keleta jų rui. Jeigu tikt ant tokių iszly- silenkti priesz Sawienytas Wiesz- kytai didelių plotų buwę tuose wiso 4 rubli kiszeniuose. Beweik isz waszko. Biczių aginimas Latilgiaus žiba ir tikt pusės tos papawerze nuo angiljonų ke eta jų su padaryta sutartis, tai isz to patys es Sziaurinės Amerikos. kra-ztuose twanai. Duona Angli- wisą kelia nuo Wologdos iki wijoj stowi kur kas augszcziaus jiegos reikalauja, kokia sunaudoparengių twirtynių ir terp tų la-bai drutas ir swarbias pastatytas Pracuzija irieko ne pelnys, kadan-bai drutas ir swarbias pastatytas Pracuzija irieko ne pelnys, kadan-bai drutas ir swarbias pastatytas Pracuzija irieko ne pelnys, kadan-ja sziądieniniai elektriski žibuoai drutas ir swarolas pastatytas gi ir teip ant jos nieks ne-irengia pareikalautų, idant Kubai butų kad paskutinėj net randas pabu- norėjo prisigriebti pas bro'i, ku- Lietuwa garsi buwo sawo me- riai. lojų kalnuose; iszwijo anglisz ka kariauna isz tulu tarpkalnių ir kolija, ant kurios galetų užpulti tonomiji), tai Iszpanija atsakys, tokiu budu paweržė nuo a glije- Anglija ir Japonija. Priesz tas kad kubiecziai butų jau seniai turė nu wisus kelius wedanczius į sziaurius nuo Indijų. Terp te- Prancuzijos pagelba. Kada Mas- szelpdama pakėlusius muisztus, kių terpkalnių buwo swarbiausia kolija remtų Prancuzija, wisgi ne nebutų be reikalo jų suerzinusi; Khyber ferpkalne, per kuria be- zinia. Tuli wokiszki laikrasz sziadien jie reikalauja jau ne augo kelisi i Afganistana, ir į ki- cziai raszo, kad dabar padarytas tonomijos, bet wisiszkos nepri- laikraszczini garsino, buk masko- Maskoliszka kolionizacija Pradējo dirbti naują gele- wartojama gazolina. Kaip isztas agliszkas waldybas uż Himatas agliszkas waldybas uż Hima susiriszimas Francuzijos su Maskolilujų kalnų. Tokiu budu tos wallija kreipiasi priesz Anglija. Jie kos partijos wadowas, Segasta, tili uždrausti is zwežima isz Maskoliki, kad waldžia neužilgio turės dybos atsirado maisztinikų ranko- sako, kad dabar Prancuzija parei- pereiti į liberalų nankes, kadangi jos, taigi ir isz Lietuwos grudų maisztui, per keturis tikt metus se, kadangi į jas dabar negali kalaus, idant Anglija su wisu dabartinė ministerija labai mažai į swetimus krasztus; tokiam wie maskoliszkas randas, ant priwiliorai apsiginklawusių wyrų. Jeigu prie maiszto přisidětu wisi in ko daugiaus daryti, kaip to rei- taps nuo Kubos i Iszpanija sugradieckiai, ne wien mahometonys, kalawymo paklausyli, kadangi ji zylas r i jo wieta paskirs k ta, anglijonys jau ne istengtų jų su- negalėtu prieszintiesi wisai Euro- laiko už neteisinga. Jenero- laz miestelio Rakowo, Minsko waldyti. Anglijonys raminasi pai, ypacz gi dabar. las Ascaraga laiko Wcyleri už gub., taszo, kad l d. Rugpjuczio wien tuom, kad mahometonys. apēme kur koki miesta, naikina tui isz Maskolijos, Paryžiuje wel

teko po wirszinikyste Anglijos, bet potam wēl uzgimē jo su Anglija karē, kurioje anglijonys likosi pergaléti. 1884 m. padarytoj sandaroj jau nera ne žodžio dar galo kares ne matyt. Turki- nepasiliowe, bet wel atsinaujino; gub., darbinikai, kasdami žeme dar už wogtus nuo lietuwių pioj

ji ne panorės dar navja karės gais | kada bus pinigus paėmusi. ıa pakelti.

6 milijardus frankų pinigų, už pjauti. tai Maskolija garsino wien spie mas prakalbējo, iszsitardamas apie na kariaunos pajieges. susijungima Prancuzijos ir Mas- Ant salos Kretos, nežiurint ant

Himalajų kalnų pasikėlėliaj paė- cziai pranesza, kad tokia sutartį nos, wėl atsitiko kruwinas muszis caras užtwirtino tik dabar ir tai terp krikszczionių ir mahometoužpulti. Kits dalykas yra su Mas- suteikta wictine patwaldysta (au- go, kad isz to no użgimtu maisz- risai yra uredniku Garteno gu dumi, medu ir waszka ji gabeno wieszpatystes jai ir reikalinga je autonomija, jeigu Amerika,

anarchistai ant jo priemimo pri mo pasikelusių kuhicezių.

### Balkanų pussalis.

Ant Balkanu passalio wisgi

Maskolija ir Prancuzija. buwo pasirenge nugalabinti sul- užstojo nauji. Jau szi pawasa-Atsilankiusi Maskolijoj, Prau- tana ir maisztus pakelti, ant to 1 koksai studentas bande Borda siai żydai, platina netikrus pini- rubežinio paszporto del gydymo- ant labiausiai susiwilnewusių jucuzijojs prezidenta ir prancuziszku buwo sukalbi parengę, bet wal użmuszti, bet tasyk nepasiseke. laiwų juriujkus, maskoliai szir džios jį susekė ir suėmė daugelį Belywiszka kariauna įsiweržė į cidabrinius rublius. Rublinės jeigu prie praszymo bus pridė toj wietoj jų wisai ne buwa. dingai prieme. Iki sziol wokie armenieczių. Kita sukalbį buwo krasztus prigulinezius Peruwijai piktadanių dirbamos yra ne pagal tas paliudyjimas pawietinio ar Altschulio laiwas apaczioj turi eziai tikėjo, kad terp Prancuzijos parengusi turkiszka progresistų (Peru republikai). Prie-z juos nanjus, tikt pagal senus rublius. ba miesto gydytojaus; paliu- dwigubas sienas, tarp tų sienų ir Maskolijos tikro susiriszimo, part ju. Policija pradėjo arme isztraukė peruwijaniszka kariauna. Ant daugumo netikrų cidabrinių dyjimus iszdawinėti linosai prak- yra Altschulio tyczna tam tikslui paremto ant sutarties, ne nieczius ant Konstantinopoliaus I-z to gal użgimti kare terp Boly. rublių yra padėti metai 1777, tikuojantiems gydytojams už parengtas aliejus, kurisai, pagal buwo, bet buwo tikt paprastas ulyczių aresztuoti, kas t ip į wijos ir Peru. tautų susidraugawimas, isz ko baugino krikszczionis, kad pre- Brazilijoj maisztai teiposgi ne tikt Maskolija nauda trauke, be kejsi uždare sawo pardawiny- siliauja. Didžiausios maisztinį- ir imant cidabrinius pinigus, ar paszparta kunigai reikalauja laiwa wisa wandens pawirszių detuvos" spaustuwe spaustine atlyg'nimo prancuzams. Prancu- czias, bijodami, idant mahome ku pajiegos yra apie miestą Ca- tai smulkius arba rublius, reikia maudynių užrubėžiuose, ar ne už teip, kad laiwas plaukia su wisu zija suteikė Maskolijai su wirszum tonys ne pr. dėtų krik zezionis nudos, prowiucijoj Bahia, bet iszbandyti jų skambėjima ir ne- tektų jiems wietinių,

sawo prilankuma prancuzams, isz palengwo kyla teiposgi mai-z- Rando pajiegos ne gal jweikti bet në jokiais pažadëjimais sawe tai. Grekija mat per anksti į ka- Conselh iro pajiegų, kurios neraisziojo; ant pradějimo karės re įsikiszo, todėl likosi turkų per jau kelis kartus rando pajieprezidentui, caras ir užrubežinių kareiwiams algos nemoka, todėl isz tikro pasiliowę. dalykų ministeris palydėjo jį ant jie priwersti misti isz plėszimų, laiwo Pothuan ir atsisweikinda- o tas wel ne sudrutina, tikt silpni-

kolijes, tikt wisgi nežinia ant ko- ten ésanczios wisokių didžiujų

teisybe, tai Anglijai ne liktų nie Prskala, buk jenerolas Weyler tures pakilti dar labiaus.

ta, wel rado iszmetytus rasztus: apie naujus sumuszimus Weyle nera wisame miestelyj namų su

### Pietinė Amerika.

Maisztai republikoj Urugway

to, senato pirmsēdis, Cuestas, už- Petro Didžiojo. Konstantinopoliuje armeniecziai emo prezidento wieta. Seni mi kaip sako, anglijonų pakurstyti, nisteriai pasitraukė nuo wietų ir

Kituose Turkijos krasztuose Paranoj ir Rio Grande da Sul. fimti.

Pamegyk deżutę CASCARETS uż 10c., ge-

# 1sz Lietuwos

Lietuwos jawų prekės pakilo.

Amerikoj grudų prekės pakilo, mokintinis realiszkos mokslainės gystė" atšiszaukė į maskoliszką turės jos pakilo labiaus ir Lietu- miesto Wologdos, isz kur pabėgo zemdarbystės ministerija su prawoj, kadangi wakarinej Europoj todel, kad jo prie egzaminų ne szymu daleisti parengti Mintau- garsėjęs sawo iszrastomis rewolwe menka użaugima, kaip antai pażadejo jo nejsileisti, jeigu ne wisko, kas tikt kokiu nors budu kaip padidinti szwiesą elektriszku tai; tuli Prancuzijos laikraszcziai, bernijoj, tikt pabegelis nežino ant nedsleidimo maisztu, ragina kur. Waikyszcz'a laiko tuom tar- apleidome ta ukės dalį, medaus 454 Lincoln ave., Max Hertel randa nuimti muitus ant ateinan- pu areszte ir apie tai prane-ze jo ir waszko neturime ne ant sawo padirbo nauja wezima be arkliu. czių isz swetur grudų. Tas wiskas tewams, kurie gal atsiųs kiek pi- reikalų; skurstame mes ir wargs. Ant warymo pryszakyn to wežimo turës atsdiepti ant prekių Lietu- nigų ant sugrįžimo pabegėliui. wos grudų. Angliszki ir wokiszki susiriszimas Prancuzijos su Masko- gulmystės. Iszpanijos fiberalisz liszkas randas rengiasi net su wisu

Baisi audra. Sugrižus Prancuzijos preziden- geriausia kariaunos wirszinika, siautė ezia tokia smarki audra, geriausiai tinkanti ant suwaldy- kokios meks tuose krasztuese ne

### Surastas skarbas.

toj sandaroj jau nera ne žodžio ja reikalauja iszmokējimo pirma wirszinikyste, todėl prezidentas krueger tos wirszinikystės nepripažista. Ka dabar ant to atsakys Anglija? Transvaaliaus pre- ti nenori. Otomaniszkas bankas prezidentas, Idiarte Borda. Buwo gub., darbinikai, kasdami žeme dar už wogtus nuo lietuwių piaį gub., darbinikai, kasdami žeme dar už wogtus nuo lietuwių piaį gub., darbinikai, kasdami žeme dar už wogtus nuo lietuwių piaį pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų, gus? Ne, jie nepersitikrino, je pamatams naujai statomų namų.

zidentas Krueger mat mokėjo isz- įžada paskolinti Grekijai ant to rei- mat jis bažnyczioj, kur atsibuwo grabė. Darbinikai juos ir susirin- Apsunkinimas kunigams rinkti tinkanti laika ant wisiszko kalingus pinigus, bet ta nesisku- diewmaldysta ant paminējimo isz-, ko. Dažinojes apie radini pristoiszsiliuosawymo nuo anglijonų. bien isz tos progos pasinaudoti, siliuosawimo kraszto isz po iszpa- was, atkako pats ir jam pasisekė Jie dabar, turēdami maisztus In- kadangi numano, kad Turkija, nijonų waldžios. Iszeinant isz nuo darbinikų atimti 20 didelių rius, garsus kudigaiksztis Imere- wa, kurisai turės but ant treczdadijose, beweik wisas dideses Eu- kaip negaudama pinigų ne nori bižuyczios, žmonės iszgirdo szu- ir kiek ten mažų cidabrinių pini tino, iszdawė mują padawadyji- lio greitesnis už greicziausius daropos wieszpatystes, karę Egipte, isz Tessalijos pasitraukti, teip wi ir prazidentas Borda puolė gu. Jie paeina nuo XVI, XVII ir ma apsunkinanti kunigams ke- bar esanczius garlaiwius, ne iszdrys praděti dar nauja su jau gal ne norěti ir paemusi pin; ant žemės ne gywas. Užmusze- XVIII szimtmeczio, kaip sako, liauti į užrubežius del gydymosi. kas swarbiausia, kad jis nebijos Transwaliumi, kuri, kaip numa- gus. Kaip dabar Europai truks- jas likosi suimtas; yra tai jaunas buwo terp jų ir pinigai nuo XI Seniaus ant gawimo užrubežinio ne smarkiausių wetrų ir ne siuno, remia Wokietija. Taigi czia, ta pajiegu ant jos iszkrapsztymo, waikiuas, Arredando. Tuom tar- ir XII amžiaus. Smulkus pinigu- paszparto užtekdawo paliudyji- buos ant jurių wilnių, kaip daturbut, Anglijai atseis nusilenkti, teip jau gal pritrukti ir tasyk, pu, iki i-zrinkimui kito preziden- cziai wisi maskoliszki, nuo laiku mo kokio nors gydytojaus, kad bartiniai lawai, todel juom

#### Reikia apsisaugoti.

gus ir tai ne tikt smulkius, bet ir si; gal jie tokį gauti tikt tada, rių, wilnis tuojaus isznaikina ir turbut todėl, kad senus lengwiaus drausta. Liepta temyti, ar isz- reikala, isz palengwo teka ant jupadirbti. Reikia todėl apsisaugoti tikro norinti gauti užrubežinį rių pawirsziaus ir nutildo aplink dabar jau maisztai apsireiszke gerai skambanczių su wisu ne-

#### Didelis gaisras.

su Wokietija Maskolija prancu- galēta. Reikējo jai palaukti, ka- gas sumuszē, tai iszsiplatīnus kaimas Chordokai, Kresowo ras Kriaucziunas, renka medega zams pagelbos nežadējo; jie turē- da wisokios Turkijos tautes pa- maisztams dar labiaus, užēmus walszcziaus, Slonimo pawietyj, lietuwiszkam žodynui, kuri pajo pasiganedinti wien tuom, kad kels maisztus, o tasyk be abejo- jiems dar dwi prowincijas, per- Garteno gub. Ugnis isznaikino 45 raszes rengiasi iszduoti. Kiek maskoliai gyresi sawo prilanku- nes ne butu ja turkai pergalēje. galējimas bus dar sunkesnis. Bra- namus, 45 klētis (swirnus), 66 mes žinome, garsus Tilžes dakmu. Dabər wienok, iszważiuo- Turkijos kariauna gal but ir ge- zilijoj iszwijus isz ten ciecorių, twartus ir 21 kluona su wisais taras, Bruożis, turi teiposgi daug jant isz Maskolijos Prancuzijos riausia, bet kad randas nuo seniai dar iki sziol maisztai ne buwo gywuliais ir krutancziais turtais; surinkęs nuo žmonių žodžių, koskaito ant 24540 rublių.

#### Isz toli mat atějo.

niaus gub., uriadnikas Andriejew- to pelnytu. skyj suaresztawo jauną, apie 16 m. gerai apdriskusį wa k'na. Suare-ziuotas papasakojo, kad jis yra

# Lietuwej.

Pasibaigus paskutianiam lenkų pr sigriebti angliszka kariauna. pasitrauktų i-z Egipto, o jeigu turi sau prilaukų; czia karlistai nok paskalui užgina maskoliszki jimo į Lietuwa maskolių kolio-Tuose krasztuose niekur nēra to reikalawimo ne paklausys, tai reng a maisztus, kurių ne bus jau laikruszcziai. Todėl szi meta nistų, iszleido 100000 rubl. ant pa-Tuose krasztuose niekur nēra daugiaus 2000 angliszkų kareidaugiaus 2000 an tija, Austrija ir Italija Jeigu tai tus gi tuos ne lengwa suwaldyti. rods jau ir dabar pakilo, bet jos 000 rabl. per keturis tikt metus. Uż tuos pinigus parengta buwo isz wiso 165 maskoliszky kaimy, o juose 1200 ukiu ant 18000 desiatinų geros žemės. Prie per sza "Ukinikas", iszdawė nauja ir ploniausia, pirsztinėms; kasz nijų 1881m. pasirodė, kad į masko- padawadyjima, pagal kyrį, lietuliszku koliouiju prapuole: rando wiszkos knigos patenka priežiunių bažnycz as ir tokiu badu atnok prezidento ne užgawo.
sanwaite atsitiko keletas susirėmiszaldo prilankumą maisztui terp
Wietoj, kur bomba buwo pames szaldo prilankuma maisztui terp Wietoj, kur bomba buwo pames mu. Amerikos laikraszczini garsina stogus ir tai teip, kad beweik wiams, o pats iszsikrauste atgal i sugauti su hetuwiszkoms kuj- suose, P. De'e, surado bakteri ja lietuwiszkose gubernijose buwo goms ne bus sudo baudziami, bet gimdanczia sifili (piktlige), ku-Transvaalians, kaip mena, wo-kieczių sukurstytas, atmetė An-kieczių sukurstytas, atmetė An-glijos wirszuijkys'ę ant sawo nime Lenkijos Prancuzija ne liowė tikėje. Neu bliomė tikėje vant sawo nime Lenkijos Prancuzija ne liowė tikėje. kraszto. Transvaaliaus preziden- kalta; jeigu jau atkerszyti sawo kalbojo iszsitare, kad skriaudējai but, kad maisztai iszsiplating policies sawo kalbojo iszsitare, kad pagal padaryta su Anglija sanda. tas sawo kalbojo iszsitare, kad pagal padaryta su Anglija sandara 1881 m. rods Transvaslius pateko po wirszinikyste Anglijas.

Kalta; jeigu pau atkerszyti sawo ne jokios žinios ne ateina; gal milžo karwes, wiena likosi ant buwo jau jų tikt 1200, 800 gi buk sudzios per lengwai baudzia prilaikytojus uždraustų lietuwisziams, kai tie skriaudėjai but, kad maisztai iszsiplatino po wietos užmuszta, kita dar gywa, o pats iszsikraustė atgal į Mas ku knįgų. Toki tai mat paliuosajamtį nuo ligos waista.

Lenkijos juk ne Paryžiuje, bet per lengwai baudzia buk sudzios per lengwai baudzia prilaikytojus uždraustų lietuwisziams, ku knįgų. Toki tai mat paliuosajamtį nuo ligos waista.

Peterburge arba Berlyne gywena. teko po wirszinikyste Anglijos. niaus jeneral gubernatoriaus. Bet caro Mikalojaus! Nuo jo juk ge ar jie persitikrino apie newai- resnių dowanų ir ne galima buwo singuma priwerstinos maskolisz. laukti. Miestelyj Kawiat, Witebsko kos kolionizacijos Lietuwoj ir tai

keliauti i użrubeżius.

#### Lietuwiszkas żodynas.

"Ukinikas", ranesza, kad kaime Piokszefiuose, Suwalkų 26 d. Liepes szių metų iszdegė gub., gywenayis lietuwys, Pet. sudegē ir suwežti jau sziumetiniai kių žodynuose nēra. Priderētu jawsi. Bledi ugnies padaryta p. Kriaucziunui susineszti su gilia, bet isz to sumaiszymo padair isz jo surinktos medegos. Plokszcziai nuo Tilżes ne per to-Miesteltj Molodeczna, Wil- liausiai, o rengiamas žodynas isz lengwesni, paczios apsaugojimo

### Bitinikystės paroda.

Lutwiszka "Bitinikystes Draui swetimus krasztus, sziadien mes tame pežinodami ka daryti.

# zinkeli.

kad pradėjo czia darbus prie nau- mylias per walanda, kasztai gi jo geležinkeno kurisai begs uno perwažiawimo ne dideli, nes tikt Windawos porto į Maskwa. Dirba 1 centas ant 5 mylių. ian teiposgi ir linija nuo Tukkumo i Windawa. Drauge su naujais geležinkeliais, prasidės laujant wisai žwerių skuros. Daro neužilgio darbai ir prie pagerini- jis ja isz guttaperkos, asfalto mo Windawos porto.

Naujas padawadyjimas. Maskolijos randas, kaip prane-

#### Naujausi iszradimai.

‡ Inžinierius Altschul isz New Warszawos jenepal gubernato- Yorko dirbdina dabar nauja laipraszantis paszparto reikalauja keliaujanti ne įpuls į jurių ligą. užrubežinių maudynių. Dabar teip Pamatas, ant kurio paremtas tasai del Lietuwos, kaip ir Lenkijos Altschulio iszradimas, yra tas, \* Po Lenkija ir Lietuwa, labiau kunigų apsunkytas gawimas už- kad kaip žinote, aliejus papiltas ant lygaus jurių pawirsziaus, wilnys jo ne mēto, todēl ir plaukti gal greicziaus.

> | Portmouthe, Anglijoj, ka tikt pasibaigė bandawonės su naujais kariszkų laiwų apkaustymais. Apkaustymai tie padaryti isz plieno ir nikelio; szaudė į juos isz kanuolių kulkomis sweriancziomis po 50 swarų. Pirmas szuwis ne paliko ne jokio żenklo, antras įmusze duobute ‡ colio, dektaru Bruožiu ir pasinaudoti rytos plytos ne pramuszė. Besinaudojant isz to naujo apkaustymo, kariszki laiwai gales but plytos ne reikalauja but ant medžio primusztos, bet laiwas tiesiog gal turēti szonus isz tokiu

> > Isz Londono raszo, kad garsus amerikonas, Maxim, pa-

‡ Gywenantis Chicago, po nr. yra garinē maszina turinti 2 urklių pajiega, kaipo kuras radējas sako, naujas wežimas I-z Windawos, Latwijoj, raszo, gales lengwai perbegti po 25

> Anglijonis Blandy iszrado buda padarymo skuros, ne reikair isz kitokių sumaiszymų. Teip padirbta skura neiszpasakytai druta ir minkszta; dirba jis lygiai skura czebatų padams, kaip tuoja ji pigiais.

### Laiszkai ant paczto.

# Isz Amerikos.

Mokslaines New Yorke.

Mokslainių užweizda miesto New Yorko apgarsino žinias apie skaitlių mokslainių mieste už pereita meta. Isz wiso yra czia, skaitant ir 44 korporacijų mokslaines (taigi parapijines), 336 mokslainēs, tame skaitliuje 31 buwo wakarinēs. Jas lankē 378375 waikai, taigi ant 22752 daugiaus negu užpereita meta. Skaitlius lankanczių parapijines ir wakarines mokslaines pasimazino. Nežiurint ant tokio mokslainių weselija: tekėjo mat farmerio skaitliaus, 28824 atsiszaukusių duktė už Franko Colins. Besiwaikų negalėjo but priimti dėl linksminant susirinkusiems, neti stokos wietos. Wisose publisz- kētai atsiwilko 15 apsiginklawukose mokslainėse buwo 5209 mo- sių su karabinais plėszikų, wekintoju. Isz wiso skaitliaus pra- selnikus ir jauna vedžios iszwaikė dinių mokslainių mokintojų bu- ir iszplėszė farmero amus. Paė wo 330 wyriszkių ir 4020 mote- me jie wiska, ka tat rado, net rų. Wakarines mokslaines lanko farmerio apsiredema, kurio kiisz wiso 26256 mokintinių.

#### Sugriuwo jawu krautuwe.

Moweaqua, ILL. Dalton Cityje sugriuwo dideli jawu krautuwe Hights & McCay. Mat czia buwo sukrauta su wirszum 50000 per ta sugriuwima blēdys yra disemti wisus ne buwo galima.

#### Debesu praplyszimai.

Sztete New Jersey siaute smarkus lytus su debesų praplyszimais, kurie pagimdē ant syk didelius twanus. Szimtai szeimynų neteko pastogės, kadangi wanduo nuplowe daugybę triobų; laukuose teiposgi twanai daug pridirbo blēdies. Newark, Linden, Patterson, Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Rokway ir Woobridge wandens apsemti.

#### Baisus karszcziai.

Isz St Louis, Mo. ir sz Kansas City, Mo. raszo ppie neiszpasakytus karszczius. St Louise termometras pakilo iki 101° Fahrenheito; 7 wal. wakare rods karsztis truputi sumażejo, bet wisgi buwo dar 93° F. Kansas Cityje ir wisame sztete teiposgi neiszpasakyti karszcziai. Czia teiposgi termometras pakilo iki 100° F.

Użpuolikai. DUBOUQUE, IA. priginklawe plēszikai uzpuolē nt paczto wirszum 200 dol.

### Truksta angliu.

czia dabar wartoja malkas.

#### Butu aukso jieszkotojus paskandinę.

bet butu ant kelio paskendes. Buwo ant sulaikyto laiwo 60 keliaujanczių į Alaską aukso jieszkotojų. Didesnę dalį sunkenybés turés laiwas nukrauti.

# Nelaime lakiotoju po orą.

du toki lakiotojai mirtinai susi- primaiszymų. dauże. Walten Steele iszleke ant baliono i ora ilii 2000 pēdu augsztyn ir iszszoko horedamas su paměsos jo atsiskyrě nuo kaulų.

#### Twanai Meksike.

Dēl smarkių ir ilgai besitraujie turējo prigerti

Iszwaikyti weselninkai. CINCINNATI, OH. Netoli nuo czia, ant farmos Williamso kėlė

szeniuje buwo apsiwedimo aktas. Plēszikai buwo apsimaskawa, todēl sprendžia, kad jie turējo but isz wietinių; jų iki sziol nesusekė.

#### Italijonu musztynes.

CLEVELANDE, OH. wienoje itabuszelių kornų taigi daugiaus negu liszkoj restauracijoj, po nr., 172 krautuwe pakelti galejo. Padarytos Corabellit ul. atsitiko kruwinos musztynės. Użejo czia mat keledelēs, kadangi sukrauti grudai tas gerai užsitraukusių italijonų iszbyrėjo ant didelio ploto ir su- ir pradėjo kabinėtiesi prie restau racijoj esanczių sweczių. Buwo czia restauracijos sawinikas, Ponsero, swecziai: D. Vitalo ir peczkurys sunkiai sużeisti. Collisio. Tie norējo atējusius girgi du jo draugai teiposgi pawo- ant \$197665108; pereita gi meta wes "Atlantic Mills", kurios iszjingai sužeisti. Užpuolikai isz- skaitė juos ant \$207530692. bēgo; nieks jų nepažįsta.

#### Bjaurus negras.

KINGSTON, N. Y. Netoli nuo czia esancziame kaime, Hickory Bush, negras Joseph Depew użpuole ant dwiejų mażų mergaiczių, kurios buwo netolimoj giraitėj. Wyresnėji mergaitė pa sislēpē tankumyne, negras užpuole ant jaunesneses, wos szeszig metų ir ja sužagė. Užpuo'iko wienok iki sziol ne suēmē.

### Wargas aukso jieszkotoju

miestelyj Durango. Wiena isz piesziku buwo sulaires wienas wienas kad daugen aukso jieszplesziku buwo sulaires wienas kad daugen aukso jieszkotoju, kurie nengesi i Klontam maskolvstes misijonieriui ne prie darbo ant tu iszlygu, kokias zaga mohalaines ataita, nanoantu pasitatudot isz szias gydyklas, in deszimts dienu jau swere deszimts denu jau swere deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a swort pasitatudot isz szias gydyklas, in deszimts denu jau swere deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a swort pasitatudot isz szias gydyklas, in deszimts denu jau swere deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a swort pasitatudot isz szias gydyklas, in deszimts denu jau swere deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a swort pasitatudot isz szias gydyklas, in deszimts denu jau swere deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a swort pasitatudot isz szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a swort pasitatudot isz szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a swort pasitatudot isz szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszaus, apie 400,000 a szias gydyklas, in deszimts swaru wieszau miestelio gywentojas, bet atējo kotoju, kurie pengesi į Klon- tam maskolystės misijonieriui ne prie darbo ant tu iszlygu, kokias geros mokslainės, ateitės lietui pagelba suimto draugai ir pri- dyke, Alaskoj, ke lauti, yra da- reikalingų kelionės kasztų! werte ji paleisti. Paskui tie pats bar St Michaels, Alaskoj, be piplēszikai iszplēszē wiena krautu- nigų ir walgio produktų ir ne wę miestelyj Asbury, iszkrauste turi kuom ne atgal grįžti, ne kiszenius grįžtanczių namon far- toliaus, į anuos aukso plotus kemerių. Laimėjo je czia su liauti. Rods garlaiwių linijos si isznaikintos, penki miestai ližierius, kurie tiek turi pinįgų, 900 žmonių nustojo gywasties. tis nuo 5 sanwaiczių sztraikas pasi- ne iszmokys, kadangi ir pats bežius, todėl priesz iszkeliaukad isz pradżių gal ten Miestelyj Carlinville, Ill. pritru- użsilaikyti, bet apart garlaiwių ko jau anglių. Elektriszkų žiburių linijų, yra ir teip garlaiwių sadirbtuwe turejo buti uždaryta ir winikai, kurie pasiganedina, jei miestelio ulyczios dabar naktims gu norincziam keliauti į Alastamsoje paskendusios. Pardawi- ka užtenka pinigų ant užmokėnyczios, wieton elektriszku żibu- jimo uż kelionę per wandenį, torių, turėjo griebtiesi kerosino liaus jau apie tokius nesirupina. lampų. Prietaisos wandens trau- Alaskoj dabar užstojo jau szalta kimui rods dirba, bet ant kuro žiema, taigi atkakę czia, tokių neteis'ngu garlaiwiu sawiniku su weżti beturcziai, atsiras baisiose 000 dol. sanlygose, be walgio ir kitokių reikalingų daiktų. Iždo minis-Isz Seattle, Wash. raszo, kad terija todel atsiliepia i garlaigarlaiwys "Moonlight" rengesi wiu sawinikus, idant tie newaisz czia su aukso jieszkotojais żiotų żmonių neturinczių pinjkeliauti i Alaska, bet kad buwo gu ant pragywenimo per žiejau per daug prikrautas, todėl ma; jeigu gi praszymas ne isz-duotu waisiaus, randas turės porto inspektorius sugražino ji griebtiesi priewartos ir iszduos atgal, kadangi teip prikrautas ne atsakanczias tiesas ant apsaugobutų galėjęs į Alaską prisigriebti, jimo žmonių nuo nelaimės ir nuo beszirdźių garlaiwių sawinikų.

### Nusinuodino nuo limonados.

ANDERSON, IND. 200 žmonių jingai. Mat į limonada, jos fu-Toledo, Oh. Lakiotojams ant brikantas pridėjo wyno akmens oro szi meta nesiseka; czia teiposgi ir kitokių sweikatai wodingų

Asztuoni negrai lynczuoti. gelba nupuolimo prietaisos nusi- binti. Pirmiausiai szerifo pagelbilynczawo szeszis pakarto draugus. lygas.

#### Nelaimes ant gelezinkeliu.

kianczių lytų wandens upėj Rio piktadariai, ant geležinkelio, ne- sawinikų ir sztraikuojanczių darjie daug bledies atgabeno. Diktai le, kad i pora walandu ir pasi- sekti. žmonių prapuolė; sprendžia, kad mirė; trys kiti trukio tarnai likosi teiposgi sunkiai apkulti.

jingai sużeistų.

West Jersey gelezinkelio cijas. trukis, begantis isz Philadelphios sużeistų gi yra daug.

czio trukio Louisville & Nashvil. bada kencziancziu darbiniku. le geležinkelio. Maszinista Scongi sunkiai sužeistas.

- t Werte wisu turtu gywenteip baisiai likosi supjaustytas, kad Werte tokių turtų Cook County- toliaus tesiasi. i pora walandų ir pasimirė; kiti je, tame ir Chicagoj, iszskaityta
  - riems Amerikoj uždrausta gywen ba 450 darbinikų. ti. Isz 283 chinieczių, 4 likosi sulai- ¶ CHICAGO, ILL. Po besitraurika prisigriebē
- keliauti į Chicaga, bet pinigų ne lincz ų į unijas. I Weszingtono iżdo ministe- rengiasi sugrazinti atgal i wes "Illinois Steel Co." Bayviewe kalus, nemokame pasinaudoti isz nus źmonis in twirtus. Daugelis, i
- † Prie paskutinio iszsiwerzimo wulkano Mayon, ant Filipinų salų, wisos kalno aplinkinës, ant 50 myliq aplinkui, likoweża i Alaska tikt tokius pasa- kosi suwisu iszgriauti. Prie to kesni ir tokiu budu besitrankian- wiszkai skaityti; raszyti gi jos moteris, rengesi keliauti i użru
  - f Canton, ILL. Raszo, buk netoli nuo czła surado labai turtingus laikraszcziai tankiaus meluoja, kelti ju użdarbi ant 25% negu teisybę garsina.
  - ‡ KANSAS CITY, KANS. Sudege Foundry Co", Armondalēj. Blēdi ugnies padaryta skaito ant 150 dirbti.
  - 2000 žmoniu neteko pastoges.

Jelgu jautiesi nesweiku, imk wieną CASCAR ETS, o iszgydys tawę, uż 10 ir 20c.

# Isz darbo lauko.

sztraikai. Kaip pirmiaus rasziau, susirinkusių į cirką, kurie gėrė į jog wirszinįkas Deblin, sawo apsilimonada, nus nuodino, isz to wedusiems darbinikams żadejo skaitliaus 50 serga labai pawo- duoti kol traukiasi sztraikas walduoti, kol traukiasi sztraikas, walgio produktus; pasirode wienok, kad ta jo newa paszelpa buwo tai zabangai ant darbiniku pa rengti. Dabar jis liepia sawo darbinjkams eiti dirbti, o kas ne eis, Miestelyj Little Rock, Ark. tai tiems ne duos maisto. Ant darlikosi asztuoni negrai nugala- binįkų mitingo 21 d. Rugpjuezio leisti, bet prietaisa ne atsidarē ir nikai sudegino, jo locnuose na- apreiszkē p. Diblino reikalawi-Steele puole ant žemės su neisz- muose, wiena negra, apskusta ma, bet mainieriai ne sutiko. pasakytu smarkumu. Potam wel už užpuolima ant baltos mergi. Musu darbinikai mat ne nori užleidosi į ora kits lakiotojas, nos; paskui, netoli Pine Bluff, stoti kelia kitų kastynių darbinį-Leroy Nertort. Iszkiles i ora, nužiurėtas už žmogžudyste ne-orlaiwys užsidegė, nuo ko lakio- gras, likosi baltweidžių be sudo nors dabar pawargsime, bet isztojas teip baisiai apdegē, kad pakartas; ant rytojaus wel kariausime geresnes darbo isz- kasių gerinasi, dirba jau po 4, 5 ti ir patupdyti į Pottsvillės kali- klaidziai suprastas krikszczio-Wenslowas,

T PITTSBURG, PA. Atsibuwo Braceville, Ill. Nesugauti czia susirinkimas anglių kastynių

- ALTA VISTA, IA. Susimusze rios, prasidėjus kalnakasių sztrai- dėl abėlno labo wisų darbinįkų kalauja. Žmogus bande prieszy- kantį szunį, kurisai, pagriebes netoli nuo czia taworinis Chicago kui, likosi użdarytos, dabar wel Delto mes praneszame skaity- tiesi, bet likosi greitai użpuoli- atsargiai uż apikakles, nesze uż-& Greatwestern gelezinkelio tru- pradějo dirbti. Kustynių sawinį- tojams ir wisiems sykių, kad ir kų suwaldytas, kurie ir atėmė mirszta ugnyje waika. Prie kiemo k's su pasažieriniu. Frie to wie- kai, negaledami susitaikyti su lietuwiai ne pasiliktų užpakalyje wisus pinigus, isz wiso apie 40 wartų jis padėjo waiką, bet tasai nas pasažierius likosi ant wietos darbinikais, wieton sztraikuo kitų ir paluotu meilia ranka sa- dol. ir pabėgo. Wiszinskis par- slinko atgal į ugnį; tada szuwa užmusztas, 12 gi pasirode pawo- janczių, parsitraukė neprigulin- wo kariaujantiems broliams. Dėl grįžo namon be cento pinigų, paemė jį už marszkinių, įsikando,
- i Millville, N. J., ant kelio susi- czia terp sztraikuojanczių angle muszē su kitu trukiu. Prie to kasių yra labai didelis, daugewienas žmogus likosi užmusztas; lis darbinikų jau ne turi ant maisto. Ant paskutinio unijų dar-Louisville. 30 myliu nuo biniku susirinkimo likosi iszczia, prie stacijos Batton, susi. rinktas komitetas rinkti po ki-
- Percita anwaye Sawienylon likosi užmusztas, peczkurys tose Wieszpatystėse buwo 223 nusibankrutinimai; pereita meta, Мемритя, Тем. Ties St. Etson per ta pati laika, buwo ju 288.
- dējo szwaistytiesi. Griebēsi peilių szių metų isz wiso ant \$713747 kestį ant tiekant kiek sztraikireiai pasiduoti. ir norinti girtuoklius iszmesti. 717; pereitą gi metą jie buwo isz- reikalawo ir ant to pasirasze, bet Tokiu buda prasidėjo skerdynės, skaityti ant \$739215485, taigi mat unijų prezidentai nenorint pasikuriose rastauracijos sawinikas szi meta sumažējo ant \$15467776. raszyti ir tokiu budu sztraikas
  - ¶ LAWRENCE, MASS. Dirbtustowėjo per keturias sanwaites, ‡ St. Louis, Mo. Suware i wel pradejo dirbti. Patilpo czia szteto suda wisus czia apsigywe- 1200 darbiniku. Teiposgi audinusius chinieczius ant persitikri- mų dirbtuwėj Methuen Company nimo, ar terp jų nėra tokių, ku- pradėjo dirbti. Gawo czia dar
  - kyti ir juos gabena dabar į San kiancziui per 2 menesiu sztraikui, Francisco, isz czia gi atgal į jų tė- sugrįžo prie darbo darbinįkai wynę, kadangi tie slapta į Ame- dirbanti prie statymo 72 namų kur nors ant placzių Amerikos lietuwiszkos parapijos ‡ I New Yorka atkako mas- ant toliaus pažadėjo ne priimti tiems mieriams atsakyti galetų? koliszkas popas, kurisai norejo prie darbo darbiniku ne prigu- Mes tokios nepažįstame. Pasi- Ne rukyk tabako ir nespjaudyk,
    - użgyre darbiniku organizacija, taigi mat ezia darbinikai sztraika
    - T CHICAGO, ILL. Sawinikus plytnyczios, ant kertes 19 ir W. 40th. ul., Alexander Burk, sutiko
  - aukso plotus. Kiek wienok tame dangi darbdawiai sutiko, teip mokintojai per kelis metus su di- iszkeliawo į užrubežius. Jų suteisybės, sunku žinoti, kadangi kaip darbinįkai reikalawo, pa- deliu wargu, geras mokytojas isz. nus, gywenantis mieste Lodz,
  - wisas įtaisymas "Kansas City & well pradėti darba wisose sawo niu pagerinti, idant jos tikrai lie
    - wes tos iszstowejo per dwi san- ant apswarstymo ant ateinauczio ne gywas. zmogżudyste matomai pasinaudojo isz ginklų ir szaude į
    - NEW YORK. Sztraikas kriauczių platinasi: apart sztraikuojan- atsiradus sykį nors wienai lietu- buwo wienamarszkiniai. Kas ta darbinįkų skaitlių paduoda isz cziu sanarių kitokių organizacijų, paliowe durbe 12000 manteliu
  - MARKQUETTE, ILL. Pas mus linių siuwėjų paliowė dirbę. Jie ne wien reikalas lietuwių kokio traukiasi toliaus kalnakasių reikalauja pakėlimo už darbą už- nors kraszto, bet wisos lietumokesnio ir sutrumpinimo darbo wiszkos tautos ir tai reikalas
    - ¶ Daugelis medwilnes dirbtuwių Naujoje Anglijoj pradėjo dirbti,kur keli tukstancziai darbinikų rado darba.
    - I Lowell, Mass. Dirbtuw Lawrence Cotton Mills, kurios ilga laika s'owējo, pradējo dar-TPITTSBURG, PA. Stiklo dirb.
    - tuwės pradėjo dirbti. 9000 darbiniku gawo jose darba. CENTRALIA, PA. Rengia ezia
    - naujas kastynes, kuriose ras darba 6000 zmonių.
    - ir 6 dienas ant sanwaites.

## Dēl labo sztraikjeriu.

Wadowai darbinkiszku uniją ¶ MARQUETTE, ILL. Wargas aprenka wiena teisinga kasierių, džiai sumusztas. Winslowas. kurisai su pora liudinikų pereitu per gywenimus sawo wientauczių ir iszaiszkintu warginguma sztrai kuojanczių mainierių.

lietuwių wardo ir garbės. Jeigu musztiesi ir pesztiesi. Ant ry kas nežinotų, kaip ir kur siųsti jaus, saliuno kampe rado wo tuoklius laukan i-zmesti, bet tie tojų, nuo kurių moka mokeszczius, kad ant sztraikierių reikalawimo sanwaitę, nes sztraikas dar trau- gimė. iszsitraukė peilius ir su ja's pra- Illinojaus sztėto iszskaityta ant kompanijos sutiko: pakėlė mo- kiasi ir darbinįkai ne mislina greit

# Lietuwiszku dirwu

#### Swarbiausias musu reikalas.

parengti mums sawo mokslaines tuwaites. yra użdrausta. Ar turime wienok Prabaszczius E. St. Louis, Ill ant 63 ir Hope ul. Kontraktoriai plotų nors wiena mokslainę, kuri rodo, kad mes nesirupiname turėjo. Amerikos waldžia ji Milwaukee, Wis. Dirbtu- atlikti swarbiausius sawo rei- ir pastoti sweiku, twirtu ir sylingu, ink wystei Amerikoj ne galima pra naszauti. Rods turime parapijines mokslaines, bet wisas jų nuopelnas, kad jos, neturēdamos atsakanczių mokintojų, gal į pora joj, dabar susekė bjauria žmogant galo pakelti darbinikų užmo. metų iszmokyti sziaip teip lietu- žudystę. Žydai Bette, wyras ir New York. Sztraikas kriau- ta wiska wienok, ko iszmokina rods mieste ne buwo matyt, bet czių progresistų pasibaigė, ka- musų dabartiniai mokslainių wisi tikėjo, kad jis, kaip rengesi. ¶ Спіслоо, ILL. Kompanija jau isz tikro ne galima but ant ta tewų kelionę, parasze keleta "Illinois Steel Co". nusprendė tiek nors parapijinių mokslaidirbtuwėse. Dirbtuwės: Chicago, tuwystei nauda galėtu atgabenti? Milwaukee ir Joliet jau pradėjo Jeigu gi jų pagerinti negalima, tai r ne priderētu Susiwienyjimui uzsiimti parengimu ne prigulin atrakyti. Kada jejo į widų, ra-† Miestelis Juda, netoli Mt-† Miestelis Juda, netoli Mt-Vernon, Ill. iszdege. Per tai nių, wel pradėjo darba. Dirbtu-klausyma mes norėtume pawesti wyras gulėjo toliaus, teiposgi teip sužeistų yra daug. Polieija Susiwienyjimo seimo. Czia reikia atlikta jau trys sanwaites atgal, pulkus sztraikierių. Paszautų wien pradžios. Mums rodosi, kad naktyj, kadangi użmusztiejie wiszkai mokslainei Amerikoj, tas zmogżudystę papilde, ne zinia; wiso ant 200 su wirszum. Policiklausymas rastų pritarima ir isz pakawonių nieko ne paimta, ja 100 darbinikų suaresztawo. pagelba Europos lietuwių, kadan- ne limti ne pinigai. gi gera lietuwiszka mokslaine, ¶ Рицареврим, Ра. 1200 ke- kur tikt tokia galima paregti, tai kuo swarbiausias. Argi jau isz tikro swarbių reikalų mes ne galetume atlikti? Bandykime tikt, klausymo żiuri kiti laikra-zcziai?

# Naujos lietuwių musz-

"Saule" praneza apie naujas iszliuosuoti ja nuo jos bjauriau-lietuwių muszteries Shenandoah, sio prieszo, antichristo. Atsiti-mergaiczių, kadangi jos, dėl ne-Juozas Stralius teip likosi su užbaigė rokundas su antichristu, wo ten mergaitės 13 metų ammusztas kad jį reikėjo tuojaus jį sukupojo ir paskui su džiaug. Žiaus, kurios swėrė po 160 ir 170 gabenti i ligonbuti, kur jis ir smu po kaima gyresi su sawo nu-dabar yra; nežinia ar galės isz-Mat Carmel, Pa. Darbai angle-gyti. Trys kaltinikai likosi suim-Mat kokius waisius atgabena ni, du gi pabego.

### Plesziku użpultas.

į kuopas ir kožna kuopa tegul kosi dar užpuolikų gana skau žmonis ir czia padėjo.

#### Lietuwiu su lenkais musztynes.

GEORGETOWN, BA. Pereitos Mes tikimės, kad ne daug atsi- sanwaitės ketwere, wiename ras tokių kietaszirdžių, kurie saliune užgimė barnys terp lenkų musze dwi dalys į pietus began tus miestus aukas ant suszelpimo ntsisakytu nuo szito labdaringo ir lietuwių; nuo barnių perėjo į ir garbingo darbo. Szitas yra musztynes. Susirinke uzgesino szyti praszyma pas Austrijos geriausias kelias dėl pakėlimo wisus žiburius ir tamsoje pradėjo pinigus, tegul atsiszaukia į Lie- gywa wiena isz emusių dalywuma tuwos Redyste, o mes paduosime pesztynese, koki ten Jona Kardoiszszoko isz reliu taworinis gele Duno agentura pranesza apie to- roda ir apgarsinsime sawo laik- ka, kurisai buwo teip sumusztas, žinkelio trukis. Wienas nepa- lesnį gerinimasi darbo sanlygų. rasztyje, kiek ir nuo ko lietu- kad negalėjo pasikrutinti. Kamžystamas negras likosi prie to Bankų aperacijos, sulyginant su wiszkos pagelbos sztraikieriai bario sienos, kuriame tos muszužmusztas, trukio gi maszinista ir pereitais metais, pasididino ant apturėjo. Kas ne suspėtu padary- tynės atsibuwo, wisos kruwinos. ti szitos aukos szią sanwatę, Kardokas ne nori pasakyti nieko ga negu namieje. ¶ Isz Westvilles, Ilr., raszo, tai ta patį gal padaryti kita apie musztynes, nẽ isz ko jos už-

## Paszwentinimas lietuw. bażnyczios East St.

Louis III. Paszwentinimas lietuwiszkos bażnyczios po wardu Nekalto Prasidējimo Panelēs Szwencziausios (Lourdo) East St. Louis III. atsibus 12 d. Rugsējo szių metų, Nieks, mums rodosi, nesigin- 81 walanda priesz pietus. Ant ezys, kad swarbiausi lietuwių A- iszkilmių pribus teiposgi Jo M. merikoj reikalai turi but ju K. Wyskupas, daugelis kunigu mokslainės, kadangi jos yra tai ir kaimynų. Wisi su muzika eis wienaitine įrėdnė, galinti pakelti pasitikti atkeliawusį wyskupą. musų brolių prota, ikwepti wai- Ant tu iszkilmių užpraszau wikams lietuwiszka dwasia. Kitur sus aplinkinius lietuwius ir lie-

Kun. JUOZAPAS SERWETKA.

nes tai trumpina tawo amżi.

## ISZ WISUL.

Petrokowe, pietinėj Lenkimokintojai priderancziai ne moka; siant paleido tarnaitę. Bettes mokys į metus laiko. Argi tcdėl režinodamas nieko apie parenglaiszkų, bet negaudamas ne jokio atsakymo, i-zsirenge pas juos Pe-zte, terp sztraikuojancziu atsilankyti. Atkakes, rado te- murinikų ir policijos užgimė kru wu gywenima użrakyta, todel paszaukē sliesorių ir liepē duris ja bandē sztraikierių pulkus isz-

tankiai użeidawo elgeta pasimelsti prie esanczio czia stebuklingo szwentos Zofijos abrozdo. Neseniai tasai elgeta apsistojo o wiskas eis geriaus. Noretume pas ukinika Sawatija. Nors naiszgirsti, kaip ant musu pakelto mu gaspadorius nuo seniai pužinojo minėta elgeta, bet dabar, nežinia kodėl, jam pasirodė, kad diktai žmonių likosi sumyniotų. tai yra antichristus, tikt persikeites i elgeta. Sawatyj toděl nusprendė patarnauti žmonijai ir berg, isz mokslainių turėjo pra-Pa. Muszty os prasidējo ant kus gerai progai, ukinikas pa- iszpasakyto riebumo, negalējo i wieno kieno pasibaigē ant kito. griebē kirwi ir į keleta sekundu mokslainēs sēdynes patilpti: bualius teip likosi su užbaigė rokundas su antichristu, wo ten mergaitės 13 metų amniszkas mokslas?

I I-z Wiatkos, Rytinėj Mas-

1 15 d. Liepos užsidegē kaimas Lietuwys Wiszinskas ważinwo Nikolajowka, ant Wolgos, Mas-Amerikoj, ant sawo simo, 21 d. sau namon i Marquette, Ill.; ant kolijoj. Ugnis isznakino 8 ukinj-Grande pakilo. Miestelyj Boquil- toli Centner City, suwerte dide- biniku, bet susitaikyti ne galejo. Rugpjuczio szio meto, nusprende kelio patiko keturis liauferius, ku wisus turtus. Użsidegus nalos, kalnakasių apgywentame, lus akmenų szmotus ant kelio. Kastynių sawinikai pagazdino, paskirti wiena diena, tai yra kurie papraszė briežiukų (me- mams ukiniko Kulikowo, trioboj namų ir kitokių triobų. Twanai trukis iszszoko isz rėlių ir isz wienok apsireiszkė ne tikt Mexike, bet ir Texase: czia teiposgi nistas prie to teip sunkiai apsiku- riai netiti idaut to saltini ke, bet ir Texase: czia teiposgi nistas prie to teip sunkiai apsiku- riai netiki, idant tas galetu pasi- be jokio skyriaus, kas jie ne bu- teikti, ko jie prasze. Tie wienok, nesirupino žmones, apie tai pasitų, turi isz sawo walios atidėti prisiartinę prie Wiszinsko, su- rupino kaimyno szuwa. Susirinkę T CHRYSTAL FALLS, MICH. tos dienos uždurbį ant baduojan- griebė jį už rankų ir pasakė, kad ant kiemo žmonės aut syk pama-Czlonykszcziose kastynese, ku czių sztraikierių, kurie kowoja ne meczių, bet tikt pinigų rei- te isz deganczios triobos iszslenczius į darbinįkiszkas organiza- atlikimo szito siekio, susirinkite be skrybelės ir be drabužių; li- atneszė jau pas susirinkusiu-

> Brazilija labai skundžiasi ant sunkaus sawo padėjimo. Iszeinantis ten laikrasztis "Gazeta Polska" paduoda, kad szimtas lenkiszku szeimynu isz kolionijos Prudentopolis sumislyjo net raci coriu, idant juos isz brazili peklos iszliuosuotu ir nors tiek pinigu, kad ie galētu į Galicija atgal pargrižti; pals gi jie ne turi kuom parkeliauti atgal į sawo gimtinį kraszta. Mat zmones iszleido paskutinį ant kelionės skatika. bet swetur dar didesni rado war-

Lenkiszki ateiwiai atkakę

- 1 Wokietijoj pradějo dirbti dabar stiklines isz popieros, kurios tuom pasirodo geresnes uz padirbtas isz stiklo, kad jos nesusimusza. Daro jas isz presuotos popieros bet kaip tokia popiera parengti, tas yra iszradējo paslaptis. Jos labai parankios ant siuntinejimo wisokių gerymų jurėmis, kadangi prie smarkiausio metymo ir szokinējimo ant jurių laiwo nesusimusza, todėl ir gerymai iszlieka; padirbtų gi isz stiklo kelioněj daugybě susidaužo ir tokiu budu gērymai iszteka.
- | Berlyne, namų kelnorėj rado jau atszalusius kunus 71m. milijonierės, naszlės Schulze ir jos 51m. dukters. Namai buwo iszplēszti. Policija susekē, kad jīs užmuszē isz Wengrijos atkakes sziauczius Goeczi. Jo wienok iki sziol nesuēmē, kadangi pasirodē, kad jis isz Berlyno iszdumē i Londona ir ten sēdo ant laiwo kelianjanczio į Ame.ika. Gal jį suims atkakus laiwui į New
- | Mieste Simferopoliuj, Krimo, pietinėj Maskolijoj, užsidege armeniecziu bażnyczia. Rods subēge ugnagesiai, parapijonai ir kunigas iszgelbējo bažnyczios sienas, bet widurinis jos itaisymas su wisu iszdegē. Terp kitko sudegė ir bažnyczios kasa, kurioje buwo 3000 rublių pinįgų. Sprendžia, kad ugnis užgimė nuo padegimo, bet padegējų ne susekē. Apart kasos sudegē ir wisos parapijos ir metrikų knigos.

Yorka.

- Wengrijos sostapilėj, mieste winos musztynės, kadangi polici-
- 1 d.Rugpjuczio, nedélioj, laike miszparų perkunas trenkė į bažnykolijoj, raszo: į kaimą Wochwa czia pilna žmonių, mietstelyj Jaslo, Galicijoj, ir użgawo tris moteris: wiena isz jų wis ii likosi uż muszta, kitas gi dwi atgaiwino Susirinkę bażnyczioj persigando ir pradėjo ant syk weržtiesi laukan. Susikriuszime prie duru

| Kunigaiksztystéj Fuerstenswary, taigi tiek, kiek nesweria kiekwiena suaugusi mergina.

Mieste Giessen, Hesijoj, Wokietijoj, sawinikas grocernēs, -

Colorado Springs, Colo.-President William F. Slocum of the Colorado College, in an open letter to the friends of that institution, has announced his decision to decline the call to the presidency of Oberlin college.

Warren, O .- A Cleveland, Akron and Columbus engine, No. 27, attached to a south-bound freight train on that road, exploded at Fredericksburg, killing the engineer and fireman and badly scalding H. E. Shank, the brakeman,

Philadelphia, Pa.-The fffteen-round bout between Jack Bonner of Summit Hill, Pa., and Harry Peppers of Callfornia at the Olympic Club, Athens, Pa. was tame and decidedly uninteresting, and the referee decided it no contest.

Plymouth, Ind.-William R. Haskett died here, aged 57 years. He was one of the most prominent members of the Knights of Maccabees in this region, and had been street commissioner for the past two years.

Victoria, B. C .- A private telegram received here announces the death near Coban, Guatemala, of Right Rev. Bishop Lemmens, Catholic bishop of Vancouver island and Alaska.

McPherson, Kan,-The First State Bank of this city, of which Scnator Royal Matthews is president, failed, with liabilities amounting to \$28,000. The bank is now in charge of Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal. Columbus, Ohio.-It is unofficially announced that the democratic state campaign will open in every county in the state on Sept. 23.

Argentine crops have been greatly benefited by rains. El Diario of Buenos Ayres estimates the corn yield at 20,-000,000 hectolitres, of which 12,060,000 is available for export.

Prince Bismarck is again suffering from neuralgia of the face. Dr. Schwenninger is in attendance upon the former chancellor. The arrest of Armenians continues

It is rumored that Murad Bey, the leader of the young Turks, has either fled or has been done away with. Friends have not seen him since last Thursday.

Emperor William unveiled the equestrian monument of William I., at the confluence of the Rhine and the Moselle at Coblentz.

The news of heavy fighting between the Kurds and Armenians on the frontier is confirmed. The commander of the cavalry of the Kurds was killed and his son narrowly escaped. The losses of the Kurds are estimated at from 300 to 600 killed and wounded. The Armenians claim to have lost only

New York.-In the last six days there has been shipped from this city to western points over \$7,000,000 in currency to meet the demand on the New York City banks for money to move the crops which are now on their way to market.

Managua, Nicaragua, - Nicaragua business men are tired of their depreclated silver dollar. They want their country placed on a gold basis.

Topeka, Kan.-E. C. Little, private secretary of Governor Leedy, has been decorated by the khedive of Egypt with the insignia of the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of Mejidieh of the Ottoman empire.

Racine, Wis .- Edward Anderson, aged 17 years, dropped dead in a drug store of heart disease. He had been an excessive rider of a bicycle, which weakened his heart.

Kansas City.-A large part of the plant of the Kansas City Car and Foundry Company, in Armourdale, was destroyed by fire, resulting from the bursting of a furnace in the foundry building. The loss is fully \$150,000. The plant is owned by the Armour interests and is insured for \$450,000.

Ottumwa Iowa-While Luther Brown, a liveryman, lay dead, his aged father, I. N. Brown, looked at the remains and then walked down to the river and killed himself by drowning. Flint, Mich.—While in a demented

condition Mrs. William Z. Hutchin chloroformed her 5-year-old daughter and shot Iva May, her 15-year-old daughter. The younger died four hours later. The older girl will recover. Champaign, Ill.-Fisher, a small

miles from here, was raided by burglars. The men entered five residences, carrying considerable plunder from The Chinese government has ordered from a Prussian builder four torpedo

town in Champaign county, twenty

boats of 6,000 horse-power and a speed of thirty-two knots. They are to be completed within twelve months. Washington.-A telegram was received at the Japanese legation announce

ing the death of Count Mutzu, ex-minister of foreign affairs and Japanese minister to the United States in 1888.

London.-Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian high commissioner in London, who was raised to the peerage during the jubilee festivities, has been officially gazetted as Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal.

London.- The Echo asserts that the Duke and Duchess of York have accepted the invitation of the premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to visit the dominion during the spring of 1898, while on their way to Australia.

London.-A dispatch to the Times from Rio Janeiro says that the coffee crop promises to reach 10,000,000 bags, as against 9,000,000 last season.

Paris.-The trial of Baron Mackau, one of the principal promoters of the charity bazar which was burned on the 4th of May last, when upward of 100 lives were lost, is finished. He was found guilty of imprudence and sentensed to pay a fine of 500 francs,

Wis.-The body of Mrs. Michael Michelsen, aged 63 years, was found in Lake Buttes des Mortes. It is thought she committed suicide.

New York .- The general strike of the cloakmakers of this city and vicinity, which had been threatened for a long by robbers who took \$225, and a gold Hogs, all grades ...... 3.25 @4.05 time. bes been ordered.

CASUALTIES.

Ludington, Mich .- Fire destroyed the Ludington Basket Factory plant conconsumed. Loss is \$30,000 and insur-

Little Rock, Ark,-The plant of the this city was destroyed by fire. Loss, seized and poured into the gutters. \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000. Elwood, Ind .- Peter Cray, a tin

plate worker, was fatally scalded by falling into a vat of boiling oil. Sycamore, Ill.-Clinton D. Chipman, was run over by the cars at Holcomb

and killed. George had his skull fractured and will of probate judge seventeen years. probably die. Stillwater, Minn.-About \$75,000 loss

was occasioned by the burning of the Florence flour mill, Omaha freight depot and several carz of merchandise Wabash, Ind., William Case, proprietor of a meat market at Converse,

Ind., is lying at the point of death from the effects of a pistol wound accidentally inflicted. Case said that he had accidentally discharged the revolver he was cleaning.

Milwaukee, Wis .- Willie Juderjahn, years of age, was instantly killed by a Fond du Lac avenue street car. Neenah, Wis .- Mrs. Jacob Mickelson,

aged 63, of the town of Clayton, was killed by a Wisconsin Central train. Kinmundy, Ill.-Thomas Sprouze, aged 19, of Alma, Ill., fell between two box cars of a moving train and was

killed. Wabash, Ind .- William Case, proprietor of a meat market at Converse, is dying from the effects of a pistol wound accidentally inflicted.

Princeton, Ill.-Henry Fletcher of Seatonville, 60 years of age, and his grandson, Harry Fletcher, aged 11, while driving across the tracks were struck by a passenger train and instantly killed Hinsdale, !ll.-Frank Smith, work

ng on an electric railway at Milwaukee, Wis., was killed by a train. Janesville, Wis .- The residence Joseph Murty was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Murty and his 11-year-old son

had a narrow escape from death. St. Paul.-One passenger was killed and a dozen or more seriously injured in a collision at Alta Vista, Iowa, on the Chricago Great Western Railway. FOREIGN.

Berlin.-A dispatch from Elberfeld, sixteen miles from Dusseldorf, says that a collision between passenger trains took place near Vohwinkel. Three locomotives and six carriages were wrecked, two persons were killed and fourteen were injured. Of the latter it is thought probable that twelve

will succumb to their injuries. Paris.-The Journal says the czar will visit Paris at the end of this au-

Madrid.-At a cabinet council it was decided to summon the next class of 80,000 reserves, 27,000 of whom will be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine islands.

Venice.-A great fire occurred near the center of the city, and it is believed | itentiary. nine men were burned to death and that their bodies are buried in the de-

Hamburg .- The agreement arrived at between the leading American dynamite companies and the Nobel trust has been ratified. It provisions exclude American manufacturers of dynamite from the South African market. London.-The forthcoming promotions include the raising of Lord livia, with a force of 600 men, has in-Charles Beresford to the rank of rear vaded the Peruvian province of Sandia,

Lord Charles is at present a captain in the royal navy. to the Bocoza Kabils. The captain and four of the crew of the bark were car-

ried off. Berlin .- A new first-class cruiser, which is to be launched next month, is to be christened the Bismarck. This is interpreted as being an indication that better relations exist between the ex-chancellor and Emperor William.

London.-The Financial News says the French cabinet is considering the floating of a loan of £60,000,000 (\$300,-000,000) in 21/2 per cent bonds, partly for the redemption of the floating debt and partly for the reconstruction of the French navy.

New York.-Bishop J. M. Thoburn, chairman of the interdenominational missionary relief committee, cables from Bombay: "The famine is steadily abating."

CRIME.

Winterset, Iowa.-John Walters was found dead in a thicket. He was in the habit of carrying between \$300 and \$400, mostly in gold, on his person. violence. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that he had been murdered. Kingston, Ont .- Burglars entered the Dominion Bank at Napanee, and knowing the combination of the vault, open-

ed it and stole \$32,000. Baltimore-James T. Kane was arrested and held on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of William C. Wilson, the old bookseller, at 1117

Walnut street, Philadelphia. Springfield, Ohio-Edward Painter, a dairyman, became intoxicated and be- last year, gan to abuse his wife. His son interfered and shot him in the hip, making a wound which may prove fatal. Leadville, Colo,-The Buchanan

Fahey about two months ago, locked the jailer in a cell and escaped. La Crosse, Wis.-Frank Fisher, who | Wheat, No. 3 red......

shot himself dead with a revolver. Atlanta, Ga.-George W. Parrott, Jr., Rye, No. 2..... cide by shooting himself in the head Butter ......

money. He was released on \$2,000 bonds.

Brooklyn shot and killed her 5-month- Sheep ...... 3.00 @5.10 old child and then attempted suicide Wheat, No. 2 red cash. by cutting her wrist with a carving Oats, No. 2 cash...... knife. Mrs. Noe was arrested. Minden City, Mich.-G. B. Ross, the

watch, and left him lying under a car. | Sheep and lambs ..., ... 3.00 @5.10

MISCELLANEOUS,

Springfield, Ill.-Professor Samuel M. Inglis, state superintendent of public sisting of kilns, warehouse and manu- instruction, has recovered from a refacturing departments. A large quan- cent severe illness and prostration, and tity of unmanufactured stock was also resumed his tour of lectures through-Kansas City, Mo.-Ten saloons in

Kapus Cky, Kas, were raided by the Arkansas Manufacturing Company of police and \$3,000 worth of liquor was Buenos Ayres .- It is feared that the widow of President Borda will become insane as the result of grief caused by

her husband's assassination. Richland Center, Wis.-Judge D. L. a Chicago Great Western baggageman, Downs was stricken with paralysis, his whole left side being affected. His condition is serious. Judge Downs is Elwood, Ind.-In a runaway Jesse 74 years old and has held the office

Gladstone, Mich.-Five Finlanders were drowned in the bay opposite the furnace by the capsizing of a sailboat. Their names are: Gus Erickson, John Fandt, Gust Anderson, John Henanson

and Holp Erickson. Huntington, Ind .- The family of Alfred Good was poisoned by eating canned corn. One child is dead. Galesburg, Ill.—Capt. Francis Fuller,

national bank of this city, is dead of paralysis. Ottumwa, Iowa-Luther Brown, a liveryman, died from the results of an peration. I. N. Brown, his aged father, looked at the remains, walked down

for many years president of the First

to the river and drowned himself. Philadelphia-The German-American National Association of Journalists and Authors met here. About eighty delegates were in the city from all parts of the country and were taken charge of by a reception committee of twenty local German journalists.

Muncie, Ind .- Over 50,000 people attended the annual meeting of the Delaware and Randolph Counties Old Settlers' Association at Oak Grove. The crowd was the largest in the history of the organization, the drawing features being the presence of Governor Mount.

Philadelphia-Archbishop Martinelli, the papal delegate, participated in a double celebration at St. Augustine's Church Sunday. It was the one hundred and first anniversary of the founding of the church and the first anniversary of the consecration of Mgr. Martinelli as archbishop of Ephesus.

Winona Park, Ind.-The closing day of the state Christian Endeavor convention was marked by seven prayer meetings, conducted by Rev. E. O. Etlis, Rev. T. J. Shuey, Rev. J. C. Watt, D. D., and Professor E. O. Excell. Addresses were made by Professor William Shaw of Boston and Rev. Ira Yandrith of Nashville. Burlington, Iowa.-John Yuenger,

for many years a resident of Burlington, fell dead in his yard from heart disease. Reno, Nevada.-W. E. Wicker, contracting freight agent for the Chicago, Mflwaukee & St. Paul railroad com-

pany, died suddenly of heart disease. Logansport, Ind.-Mrs. Ella Johnson, mother of John F. Johnson, wrecker of the State National bank of this city, died here Friday, aged 72 years. Her death was hustened by the disgrace of her son, who is serving sentence of fifteen years in the Columbus, O., pen-

Port Arthur, Tex .- A contract has been made for a steamship line between here and Havana, Jamaica and Progrelso, Yucatan, making the round trip each month. The first steamer will sail from here about October 1.

Waukegan, Ill.-Mrs. Lewis Savage of Russell died from the effect of paris green taken by mistake. Lima, Peru.-Colonel Pando of Bo-

Washington.-Minister Denby of China in a dispatch to the state depart-

Madrid.-The Portuguese bark Ros- ment says the Russian Manchurian ita Fario has been attacked off the railway will pass at some considerable coast of Morocco by pirates belonging distance to the north of Kirin. He says it is also rumored that a line of railway will be constructed shortly from Newchwang northward to facilitate the transportation of material. Kansas City, Mo.-Justice Spitz held

that slot machines were not gambling devices, and discharged the saloon and drug store proprietors who were arrested on July 23 for permitting machines to be operated in their stores. Ottawa, Ill.-Modern Woodmen of

La Salle county held a picnic. There were over 5,000 strangers present. Mayor Hook welcomed the Woodmen. Lebanon, Ind .- Otto Dickerson, a

well-known farmer living three miles north of Lebanon, left home last Tuesday and has not been heard from since. A large posse of farmers is searching

Virginia, Ill .- The Modern Woodmen camps of Cass county held their biennial log rolling and harvest home picnic at Ashland, Ill., with a large attendance. The address of welcome was made by Prof. Morgan McMasters. LaSalle, Ill.-Clarence Nickum of

Utica, Ill., was drowned in four feet of On his body and head were marks of water at Deer park, a summer resort six miles south of here. Moweaqua, Ill .- A grain elevator be longing to Hight & McCoy at Dalton

City, Ill., collapsed, entailing an immense loss. It contained 50,000 bushels of corn, being filled far beyond its New York .- Exports of general merchandise from this port for the week ending August 24 were \$9,923,014, as

against \$9,105,569 for the preceding

week and \$6,296,299 for the same week

LATEST MARKET REPORTS. CHICAGO. Cattle, common to prime\$1.85 @5.50 brothers, who murdered Deputy Sheriff Hogs, all grades ..... 3.00 @4.121/2 Sheep and lambs ..... 2.00 @5.30 Eggs ..... a young business man, committed sui- Potatoes, new ....... .71 @ .74

.8 @ .171/2 with a revolver. PEORIA. Washington.—Thomas M. Arrington Rye ..... .21 ST. LOUIS Cattle, all grades ..... 2.00 @5.40 New York.-Mrs. Annie Noe of Hogs ...... 3.75 @4.15 .1814 Corn, No. 2 cash.... KANSAS CITY. station agent, was seized and gagged | Cattle, all grades...... 1.75 @5.25

Bitter Language Used at the Labor Conference.

TOTAL VAL

"REORGANIZE THE COUNTRY."

Flery Speeches Made-The Resolution Adopted-If the Coal Strike Is Not Settled by Sept. 20 a Convention Will Be Held at Chicago.

In a speech at the conference of laor leaders at St. Louis Monday afteron M. D. Ratchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, adcongress met at once and gave the lawhich empowered the judiciary "to act of 1873." conduct government by injunction

W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical Union, was elected chairman of the meeting, and W. C. Pearce, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, was chosen secretary.

Eighty-eight delegates, representing the following organizations, were present: United Mine Workers of America, the Social Democracy, the American Federation of Labor, the Stonemakers' International Union, Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, Brotherhood Bottle-Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, International Brotherhood of Track Foremen, the Single-Tax League of America, Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, the International Typographical Union, the People's party of Kansas and the Industrial Order of Freedmen.

The day was taken up with speeches from various delegates and the appointment of a committee on resolutions and plan of action. At 5 p. m. the convention adjourned until Tues-

day morning at 9 o'clock. At Tuesday's session of the conference of labor leaders at St. Louis, Mr. Severeign made a flery speech in which he urged workingmen to defy injunctions and "tear down the courts." Eugene V. Debs advocated a series of na-

The most important resolutions contained in the platform were the following:

"Resolved. That we hereby set apart Friday, Sept. 3, 1897, as a "Good Friday" for the cause of suffering labor in of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do

"Resolved, If the strike of the miners is not settled by the 20th day of September, 1897, a general convention be held at Chicago on Monday Sept. 27, kindred organizations of laboring men stantiated by later developments.

and triends of their cause for the pur- LABOR AND INDUSTRY pose of considering further measures in behalf of the industrial masses.

"Resolved. That no nation in which the people are totally disarmed can long remain a free nation, and, therefore, we urge upon all liberty-loving citizens to remember and obey article 2 of the constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Against the Gold Standard. The Pennsylvania democratic state convention incorporated the following financial plank in its platform: "We are firmly and unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has been the direct cause of the financial distress that has followed upon our vocated a great sympathetic strike of people since its adoption, and we are all branches of organized labor unless in favor of a complete and immediate return to our original specie basis as borers relief and wiped out the laws it existed prior to the demonetization

National Farmers' Congress The seventeenth meeting of the Farmers' National congress of the United States was ealled to order at St. Paul, Minn., Tuesday. The delegate representation in the congress does not at its maximum exceed 500. In his annual address President Clayton advised the farmers to band together and take their proper places in

Excitement at Paris. President Faure was given an en husiastic reception on his arrival in Paris Tuesday. At night a crowd of men with flags and banners and shouting "Down with Emperor William!" and "Long Live France!" marched toward the Elysee palace, where it was finally dispersed by the police

Fatal Earthquake in Japan. The Japan steamer Columbia, just in, brings news of severe earthquakes in Japan on Aug. 5, followed by a tidal wave and great floods. A thousand houses were inundated and 200 persons were killed and injured. Sixtyfive Chinese villages were inundated

Thousands to Return to Work. The pressed ware scale has been agreed upon. The settlement affects over 8,000 men, 2,100 being skilled tional meetings for the purpose of and about 6,000 unskilled workers. The overturning government by injunc- scale signed is practically that of last year. New Detectives Put to Work.

A solution of the Shepherd, Mich. bank robbery and murder apparently is as remote as ever. New detectives have been put to work. It is not prob-America, and contribute the earnings able now that any arrests will be made for several days. Mrs. John Drew Is Dead. Mrs. John Drew, the actress, died

at Larchmont, New York. She had been suffering for several years, but not seriously until May or June last Gold Fields of Michigan

All that has been reported concern 1897, by the representatives of all ing the richness of the recent gold find unions, sections, branches, lodges and at Michipicoten, Mich., has been sub-

J. P. S. GOBIN, NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF G. A. R.



Brevet Brigadier General John P. S. Gobin, the new commander-in-chief, now lives at Lebanon, Pa. He gained his education in the public schools of his native town. He was admitted to he entered the service as a captain. He enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania infantry in 1861 for three months, and at the end of the enlistment his comthe Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regi- and Grand Army circles, ment. He was soon appointed to the

command of the regiment and fought with the Nineteenth army corps in the was born at Sunbury, Pa., in 1838, and Red River campaign and with Sheridan in the Shenadoah Valley. He was provost judge of South Carolina during the early reconstruction period. He trusts and monopolies, and in the event the bar just before the war began, and settled at Lebanon in 1867 and organized Post 42. He has been prominent in Pennsylvania politics, having been state senator for sixteen years, and for several years president of the senate. | gress. pany re-enlisted and was merged into He has also been prominent in masonic

Nebraska Republicans. The Nebraska Republican state convention renominated Judge A. M. Post for supreme court justice and W. C. Kaley and John Dryden for state university regents. The platform pledges adherence to Republican doctrines. It contains no reference to the money question. Senator John M. Thurston in his address to the convention said tieth century. that he would not again be a candidate for the senate.

Star Pointer's Wonderful Mile. At the Readville track, Boston, Saturday, Star Pointer paced a mile in the ultra-phenomenal time of 1:591/4. The first quarter was paced in 30 seconds, just a two-minute gait; the second in :29%, 1:59 gait; the third in :29%, a 157 gait; the fourth in :30%, a 2:01 Grobbs of Chicago were severely hurt. gait.

The Pennsylvania democratic state a resolution declaring vacant the position of national committeeman from of Pittsburg, for the vacancy.

Would Make a Strong Combination A French writer points out that the United States has no ground for a con- pay. It appears that up to June 12th, flict with France or Russia, while she would bring into the new alliance an unlimited naval power, and he asks publicists and politicians to boom such an alliance in order that it may be realized at the dawn of the twen-

Midnight Special Wrecked. The midnight special of the Chicago & Alton railroad was wrecked near Alton, Ill., Sunday morning. Peter Rafferty of Bloomington, the engineer, was fatally injured. Fireman Charles Johnson of Bloomington, Ill., Mail Clerks Robert Mattimore of Jerseyville, Ill., and W. F. Simper and Samuel

Big Wisconsin Factory Burned. The C. H. Henschel factory, at Sheboygan, Wis., which was one of three committee, by a vote of 53 to 26, passed similar institutions in the United States, burned. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Insurance only \$4,000. Pennsylvania, now filled by William F. Eupplies for cigar factories and cigar Harrity, and naming James M. Guffey, box factories was the production of the factory.

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST TO UNION WORKMEN.

The Misery of the Wage Earner-The Brutality of Well Fed Employers-No Punishment too Severe for Such Rascally Oppression.

The Brother.

E ARE but two-the Through Death's untroubled might; We are but two-oh, let us keep The link that binds us bright!

Heart leaps to heart
—the sacred flood
That warms us is
the same; That good old man-his honest blood Alike we fondty

We in one mother's arms were lock'd— Long be her love repaid; In the same cradle we were rock'd,

Round the same hearth we play Our boyish sports were all the same, Each little joy and woe;— Let manhood keep alive the flame; Lit up so long ago.

We are but two-be that the band To hold us till we die; Shoulder to shoulder let us stand, houlder to shoulder the houlder to shoulder to should to should

The Misery of the Wage-Earners. Until quite recently the great hardships suffered by the working people of this country received little or no attention outside the labor press and the lodge or meeting room of a labor organization. But a change is gradually and surely coming over the scene. At least we believe we are justified in inferring so when that staid old rock of conservatism, the Hartford Post, delivers itself in the manner following, which it did in its issue of July 20th, Hearken:

"The cut of wages at Brockton is convincing the wage-earners that competition in business is merciless. Few care whether the under dog starves. The only remedy is to secure higher wages by further combination, all hands standing together, and traitors to the common cause being ostracised. This is a conclusion difficult to be brought about, although deeply to be desired. It is the same with the weak employers. They are being driven out by the great ones. Once in a while comes a great redistribution of vocations, caused by such inventions as the locomotive, the loom, the shoe machine, the telephone, the bicycle. All the world suffers, and the weakest the most. When men are treated like machines it is disheartening. But it was ever thus. Will it always continue?

"Frank, brutally frank, but probably true, was the statement of one of the shoe factory proprietors at Brockton, when a man who had earned only \$315 during the year, although every day at his bench, told him the fact. 'That is rather small pay,' the proprietor is reported to have answered, 'but I think can get the same amount of work done for less.' It was the testimony of several that, taking the year as a whole, the finishers' annual earnings were not more than \$160. This figure was brought down my months of enforced idleness. Reckoning in the same manner, the average weekly wages of the edge-trimmers and sole-fasteners is about \$12. In individual weeks, during show that seven out of ten die at or the busy season, they can earn as much as \$18 or \$20. Some finishers who up to a fortnight ago have had steady work for a year, had not been out of work ten days before their money was gone and their grocery and provision bills still unpaid. If the remedy is not in better wage-workers' combination, where is it? We shudder at the alter-

The verdict of the constituents of the Hartford Post among the well-provided shoe manufacturers of Brockton, Lynn and Fall River undoubtedly was that the above was an exceedingly frank, a brutally frank, confession from John Addison Porter concerning conditions with which he is perfectly familiar, but of which he would not speak but that he believes forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The misery that goes with such low wages in a community like that of New England cannot be overestimated. There are very few or no opportunities for turning one's hand something else when one's own trade is dull. All trades are alike dull and

alike overcrowded. Our esteemed contemporary closes the extract quoted above with the query: "If the remedy is not in better wage-workers' combination, where it We believe that better and more thorough combinations of workmen would do much to improve the conditions of labor. We are justified in this belief by what has been accomplished in the past. At the same time it will be agreed that wage-workers' combinations, as such, cannot accomplish everything. But they could and should insist upon congress abolishing the of failure to comply with the demand then the labor organizations would be justified in considering how best to abolish or restrict the power of con-

The London Strike. The Labor Gazette of London for the nonth of July gives the causes which

led up to the strike of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers for an eight-hour day without reduction of ninety-five employers of engineering labor (including many firms engaged in other trades and only employing engineers incidentally) had adopted the eight-hour system in London. On the other band, many of the principal engineering firms in London had refused to concede the reduction of hours, and had affiliated themselves to the Employers' Federation of Engineering associations, with a view to an organized resistance. During the past month about sixty more employers in London have conceded the men's demands, raising the total number of firms working under the eight-hour system in London to between 150 and 160, employing from 10,000 to 11,000 workmen of the classes concerned. Of this total about 3,500 were already employed under the eighthour system in government or private workshops before the beginning of the present movement. On June 17th a the best type of men and women, and meeting of the employers' federation the church can do the world an unwas held at Carlisle to consider the paralleled service by exemplifying such question, at which most of the important centers of the trade were repre sented. At the same time the joint

committee of the men's unions decided. to give notice to three London firms connected with the employers' federation, that their members would be withdrawn if their terms were not granted, and this decision of the committee was ratified by meetings of the men engaged in these shops. These notices were handed in on June 28th, and expired on July 3d. Engineers in the employment of three other London firms also voted in favor of a strike and handed in their notices. On July 1st a joint meeting of representatives of the Employers' Federation of Engineering associations, the Associated Ship Builders and the Iron Trade Employers' association was held at Manchester, when it was

Resolved, That in the event of the members of the trade unions represented by the joint committee of those unions for securing a reduction of the working hours in London from fiftyfour to forty-eight per week going out on strike as threatened in any workshop belonging to a member of the federated employers, notice will immediately be given by the members of the associations affiliated to the federation that a reduction of hands of 25 per cent will take place of the members of such unions in their employment,

Accordingly, as soon as the men ceased work in the selected London shops, lock-out notices affecting 25 per cent of the members of the allied unions were posted by the federated employers. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers at once gave instructions that in all cases in which notices of lock-out were issued to 25 per cent of their members, the remaining 75 per cent should hand in notices to cease work at the same time, and should at once cease working any overtime. The strike promises to be stubbornly contested, as both sides are liberally supplied with money and are thoroughly organized.-Ex.

The Man Out of a Job.

The civilized man out of a job is not near so well off as his savage brother in the jungle. He in the jungle lives. He has free access to the land and enjoys the bounties of nature without let or hindrance. When he draws his bow in quest of his dinner no game warden dares say nay. If he casts his spear into the stream to land a fish for his breakfast no owner of riparian privileges dares say: "Thou shalt not!" He is infinitely better off than his civilized brother who is a tramp and outlaw on the highways and a trespasser and transgressor when he leaves them. It is a fearful arraignment against our civilization to say that a return to the liberty and breechclout of the savage would enlarge our happiness and increase our ability to live, but such is the case. The man out of a job is worse off than the savage. Give the unemployed a chance! Give them work!-Machinists' Journal.

General Labor and Industry.

Boiler makers and iron shipbuliders recently won strikes in Troy and New York city.

The match factory at Spokane, Wash., has discharged its female help and hired Chinese, In New Jersey a new law went into effect July 1 requiring a standard of

before 19. The labor party in Roumania met in convention recently, there being seventy-five towns represented against

wages on all county and city work.

Children in the glass industry begin

at 11 years old in Indiana. Statistics

eight towns in 1895. A machine for blowing glass jars has been invented and one is already in successful operation. When in general use it will displace about four-fifths of the employes and will make glass jars cheaper than tin. The remarkably prompt settlement of

the green glass wage scale is sure to have a most beneficial effect upon that trade, both from the standpoint of the workers and the proprietors. The result has given general satisfaction and a number of firms have already announced their resumption for September 1. A writer in the last issue of the Typographical Journal urges all unions

to acquire land-particularly typegraphical unions-to which members may retire when any condition arises to deprive them of work. An iron molders' union in Sweden has such a tract, and by the refuge it affords is able to secure as high wages as the employers can afford to pay.

The total foreign trade of Japan for 1896, as shown in the recently published official returns, amounted to \$151 .-400,000, of which \$89,000,000 consisted of imports and \$62,000,000 of exports. Of the imports Great Britain contributed 36 per cent of the total as compared with 34 per cent in 1895, and Germany 10 per cent, as compared with 9 per cent in the previous year. The imports from the United States were 84 per cent larger than in 1895, but a decrease of more than 40 per cent took place in the exports from Japan to this eountry.

Insanity and Drink.

It may surprise a few to learn that drink is responsible for more than twice as many cases of madness as any other cause. In a recent issue of Pearson's Magazine the following statistics were given:

No. per Hundred

Causes of Insanity. Lunatics. 1 Drink ...... 2 Domestic Troubles .. 21.6 15.1 3 Mental Anxiety ..... 13.4 4 Old Age ..... 5 Adverse Circumstances 13.0 6 Accidents ..... It will thus be seen that drink sends mad nearly one-third of all the persons who become insane from any of these leading causes and its force is more

than twice as strong as any one of the

other leading causes here set out.

Temperance workers should make a

note of these interesting statistics. Plainness in speech and apparel, simplicity in life and worship, singleness of heart to gain the blessings of Christ's kingdom, hunger for righteousness and joy in spiritual living mark

Idleness digs the graves of manhood.



LL WHO KNEW Esther Waite loved her. She was very handsome and her sweet manners won her many friends on all sides. Without kith or kin in the wide world many wondered why she had reach-

ed the age of 28 unmarried. She held a responsible position and the work connected with it she so loved that she often said that it seemed more play than work.

One cold winter night she came into her bright room dissatisfied and unhappy. In her pocket was a letter containg a proposal of marriage. This and its train of thought clouded her Barren, hopeless-her future life looked to her that night. What would the years bring? She could not always work, her beauty now so exquisite in its mature development must in a few years fade. Her friends would go away, other things would take up their time and attention. She admired the man who had asked her to share his fortunes. He would be a pleasant companion and even if she did not love him as she knew she could love some one what difference could it make? Drawing her couch near the window where she could look out across the bay she sunk into a reverle. Time flies so quickly, yet men have told us that lifetimes have been lived in a few moments.

On the veranda of a stately home a lady sat talking to a little browneved girl. Seemingly all of earth's times horses and wagons must be reblessings had descended on her golden head. She had beauty, wealth, love, and time taken to deliver the mail. yet the look of utter desolation on her face was pitiable to see. All her friends had said that Esther Waite had done well. She had everything she wanted. Why wasn't she happy?

A little time before with a party of friends she had visited our northern lakes. One day she had taken a rowboat and growing weary had let it drift into a little inlet. She lay back against the seat. All nature seemed singing the glad song of life and Esther, too, The heat and fatigue of rowing and the gentle dip of the boat gradually lulled her to sleep. Very beautiful she looked as she lay there, the sun shining on her golden head and her profile turned toward the shore.

Thus Emerson Shore found her as he came down to the lake for some water. He was an artist of independ ent means. Early in life he had lost what was dearest on earth to him and something in the sleeping woman's face reminded him of her. With/a bound his heart went out to the sleeper. All the love he had repressed,



sacrificing it on the shrine of the dead.

burst forth. Without warning Esther awoke and spoke. He raised his hat and slowly walked away.

Being guests at the same hotel, they were formally introduced not long after their first meeting, and before she fully realized it Esther loved him. She loved aim as only a strong woman can. Had she never met him her life would have probably run on smoothly. happily to the end. Her husband was Indulgent and generous, but she missed the fine intellectual perception, the gentle tact and that something that makes us love one person and be indifferent to another. In Emerson Shore she found it all. So they parted, Esther to go to her stately home, he to his work in the western city.

No one dreamed of how her heart was torn. She was more lovable than ever in .er efforts to hide her pain. Had it not been for Bessie, her little child, she felt at times that she would die. She idolized her in a way that alarmed her friends. Still her heart kept longing, longing to see that other face. A letter lay in her bosom.

"Esther, oh, Esther, come to me, Who can appreciate and love you as I do?" It went on urging her to come to him and together they would go away to where no one would know them. Happiness and rest with each other would be had. She had pondered long and had decided to go. Her little valise was packed. When darkness threw its covering over the world she was going-going to him.

Brilliantly she entertained her guests that night. She caught her husband's eyes as they gazed at her in proud satisfaction, as he would look at his horses, she thought, her lips curling scornfully. At last the guests left and she sought her room. Excitement big road it's ferder nor it is nigh, but flushed her face, her eyes flashed bril- if you cut acrost country it's nigher liantly. Seeing her reflection in the nor it is fer, an' if you keep right mirror she rejoiced that she was beau-

Suddenly the door opened and she from hyar no matter how you git thar." received a quick summons to Bessie's

"Miss Bessie is sick, ma'am. I have sent for the doctor." "Sick; what is it?" Esther cried.

"Croup, I am afraid," was the

All night they worked over the little girl, but it was apparent to all but the distracted mother that she must go. The sweet eyes opened, a smile wreathed the baby lips as the mother raised her-a sigh and all was over. "Bessie, oh, Bessie!" Esther cried.

A weight oppressed her, some awful real drag-chain had been omitted in coldness seemed to grip her throat. She opened her mouth to scream, but no sound came. With a mighty effort

the sun was just rising. She looked around her, dazed. The room was the same. In her pocket lay the letter She had been asleep.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

The letter received a negative answer.

For more than seven months the experiment of mail delivery by carriers in agricultural sections of forty-four states has been in progress from a certain number of selected postoffices. In at least one respect this experiment has been an unqualified success; the people take a decided interest in it, are benefited by it, and do their utmost to facilitate the work of the carriers. The farmers urge, and in some cases demand, the continuance of the ser-

The delivery is most easily and effectually performed by the aid of the bicycle. A wheelman, carrying in a bag swung from his shoulder from thirty to forty pounds of mail, covers a route of about twenty-six miles in from three to four hours' time. Two carriers are employed on such a route. Every farmer along the route usually provides for the carriers' convenience a box, which is placed near the road on a post or a tree.

Of course the bicycle can be used ony when the roads are good enough to afford wheeling. As a general thing, it is available only after the first of April in the spring, and until snow or mud renders the roads impracticable in the fall. Even within this period there are intervals when the carrier can not ride the wheel. At such scrted to, and these increase the cost

Indeed, an autnority on the subject declares that good roads and rural free delivery of mail go together, and that daily delivery can be depended on only when the road bed is in good condi-

The result of the experiment has already been to further the convenience and assist the material progress of the chosen uistricts in wnich it has been tried. If it has also been a conspicuous practical example of the benefit of good roads, its good effects will be by no means limited to those districts, but will extend to the whole country.

Electric Traction. An important advance in passenger

transportation has been made by one of the large railroad lines leading out of New York city. It has become an established fact that long-distance transportation by electric power is not only difficult in many ways, but is altogether too exzpensive to be practical. This new departure takes up local passenger traffic and conveys for a short distance an enormous number of people at a very high rate of speed and a very small cost to the company. The most notable feature is the introduction of a third rail, which takes the place of the ordinary trolley wire. This rail is placed on blocks midway between the main rails. The risk to the public has, it is said, been very largely moved by fencing the roads and forbidding travel thereon. The rail is broken at crossings and the current is cut out while the train is stopping at stations. Taking into account the enormous weight of the locomotive, which in itself requires a tremendous power to move it at a high rate of speed, it is easy to see that power applied merely to the cars themselves may be relatively less than that which drives the ordinary train. There is one advantage in the electric line, which is of itself sufficient to commend it to the looked at him. For a moment neither traveling public. There is a total absence of smoke, cinders and dirt and infinitely less vibration and jarring than by the usual steam cars. While there is not at present any prospect that electricity will be used for longdistance transportation, it is very evident that this is the coming power of the immediate future for short runs and near-by passenger service.

Lordly "De Smythes."

"When it comes to hooking a Norman prefix in front of Smith or absolutely transmogrifying poor Smith their beds for fear of the wrath of the "old artificers in metals," says a writer in Good Words. This liberty taken with a cognomen is not only in had taste, but shows absolute ignorance. "De" must precede a territorial name; an occupative surname was never so entered; it was, of course, "Le." You will thus find him entered in many ways, including "le Smyth," e. g.,
"Fhillip le Smethe," "Henry le Smeyt," "Gilbert le Smyth," "William le Smyt," but never a "De."

How Far Was It? Southern distances are peculiar, and the road directions which a tourist receives are sometimes wanting in the quality of explicitness, "How far is it from here to Brushburg?" asked a tourist of an old fellow who was hoehain't so very fer nor it haint so very nigh. If you go around by the straight ahead it's kinder betwixt nigh an' fer, but it's considerable of a ja'nt -Harper's Bazar.

Important Point.

One of the wittiest of the numberless witty retorts of Sheridan was that made to Pitt on one occasion. Pitt dorsed the general plan, and said that had compared the constant opposition of Sheridan to an everlasting dragchain, clogging all the wheels, retarding the career and embarrassing the progress of government. To this Sheridan, with his usual promptness, replied that one important fact about the the minister's apt simile. "For," said no attempt to make the machine fly, he clearly, with his eye fixed on his antagonist, "a real drag-chain is apshe sprang to her feet.

Over the furbulent waters of the bay down hill?"

# IS DRIVEN BY FANS.

INVENTION FOR A BALLOON FLYING MACHINE.

Experiments a Success-In the Car Attached to the Balloon is an Engine Fed with Petroleum, Which Supplies the Motive Power.



HARLES E. HITE. of this city, has invented a balloon which he claims he means of two fans operated by a mo-

Mr. Hite is tist. In 1892 he accompanied the Peary Arctic regions. In 1895 he went to Central America to collect material for the biological department of the University of Pennsylvania. Altogether, he has taken part in or directed over a dozen different expeditions, covering the continent from Greenland to South America. He has conducted two Labrador expeditions for the purpose of studying the Esquimaux, and has made many explorations and geological surveys.

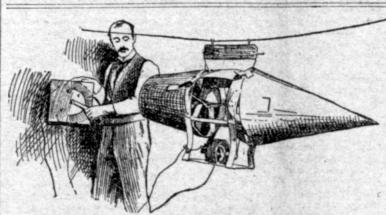
One year ago, Mr. Hite, while toying the country. with a bit of paper, had suggested to him the idea of aerial navigation. This loon," on the plans of which, now proever since. In description this peculiar airship is nothing more than a water supply. It is estimated that the balloon large enough to carry a pair of small but powerful steam engines capable of driving a pair of fans. Mr. Hite has worked along independent lines in the planning of his balloon, power. and it is significant of the feasibility of his project that the only other airship resembling his, which has given any practical demonstration of sus-

estion is the invention on the balloonist bases his patent claim, obviating a loss of air at the sides.

and aft to prevent oscillation, although tion into regions otherwise inaccessible. there could be little danger of that, as Several of the European governments, the car is drawn up tightly against the Germany in particular, are paying great body of the balloon. The car itself is attention to ballooning tactics with rewill be able to di- made of the best steel blcycle tubing, lation to warfare, and there is in this rect and drive and from its upper lateral extremities through the air by extend the two spider-web frameworks. made by congress several years ago, These frames are attached rigidly to for the man who should successfully the car, so that vibration is impossible, solve the problem of aerial navigation. each one supporting a steam motor act ing directly on the axle of a fan. Th well-known scien- engines are a French invention, and the kind to be used in the dirigible balloon relief expedition on the steamship are capable of developing seventeen Kite, making valuable researches in the and one-half horse-power apiece, although little larger than a bucket. Engine and fan are enclosed in the cylindrical box seen on the side of the balloon; the rectangular piece of metal at the extremity of the cylinder is a rudder, which, by directing the draught of the air current, regulates the course of the ship. The steering can also he done by using one fan independent of the other. Five feet is the diameter of the fans, and they are made by the most celebrated fan blower concern in

In the center of the car is the boiler, a small contrivance, also French, such was the inception of his "dirigible bal- as is being used abroad for self-propelling carriages. The fuel burned is tected by patent, he has been working petroleum and the engines are condensing, thereby necessitating only a small weight of engines, boiler, water and fuel combined will be within 300 pounds, certainly a marvel of lightness from which to obtain thirty-five horse-

> The fans and framework weigh 250 pounds, and the balloon and net will come up to about 150, thus making a



INVENTOR HITE'S EXPERIMENTAL AIR SHIP.

which in Meyer's is a single fan proaerial suspension; and it is the simplicity of his scheme is appar-It being evident that a balloon of

considerable weight, the first care of the inventor was to devise an engine large enough to furnish the requisite motive power. To this end Mr. Hite made a small apparatus of paper for experimental purposes, somewhat resembling a rocket. By blowing at the end of the flexible paper tube connected with this rocket-like affair, the air coming from the narrow end of the cylinder gave it a pronounced forward swing. The inventor then proceeded to the next step, which was the building of a small experimental car, fitted into "De Smythe" one wonders how at either end with pasteboard cones, these degenerate Smiths can sleep in corresponding to the two respective ends of the rocket. The frame of the tar was aluminum, and its lower body contained a one-half horse-power electric motor, geared to a four-bladed rotary fan by a round belt. A stout wire was stretched across the room in which the experiments were about to be conducted, and the car was suspended from two traveling pulle.3. Wires from a storage battery were attached to the motor, and Mr. Hite turned on the rheostat. The fan began to revolve rapidly, and the machine quickly traversed the length of the apartment. Not thoroughly satisfied with this performance, and in order to test the capabilities of the fan to its utmost, he loaded the framework of the machine with three heavy Winchester rifles and turned on the curren again; apparently there was no diminution whatever in the speed of the car, ing weeds in a field of sickly corn and that, too, while running over "down South." "Is it far?" "Waal, it wire not perfectly taut, and dragging the two flexible feed wires of the stor

age battery in addition. An exhibition of the efficiency of the model was given before Professor Arthur Goodspeed, professor of physics at the University of Pennsylvania, who considered the application of power a correct principle, and commended the ingenuity of the idea. A large number of scientific men who saw the model working were all enthusiastic in its praise, among them being Professor King, the aeronaut, who heartily in he looked upon it as practicable.

Of course these experiments are by no means new, and Mr. Hite merely performed them to convince the incredulous and make assurance doubly sure. It should be understood that there was that feat not entering into the demonstration, but being left to the lifting power of the balloon. The secret of the great pushing force developed by

increased or decreased at will through large size could be made to support a a residue of expansive element in the boiler. By this method the usual escape of hydrogen, which is the most expensive consideration in ballooning. will be prevented, and the balloon be dropped or raised into different air currents by altering the density and thereby the lifting power of the gas. A drag rope and anchor will form a part of the extra paraphernalia, and also a light staysail on the under forepart of

with gas.

airship. When asked why he placed

tained flight, is that of Carl Meyers, total of 700 pounds. The balloon is 20 flown successfully at the Nashville Ex- feet in diameter by 64 feet long, havposition. Although dissimilar in de- ling at these figures a capacity of 20,000 tall, the two machines are propelled on cubic feet of gas. As one cubic foot practically the same principle, the only of hydrogen lifts one ounce averdupols. difference being the motive power, the balloon when fully inflated may be expected to exert a lifting capacity of pelled by a man, and in Hite's two high-speed fans actuated by turbines. The aerodrome, Mr. Hite considers a by the aeronaut, his food supply and fragile toy, capable of no useful appli- the ordinary tackle and instruments cation, and only demonstrating the carried is a balloon. The old method ability of a man to construct a flying of sand ballast will be done away with, machine on the principle of a bird's as the balloon can be made to seek a wing, but subserving no useful end af- higher or lower level, according to the ter all. Properly speaking, Mr. Hite's amount of gas pumped up from reserneck. contrivance is not a flying machine, voirs contained in the car. The reserthe problem he is dealing with being voirs consist of a flooring of pipes made one of aerial locomotion rather than of into a false bottom, in which comhere that pressed hydrogen is placed. By of a thermo-hydrogen device, the amount of hydrogen in the balloon is

> the balloon to give greater stability in navigating against winds. It is expected that the dirigible balloon will make about twenty miles an hour in a still atmosphere, and will have a steaming radius of 500 miles at an average speed of ten miles an hour. The ends of the balloon are cleverly reinforced by stays of bamboo, so that they will hold their shape when subjected to the pressure of air, it being an impossibility to inflate an angle

Mr. Hite is at present getting up the working drawings of this most unique the propellers at the side instead of at and women, or whom ninety-five are

the fan lay in the cylindrical casing large body through the air would rob by which it was inclosed. The casing the fans of their working medium by

creating a vacuum He believes that the self-propelling for by its use the current of air made | balloon will figure largely in the warby the fan impinges itself directly on fare of the future, contemporaneously the outer atmosphere with great force, with the submarine boat, whose development it very closely resembles The car is suspended by harness from Aside from a bellicose application, howa netting identical with the netting of ever, he is confident that it can be made an ordinary balloon, and is guyed fore an instrument for limited transportacountry a standing offer of \$100,000,

> Mother-What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe? Innocent-Shall I leave out the wicked words, mamma? Mother-Certainly. Innocent-Then I don't believe there is anything to tell you, mamma.

> > The Brute!

Wife-We have been married twelve cars, and not once in that time have missed baking you a cake for your birthday. Have I dear? Hubby-No, my pet. I can look back upon those cakes as milestones in my life.

ABOUT MEASUREMENTS.

The crown octavo page is 71/2141/2 Type are slightly less than 1 inch in

The American mole is about 6 inches in length. The double eagle, in gold, is 1 7-20ths

of an inch. A royal folio volume has a page 9x12 inches.

A cable, in nautical parlance, means 120 fathems. The duodecimo page measures 7x4 nches wide.

The half-dollar is 1 3-16 of an inch n diameter A demy 24 mo. page is 5 inches long

by 2% wide. A 10-foot bin or 10 feet square holds 23.74 barrels.

The common garter snake is from 18 inches to 3 feet

The 5-cent nickel is exactly % of an inch in diameter. A 1-cent bronze piece is % of an inch in diameter.

The average waist of a woman from 22 to 23 inches. A box 5x5 feet holds 5.92 barrels, 6-foot box 8.53 barrels.

A railroad passenger coach is from 50 to 70 feet in length. The foolscap octavo page is 7 inches long by 4 inches in width.

The ordinary blacksnake, or racer, s from 5 to 7 feet in length. One hundred drops from a medicine

dropper makes one spoonful The wasp is about an inch in length, with a wing spread of 1% inches.

The incisor teeth of man are seldom more than 1/2 of an inch long. The old-fashion copper, or 1-cent lece, was a little more than an inch. The wolf is from 21/2 to 3 feet in length and stands about 18 inches high. A box 23x15 and 24 inches deep conains a barrel of three heaped bushels. The body of the ordinary antelope is 31/4 feet long, exclusive of head and

The common dromedary is from 6 to 7 feet long and from 5 to 6 feet in height.

The rattlesnake is from 2 to 6 feet long and his rattles are from 1 to 6 inches. The hyena is about the size of an

ordinary Newfoundland dog, from 3 to Umbrellas are sized according to the ength of rib, this varying from 24 to

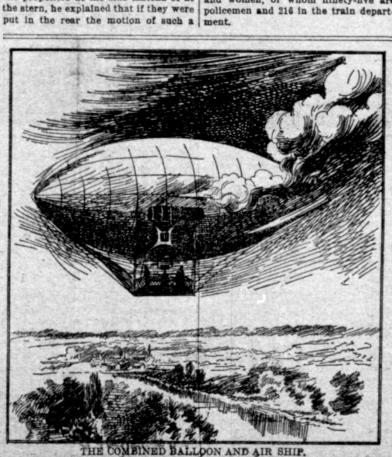
The regulation length for lead pencils is 7 inches and % of an inch in thickness. Thimbles are from % to 1 inch

high. A size in thimbles is about 1/4 The animal that has given a nickname to the people of Wisconsin is

21/2 feet long. The lion, though he stands no higher than a large mastiff, is from 6 to 8 feet in length.

Canes vary in height, according to the size of the individual using them, from 33 to 36 inches.

inches in length, though specimens 2 feet long are frequent. The Brooklyn bridge gives employment to a permanent force of 773 men | tle schooling, but it also meant a larg-



From the Inventor's Drawings

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY OF MRS. HANNAH CHARD.

Ran Away from Home When but a Little Tot and Never Regretted Her Act-Saved from Death by a Watch Dog.

She had never



before

HEN Aunt Hannah Chard of Ferrell, New Jersey, celebrated her birthday on the 20th of April, 1895, she told the people who came to congratulate her how she ran away from home just one hundred years

sorry for it, she declared; and lew persons who run away childhood are able to say as much, after a hundred years! Aunt Hannah, on this occasion, was celebrating her one hundred and seventh birthday. She was born in New York in 1788, and was the daughter of a German sailor named Miltenberger, who died in her infancy. Her mother was married again to a man who treated the child cruelly. The family removed to Philadelphia; and when she was seven years old, on a spring day when the belated snow covered the ground, little Hannah, though in bare feet and very thinly clad, ran away and wandered alone about the open region to the southward of the city. Night came on. Cold and hungry, Hannah crept into the porch of a house that stood near the road, covering her half-frozen feet with her scanty skirts. This did not warm them, and fearing that they would freeze, she stamped them against the floor of the porch. Then she heard a hoarse voice from within call:

"Who's there?" She trembled, and kept quiet. The call was not repeated; but after a time her feet again became so cold that she could not help knocking them against the threshold. Again came the voice: "Who's there, I say? If you don't

answer, I'll shoot through the door!" This did not frighten her much, for she was so cold, so hungry and so unhappy that she did not care if she were shot to death. She did not go away, but crouched in silence, almost holding her breath; and then something else happened, for around the corner of the house came an enormous animal growling threateningly. Hannah's heart stood still an instant, and then she saw that the animal was not a wolf nor a bear, but a dog. This reassured her, for so far in her short ife it was among dogs she had found her only friends. She spoke to the big animal, and held out her hand. He came up, smelt the hand, licked it, and lay down beside her. The man inside, having let out the dog, waited to see what would happen. As he heard nothing more, he was sure that no human being was there. If there had been the dog would surely have torn it to pleces; so he left the dog out for further security



HANNAH CHARD.

and went to bed. Meantime the big dog was keeping the little girl warm in the porch. He nestled close to her. morning, when the man of the house came out, he was astonished to find his savage dog keeping guard over a little shivering girl at his door. He did not share the dog's disposition to adopt her, however, nor did he, on the other hand, restore her to her unkind stenfather. He took her to a charitable institution near by, and thence she was "bound out" to a Quaker family who lived on a farm on the battleground of the Brandywine. In those days "binding out" meant a solid servitude until the child's majority. In Hannah's case, it meant helping in the work of the kitchen, in caring for The average raccoon is about 18 the pigs and poultry; it meant rising early in the morning and going to bed early at night; it meant wearing coarse, linsey-woolsey clothes and sleeping in an attic; it meant very liter measure of happiness than she had ever enjoyed before. One of her pleasures was the ranging of the battleground of the Brandywine, where she often picked up bullets and other relics of the fight-sometimes ghastly ones, whose full meaning she did not know, but which greatly impressed her imagination. At the age of twenty-two Hannah married a young man named William Chard. Though her life had begun so hardly, as if some fate had turned its hand against her, she found now that heaven could be kind as well as severe. With the husband of her youth she lived happily and serenely for seventy years. William Chard was ninety-one years old when he died; and though his wife mourned him deeply, and with reason, she had two good sons, William and Joel, with whom she spent her remaining years. She celebrated one more birthday after the one which came a century after her runaway, and was very near to celebrating her one-hundred-and-ninth; for it was on the 23d of March 1897, that she died. All her birthdays after her one-hundredth were really celebrations. She was always ready to relate the incidents of her childish life in the time which seems now to belong to an age long past-and particularly did she like to tell about the

> "Borgess has untold wealth." "How "I just saw the tax do you know?" Cleveland Leader.

strange and gruesome things she found

on the battle-ground of the Brandy-

wine.

SHE LIVED 107 YEARS.

Social Condition in India. To an interviewer in the Humanitarlan, Mrs. Steel, the Anglo-Indian novelis, expressed some interesting opinions about the social condition of India: "The result of my own personal ob-

servation is that marriages in India. are singularly happy. There are fewer cases of unkindness and violence than in this country. The dowry system is a great protection to the wife. Every bride takes her husband a dowry, which is a kind of marriage settlement against unkindness. If she is badly treated and thus compelled to go back to her father's house, the husband has to return her dowry, probably he has spent it, and as it is not often convenient for him to refund the money, he takes care to treat his wife well. I think that a similar system here would be a good thing." Mrs. Steel thinks the British rule is debeen stroying the primitive ideal, which makes no distinction between rich and poor. "Our standard of civilization is personal comfort-luxury, a thing absolutely unknown in native India. There is scarcely any difference in the mode of living between the rich and the poor. If you go into the house of a rajah there is the same bare floor and only a simple platter to eat from. such as is seen in the home of the poorest. To put it crudely, there will probably not be even the luxury of a wash basin and towel, for the rich man, like his poor brother, washes in the open and dries in the sun. Such is the extreme simplicity of life that wealth is still buried in India, a man may spend it on jewels for his wife. but not on pleasure or personal comfort. This simple life, which fostered no distinctions of class, had been preserved for three thousand years by Indian civilization, but ours will destroy it in fifty years."

The New Wizard.

Young Guglielmo Marconi, the Italan electrician, has been attracting attention in the scientific world for sev-



GUGLIELMO MARCONI. eral years. Although only 23 years old, it is said, that he has accomplished something that Tesla and Edison experimented for without any great success. Marconi claims to be the inventor of the wireless telegraph. While the idea of "wireless telegraphy" is not new, it was deemed by many to be almost impossible to bring it to such perfection that it might be made of pracical utility. The Italian says that the distance to which he has transmitted messages, twelve miles, is only limited by the imperfection of his present appliances. Nicola Tesla declines to comment at length of Marconi's inventions, on the ground that he himself has devoted a number of years to the study of the great problem of transmitting dispatches without wires.

Trying to Make Diamonds. The experiments of Moissan and his success in producing microscopic crystals of carbon which, technically at least, we entitled to be called artificial diamon'is, are well known. We now have further contributions to the subject of the crystallization of carbon by the well-known electro-chemist Dr. Borchers, who contributes an article "The Zeitschrift fur Elektrocheim reviewing the past attempts in this direction and describing his own experiments. Muissan worked upon the line of crystailization of fused carbon under immense pressure, while Borch ers attains the same or similar results by maintaining a carbon rod at the high temperature of the electric furand the tired child slept. In the nace for considerable time, the surface of the rod showing distinct evidences of crystallization. The experiments have been carried out upon a small scale only, and, being unable to continue the researches, Dr. Borchers gives a full account of his method and apparatus, trusting that further investigations may be carried on by those who have powerful currents at their disposal, and opportunity to carry out all the conditions which suc-

> Miss Augusta Cottlow will soon return from Europe to her home in Shelbyville, Ill. Miss Cottlow, although not yet done with her studies, has managed to amaze and delight the leading musicians of Europe with superb performances on the piano. For the past two years she has been studying under Herr Tappert and Prof. Busoni. Miss Cottlow began her musical studies at three years of age. At 5 she made her debut in public. At nine she went to Chicago and was placed in charge of Prof. Wolfsohn and began her studies in harmony under

cess demands.



MISS AUGUSTA COTTLOW. Prof. Gleason. She plays the most difficult music from memory. She won New York musicians with her formance of Beethoven's concerto in C. which she played with the Thomas orchestra three years ago. She has lately turned her mind to composition, Her first piece, "A Romanza" for violin and piano, was published in Germany,

The number of sheep in the world is estimated to amount to 550,000,000 assessor coming from his house,"- Of this number, between one-third and one-half are believed to be Merinos.

BEEN PURIFIED.

a High Standard by Associations with

picture

George

and

about.

She was always renowned for

ure was printed in the London

Sketch and the accompanying descrip-

ticn is a charming example of stupid-

ity condescension and wrong infor-

mation mixed. This is what the Eng-

"Among all the American women who have become absorbed in Englis's

society none has been more stately and

handsome than Mrs. George N. Curzon, who was Miss Mary Victoria Leiter of

Chicago and Washington. Like many

Americans of wealth, her people were

of humble origin. Mr. Z. Leiter, Mrs.

Curzon's father, began at the very bot-

tom of the ladder, as they say in Am-

erica, and by persistence and hard

work won his way to wealth and posi-

tion. He was at first a salesman ir

Chicago, and sold ribbons and calico

and hosiery. He was trustworthy,

honest, and of a saving disposition,

and he was promoted by his firm from

lish journal has to say:

HIS is the latest

daughter of Mr.

Leiter of Chicago

whose brilliant mar-

riage in Washing-

Curzon,

British Aristocracy.

through which now passes the North-

There was not a cabin within one conversation had turned to mountain more modern gun, my carbine was a lions, as lately there were many in great favorite of mine, having used dent and groceryman of Portland, Ore.. the vicinity.

had lost a valuable colt, it being killed by me when hunting game. by one of these prowling creatures. was feeding only a short distance from attacked the panther with such fury off and leave its prey, but not until the poor colt's neck had been broken, causing it to die instantly.

Early in the spring of that year this same ranchman, who was a hardy frontiersman, had been out for two days hunting up some cattle which had strayed off during a windstorm. The fellow was just coming home, and saw his wife and little six-year-old girl down by the old cabin, then used for a cow-shed. The mother was milking a cow close to a haycock by the barn, and the child was playing near her. It was a murky morning; the mist had

not yet cleared away. The father, after turning his horse loose, was just in the act of throwing away some water from the basin in which he had been washing, when he old cabin; and, to his horror and consternation, he saw a pair of panthers

A few years after gold was discov- | the heat from the prairie was rising in ered in Montana, I found myself for what appeared to be tremulous waves the second time in my life in the vi- above the bunch-grass and soap-weed, plenty of meat, especially when they cinity of the Prickly Pear Canyon, making objects in the distance of a have young, and large quantities of thousand yards look as if they were trembling in the glow of a fire. I was crawling toward a group of half a hundred miles excepting a ranch where dozen antelope and dragging my rifle bagging a few Jack rabbits and some I remained for two weeks. In the early after me through the grass. None of prairie chickens. days this was built by a squaw man, my companions were in sight. The who, at the time of the Fur Company game were very restless, and I was which had several posts on the Mis- anxious to locate the other hunters, so souri, was quite a power in that coun- as not to stray away from them, for dently feeding upon the skinned car-He was a sinister old man, and the pleasure of hunting antelope was cass of their mother, but on our apwas liked by no one, though his un- not so great that I wished to take proach slunk off into the cave. popularity did not last long, as he was chances of meeting any Indian singlekilled by an Indian boy-but, to come handed. Therefore I decided to risk a back to my story, the present owner long shot and get away. My gun was of the ranch and I were talking of a navy carbine and I could carry a some of our hunting experiences. The great distance. Although having a

The antelope were about six hundred The colt had been drinking at a stream yards off, and that seemed to be as from the path and was caught by a not over five hundred yards from the near as I could approach. I tried all ranch, when a powerful lion sprang sorts of maneuvers to arouse the curfrom an overhanging tree upon the losity of the game, such as flagging and little animal's back. The old mare waving my moccasin feet in the air by holding my feet over my head, but all the colt at the time, and, hearing its this seemed to no effect. So I raised ery of distress, rushed forward and my carbine sight and fired at the foremost one, which was facing me. At that the latter was compelled to sneak | the report of my rifle they all wheeled about, and I saw the one nearest me had been hit; his leg was dangling as if his shoulder were broken.

it more and making some excellent

Just at that moment I saw some thing which made me start in wonder and surprise and stand gazing after the retreating game. In the uncertain light it looked to me as if another antelope had jumped upon the one with the broken leg and was making off with it. It filled me with astonishment, and was bound to unravel this strange my horse was picketed, I mounted and galloped after the antelope. As I gained on it I was enabled to solve the problem and understand the strange scene. A large panther had jumped on my game, seeing it was disabled, and was carrying it off toward the mouncasually looked in the direction of the tains. Reining in my horse, I dropped a moment and sent a ball after the anilooking down as they crouched in the mal. It dropped my game, which I brow of a precipice below, over which haycock and were preparing to spring soon had across my saddle, and made the furrows made in the snow by the



BRAIN.

When I reached the spring near

We were both very hungry, and

surprise we saw one had a mountain

ing north of me two or three miles, and

was stalking a small band of antelope,

across, which had been separated by

which they seemed to avoid, and about

their color, but paid little attention to

one of the creatures. They were very

wild, and this seemed almost impos-

The trail followed a washout to the

his revolver and carry it in readiness

upon the unsuspecting mother and a quick run to camp. child. There was not a minute to be lost; he must act at once, or it would which we had picketed our horses I be too late. Quick as thought and with found only one of my companions had the nerve and alertness only an old returned. I told him of my experience. frontiersman can show, he grabbed his He laughed and said, "Oh, that's a fishy Winchester, which was standing story!" But I soon convinced him of against the door, and, fearing the its truth by showing the marks of the should talk about the dinner and I larger of the two beasts, which was panther's teeth in the neck of the anin advance, would spring before he telope, which it had broken. could shoot, took a quick aim, without raising his rifle to his shoulder, and knew the others would be when they fired. The panther was in the very act returned, so started a fire and began of springing, and as the ball hit him cooking. The rest of our party came he fell in a heap at the mother's feet. in about an hour afterward, and to our The cow started off in a mad run, kicking over the pail in its rapid flight. lion's skin behind his saddle besides an The wife and child were speechless antelope. It seems he had been hund with fright, and stood trembling with fear. The dead panther's mate skulked off, but not until it had a ball in its was stalking a small band of antelope, bide.

no more danger the ranchman started the mountain tion. He had noticed in pursuit of the wounded panther, which was limping and making slow progress toward the forest on the their color, but paid little attention to mountain side. After a short chase the it, as he was trying to get a shot at hunter overtook the beast and killed her by firing two more shots from his This narrative made me after- sible to do, but after several attempts ward keep my eyes open and on the he succeeded in shooting a buck, after lookout, should I happen to run across which he took the shortest route to mountain lions during my sojourn camp. in this region,

was in a small party hunting for an-telope, which, the ranchman said, although they had been very plentiful, great profusion. As he was riding were now becoming scarce in the neighborhood. We had seen a small herd of these pretty creatures, but they were very say, and to approach within short- uneasy, which, from a sense of caution ing distance it required great caution more than fear, caused him to draw on our part,

We all rode horses and had splendid for an emergency, he being a particmounts, not knowing what moment we ularly good pistol shot from the saddle, might fall in with some of Sitting an excellent rider and a man of great Bull's warriors, and it depended more experience. In passing along a turn on fast horses than arms. We kept in the trail under the edge of a sandtogether as much as possible, but be- stone ledge, he was suddenly startled came separated in chasing the game. by hearing the growl of a large panther, Not that we followed them on horse- which was crouching in the act of back, for we had picketed our horses, springing upon him. It took but a and were "still" hunting. Each man second to realize his position. The 10,000 school children were taught to for himself tried to approach the game horse sprang forward with a bound swim by instructors employed by the

cellent horseman. The mountain lion had risen and was flying through the air as the ball from the hunter's revolver went crashing through his brain, and in a second it was writhing in agony upon the ground like an enormous cat in its death agonies. As she fell two young panthers ran to the entrance of the cave where she had her

This was probably the same animal which had tried to carry off my ante-lope a few hours before. The mountain lions, or cougars, are known to be very savage and ravenous, and require

prairie chicken are destroyed by them. The rest of our party, who had returned to camp, had only succeeded in

The next morning we went to the eave and endeavored to catch the cubs, but all to no purpose. They were evi-

A CLIMBER'S AWFUL FALL. Trying to Ascend Mount Hood Drops

Seven Hundred Feet. Frederick Kirn, a well known resimet with a terrible death on Newton The ranchman, a few days previous, shots, it very naturally was preferred Clarke glacier, on the north slope of Mount Hood, one day last week. In the ascent of the mountain he strayed mass of sliding rock, which carried him 300 feet down the steep side of the mountain to the brink of a cliff, over which he plunged to the rocks, 400 feet below. Kirn left Portland late last week and started to ascend the mountain without a guide. He had examined the road with his field glasses he said, and would have no difficulty in following it all the way up. He retired early and arose next morning at 4 o'clock, drinking a cup of coffee before he started on the climb, which he did at half-past four, all alone. When at night Kirn did not return Mr. Langille, landlord of the Cloud Cap inn, became alarmed for his safety and started in search of him. He soon found that he had good cause for his alarm. Kirn's trail could be mystery; so, quickly running to where easily followed to within 700 feet of the summit. At this point it varied from the regular trail, which it had thus far followed, and led away to a treacherous rock covered district near the head of Newton Clarke glacier. Here Mr. Langille discovered, to his horror, that the unfortunate man had been caught in a mass of sliding rock, which he had another cartridge in my rifle, halted for probably loosened with his feet, and had been carried with it swiftly to the small avalanche disappeared. Working his way cautiously and with the skill of the veteran mountaineer that he is to the edge of the cliff, Mr. Langille saw the body lying among the loose rock far below at the mouth of the glacier. Kirn's death had been swift and terrible. The body was recovered a few days later.

> Married Under a Tree. Dean Swift was walking on the Phoenly road. Dublin, when a thunderstorm suddenly came on, and he took shelter under a tree where a party were sheltering also-two young women and two young men. One of the girls looked very sad, till as the rain fell her tears began to flow. The dean inquired the cause, and learned that it was her wedding day. They were on their way to church, and now her white clothes were wet, and she could not go. "Never mind-I'll marry you,' said the dean; and he took out his prayer-book and then and there married them, their witnesses being present; and, to make the thing complete, he tore a leaf from his pocket-book, and, with his pencil, wrote and signed a certificate, which he handed to the bride The certificate was worded as follows: "Under a tree in stormy weather, I married this man and woman together; let none but Him who rules the thunder sever this man and woman asunder.-Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick's,"

At a Fashionable Dinner Party. Gentleman (on the right)-"The weather, madamoiselle-"I have already discussed that subject with my neighbor on the left." Gentleman (aside)-"The mean scoundrel! We had arranged between us that he myself about the weather."-Humoristische Blaetter.

WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING.

The princess of Saxe-Meiningen hose a skirt and cape of a pretty oth, lightly checked with powderie. The skirt was bound with leath-

The princess of Naples while in England distinguished herself for her exquisite toilets. At the Buckingham state ball she wore a dress of mauve satin, with court-train of velvet. The skirt was embroidered in steel and sil-

Pretty capes bought by the Princess de Ligne and other titled women are heliotrope Scotch plaids or made of hellotrope Scotch tweed lined with mauve brocade and, of reseda tweed checked with white, with collar revers

and lining also of white, Gowns for the season in Scotland are now being considered abroad and A few days after our conversation I edge of a little sandstone bluff which many valuable hints may be gathered from the descriptions of dresses chos-Victoria of Wales has ordered a cape of pavy blue tweed, with reversible lining of red, circular in shape, with

strapped seams and a smart hood, There seems an epidemic of yellow and one of the handsomest gowns of this color was recently worn by the luchess of Marlborough. Pearls, steal sequins and turquoise beads were wrought in a design on the skirt, Lady Londonderry wore at the same function a pale-green brocade, while a French visitor was striking in ruby China crepe with gold embroideries and a tlara of rubles and diamonds.

During the last year no fewer than which would have thrown many a man | London Schools Swimming Associa-It was an exceedingly hot day, and from the saddle, though he be an ex- tion.

QUITE ENGLISH NOW, and Mrs. Curzon's dowry was \$3,000,-Mrs. Curzon was very carefully educated and is a brilliant and accom-MRS. GEORGE CURZON HAS plished woman."

THE LIFE BEYOND THE GRAVE English Paper Tells How the Mr. Moody's Graphic Illustration of the American Heiress Has Been Raised to Doctrine of the Resurrection.

"There is a little book entitled 'The Life Beyond' that presents the truth of the Resurrection in a wonderful manner," writes Evangelist Moody in of Mrs. the Ladies' Home Journal. "It is an allegory and pretends to give the experiences of a little dragon fly grub. The little insect longs to know what Washington, is beyond the sphere of its little world. In vain it inquires of the fish that live in the same pond, but they have no ton a couple of experience in any other sphere, nor years ago was so ex- can any of its fellows satisfy its anxtensively written lous yearning. The only world it knows is a little meadow pond; all its experience is limited by the bounds her beauty. A curious thing ne- of the surrounding banks. At length ticeable about this picture, which the grub is overcome by a strange was taken in London, is that it attraction upward, and gathering has a decidedly English air, and the about it all its fellows it tells that it original would be judged to be one must leave them for the regions above, of Britain's own daughters. The pic- and promises to return to tell them what it has found to exist in the beyond, if, indeed, there may be anything above the bulrushes of their little pond. And then quietly it disappears from the sight of its fellows and emerges into the bright sunlight of the greater world. Here it is transformed, and now with outstretched wings it darts hither and thither relecting the brightness of the sun from its gorgeous body. But it does not forget the promises it has made to the friends it has left below. It tries to return to the world from which it has just been resurrected, but cannot now leave the atmosphere in which it lives. All it can do is to wait for them to come to where it now lives, a beautiful dragon fly. one of the large dry goods shops of

"And thus it is with those who have disappeared from our sight. Their love for us is not lessened because they are not able to commune with us, but they one position to another, and finally are waiting in the presence of the Maswas admitted as a partner. His ter for that glorious moment when in shrewdness and keen business instincts their resurrected bodies they shall

MRS. PAGET AS CLEOPATRA-\$2,000,000 IN CEMS.



Blazing as every woman did with majority of the gems which she wor superb jewels at the fancy-dress ball of were merely borrowed for the night the Duchess of Devonshire, each titled from a well known jeweler in Bond dame having decked herself with all of street. She blazed from head to foot the family diamonds for this unique with diamonds, rubies, sapphires and occasion, there was one woman-and emeralds, all of them of great size, and an American at that-who outshone it was generally admitted that in all them all. She was Mrs. Arthur Paget, the modern history of London society daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Ste- no woman had ever succeeded in deckvens, whose husband was the former ing herself with so immense a quantity boniface of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. of gems and of such colossal value. In-She appeared at the ball dressed as deed, Mrs. Paget is asserted on Cleopatra. Her adornments made a that night to have worn stones worth sensation. She was literally clothed in about two million dollars, and, it is diamonds and other jewels. It is pretty alleged, she was kept under the sur-

well known in London that the vast veillance of detectives the entire night led him to fruitful investments, and unite once more with those whom they he became head of the firm of Leiter, have loved on earth." Field & Co., the largest dry goods shop in the United States at that time. It is now Field, Marshall & Co., Mr.

Leiter having withdrawn from trade. The family moved to Washington and

THE HON. MRS. CURZON. built the handsomest mansion in that city of mansions, and the fame of the Leiter entertainments spread far and

wide, for they were princely affairs. The family took a villa at Newport, that exclusive summer watering place of New York's '400;' but the Leiters were not well received, the charmed inner circle of society being closed to them. Since Miss Leiter's brilliant marriage to Mr. Curzon the family has Hved principally abroad, but if they chose now to enter exclusive society Mr. Leiter has a fortune of \$20,000,000, States senator since.

Spurgeon and the Lecture Agent-When the great preacher, Spurgeon, was at the height of his fame, a wellknown lecture agent wrote him, making him the tremendous offer of a hundred thousand dollars for a preaching tour asking at the same time for a reply by cable. What was the agent's surprise to receive a cable message, consisting of only three words: "Acts vili, 20." When the agent had finally produced a Bible he opened it and read these lines: "But Peter said unto him. thy money perish with thee, because thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." This was the last effort made to induce Spurgeon to do what so many eminer! clergymen-men, too, of unquestioned piety-have done, namely,make a show of himself for gold.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is one of the fancy lawyers of the United States, and ranks with the greatest among such men as Carlisle and Lindsay. It is related that he gained his first case, and that Matt Carpenter-four years older—was the opposing lawyer. It is also related that his father was in litigation | with a neighbor over a small matter within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. Edmunds besought his father to permit him to conduct the case, which the old fellow refused to do. He then volunteered on the other side, and gained the verdict. Some one said to him, "Old Zach won't feed you any longer." "Mother will," of Newport or New York the doors he replied, with that imperturbability would doubtless be opened to them. that has exasperated many a United

Ex-Senator Edmunds First Case.

SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOV-ERY AND INVENTION.

nvention to Prevent Theft and Mistakes in Restaurants and Barber Shops-Locks Your Coat and Hat-How the Earth Is Held.

Bleaching

N important improvement in the process of bleachng, has been brought forward by A. Endler, the manager of a print works at Mul-house, by means of which there is produced a clear white in cotton to be

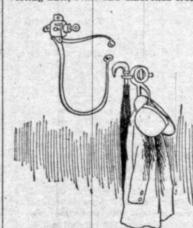
deterioration of the without any fibre. The material bleached is treated in a starching machine with a lye to which bisulphite of soda and an alkaline chloride have been added, and the goods are then subjected to a very heavy pressure; from this stiffening machine they are transferred to a steaming apparatus, in which they remain some thirty to sixty minutes, according to the nature of the goods, and this treatment in the steaming apparatus may be continuous, in the usual manner. The other operations of the bleaching process are of the ordinary kind. The addition of the alkaline chloride to the lye promotes solution of the gummy matter and capsules in the fibre; and the composition of the alkaline lye and chloride solution may be varied according to the kind of material in hand and the bleach Mounting Photographs on Glass.

It is frequently the case that one may desire to mount photographs upon glass. This is very easily done, but one or two points should be very carefully observed. Do not attempt to mount a photograph on cheap glass. The effect will not be satisfactory. Select a good plate, clean it thoroughly and place it where it will rest steadily under a considerable pressure. Soak four ounces of gelatine for half an hour in cold water, then place in a glass jar adding sixteen ounces of water; put the jar in a large dish of warm water and dissolve the gelatine. When dissolved pour in a shallow tray. Have the prints rolled on a roller, albumen side up; take the print by the corners and pass rapidly through the gelatine, taking care to avoid air bubbles. Squeeze carefully on to the glass. The better the quality of glass the better the effect.

Making Combustibles.

A writer in L'Industrie describes a simple process devised by the chemist Yelna, namely, that of using petroleum or mineral tar only for enriching culm and other inferior and formerly worthless combustibles, and from this material producing briquettes, the heating power of which is represented to be 30 per cent higher than that of good coal. In this process a mixture is first prepared consisting of petroleum or bituminous shale tar, oleine and soda, in suitable proportions, by this means the culm, slack, or coal dust being cemented together. Three kinds of briquettes are produced in this way, those knownas indusrial briquettes for the manufacture of illuminating gas, and metallurgical coke. It is well known that brown coal has heretofore been the principal resort for the making of briquettes; later, however, experiments ence to this system is that all of the with briquettes of solidified petroleum um have been made sumable improvement-these failing to result satisfactorily, at least in the case of boilers, which were unable to withstand the intense heat developed by such fuel.

This Locks Your Coat and Hat. Sneak thieves who have been harresting hats, coats and umbrellas from



hooks in restaurants, barber shops and other places will find something to thwart them in an invention just patented by a north side barber. The device is a combination hat, coat and umbrella hanger, which locks securely apparel placed in it which foils any attempt of a sneak thief to purloin the hat, coat or umbrella of another without breaking the hook and attracting

attention. After a hat and coat have been hung on the lower arm of the device and the umbrella placed in its place the upper arm is brought down on the hat and | ing that you didn't steal the stove, but coat, this movement also fastening the I'll manage it now that you have asumbrella, and then the key is with- sured me of your innocence. Leave it drawn. Each lock has a key of its all to me, and don't say a word. You own and no mistake can be made in can hand over ten dollars now, and taking another's clothing. This lat- pay me the rest-" ter mistake is of frequent occurrence in public places, and it is thought by cused man, in a hoarse voice. "Why the inventor he has solved the problem by preventing such mistakes.

In a restaurant where the new device is on trial one picks out one of the new hooks on the wall, places hat, coat and umbrella in it, brings down the upper arm, withdraws the key, which then goes into the vest pocket, and proceeds to eat. After the meal the key is used to release the apparel. The mistake of keeping the key cannot be made, for after withdrawing the apparel the lock retains the key.

Fire-Proof Building Material. A Boston inventor has put out a new building material which is said to be

have not been made public, and as the they are not likely to be. The material is ground to a semi-liquid consistency and is then poured into molds. There is no burning, as the hardening process is a chemical one. There are also fire-proofing blocks and bricks made of coal cinders, sawdust and other materials. These bricks weigh about 11/2 or two-thirds as much as those of terra cotta of the same size and cost but about half as much.

Effect of Incandescent Lights on Eyesight The mantle of the Auer incandescent light is made of a network of rare oxides. These, on being heated in the Bunsen flame, emit a brilliant white light. It is claimed that no injury to the optic nerve has as yet been caused by this system of lighting. It has, however, been asserted that the ordinary electric light is exceedingly trying to the eyes, but when covered by a globe, through which the rays must pass, there is less chance of injury. Red or orange globes are thought to be the best, and these, if properly adjusted, are considered a perfect safeguard.

How the Earth Is Held.

A pretty experiment, conducted by very simple methods, will show how this terrestrial globe is kept in its position in space. Secure two magnets of equal power, placing them an inch or two apart. Then make a small ball of paper or other light material, fastening on opposite sides bits of steel or similar metal. Place the ball between the magnets where it will assume of its own accord a fixed position, held



only by the attraction of the magnets, which act on it as do the surround-

ing planets on the earth.

Cast-Welded Joints. In a paper before the convention ot the American Street Railway Association at St. Louis, Superintendent W. K. Bowen of the Chicago City road recently gave some decisive data showing the value of cast-welded joints. From this statement it appears that of the 17,000 cast-welded joints made on his road in 1s95, only 154 were lost, and these breakages were due to flaws in the metal, comparative tests having shown the joint to be actually far stronger than the rail itself. These joints are made in a simple manner. After the rail ends have been scraped or filed off so as to present a bright surface, a cast iron mould is placed around the joint, the fit being made so exact as to prevent the escape of any metal from the mould; the metal is then poured in, and the outer part of the casting being chilled by the mould, sets first, forming a crust which retains the molten metal. As this crust contracts faster than the interior, the latter is forced up against the rails and a more perfect contact is insured; the operation results, in a word, in a joint that is solid and continuous.

New System of Oil Lighting. Experiments are being tried with a system of oil lighting that suggests the use of the student lamp on a large scale. There is a central reservoir and small pipes through which the oil is fed to the burners, drop by drop. There is an automatic system of cut-offs that prevent any waste or leakage and insure a steady and continuous supply, whether there are many burners or few. It seems that the only inconvenipipes must be of the same level in order to avoid the leak that would be inevitable were the oil to accumulate in perpendicular tubes.

Value of Sugar in Muscular Effort. Persons who take violent muscular xercise, are greatly benefited by the use of sugar or pure candles. Tourists who climb high altitudes crave sweet, and are greatly benefited by it. The value of sugar as a part of the diet of soldiers has been clearly determined. It is said that after violent muscular exertion the quantity of sugar in the blood is greatly reduced, but that energy is rapidly regained by eating pure candy or other good sweets.

Are X Rays Dangerous?

A number of persons who have been experimented on with the X rays, declare that they cause exceedingly violent palpitation of the heart, which after a short time becomes intolerable. The uses of these rays are so many that it is important to know that the interposition of a metal plate is a very great advantage, and prevents much of the distress which the uninterrupted rays are likely to cause.

A Legal Luminary. The young lawyer was consulting in the jail with his unfortunate client. charged with stealing a stove.

"No, no," he said, soothingly; "I know, of course, you didn't really steal the stove. If I thought for a minute that you were guilty, I wouldn't defend you. The cynics may say what they like, but there are some conscientious men among us lawyers. Yes, cf course, the real difficulty lies in prov-

"Ten dollars, boss," repeated the acdon't yer make it ten thousand dollars? I c'd pay ye jest ez easy. I ain't got no money.

"No money?" The lawyer looked indignant.

"Naw, ner know w'ere I kin git any,

eether!" The young lawyer seemed plunged

in gloom. Suddenly he brightened. "Well," he said, more cheerfully, "I like to help honest men in trouble. I'll tell you what to do. I'll get you out of this scrape, and we'll call it square it you'll send the stove around to my office. I need one."—Tit-Bits.

After 40 years of hard, dangerous absolutely fire-proof. It is made of and expensive missionary work, there ground marble or stone, coal cinders are in Japan today about 110,000 native and sawdust mixed with magnesia and Christians, in a population of some chemicals, the names of which 42 000.000.

EDWARD SPURR

IN "OUTING.

"The trip turned out to be exception-

"From Sheep Camp, where we were,

the only way to get our supplies over

the pass was to get Indians to carry

them. Although these Indians are no

they greatly excel them in point of

trail was so bad, on account of the soft-

ening of the snows in the hot June

sun, that they concluded to strike for

higher wages. This was the cause of

Once we saw the Siwash safely start-

ed with their packs, we set out our-

selves, at about 6 o'clock in the after-

some little delay for us.

endurance, and they willingly under-

The Famous Yukon River.

Spurr, of the United States Geological Survey, speaks as follows of the great Alaskan river:

"Only two routes are available. One Behring sea, and thence up the River Yukon, from its outlet to the beginning of its headwaters, some 1,500 miles, or land at some point of the Pacific, cross the head of land and tap the headwaters of the Yukon at their

"In either event the journey must be completed before September, when the Yukon freezes, and Alaska's arctic winter of the utmost rigor sets in and grips its vise.

"At the little town of Juneau we left | place. the steamer and made preparations to turn our backs for good upon civilization. Our proposed route lay across the coast mountains to the headwaters of stronger than average white men, yet the Yukon and thence down that river as a highway, making such excursions from it as became necessary.

"Alaska is a most difficult country for traveling, even in the only available period. At this time, however, the short season of its arctic summer, there being no roads: and even Indian trails, on account of the small number of natives, are very rare. The surface is rough, being traversed by many ranges of mountains. Even in the more level portions travel is hindered in the summer by the wet moss which grows knee-deep, and by the insect pests; in the winter it is made impossible by the fatense cold. In view of all these difficulties, the peculiar relation of the Yukon river to the coast is such that one might fancy Nature had arranged it especially for a highway, through this inaccessible interior, in partal compensation to man for the obstacles she has put in his way.

The headwaters of the network of streams that ultimately drain into the Yukon river fortunately lie within about thirty miles of the sea, just on the northern or inland side of a range of mountains which runs along the southern coast of Alaska. From this point the river flows north, away from the sea, far toward the Arctic Ocean; then, suddenly changing its mind, turns west; and finally, after traversing the whole width of Alaska, arrives at the Behring Sea, its entire course being considerably over two thousand miles. For a considerable distance it is a broad and deep stream, so that one may go quite through the center of Alaska, from sea to sea, by crossing only thirty miles or so of land.

There are various routes across the coast mountains to the various heads of this river. Of these we chose that over the Chilkoot Pass, which is the shortest, although the mountains which must be thereby crossed are higher than any of the other routes. Hardships of the Trip to the Klondike.

We were huddled together so closely that we perforce became speedily acthe floor was large enough for all of us to sit down, there was hardly room to stretch out. When we grew weary of chatting, however, and of listening to the sound of the water as the boat threshed its way onward, we were forced by drowsiness to sleep where we could, and soon sleepers were scattered around in the most grotesque and uncomfortable attitudes. I had coveted a space on or under the little table used for eating purposes, but found that choice position fully occupied before I made up my mind to retire; but I finally wedged myself into a narrow space between the boiler and the pilot house where, throughout the night, passers continually stepped on my head. However, I slept several hours.

The system of eating is worthy of note. The table accommodated about six at a time, whereas, as I have mentioned, we were fifty or sixty in all. At each meal one or two, or sometimes three, sets of passengers would be fed; then the captain, the sailors, the Chinese cook, and the dish-washer, after which the rest of us got our rations. in good time. As we grew very hungry during this process, we would stand around patiently waiting our steep, crater-like walls which surchance to slip in: but sometimes before we had tasted the tempting liver and coffee (to say nothing of the beans), we would be summarily ejected by the dish-washer, who was a very young man of dashing exterior and pe- was with a feeling of relief that we culiar vocabulary, and who would dis- stepped upon its frozen surface. perse us with the assertion that "By -, the crew is going to eat now."

Crossing the Now Famous Chilkoot Pass. of the navigable waters of the Yukon belonging to the Chilkoot tribe. They is usually made in two stages, of each are by no means ili-looking people. about fifteen miles. The trader at The men are strong and well-formed; Dyea had brought in a few horses, and the women (naturally, when one conwe engaged him to transport our camp siders their mode of life) are inferior outfit and provisions over the first to the men in good looks. These wo

men have a habit of painting their MIND MAKES MATTER. faces uniformly black with a mixture of soot and grease, a covering which is said to prevent snow-blindness in the winter and to be a protection in summer against the mosquitoes. Some have only the upper part of their faces painted, and the black part terminates in a straight line, giving the effect of a half-mask. At the time of our arrival the Indians were engaged very bustly in catching and drying a small stage, where the trad, though rough, can be gone over by pack-animals. fish. This fish is very oily, and when Some of the miners, however, engaged dried can be lighted at one end and Indians immediately at Dyea to pack used as a candle; and for this purpose the whole distance, and, as it afterward it is stored away against the long winproved, this was the wiser plan. We ter night. Graves of the Klondike could also have obtained saddle ani-

mals, but our little party preferred to "Although there are very few peo walk for the sake of getting toughened ple in the country, one is continually for the harder journeys that were to surprised at first by perceiving a solitary white tent standing on some prominent point or cliff which overlooks ally fatiguing, a large part of the dis- the river. At first this looks cheerful, tance being through sand and loose and we sent many a hearty hall across In Outing for September Edward gravels in the bed of a stream, where the water to such habitations; but our it was impossible to find a firm footing; calls were never answered, for these several times also we had to wade the are not dwellings of the living but of stream. The valley along whose bot- the dead. Inside each of these tents, tom we were thus traveling was narrow which are ordinarily made of white must either go to St. Michael, in the and canyon-like, with steep bare cloth, though sometimes of woven mountains rising high on either side. matting, is a dead Indian, and near The tops of these mountains, so far as him are laid his rifle, snowshoes, ornawe could see, were capped with ice; ments and other personal effects. and this great glacier stretched out not think the custom of leaving these long fingers down into the valley along articles at the graves implies any beeach of the gulches or recesses in the lief that they will be used by the dead mountain wall. Finally, crossing the man in another, world, but simply sigriver a last time on a fallen tree, we nifies that he will have no more followed the trail up into the more for the things which were so dear and, rocky and difficult portion of the val- necessary to him in life-just as, ley; and some miles of this brought among ourselves, articles which have us, thoroughly tired, to our halting been used by some dead friend are henceforth laid aside and used no long-

> Town of Renegades. Agurai, in Morocco, is a small town, surrounded with walls of from 40 to 50 feet in height, and built of "tabia" or consolidated rubble, says a writer in go extreme fatigue for any limited the Geographical Journal. It owes its existence to Mulai Ismail, who held the throne of Morocco from 1722 to 1757. It owns one feature of curiosity which was lacking in the desert, for almost without exception the entire population are descendants of the renegades and Christian slaves of the time of Mulai Ismail, with the addition of stray renegades who have been sent noon. At this time of year the trip there since, Probably no such cosmo is usually timed by the Indians, so politan place exists in the world, for that the deepest snow will be crossed its 300 or 400 inhabitants are reprebetween 12 o'clock at midnight and 3 sentatives of no less than thirteen nain the morning; for in these hours a tionalities. Each family remembers crust forms, which in daytime is soft- and is proud of its origin, the Arab



HIGH SUMMER IN THE CHILKOOT PASS

led us on to a glacier-like field of snow, which often sounded hollow to our the twilight of the Alaska June night | since, and who quickly tired of gave things a weird, ghostly appearance. As we toiled up the steep inus looked like huge giants; while those on whom we looked down were ugly,

sprawling dwarfs. All the rest of the climb was over snow, the ascent being very steep, with cliffs on all sides, which loomed up gigantic and ghostly. It is impossible to describe the effect produced by these bare, jagged rocks rising out of the snow field, in the silence, the fog and the twilight. We were forcibly reminded of some of Dore's imaginative drawings.

After awhile the well-beaten trail faded to almost nothing, and at the same time the snow-slope became of excessive steepness. We were obliged to kick footholds for every step, on a surface so smooth and steep that a slip would have sent us sliding into depths which we could not see. Looking down it seemed a bottomless pit, shapeless and fathomless, in the eddying fog. On the other side of the summit a short but steep declivity led down to a small frozen lake, named by miners Crater Lake, on account of the round it on three sides. On one side, however, this wall opens out into a valley, through which a small stream runs; the lake is, therefore one of the ultimate sources of the Yukon, and it

The Chilkoot Indian Packers. "At Dyea is a small trading-post, kept by a white man, around which is "The trip from salt water to the head gathered a village of Indians or Siwash,

ened by the warm sun. Our way soon equivalents being applied as surnames The family in whose home the writer spent the few days of his visit were feet as we trod, and at intervals we Flemish, while the next door neighbor could hear the water rushing beneath. on one side was an elderly female The grade became steep, and the fog | whose father, an Englishman, had beclosed around us thickly, joining with come a renegade some eighty years quainted, for although the space on to make a peculiar obscurity which ing a wife and daughter, the neighbor in question. The other neighbors were the descendants of Spanish gypsies. cline of hardened snow, those ahead of | The ancestor of this gypsy family was two generations back.

The "Ulad el Aluj" ("sons of the converts"), as the inhabitants of Agurai are called, have entirely, except in one or two cases, lost the type of their European ancestry, and through marriage, no doubt, are as largely Berber in appearance as the wild tribes that sur round them. They speak among them selves both Arabic and Berber, and both, curiously enough, with a strong foreign accent, easily distinguishable They are exempt from all taxation, but have to serve in the sultan's army, where they perform the duties of cooks and butchers.

A Ballot Box That Counts.

Something novel in the way of votin, machinery has recently been patented in England by Arthur E. Collins, city engineer of Norwich. The ballots are printed on stiff paper or card, bound up in books, each leaf being so perforated that it can be torn off like a check from its stub. The voter goes into a screened room, where he sees a row o boxes supported on a frame.

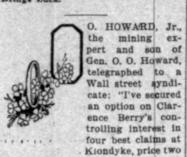
Each box bears the name and other insignia of a party or a candidate. A conspicuous indicator points the voter to a slot in the box. Into this the ballot is thurst without any marking or folding, and after a few seconds i falls through to a glass box, into which all the other boxes discharge. An election official, on one side, and the voter on the other, can both see the ballot and be sure that it is all right; but the official cannot tell by which route it entered the glass-walled receptacle, and therefore cannot tell how the man has voted.

Just within the slot, in each ballot box there is an inked roller and some type, which print a number on the back of the ballot. These numbers run in succession. Consequently, they count each party's vote as it is cast. Both the type and the highest number on the ballots, finally taken out, record this, and, therefore, must agree when the polls close. Each ballot, after remaining an instant in the glass box for inspection, drops still further, and goes into a much bigger reservoir that is

Deaf-Mute Misers. In the house of a deaf mute brother and sister. William and Julia Barnes who have lived alone on a farm near Columbus, Mo., an investigation committee of neighbors found after the death of the brother at 77 years, money to the amount of \$5,000 hidden about in all sorts of places.

BRIDE AND GROOM LONG FOR SHINING GOLD.

They Journey to Alaska and Soon Be come Possessed of a Cialm That Has Yielded Them Millions in Dust Grit



trolling interest in four best claims at Kiondyke, price two million dollars, 10 per cent to be paid immediately; this sum to be forfeited if control isn't carried through and balfeet actually produce \$130,000, of which \$60,000 in nuggets is here."

Mrs. Clarence Berry is the heroine of this great Klondyke romance. If there are such things as lucky stars she was born under one of them. She was Miss Ethel Bush, of Selma, until March 15, 1896, when she became the bride of Clarence Berry, of Fresno, the man who has made the biggest and richest find yet made in the new Alaskan gold fields. His first season's work netted him \$130,000. Nine-tenths of the claim he has staked out is yet to explore, and is known to be full of the yellow dust. And the hand that held the Aladdin lamp which guided him to his fabulous fortune was that of the brave little woman who married him one day and started with him on the next for the ice-bound Land of Promise in the Northwest.

A Perilous Bridal Tour. It was a unique honeymoon trip. For downright luck it is without a parallel in the record of bridal tours. On the day that they were married these two young people were poor in everything but love, pluck and faith in their future. Their worldly possessions consisted of just enough money to pay their passage to San Francisco, thence to Juneau, and on to Forty-Mile Camp, and provide themselves with the neces sary stores for a year of mining-camp life when they got there. It was a rough start in life, but this young couple were no mere dreamers of for-

They had those elements of character that conquer success under the hardest conditions. They were prepared to literally force open the clinched fingers on the reluctant hand of fortune. They were ready to face hardships and "rough it" together. Between them and the Yukon river there was a long and weary journey, full of perils by land and sea. The journey to Juneau, which they reached on March 24, was easy enough, but beyond that point it was difficult and dangerous.

Their overland journey began on March 24, and it was not until June 10 that this brave pair drove their dog team into Forty-Mile Camp and "struck a claim." The story of those seventyeight days of travel through an unknown country, across an almost trackless waste of ice and snow, is the story of a wedding trip that must have been love lightens labor and laughs at danger when it is united to the clear grit which these two had.

It was no freak journey, undertaken running all through his tale of love. among the pretty things he said to win her heart he was constantly whispering to her the suggestion of fortune to be sought and found, hand in hand, they two together, in the frozen wilderness of the northwest.

Rumors of "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice" had been floating down from there for many a year, So when they stood up before the minister and pledged themselves for life they had already agreed to start for that unknown country. And they did.

Over the White Deserts. From Fresno, where they were mar-

MRS. BERRY AS SEEN IN THE KLONDYKE.

provisions enough to last them twelve nths, and they set out with the deermination to stay in the Yukon district and hunt for the auriferous earth at least five years. Theirs was to be no short holiday outing, but a carefully planned campaign-a long and per-

sistent search for the coveted gold. Few women would care to face the trials and privations of that long journey from Juneau to Forty-Mile Camp. It was full of exciting incidents, and more than once death seemed to be quite near. Mrs. Berry, who is now in San Francisco, furnishes many graphic details of her trying experiences. She says:

The Bride's Account of It.

"The journey over the ice and snow was an experience that I am not likely to soon forget. The accommodations for a woman were very poor, though we had the best that was obtainable. We carried with us a stove and tent. and the latter we pitched every night on some spot where the snow was hard. Our beds were made of boughs. Mr. ance paid in six months. Forty square Berry was careful to see that I had every comfort possible. Just before leaving Juneau I was given a large bearskin robe, which added much to my comfort.

hand that a sall had been hoisted on the scow which helped the dogs over

Bad Luck at Forty-Mile Camp. When they arrived at Forty-Mile Camp this brave pair found there was absolutely nothing to do. The husband struck a claim and made a little money but it was hardly enough to pay expenses. But they had the supplies which they had brought along with them and a little money left. So they kept on probing and poking the earth and hoping for better luck. Then followed weary weeks of discouragement. No gold worth talking about was turned up and Clarence Berry began to feel depressed. But the little woman at his side kept telling him that

success was bound to come. Soon afterwards reports began to come in at Forty-Mile Camp that there was a wonderful find of gold in the Klondyke district. Mrs. Berry told her husband that the best thing he could do was to start at once for the new fields and leave her behind. He was reluctant to do this, but she persisted in her counsel, and fortunately for both he finally acted upon it.

What Her Husband Says, This was the turning point in their



MRS. BERRY AS SEEN ON HER WEDDING DAY.

the mining camp. During the journey was always an uncertainty about my I was undecided as to what to do, bemore thrilling than comfortable. But position which made it uncomfortable. the greatest difficulties we had to en- concluded that there was certainly venture. Clarence Berry had talked of winds blew so high that it frequently was late when I reached Dawson City,

perience I had during the overland Creek. My claim is No. 40, below Diswe found the lake broken up in the portion of which were picked out by daytime, though at night there was a my wife. I think I may say it with thin ice which made travel possible. We pardonable pride that she is a nervy saw that it would be impracticable to little woman, and I was more than make the portage from there to the fortunate in having such a helpmeet don't know just how it happened, for for the excellent advice and aid of my I was asleep most of the time. One wife. I want to give her all the credit night in May I retired to my berth on that is due to her, and I can assure a scow which we had built and woke up the next morning thirty-six miles ried, they took with them four fine away. We had crossed the lake in one dogs to help pull them and their outfit | night, an undertaking which I do not over the white deserts that lay between | think had ever been accomplished bethem and the Yukon. They purchased fore or since. I was told by my hus-

"I rode all the way from Juneau to | fortunes, and it is well told in Clarence Berry's own words. He says: "I I was strapped to the sled or boat, as was becoming much discouraged over the case might be, and while it was the outlook, when the news came of considerably better than walking there the rich find on the Klondyke. At first cause there had been so many false At first it was very, very cold, but alarms that I was unwilling to risk after a time I got used to it. One of the expense of such a trip. At length I counter was the indistinctness of the nothing to lose in such a venture, and in a whimsical spirit of haphazard trail. The snow fell so heavily and the there might be a great deal gained. It gold to Ethel Bush while he was woo- happened we were able only to follow but I was lucky enough to locate what culty that we gained our feet. ing her. There was a golden thread the trail with the greatest difficulty. I believe to be one of the richest, if not now began making preparations for "I think the most remarkable ex- the very richest claim on Bonanza journey was the trip over Lake La- covery, and has yielded in nuggets barge. When we reached that point alone more than \$10,000, the major river, so we determined to make the I question seriously whether I would trip during the night. I am sure I have done so well if it had not been you that it is a great deal."

### On to the Klondyke

So the husband went on to Klondyke and the wife remained at the old camp to break it up and come on as soon as she could, bringing the stores and prowas already beginning to show signs of toil. The river, which must be crossed before she could reach the Klondyke was already beginning to show signs of floating ice, and she knew it would be only a short time before it would be completely frozen over. So she worked with a will, and soon got everything packed and started on the steamer Arctic for the new land of gold. Her husband and his party joined her on

the way up the river. It was Dec. 6, 1896, when this devoted and daring couple struck their first gold of any consequence. Then it came in a torrent. All through the winter Clarence Berry was piling up wealth. His wife was at the mines every day, and as the great chunks of frozen earth were dumped on the ground her fair fingers were busily at work picking out the nuggets. During the season she picked up in this way about \$10,000 worth of golden pebbles.

With a sharp stick she would dig into the frozen clods until they broke apart and gave up their treasure. The largest nugget Mrs. Berry found in this way was worth \$231, and it turned out to be the best individual prize found in the diggings.

Mrs. Berry enjoyed good health through all her experiences in the frozen northwest and weighs twenty two pounds more than when she left Fresno on her wedding day in March, 1896. Undaunted by her hard and per ilous idurney, she says she is ready to return to Alaska with her husband next spring if he decides to go back there. But Garence Berry is many times a millionaire now, and it is not probable that he and his plucky wife will ever repeat their romantic, pleturesque, but perilous bridal tour.

Mrs. Howso-"Did the butcher send the lobsters?" Bridget-"He did,mum, but I sent thim back. They wuzn't ripe."-Brooklyn Life.

A DREADFUL NIGHT

THREE MEN ON RAGGED EDGE OF NOTHING.

several Hours Passed on a Cliff With a Terrible Death in Prospect Every Second-Rolling Bowlders Flashing S an illustration of the discomfort



of a position "on the ragged edge of nothing," the following story, from "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps," is excellent. The author of the work, E. A. Fitz

Gerald, F. R. G. S. his guide, Zurbriggen, and Mr. Harper, were surprised by darkness in a position where it was impossible for them to advance. As it was equally impossible for them to spend the night where they were, hanging to narrow ledges of rock covered with thin ice they were obliged to retrace their steps -a slow and painful process. At last they reached a spot that might answer their purpose-a ledge some fourteen feet long and eighteen inches broad, on which the three men could just manage to sit

It seemed to us as sheltered a place as any upon the slope, but should there be any great fall of stones in the night, I feared that we should have but a small chance of escape. No sooner had we seated ourselves than we heard the omnious whiz of falling stones. This was but the commencement of a cannonade that was kept up at intervals throughout the night. The rocks flew past us so close that at times we could almost feel the wind on our faces. We never dared so much as to close an eye all night for fear of slipping into the abyss below.

The cold became intense, the thernometer dropping twenty-five degrees, and as most of our garments had been soaked in wading through the melting snow, they froze hard.

Harper took off his boots and placed his feet in his knapsack, so that, had he fallen, he could not possibly have recovered himself. Zurbriggen also took off his boots and sat upon them to keep them warm for the morning, lest they should be frozen, and he should find himself unable to get into them

We did our best to keep up our spirits by singing songs, the most appropriate of which seemed to be, "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

There was no moon, and the night was intensely dark, though the weather was clear, while the slight breezes from the southwest seemed to chill us to the bone. After midnight we gradually fell silent, and did not even talk, while Harper dozed for a moment or two and nearly tumbled off, I had to catch hold of him and retain my grip till he could regain his balance. It then occurred to us that if we spread one of the pieces of mackintosh sheeting over our heads and lighted some candles beneath it, we should be warmer.

We found the plan successful, and kept on lighting candles, so that we could warm our fingers at them and still remain seated in our cramped position. Luckily we had an ample supply, and could continue to burn them till the dawn began to appear. It seemed to us as if we had been seated for weeks on this ridge; and when at last it became light enough for us to move, we were so stiff that it was with diffideparture. The rope was like an iron bar, and our frozen clothes would not give to our motion. Harper's boots were frozen so stiff that he was obliged to cut them open and burn innumerable candle-ends inside of them before he succeeded in getting them on. I had kept mine on all night, as I knew how much trouble I should have in putting them on again in the morning if I took them off. Zurbriggen, however, was the very best of us all, for his scheme of sitting on his boots and warming them had worked most admirably, though during the night he complained several times that the nails in them were rather hard.

We were extremely stiff, all of us, and for some distance literally limped along. However, when the sun rose it gradually thawed us, and we were able to make better time.

A Lucky Klondyke Woman

Luck, like lightning, strikes in curious places. It is so in the Klondyke. Mrs. J. T. Willis was less than three months ago a poor washwoman, living in Dawson City. She set out alone for the gold fields of the frozen north from Tacoma, Wash., about two years ago. She was not successful in her prospecting, but she managed to make a fair living as a laundry woman in Dawson City. When news of the Klondyke discoveries of gold reached that place she joined a party of cattlemen and went at once to the new diggings. staked out a claim as soon as she got there, and it turned out to be a good one. She is now worth at least \$250,-000. Mrs. Willis has a husband living in Tacoma. He is a blacksmith and a great sufferer from rheumatism. It was his inability to work that caused her to start out for the gold-mining country, resolved to return rich or not at all. Incidentally she has the fame of introducing the first "boiled shirt' among the Yukon miners. She paid \$2.50 for a box of starch with which she starched it and paid \$4 a day and board to the Indian squaw who was her first assistant in the laundry.

Frisky Bristol Folk.

Cyclists of Bristol, Pa., are incensed over the regulations which prohibit a wheelman of over 90 from mounting from the pedal and a wheelwoman of over 16 from doing fancy riding on the public highway. There is quite a frisky crowd at Bristol from all indications.

The Usual Way.

Grief over the death of her husband caused a Chicago widow of 22 to drink carbolic acid. Her condition is not serious and she will probably be married again within six months.



DRIVING A BARGAIN WITH THE NATIVES.

dawē įsakymus wisiems geležin didelių namų. kelių tarnams ir stacijų užwei zētojams, gerai daboti, idant żysi. Ka czia, rodosi, gał kam kenk kitokiomis triobomis. ti żydų malda!

Angliszkas garlaiwys "Chenang - Ky - Etong", kurisai per Malakkos jurių sriuogą plau- darbinįkų ezia prigerė. ke i Japonija, likosi baisaus tai funo paskandytas. Kapitonas, pamates, kad jo laiwas skesta, nusizowe. Isz 35 ant laiwo buwusių juriniku, 24 prigere, 11 gi su didelių wargu iszsigelbējo.

Nežinomi piktadriai padėjo dinamito bombas priemenioj paczto, miestelyj Lanesborogh, paczto namus beweik su wisu sudraskē, bet kad expliozija atsitiko anksti, kada urēdnikai dar ne buwo suēje, todēl ji žmonių ne użgriebē.

Laike wokiszkos kariszkos laiwynės manewrų po Dancigu, barkas nuo kariszko laiwo "Weissenburg użbego ant torpe dos; torpēda expliodawo ir lai was paskendo, o su juom ir du jurinikai. Kitus pasisekē iszgelbēti.

Isz Boguruslano, Samaros gub., raszo, kad ezia per wiena tikt sanwaite aplinkinėse iszdegė trys kaimai: Gonkino, Krotowka ir Soplewka. Pirmame ugnis isznaikino 55 ukes su szigmecziais suweżtais isz lauko jawais, antrame 32 ukes, o trecziame 20 ukių.

Ateina žinios apie smarkius żemes drebējimus Japonijoj, kurie prasidējo 5 d. Rugpjuczio. Prie to upių wandens iszsiliejo. Tukstanczius namų nuneszė wandens; 20 zmonių nustojo gywasties. 65 kaimai likosi su wisu i-znaikinti.

‡ Australijos widuriuose prażuwo du mokslincziai, Karolius Well ir Jones, izskeliawę ten ant moksliszkų tirinėjimų. Abudu likosi saulės spindulių užmuszti. Kunus jų surado ir gabena dabar i Adelaida, kur jie bus palaidoti.

Netoli Elberfeldo, Wakarinėj Wokietijoj, ant geležinkelio linijos susimuszē du pasažieriniai trukiai, prie ko du pasažieriai likosi ant wictos užmuszti ir 14 sużeisti; terp sużeistų yra 12 mirtiuai sużeistų.

| Europos wokiszki laikraszcziai pranesza, buk wokiszkos garlaiwių kompanijos numažino prekes kelionės isz Europos į New Yorka, del pasazierių III klasos; prekē kelionēs dabar bus 130 ir prawardēs ne wiena toki jumarkių arba \$32,50.

kurisai plaukė isz Philadelph'os į Aarhuis, Danijoj, ant jurių, ties atkerszyti, o dabar jau priwiso sziauriniais krantais Jutlandijos judoszių, kurie už pinigus farasu. su wisais taworais sudege; juri ja žandarams. Jau tiek daug tu nikus wienok pasisekė iszgelbėti. me terp sawęs judoszių, kad jog n

puikiai įrengti awių ir ožkų žmonių! twartai, pražuwo ugnyje ir daug brangių weislinių awių ir ożkų.

Angliszkas garlaiwys "Gair loch", kurisai isz Lisabonos plau. ros negrazios, labai nesweikos sē į Aberdeen, Stotlan lijoj, ties ukims ir wisai o wisai netinka St. Vicent susidaužė ir paskendo. lietuwiszkiems rasztams. Wienok Asztuoni jurinikai nuo jo prigė. siulo jas, nes žino, kal, įbrukus

isztraukusios priesz pasikēlēlius gi, brolini, saugokitēs tu litarų. Indijose apsireiszke cholera. kaip didžiausio pikto! Ne paty Daugiausiai atsitikimų buwo Northampton regimente.

Moneandoj, Iszpanijej, upēj Moneanda prigéré 20 skalbějų.

#### Atsiliepimas.

Broliai lietuwiai!

te, maskolių waldzia iszwydusi, ti: kybe persekioti ir lietuwiszkus tus neduokime raszyt aktų lieturasztus ir žmonis juos skaitan- wiszku maskoliszkoms litaromis. czius. Geriausias żmogus, skaitantis nekaleziausia lietuwiszka tegul sutaria reikalauti, kad kailaikraszczių. Welnias teip nesi- minētų tiesų. džiaugia, segriebęs duszia, kaip maskolius, iszwydes lietuwiszka kalendorių. Jau daug lietuwių yra nukentējusių už rasztus sawo prigimtoje kalboje, uż tas

szweneziausias sawo tiesas! Liudniausia, kad lietuwiszkas knigas ir laikraszczius persekioja ne tikt maskolių policija, bet ir patys lietuwiai. Žinome isz wardo dosziu, kuris uż lietuwiszkas kni gus yra skundes žandarams sawo ‡ Britiszkas laiwas "Attila", broli lietuwi. Iszpradżių tokie skundē isz piktumo, norēdami jie susitartų wisi wiena ufena Dware Schoenhausen, Fru- pasikarti, tai mus giriose nei-zsuose, prigulineziame garsiam tektų drebulių. Žiurėkite, kiek Bismarkui, užgimē gaisras : sudegē policija sugadina doriszkai mus

Beje, maskolini siulo lictuwiszkiems rasztams sawo "graż danka" (t. y. masko'iszkas litaras). Jie patys žino, kad jų litamums "grażdanka", kur kas lengwiau butu ibrukti mums † Terp angliszkos kariaunos maskolystę ir prawoslawija. Dėlto neimkite, no waikams neduoki c brukamų dabar lietuwiszkų kuį Irlandijoj, prowincijose Cork gu su maskoliszko us litaroms. ir Limerick szi meta neużderejo Naikinkite tokias knjgas, kur tikt bulwes, wicnaitinis maistas betur | prigriebsite! Neklausykite tame czių airių. Laukia czia szį meta dalyke prikalbėjimų arba gazdinimų wiriausybės, neklausykite pilwa. Niekad neikauda. 10c.

Uż ka gi pasieké mus tokia nelaimē? Rodosi niekuomet ne-M'esta Walter-hausen, kunj- nusikaltome priesz Maskolija. garksztystéj Koburg-Gotha, Maiszto nekéléme. Mokeszczius Departamentis geležinkelių Wokietijoj, atlankė didelis gais- mokame. Stipriausi mus wyrai Maskolijos kelių ministerijos isz ras. Ugnis isznaikino 15 puikių, tarnauja karumenėje ir lieja krauja už Maskoliją. Už ką gi maskoliai użgina mums lietuwiszkus rasz-Iszdege miestelis Garany, tus ir neduoda apsiszwiesti? Kam mus kankinti?

O wienok wisos minētos skriaudos ir neteisingi persekio Gawome isz Lietuwos szitoki kada bus lietuwiams sugrażinia yra spauda lietuwiszkų knigų ir wis nesutinka gražinti mums no marginimo budą vadina tatuavimu. laikraszczių. Eikime iszilgui ir spauda, tai dėlto, juog tikisi, kad

niems tikt lietuwiams spauda pažinome jos žabangas, tikrai wo apszwietimui gabenti lieta- ti laika bereikalingos kowos ir keto prieszų użpuolimo. wiszkus rasztus slapta isz użru- priartinti walanda laimējimo. O gabenimas rąsztų isz užrubežio neprisileisdami maskolių litarų. nebuwo teip sunkus ir skaudus. Kur tik galime ir kada galime, Kada gi sziadien atsimerke reikszkime sawo teisingus reikamums akys, kada pajatome rei. lawimus newien żodżiu, bet ir ant

3. Raszykime praszymus, reikalaudami lietuwiszkos spaudos:

a) pas ministerį widaus dalykų, b) pas general-gubernatoriu,

c) pas wyriausiąją użweizdą spaudos dalykų,

d) pas pati ciecorių.

e) pas sawo wyskupus, idant ie teiktusi užtarti toliaus (pas wyskupus reikia raszyti lietuwiszkai). -

NB. Juo wisokių praszymų bus ka bijotiesi, nes uż praszyma nubausti negali.

4. Ważiuojant per Lietuwa koministeriui, arba general-guberna | źandai. toriui, reikia siųsti iszrinktiejie su praszymu leidimo spaudos ir apginimo nuo persekiojimų žandarų ir policijos.

5. Ukinikai tegul tweria ukisz kas draugystes ir tegul praszo žemdarbystės ministerio, kad jiems leistų skaityti lietuwiszkas

ukiszkas knigas ir laikraszczius. 6. Jeigu policija ir žandarai wiszkas knigas, skuskimės pro-

lietuwiszkas kujgas pateko j krumais, kaip antai papuasu. warga — gelbēkime juos kuom galime: pinigais, roda, ar kitaip. me. Broliai! Mus pusēje teisybē, mus pusēje ir iszlaimējimas tiktai laikykimės twirtai!

CASCARETS sudrutina kepenis, inkstus ir

# GEOGRAFIJA

# MOKSLAS APIE ZEME

I DALIS.

Pagal prof. Archibalda Geikie ir kitus.

(Tasa).

Valgis žmonių, jų apsirēdymas paeina nuo klimato, kokiame jie gyvena, nuo augmenų auganczių tuose kraszdai ne wagonuose, ne ant streijų. Zemplino Komitate, Wengrijoj. persekioja ir kankina už skrity tuose ir nuo gyvuolių. Sziaurinių ir apskritai szaltų kraszlaike kelionių ne drystų melstie. Ugnis isznaikino 137 namus su ma mus rasztų? Už ka gadina tų gyventojai valgo daug, valgis jų susideda isz daugydoriszkai mus žmones, papirkda- bēs taukų ir mēsos; mes teiposgi žiemą daugiaus mēsos mi juos ir wersdami į iszdawikus suvalgome negu vasarą. Sziltų krasztų gyventojai vėl val-Japonijoj, laike žemės drebė- -judoszius? Kam gi antgalo wal go mažiaus, suvalgo jie daugiaus augmenų valgiu negu jimo, wanduo įsiweržė į anglių džia, sziteip neteisingai skriausda- mēsos. Gyventojai tulų Oceanijos salu, ant kuriu beveik kastynių olas. Mažiausiai 100 ma mus, daro isz mus tyczia sau ne buvo seniaus žvērių, stovinti ant žemo kulturiszko laipprieszinikus, kad galetų paskui snio, valgo net žmonių mesą; tokins vadina kanibaliais. Prie valgimo žmogaus mēsos galējo juos iszpradžių priversti stoka maisto jų tevynėj, paskui jau perėjo į paprotį ir nors persikraustė isz nevaisingų į vaisingus krasztus, paprotys tas jau użsiliko, kaip kur jis net likosi suprasikaltēlių apsistos su ta diena, giaus gyventojai szaltų negu sziltų krasztų.

Sziaurių gyventojai, ant apsisaugojimo nuo szalczio, atsiliepima, kurį czia perspaudi lietuwiszka spauda lietuwiszkoms turi sziltai apsiredyti, vartoja skrandas ir turi uždengta (t. y. lotyniszkoms) litaroms. visą savo kuną. Gyventojams vēl szilto kraszto sunkaus Waldż'a tai supranta teipgi ir apsirēdymo ne reikia, kadangi ten szalczių ne buva, gy-

Triobos, namai paeina teiposgi nuo klimato ir medeskersai per wisa swieta, o niekur mes apilsime bekowodami, gos, kokia ant to ant vietos yra. Sziltu krasztu giriu gynerasime jau tokios szalies, kur liausime reikalawe lietuwiszku ventojams użtenka isz szaku pastatytu budu; tolimuose butų užginta kam nors turėti litarų ir priimsime "graždanką." sziauriuose gyventojai stato namus isz sniego; akmenuotuose knigas sawo prigintoje kalboje. Parodykime gi waldžiai, kad ji krasztuose kur medis pigus, stato sau medines triobas, Teip dedasi tiktai Maskolijoj. Ir skaudžini klysta. Jeigu je negalė o kur yra molis ir kuras pigus, muryja juos isz degintų tojepat Maskolij je turi sawo je igriebti mus, kada buwome plytu, stepuose, kur nēra giriu, gyvena szetrose isz skuru, spauda net żydai, totoriai; wie- kwaili, tai jau sziadien, kada arba namuose isz molinių nedegintų plytų.

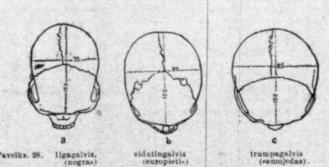
Tulos net žmoniu veislės ne jokiu sau namu nestaatimta. Supraskite, kokia tai neigriebs. Parodykime, kad mes to, bet gyvena žemēj atrastose olose. Zemuose krasztuose, pekliszka neteisybė ir kaip ji wisai neketiname iszsiżadėti sawo kur tankiai pasitaiko tvanai, žmonės stato sau namus użkerta mums apszwietimo kelia! szwencziausių tiesų ir nestosime ant augsztų polių, kaip antai gyventojai tulų salų ant Jau 30 metų su wirszum ken- už jas kowoję. Waldžia turi isz Indiszko oceano; kiti vėl, kaip antai papuosai Naujos cziame ta maskolių neteisybę. Per klausyti mus teisingus reikalawi. Gvinejos, dirba savo namus, kaip paukszcziai lizdus, meta wisa laika priwersti esame sa mus. Stengkimes tiktai sutrumpin- dziuose, augsztai nuo żemes; tas juos apsaugoja nuo neti-

Skaitlių žmonių gyvenanczių ant viso musų žemės bežių. Iszpradžių, kol buwome tai galime padaryti tiktai toly- pavirsziaus skaito į 1500000000 galvų. Isz ko Europoj wisai tamsus, užmigę, kel da džio klibindami, be perstojimo gyvena 358000000, Azijoj 800000000, Afrikoj 212000000, mažai knigų mums tebereikėjo, reikalaudami spaudos ir isztolo Amerikoj 120000000; Australijoj ir Polinezijoj 4000000, poliariszkuose, taigi tolimų sziaurių ir pietų krasztuose

82500 galvu.

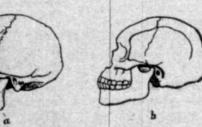
Visi ant musų žemės gyvenanti žmonės tveria musų żmonių szeimyną, paeinanczią nuo vienų tevų, vienok pagal visokias ypatybes, kaip antai pagal odas parvą, plaukala lietuwiszkų rasztų, prisieina raszto. Žemiau parodyta, kokiais kus, kalbą, tikėjimą, kulturiszką laipsnį labai vieni nuo mums dēl ju didei nukesti. Mato keliais lengwiau galima tai atlik kitu skiriasi teip, kad ant to pasirēme, žmonių giminę dalina i atskiras gimines vadinamas rasomis. Getingos kad lietuwiai bunda, skaitydami 1. Neimkime në i rankas lietu- profesorius Blumenbach (pasimirë 1840 m.) padalino visawo rasztus, ir sprusta isz su- wiszkų knigų, atspaustų masko, są žmonių giminę į penkias rasas, pagal jų odos parvą, maskolinimo ir prawoslawijos liszkomis litaromis. Per priewarta kaip antai: 1) kaukaziszką, arba baltveidžių rasą, 2) monnagų, ėmė su neiszpasakyta smar- įbruktas sudegiukime. Pas rejen. goliszką, arba geltonveidžių, 3) etijopiszką, arba juodveidżių, 4) malajiszką, arba purvinveidżių, 5) amerikoniszką arba raudonveidżių.

Pagal vienok sziądieninį mokslo stovį jau toksai pada-2. Walscziai ant susirinkimu linimas neużtenkantis; dabar zmoniu giminę dalina į 9. gruppas arba rasas. Pagal kaukali visokių ant musų żekniga, yra waldžios laikomas per mo mokyklose butų iszguldoma mes gyvenanczių žmonių, dalina juos į ilgagalvius (dodidžiausia nusikaltelį, maisztinį- lietuwiszka kalba ir tikėjimo lichocephali), vidutinegalvius (mesocephali) ir trumpagalvius ka, kuri jau be sudo galima baus- mokslas ant knigų, spaudintų (brachycephali). Jeigu ilgi galvos nuo užpakalio į pryszaki ti. Abipus Nemuno wisi gerai lotyniszkai-lietuwiszkomis litaro padalinsime ant 100 dalių, tai del ilgagalvių jos plotis pažįs ame ta persekiojima lietu- mis. Nesteigti naujų mokyklų, nuo vieno iki kitam krasztui (index), iszpuls mažiaus wių už skaityma sawo knigų ir kurioms waldžia nenorės duoti 70 tokių dalių, vidutinegalviai turės 70-80, o trumpagalviai daugiaus 80 dalių. Daugiausiai ilgagalvių yra neg-



rų, europieczių—vidutinegalvių, mongolų gi—trumpagalviu. Vienok kiekvienoje tautoje pasitaiko visi trys galvų daugiau, juo daugiau ant jų ra-pavidalai teip, kad pagal tą vieną padalinimą ne galima raszų, juo geriau. Bauginimų nėr dar pažinti, į kokią rasą kas priguli.

Apart galvos ilgio ir ploczio żmonių veislės skiriasi dar ir dantų isodinimu: patinkame czia tiesadanczius (orthognathi), kuriu dantys stacziai żemyn isodyti ir atsikiszadan-



Pagal plaukus dalina vēl žmonių giminę i lygaplaupadarytų kam skriauda už lietu- kius, turinczius tiesius arba truputį susigarbiniavusius plaukus ir į vilnaplaukius, turinczius plaukus susigarbikura'oriui, general-gubernato niavusius kaip avies vilna. Lygaplaukius dalina vēl i riai, ministeriui ir net pacziam sziurksztplaukius ir minksztplaukius; vilnaplaukius vēl dalina į tikrus vilnaplaukius, kaip negrai ir į krumaplaukius, 7. Neapleiskime tu, kurie uż taigi kurių plaukai ne lygiai ant galvos auga, bet auga

Apie odos parvą źmonių veislių jau pirmiaus paminējo-

Visokių kalbų ant visos žemės yra apie 1000, o dialek- rius nusidriekusius. tu 5000. Kalbos tos dalinasi į 12 gruppų: 1) papuasiszkos kalbos, 2) hotentotiszka, 3) kafry kalbos, 4) kalbos negrų, 5) gruppa australiszkų kalbų, 6) malaiszka ir polineziszka, 7) mongoliszka, 8) kalbos tolimų sziaurių gyventojų, 9) Amerikos indijonų, 10) numidijonų, 11) czia-

buvių Indijų gyventoju, 12) kalbos viduržeminių tautų prie kuriu priguli kalbos Europos tautu, iszēmus vien kalbą: baskų, magyarų, finų, estų, totorių. Kalba kokios nors tautos yra labai svarbus daiktas, nes isz jos galima susekti jos paējimą ir giminystą su kitoms kaimyniszkoms tautoms, kadangi daugelis kalbų paeina nuo vieno kelmo, daugelis kalbų yra teip sakant atžalomis iszsprogusiomis isz vieno kelmo; ta pradinē kalba, isz kurios paeina, paveikslan, visos Europos tautų kalbos jau isznyko. Kalbos, laikui bēgant, persikeiczia, apart to, pamusztos tautos tankiai priima kalbą savo pergalētoju; todēl vien pasirēme ant kalbos ne galime spresti apie paējimą kokios nors tautos. Teip, paveikslan, Amerikos negrai užmirszo savo afrikaniszkas kalbas ir sziądien kalba angliszkai, teipjau lotyniszka kalba isznaikino per ilgus laikus kalbas rymionų pamusztų tautu ir krasztu ir tokiu budu lotyniszka kalba davē pradžia visoms romaniszkoms kalboms, kaip antai: italiszkai, prancuziszkai, iszpaniszkai, portugaliszkai, rumuniszkai.

Taigi matote, kad ant padalinimo žmonių giminės į atskiras szakas daugel turime pamatu; remtiesi ant vieno isz jų ne užtenka, bet pasinaudoje isz visu, taigi pasiremdami ant parvos veido ir odos, ant plaukų, ant ilgio galvos, įsodinimo dantų ir ant galo ant kalbos, padalino visą żmonių giminę i gruppas arba rasas. Nors kaip jau paminējome, visi gyvenanti ant musų žemēs žmonēs paeijimai paczios waldzios dirbamų jungtas su tikėjimu. Svaiginanczių gerymų iszgeria dau na nuo tų paczių pirmutinių tevų, bet gyvendami ne vienokiose sanlygose per amžių amžius perkeitė savo iszvezdi teip, kad sziądien viens nuo kito skiriasi jau daugeliu ypatybiu.

Rasos tos yra szitokios:

1. Australiecziai (Australijos jaudveidziai), nykstan-Lietuwiams, čsantiems po žino, kad turės pagalios iszpildy- ventojai karsztų vaikszczioja beveik nuogi, bet ti sziądien pirmutiniai Australijos gyventojai. Kunisz-Irlandijoj. Bombos expliodawo ir Maskolijos waldžia, uždraesta ti lietuwių norus. Jeigu da iksziol užtai iszmargina savo kuną visokiais paveikslais, tokį ku- kai, protiszkai ir kulturiszkai užima jie žemiausią vietą elēse zmonių giminės. Dantys jų gulszeziai į atsikiszusius

į pryszakį żandus įsadyti, lupos storos, bet ne iszverstos, kaip antai negrų lupos, nosis plati, oda juoda kaip anglys, lygus, sziurksztus plaukai, laibos, sudžiuvusios kojos ir rankos. Skaitlius jų nedidelis; isz viso ne daugiaus jų yra kaip 40000 galvų ant viso Australijos ploto. Prie tos gimines prigulējo ir isznykę su visu (paskutinis numirē 1875 m.) tasmaniecziai. Australiczių dienossuskaitytos: besiplatinant europieczių kolionijoms, nyksta jie nuolatai ir skatlius jų mažinasi.

2. Papuasai gyvena ant salos Naujos Gvinējos, ant archipelagu Naujos Kaledonijos iki Naujos Britanijos, Melanezijoj, arba kaipo teip vadinami negritosai viduriuose Filipinų salų. Jų oda tamsi, beveik juoda, turi ilgus, tirsztus, susigarbiniavusius, auganczius krumais plaukus. Stovi ant żemo kulturiszko laipsnio, nors greitai visko iszmoksta.



3. Mongolai gyvena vidurinēj ir rytinēj Azijoj; ju yra su virszum 500 milijonų. Burna jų plati, kakta žema, akys gulszcziai isodytos, taigi lyg nulinkusios żemyn, antakiai ne znaimus. Veidu kaulai smarkiai į pryszaki atsikisze; oda geltona, kaip kada buva balta arba lyg



purvina. Plaukai lygus, juodi.



Terp apszviestu mongoliszky tauty yra tokios, kuriu kalba susideda ne isz żodżiu, kaip musiszke, bet isz pakiam didžiamjam kunigaiszcziui, czius (prognathi), kurių dantys atsikiszę į pryszakį kaip ir vienių sillabų: prie tokių priguli gyventojai Chinų, Tibeto, Birmos, Sijamo, Anamo. Daugsillabinė kalba yra Japonijos, Korejos. Beveik visos augszcziaus paminētos tautos yra iszpazintojais Buddos tikējimo, isz jų gyventojai Japonijos augszcziausiai kulturisz-

kai pakilę, jie su europiecziais jau susilygino, o kaip kitas tautes net prelenkē. Tautos Uraliaus-Altaiszkos szakos użtai stovi ant żemo kulturiszko laipsnio, kaip antai: kalmukai, jakutai, samojedai. Europoj prie apszviestų mongoliszku tautu priguli: finnai gyvenanti Finlandijoj ir magyarai-Vengrijoj. Prie mongogoliszkos tautu giminēs arba rasos priguli ir gyventojai tolimu sziaurių, kaip antai gyventojai

salų Beringo jurių, hyperborijonys szianrrytines Azijos dalies, Giliachai, Ainosai Sachalino ir sziaurinės Japonijos dalies ir Eskimosai užimanti musų žemės apgyventus krasztus labiausiai į sziau-

(Toliaus bus)

Teiposgi meldžiame godotinų skatytojų, kurių prenumerata pasibaige, prisiusti ja ant tolesnio laike, ir me'džiame tų, kurie naujai vžsiraszė, pasiskubinti su użmokeszcziu, nes ir mums pinigai yra reikalingi.

Użs ra-zydami "Lietuva" ir pinigus prisiųsdami, wisida uždėkite szitoki adresa. A. Olszewskis

924 33rd Str., Chicago III.

#### Cziabuwiai Australijos.

Cziabuwių Australijos gywendien skaito jų isz wiso apie 40 000 galwų. Skaitlingiaus os jų giminės yra kolionijoj Queen juos kaip laukinius žweris. Rods kulturiszkai australiecziai stowi juos, be jokios isz jų pusės priežasties, naikina, be atlyginimo pawerzia nuo jų żemės p'otos. elgiasi, kad Queenslando wal džios net priwerstos buwo iszjų spgynimo nuo kolionistų ne teisybia. Tos policijos wirszini kas, p. Okeden, kurisai, turēda mas nuolatai su australiceziais sosijeigu gi jos nepriima, tai tikt to priesz kitas, remm syki wiena. likosi suimtas. tai wêl kita isz supjudytų pusių, idant tikt rasti proga daug aus jų užmuszti, daugiaus jų isz- namų ir bookmaker, pargrįžę: naikinti. Teip mat krikszczio- namon atilsēti, atsigulē į uždaniszką srtymo meile supranta roma lowa, bet teip ne atsargini, Australijos baltweidžiai kolionis kad lowa užsidarė ir užwoże tai. I-z dalies juk beweik pana- Hankinsa. Iszgirdusi baladone jo sziai elgiasi baltweidziai kriksz gywenime, atbego gaspadyne, czionys amerikonys su likucziais bet nejstengė lowos atidaryti, indijunu giminių. Argi tai anglo- todėl sukwietė kaimynus. Kada saksiszkai rasai teip sunku su tie subegę lowa atidare, jau prasti krikszczioiszka moksla, Hankins buwo ne gywas. meile artymo, jeigu niekur jos gywenime neparodo!

### Naujos knigos.

Edw. Young, vienas isz geriausweika aki. isz jo gi poeziji geriausios yra — Sudege dirb'uwe "Fitzge- po pietų, salėje p. Pecziulio, 650 "Naktys" ir "Sudna Diena". rald Trunk Co", po nr. 411 Wells So. Canal Str., "Dr-te Liuosy Wardas Yoongo pažystamas yra str. Ugnis padarė blėdies su bės" laikys sawo susirinkima, ant kiekwienam apszwiestesuiam ne wirszum ant 300000 dol. Sutilet anglijonui, tulas isz jo poe- degę namai werti buwo 65000 dol: ziju ska to net gimnaziju mo werte gi taworu siekia 275000 kintiniai wisu krasztu Lietu dol. wertimas "Sudnos Dienes", nors ir ne geriausias, likosi ant 22 u eilėms lwiusko galima szi ta geležinkelio truko ir užmusztas užmesti, bet wisgi jos geres- ant wietes. Ratai waikui su wisu nes, szwelnesnes. lygesnes uż napjowe g lwa. eiles daugelio musų sziadieninių raszēju. Perspaudina szitos knj gutës reikia "Garsui" už nuopelna palaikyti.

# Apgarsinimas.

užsiimu perwažiojimu wisokių Prasidės 5 walanda wakare. I daiktų, perkraustymu szeimynų żenga wyro su pana 25c. i naujus gywenimus, daważioji- Wisus lietuwius ir lietuwaites mu wisokių ant dypo pristatytų anglių ir t. t. Wisi, kurie turitė kokius daiktus ant juwežimo ar parwežimo, teikstų atsiszaukti prie maues, o padyysiu wiską už pigesnę prekę kaip kiti.

Wisus lietuwius ir lietuwaites szirdingai užkwieczia atsilankyti. Komitetas.

(18 ir 25 Sep.)

Wanted—An Idea who can think of some simple thing to patenti.

Jos. Sereika, 3264 Laurel Str. Chicago.

# Wietines Zinios.

- Du barzdaskucziai: Storey ir Dunker laike per, 1 metų drauge barzdaskutystos szapa po nr. 96. 43 ul. Tryssanwaites atgal persiskyre, bet Dunker dar wis gyweno ir walge pas Storeya. Pereitos sanwaitės subatoj, Storey iszėjo į miesta su Dunkero paczia, pats Sto rey Luwosawo barzdaskutinyczioj Wakare parējo namon; potam neužilgio parējo ir Dunker. Kas czia terp wyriszkių galėjo stengësi pabëgti, bet l'kesi suaresztuotas. Pasirode, kad S'o rey likosi Dunkero mirtinai paszautas; nugabeno ji i ligonbuti, bet daktarai neturi wilties nuo mirties iszgelbēti. Dunkero pati teiposgi sunkiai paszauta, Let ne mirtinai. Dunker prisipazino, kad ant szaudymo pasinaudojo isz re wolwerio, kuri neseniai pawogė paszautam Storeyui; norejo ir jau daugiaus szuwių.

- Asistentas kasieriaus First National Bank, Vienoj, Ill., Noah tojų užsiliko jau ne daug: szia- Whitehead, atkako su sawo paczia i Ch'caga ir apsistojo Saratoga hotelyj. I zejęs i mies'a 1 akadangi kolonistai pawerzia ju wo su weżeju Manahanu, drauge żemę ir nustumia nuo waisiugu su juom gere saliune. Begerdami bai-u kesti bada. To ne gana, už ka ten susibare, bet susitaike, apsigywenę ten aglijonys, del paskui wede ginezus, katras isz fantazijos, tiesiog parengia ant jų drutesnis; wežėjas, noredamas australieczių medžiokles, szaudo sawo drutuma praktiszkai parodyti, droże Whiteheadui su kumžemai, bet ir tame baltweidžių szczia, bet tas, rodesi, ne užpyko, keltē, kurie, wieton ne mokan- kadangi uzpr. szē nauja drauga czius p mokinti, kaip tai liepia pas sawę į sweczius. Czia wienok, krikszczioniszkas mokslas, tie-iog paliepęs pacziai iszēiti, pagriebē rewolweri, paleido i weżeja trisszuwius ir jį mirtinai sužeidė; Krikszczioniszki kolionistai teip weżeją nugabeno i ligonbuti, nežmoniszkai su australieczici użpuolikas gilikosi suaresztuotas.

- Negras Tom Clark, ant duoti įsakymą ne užmuszinėti kokio ten susirikimo iszmėtinėjo cziabuwių be priežasties ir sawo sužieduotinei, teiposgi nepaskyre tam tikra policija ant grei, L zzie Barbe, už tai, kad ji szoke per wisa laika su nepatinkancziu Clarkui swecziu. Susirinke ant pasilinksminimo prie to neszimus, turėjo geriausia progu prisidėjo, daugumas užstojo už juos pažinti, kaslink doros, augsz- mergina. Tas teip įpykino Clarka, cziaus juos už kolionistus stato ir kad jis griebe rewolweni ir paleitiesiog sako, kad australiecziai do du szuwiu: wiena i sawo sutinka ant priemimo kulturos, zieduotinę, kita į jos motina. Kuda del, kad nieks jų ne mokina, paszautes puole ant grindų, susinieks tes kulturos ne suteikis, rinkę nerėjo žmogžudį sulaikyti, jampolės paw.. Jiewarawo gm. Isodų ki i Pulawskiego — a takže zahet prieszingai, kaip įmanydami bet jis pradėjo szaudyti į užstojan- kaimo. Teiksis priemin a jos stabdo; pjudo ty- czius kelia, ant galo prasimuszes czia australiecz u gimines wienas iszbego i Chicaga. Czia wienok

- Hankins, sawinįkas loszimo

- Wienakys, Charles Smith, peczkurys ant garlawio Gordon, pereitos nedelies wakara, iszlipęs dos laikys sawo mitinga, ant kunue garlaiwio, ejo į sawogywenima po nr. 32 Rush str. Einant Sudna Diena. Parasze angl. kaiboj Edw. Young. Lietuwiszkai sudejo Laurinas Iwinskia sudejo Laurinas Iwinskia sumuszē ir tai teip nelaimingai, rīkos Lietuwiu". Sheyandoah, Pa. kad iszmuszē uzsilikusia dar

- Sudege dirb'uwe "Fitzge-

- 13 metų Jones Marwicki, berważiuotas

# Antras Methris Balius!

Witanto tures sawo anfra metini Weliju Tamistoms tukstanczius balių, salėje Sz. Jurgio parapijos, kostumerių. Szinomi praneszu wis ems, kad ant 33czios ul. arti Auburn ave.

Moselle, Mo., Sejos m., 1896.
Kentejau ant nerwu per tris metu teip sun zwelgimo in svetima amoon szirdina metu teip sun zwelgimo in svetima amoon szirdina metu. 3 metus kentejau. žwelgimo in svetima žmogu gaudavau drebejima szludies muszluda i spalpdawau, użmigi nega icdawau; uż joki daktaral manes neiszgyde, be kaip tik pameginau "kunigo Koenig's Nerv Tonic", pajutau palengwejima, mano sweikati pagorejo, dabar jau galiu wakszcziot aplink na mus iz teknus iszelii, galiu jau ir awcziuosni iszważiuoti, o pirm to jau i et pasedet negalejai ilgiau, kaip deszimts minutu.

ANNIE BREITENHACH. Poni I. C. Allerd, 1334 71st St. džiaugiasi, kad nuo wirsz minetu gydyklu apleido ja su wisai nerwiazka liga, kuri ją kankino per ilgus metus. atsikti, nežinia, bet kaimynsi iszgirdo jų gywenime szeszis rewolwerio szuwius; ant szuwių subėgę

DYKA [Gaus kiekwienas wertingų knygelig, apraszanozia apie nerwizkas
wisz minetu szūkykiu, kurs pristuns sawo adresą. Beturcziai ligoniai teipgi
gaus szias gydyklas dykai. pamate, kaip Dunker per langa nig isz Fort Wayne, Ind. 1876 metuose ir dabai yra iszduodamos po jo priziura per

Koenig Med. Co. Chicago, Ill. Aptiekose galima gaut bonkelę sziu gydyki uż \$1 arba 6 bonkeles uż \$5. Dideles bonkos po \$1.75, 6 bonkos uż \$9.

Galima jas gaut ir "LIETUVOS" redakcijoj.

#### "Lietuva" yra prasiplatinusi po wisą swietą.

Didelini nusistebējau, kada

atsilankydamas Austrijoje, mieste Lwowe, jējes į wiena rastauracipats nusiszauti, tikt ne buwo ja, pamacziau laikraszti "Lietuva". Kad użklaus ju tenykszcziu žmonių, kokiu kdu jie dasižinojo spie laikraszti teip toli nuo jų i-zeinanti, atsaké man, kad Austrija dar ne yra teip toli nuo Amerikos kaip Afrika, arba Australija, o net ir tose tolymiausiose sland, szinurinėj Australijoj, bet siwaikszczioti, užėjo, į saliuna dalyse swieto dawėsi mutyti žinoir czis, besidauginant skaitliui Hannah & Hogg, ant Madison nis "Lietuva" skaitanczius. Isz baltweidž ų kolionistų, jie nyksta, ul., kur susipažino ir susidrauga- to pasirodo, kad ne wienas laikrasztis nera teip placziai prasiplatines kaip "Lietuva".

W. Ewaiszis, Worcester, Mass.

#### Nauja mokslainē.

Nuo pereitos seredos, 1 dienos Rugsējo, atidariay sawo namuose nauja mokslaine del mokinimo waiky, kurioje mokisiu teip pat, kaip mokinau per 3 metus sz. Jurgio parapijinėj mokslainėj. Deltogi sziuomi atsiszaukiu į wisus gimdytojus, kurie jau per trejus metus leido sawo waikelius prie manes mokintiesi ir į przystuženia się Szan: Publicz pigesnes kaip kitur. Aptiekoje wisus kitus, kurie trokszta sawo ności, wydawnictwem codzien- randasi D-ras pone Marija Dowaikelius pramokinti raszto kalbos nem "Patryoty" podczas trwania wiatt nedelioms, ir ketwerir katekizmo, idant atsiszauktu tego Sejmu. prie manes po pr. 850 32nd Place. o asz su noru priimsiu szczególowo o przebiegu deba- pareikalawimo gali paszauktie in kiekwiena ir rupinsiuosi isz wisos tow toczących się na sejmie i o aptieka per telefona kiekwiena sawo gales įkwepti jam rekalinga jego uchwalach.

ST. DAUGELAWICZIUS.

### Pajieszkojimai.

A wiżienio, isz Suwalkų gab., Mari- dzom missta portretów Kościuszatsiszaukti ant szi adreso: Andr. Awizienius, 605 S. 3rd Str., Philadelphia, Pa.

Pajieszkau Jokubo Lazausko, isz Kauno gub., Reseinių paw., Donų kaimo: pirmiau gyweno Chicagoje, o dabar ne žinau kur. Jis pats, ar kas kitas, teksis Soko'ow.

duot žinia ant szio adreso: Stan, Wertelka. 4530 Laffin Str., Chicago, Ill.

(11-9)

### Mitingas.

Subatoj, 4 Ragsijo, 71 walanda wakare, s lêje John Feinen, 749 W. 22nd Str., kertê Wood Str. Liet. Republ. Kliubas 10tos war rio bus apswarstyti swarbus dalykai; dėltogi wisus lietuwius laczeniem 25 c.

Nedelioj, 5 Rugsējo, 4 walanda po pietų, salėje p. Pecziulio, 650 kurio wisi sanariai teiksis pributi, ir uzpraszome wisu kitus dorus wyrus ateiti ir prisiraszyti prie Dr-tes.

#### Padekawonē. PP. Kelpsch, Noreiko & Co.

1897, kareiwu Dr-te D. L. K. nigus niekados negalima gaut. motere 25c.

Anton Czekaitis Mahanoy Plane, Pa.

Ant pardawimo labai pigiai, puiki Groserne ir Buczerne, lietuwiszkoje apygardoje, gerus Preke pinigų. bizinis dėl lietuwio, parsiduoda Ruskas rublis po.......52‡c. su wisais daiktais. Priežastis par- Prusiszkos markės po.....24 c. atsiszaukia į "Lietuvos" redystę. ksszlu.

#### FATHER POENICE Antros Puikios Dowanos 'Lietuvos' Skaitytojams.

me, kad nedaug lietuwių randasi, kurie galės padaryti angliszkoje kalboje reikalanta žodžių suraszą, idant laimēti pasiulintas dowanas; deltogi mes isz sapusës paskyrëme antras, nors mažesnes, bet lengwiau įgyjamas, dowanas. "Lietuva" paszwente iszdowanoti sawo skaitytojams \$160,00.

Pirma dowana Pinigais.... Antra dowana Pinigais. \$25,00 O 20 dowanu Knygomis, po \$3,00 kiekwiena \$60,00

Budas kaip igyti augszczfau minētas dowanas yra labai prastas. Reik padaryti isz kiekwienos litaros, randancziosi żodyje Lietuva, kuodaugiausiai żodżių, tai yra reik pirmiausei daryti żodżius isz lituros L. paskui isz i, paskui isz e, t ir teip iki paskutiniai litarai a. Kas daugiausei padarys żodżių isz litarų randanczinsi žodyje Lietuva, tas gaus augszeziausia dowana \$75,00; antras gaus \$25,00; kiti 20 ypatų gaus knigomis po \$3,00. Žodžiai turi but suraszypagal alfabeta, gražiai, kolumnose: kodžiuose newale wartoti jokių wardų: kaipo żmonią, miestą, upią ir/tt. turi buti żodźiai iszdirbti isz paczią weiksmużodžių ir daiktžodžių.

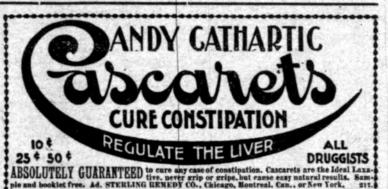
Kiekwienas, kuris użsimokės pilnai prenumerata už "Lietuvą" \$2,00 prisiusime jam pamokinima kaip daryti žodžius ir kwitą duodanczia tiesą imti dalywumą szitame Konteste. Kontestas użsidarys 15 dieną Gruodżio, 1897, ir kurie szgrajys dowanas gaus jas ant Kalēdų. Kurių prenumerata yra jau apmokēta, tai uz tuos \$2,00 siusime jam "Lietuva" per isztisa meta po iszsibalgimui seno-

Deltogi pasiskubinkitė pasinaudoti isz toklos puikios progos, nes raszyami žodžius iszmoksite gerai raszyti, turėsite "Lietuva ant pasiskaitymo per sztisa meta ir prie to galite įgyti puikias dowanas. Mes szias dowanas duodane delto, idant placzinus pagarsinti warda "Lietuvos".

Kurie yra geriau apsipažinę su angliszka kalbą tegul užsimoka \$2,50, tai gaus Lietuwa ir The National Recorder ir tiesa imti dalywuma Konteste didedowand kaipo parodyta aname apgarsinime. Użsiraszydami "Lietuva" ir prisinsdami prenumeratą wisada użdekite szi-

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

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



#### Iszpanija ir jos waldybos OD WYDAWCY "PA-TRYOTY".

Majac na względzie ważność majacego se odbyć Sejmu XII-

Dzień po dniu informować bedziemy naszych czytelników

Opisywać będziemy, z dolączeniem pięknych illustracyi, uro-"Dnia Polskiego" - Rozwinięcia Sztandaru Zwiazku - Sztanda- gas per laiszkus. Pajieszkan sawo tikro brolio, Andriaus ru Sokolów - Doręczenia Włamieseimy podobizny obu tych Sztandarów i Sztandaru Pulaw skiego - portretów naszych Bohaterów - dobrze z służonych Związkowi Patryotów - wydat. niejszych-mówców i strojnych

> Wydawnictwo to stanowić bedzie mila i trwala pamiatkę d'a każdego Polaka.

Zważywszy jednak, że wydawnictwo podobne wymaga dose zuacznego nakładu - potrzebnjemy zapewnić się o liczbie prenu meratorów.

Prosimy przeto mających chęć drzymywania tego codziennego pi-ma, aby zechcieli co najrych lej pospieszyć z zamówi niami, nad-ylajac dokładne adresa, z do-

Kto nadeszle prenumerate na "Patryote" za rok cały (\$1.50), otrzyma Dziennik bezpłatnie. Z Uszanowaniem

T. Wasowicz. Philadelphia, Pa. 1831-33. Frakford ave.

### Antras metinis balius.

Dr-tě Sz. Juozapo isz Melros Park, Ill laikys sawo antra metini balių Subatoj. 11 Rugsėjo szalta Alu, seniausias Arielkas, (September) 1897, Czekiszkoj Likierius ir kwepenczius Cigarus. Su guod. DR-TE LICOSYES.B salej, po nr. 585-587 Centre ave., kertê 18tos ul. Chicagoj, ant kurio grajys puiki muzika, bus szo kiai ir kitos gražios zabowos. Děltogi szirdirgai užkwieczia Aplaikiau wiska, ka orderewau, wisus lietuwius ir lietuwaites atuž ka l.b ii gražiai dėkawoju, nes silankyti. Balius prasidės 8 wa-Ch'cago, nedyliej, 26 Rugsejo, tokių gražių daiktų už tuos pi- landa wakare. Iženga wyro su

Użpraszo Komitetas.

Dr. Marija Doviatt, Lietuwe. Paeinanti isz Kauno Gubernijos. 838 W. 18th Str. ima ligonius adynose: nuo 9 1kt 12 priesz pie ir nuo 6 wakare. Telephonas: Canal 78

# APTIEKA

- Geriause lietuwiszkai-lenkiszka Aptieka Juozo Leszczynsko, po nr. 3315 Laurel st., kuri užlaigo Związku N. P. we Philadel ko geriausias gydyklas czionykszphii — oraz zainteresowanie się czias ir isz Europos ir teisingiau nim Ogólu; powzielismy zamiar sei iszpildo receptus, o prekes gais nuo 12 iki 2 walandai widurdienio, o D ras W. Statkewi czius randasi kożname laike. Ant daktara, koky kas nori ir kożnoje walandoje. Teipogi ant pareikalawimo iszsiunczeme ywairias gyczystości: - Otwarcia sejmu - diklas wisur, atsakome laiszkus ywairiose kalbose ir gydome ly Telefonas Yard 709

# E. ZANIEWSKIS.



kriauczius. Pigausia drapanų krautuwė. Parduoda wiso-kius drabužius kuo no pigiau-siai. Teiposgi dirba ant orde-rio uz pigesne preke kaip wi Wiengencziai, praszom atsilankyt, o persitikrysite.

#### Geriausia użeiga Scrantone.

FRANCISZKU KOONS, 105 Lockowanna Avenue. pirksite wiska pigian kaip kitur. Yra tai wieta arti wisų geležinkelių Ziegorela czistymas 50c. Sprendzyna 50c. Styklas ir skazupkos 10c staciju, kur klekwienas atważiawes in szita miesta gali gauti gera nakwynia, szalta alų ir kwepenczius cigarus, Kas in Scrantus atkeliausit, Tai pas Koons'n wiska gausit: Alaus gero it Cigara. Pernakwot ir roda gera. (1-2.98)

## Pirmutinis Lietuwisekas Saliunas LIUDWIKO NAWIKO,

Spring Valley, Illinois. ant Vertes 1mos ir Spalding ul. Użlaiko geriausius gerymus: szalta Alu, seniausias Arielkas, Użlaiko Unijos Alu, stiklei dideli Użkwieczia wisus atsilankyti.(17-1)

Ant pardawimo lotas ir namas ant 7 ruimy, po nr. 3221 Illinois Ct. \$700 reikalauja isz wirszaus, o likusia suma gali mokėt isz polengwo per ilga laika. Ats szou kite pas sawinika, G. R. Gibbons, arba i "Lietuvos" redakcija (4-9)

#### HILLE'S FOTOGRAFAS, 3452 S. Halsted ul. Nujima puikias Fotografijas, už tuzina tiktai

\$2.00 kitokiu reikalu nujima Fotografijas kopulk ausel.

Ant kertes Auburn ave.ir Attica str., prie lietuwiszkos klebonijos, dawimo-szwaźiswims sawiniko i Prie kiekwieno pinigu siuuti-kita miesta. Norinti pirkti tegul nio reikia prideti 25c ant paczto sizaukite ant antrojo pentro.

# NAUDOKITES!

PUIKIOS DOWANOS IKI SZIOL NEGIRDETOS.

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

Idant padauginti sawo skaitytojus ir duot jiems proga ant iszgrajyjimo rangiu dowanu, "Lietuvos" redakcija susitare su redakcija angliszko laikrasz ezio The National Recorder, pasiulyti skaitytojams brangias dowanas susi-

dedanczias isz \$7,300,00 Laikrasztis The National Recorder, ipatingal użstima apraszymais aujausiu mokslo iszradimu ir nauju iszmisłu, o teiposgi padeda iszradejams ngyti patentus ant ju iszradimu; delto gi idant dar labjau pagarseti ir pasiekti risus wisu luomu ir tautu žmones, užmane dideli Kontesta wirsz minetu dowa-

Kiekwienas kuris užsimokes prenumerata \$2,50, gaus per isztisa meta de aikraszczius - "Lietuva" ir "The National Recorder ir prie to paliudyjima duodanty jam tiesa imtie dalywuma kouteste

Tiems, kuriu prenumerata jau yra užmoketa, po prisiutimui \$2,50, siusime laitraszty per kitus metus, skaltaut nue laiko użsibaigimo ju prenumeratos, kaip dabar mus knygose uźraszyta. Norint ingyti tiesa imti dalywuma tame konteste, reikia pasiskubyti, nes szitas ypatingas pasiulyjimas yra tik ant trumpo lai-

# \$7.300 bus iszdowanota.

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

## Outal ton damanan

	Sztai tos dowanos:
	Tukstauty dollaru auksu
	Kelione po Europa 600
	Kelione in Kalifornia, Mexico 400
	Penkios dowanos po du szimtu dol. auksu1000
	Kasztai ant wienu metu uż moksła kokioje nors Amerikos
	kolegijoje ar mokslaineje 200
	Deszimts dodowanu po szimta dol. auksu
	Pulkus portafijonas brangiausio medžio už dyka pristatytas " 500
	Szimtas dowanu po deszimts dol. auksu
	Deszimts szimtadoliariniu dwiracziu (bicykliu)
	Septynes-deszimts dowanu po penkis dol. auksu
ļ	Szimtas dwideszimts penkios dowanos po du dol. sidabru 250

#### Trys szimtai dwideszimts penkios dowanos kasztnojanczios \$7,300.

Budas, kaip ingyti wiena iszta dowanu, labai prastas. Wisas tawo darbas perskaites tris czia padetus żodźius "Patent Attorney Wedderburn" skaites ir gerai insidejes litēras tuose žodžiuose, sudaryk kuodaugiausiai žodžin (angliszkai) isz tu literu; kiekwiena litara żodyje turi tiek syk buti, kiek yk ji yra tuose trijuose żodżiuose (Patent Attorney Wedderburn). Użduodame ba isz tu żodżiu litaru sudaryti wisokius żodżius, noredami per tai pagarsiti visur Wedderburn'o kompanija, kad wisi žinoto, jog iszradus ka naujo, reikia kreiptis prie tos kompanijos, nes ji lengwiausiai parupins patenta ant iszradi-

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

Taigi tas, kurs prisius daugiausiai żodżiu, gaus \$1500 auksu, kitas dowanas gaus paeiliui kiti isz prisiustu żodžiu skaitliaus. Idant ingyti tiesa imti dalywuma szitame konteste, ne reikia jokios extra mokesties, tik użmokekit uż metus prenumerata uż "Lietuva" ir The National Recorder, wiso labo \$2,50. Aptureje tuos pinigus, mes prisiusime kiekwienam użsimokejusiam tam

ikra paliudijima (certificate) su wisais paaiszkinimais apie kontesta ir regulas, kaip padaryti żodżiu surasza. Wardai wisu laimejusiu dowanas bus apgarsyti "National Recorderyje"

'Lietuvoj'' gi paminesime wisus lietuwius, kuriems pasiseks laimeti dowanas Pinigus sinskite aut adresc

> 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 lanjausel uzslima prowomis uz suzeidima ir užmu szima geležinkeliu, fabrikuose ir t.t. Kiekwienas turintis koki 924 33rd str., reikala, tegul pirmiausei pas jy rodos pasiklause. Gali susiszneket lenkiszkai.

# Ben. Hatowskis. 527 S. Cana Certe Judd, Chicago, 11 Dirba, taiso ir parduoda:

LAJKROLZIUS, LAIKRODELIUS Lenciugėlius, Ziedus, Spilkas, auskarus ir teip toliau. Kas nori gali gaut puikių "Gold Fielled", 14-ko

Karatų, ant 15 akmenų, su tikrais Elgino w widuriais laikrodēlį nuo \$17 iki \$20 ant iszmokes cziu, mokedamas tik po wieną coliery ant nede Kas tik ko reikalaujete ateikite pas mane

Szlubinej ziedej 56 ir 72 prabos nog \$3 iki \$6. Sidabrini "Elgin" ziegorej \$7.00. Wyska garantawoje ant metu.

Frenk: Na kaip eina, Maike? Maika: Kaip kas eina, teip ir nueina, bet sztai mano laikrodelis tai wis eina, kaip inżi-Frenk: Ai, ai koks gražus! Na kur jy pirkai?

Maika: Gud Morning, Mister.

Maika: Sy, Mistery! Ar tu tik sziadiena isz kontres, kad reiko & Co., kurie turi ge riausius taworus del lietu-Frenk: No brolau, kurtas tai

dar ne esu. Beczerlaif jau ne nuo wieno girdelau, kad żmo nis džiaugiasi su daiktais pirktais nuoKelpsch, Noreiko & Co. Jau pora metų atgal ir asz norejau pirk nuo ju laik-rodely, bet. po szimta pipkin, darbo kaip nebuwo, teip ne-buwo. Bet sztai jau pradejome geriau dirbi, ir nors ant byro ne cento neliktu, użsiorderiuosiu 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

Maika: Ne toks bosas tu esi, kaip tu mislyji, taigi asz jau jy parsinesziau wakar isz pacztos, 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 letciugely parsitraukt. Frenk: Na asz dar ir žieda sau užsiorderiuosiu, tai kaip merguželes pamatys, tai asz ju ir atsigint negalesiu. Gud bai, Maike, cistu namon.

Maika: Gud bai, gud bai. Prisiusk sawo adresa, o gausi dykai nauja didžiausy lietuwiszka katalioga

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

Pau kë pr nus, prigat džiam wus prezid kako mas 1 mēti bu lu ma-ke pasiee

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