









## NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

### Minor Happenings of the Past Week.

#### EVENTS OF LAST SEVEN DAYS.

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

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 Frederickburg, killing the engineer and fireman and badly scalding H. E. Shank, the brakeman.

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

Plymouth, Ind.—William R. Haskett died here, aged 57 years. He was one of the most prominent members of the Knights of Macabees 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 Senator Royal Matthews is president, failed, with liabilities amounting to \$28,000. The bank is now in charge of Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenbach.

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 de Buenos Ayres estimates the corn yield at 20,000,000 hectolitres, of which 12,000,000 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 Coblenz.

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 twenty.

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 depreciated silver dollar. They want their country placed on a gold basis.

Topoka, 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 Melchid of the Ottoman empire.

Reading, 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 liverman, lay dead, his aged father, L. 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. Hutchins 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 town in Champaign county, twenty miles from here, was raided by burglars. The men entered five residences, carrying considerable plunder from each.

The Chinese government has ordered from a Prussian builder four torpedo 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 announcing 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 1895, 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 bazaar 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 sentenced to pay a fine of 500 francs.

Neenah, Wis.—The body of Mrs. Michael Michelson, aged 63 years, was found in Lake Buttes des Meses. It is thought she committed suicide.

New York.—The general strike of the clockmakers of this city and vicinity, which had been threatened for a long time, has been ordered.

## CASUALTIES.

Ludington, Mich.—Fire destroyed the Ludington Basket Factory plant consisting of kilns, warehouse and manufacturing departments. A large quantity of unmanufactured stock was also consumed. Loss is \$30,000 and insurance \$50,000.

Little Rock, Ark.—The plant of the Arkansas Manufacturing Company of this city was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$25,000.

Elwood, Ind.—Peter Cray, a tinplate worker, was fatally scalded by falling into a vat of boiling oil.

Sycamore, Ill.—Clinton D. Chipman, a Chicago Great Western baggage man, was run over by the cars at Holcomb and killed.

Elwood, Ind.—In a runaway Jesse George had his skull fractured and will probably die.

Stillwater, Minn.—About \$75,000 loss was occasioned by the burning of the Florence flour mill, Omaha freight depot and several cars 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 Juderhahn, 2 years of age, was instantly killed by a Ford du Lac avenue street car.

Neenah, Wis.—Mrs. Jacob Mickelson, aged 63, of the town of Clayton, was killed by a Wisconsin Central train.

Kimberly, Ill.—Thomas Sproule, 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 Seatonsville, 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, Ill.—Frank Smith, working on an electric railway at Milwaukee, Wis., was killed by a train.

Janesville, Wis.—The residence of 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 Chicago 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 ear will visit Paris at the end of this autumn.

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 nine men were burned to death and that their bodies are buried in the debris.

Hamburg.—The agreement arrived at between the leading American dynamite companies and the Nobel trust has been ratified. It provides to exclude American manufacturers of dynamite from the South African market.

London.—The forthcoming promotions include the raising of Lord Charles Beresford to the rank of rear admiral. Lord Charles is at present a captain in the royal navy.

Madrid.—The Portuguese bark Rostia Fario has been attacked off the coast of Morocco by pirates belonging to the Bocca Kabils. The captain and four of the crew of the bark were carried 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 600,000,000 (\$300,000,000) in 2 1/2 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 \$600, mostly in gold, on his person. On his body and head were marks of violence. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that he had been murdered.

Kingston, Ont.—Burglars entered the Dominion Bank at Nanapanee, and knowing the combination of the vault, opened 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 began to abuse his wife. His son interfered and shot him in the hip, making a wound which may prove fatal.

Leadville, Colo.—The Buchanan brothers, who murdered Deputy Sheriff Fahey about two months ago, locked the jailer in a cell and escaped.

La Crosse, Wis.—Frank Fisher, who lives opposite this city, in Minnesota, shot himself dead with a revolver.

Atlanta, Ga.—George W. Parrott, Jr., a young business man, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver.

Washington.—Thomas M. Arrington of North Carolina was arrested here charged with embezzling government money. He was released on \$2,000 bonds.

New York.—Mrs. Annie Noe of Brooklyn shot and killed her 5-month-old child and then attempted suicide by cutting her wrist with a carving knife. Mrs. Noe was arrested.

Miner, Mich.—G. B. Ross, the station agent, was seized and charged by robbers who took \$225, and a gold watch, and left him lying under a car.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Springfield, Ill.—Professor Samuel M. Ingalls, state superintendent of public instruction, has recovered from a recent severe illness and prostration, and resumed his tour of lectures throughout the state.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ten saloons in Kansas City, Kas., were raided by the police and \$3,000 worth of liquor was seized and poured into the gutters.

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.

Rieland Center, Wis.—Judge D. L. Downas was stricken with paralysis, his whole left side being affected. His condition is serious. Judge Downas is 74 years old and has held the office of probate judge seventeen years.

Gladstone, Mich.—Five Finlanders were drowned in the bay on the ice, looking at the capsizing of a sailboat. Their names are: Gus Erickson, John Pandt, Gust Anderson, John Hennason 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, for many years president of the First national bank of this city, is dead of paralysis.

Ottumwa, Iowa.—Luther Brown, a liverman, died from the results of an operation. L. N. Brown, his aged father, looked at the remains, walked down 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 Martinielli, 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. Martinielli 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. Ellis, Rev. T. J. Shuey, Rev. J. C. Watt, D. D., and Professor R. O. Excell. Addresses were made by Professor William Shaw of Boston and Rev. Ira Yandrich 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, Milwaukee & St. Paul rail road company, died from heart disease.

Lebanon, 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 hastened by the disgrace of her son, who is serving sentence of fifteen years in the Columbus, O., penitentiary.

Port Arthur, Tex.—A contract has been made for a steamship line between here and Havana, Jamaica and Progreso, 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 de Bolivia, with a force of 600 men, has invaded the Peruvian province of Sandia.

Washington.—Minister Denby of China in a dispatch to the state department says the Russian Manchurian railway will pass at some considerable 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 for him.

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 McManesters.

LaSalle, Ill.—Clarence Niekum of Utica, Ill., was drowned in four feet of water at Deer park, a summer resort six miles south of here.

Moweaqua, Ill.—A glass elevator belonging to High & McCoy at Dalton City, Ill., collapsed, entailing an immense loss. It contained 50,000 bushels of corn, being filled far beyond its capacity.

New York.—Exports of general merchandise from this port for the week ending August 24 were \$9,232,014, as against \$9,105,589 for the preceding week and \$6,296,299 for the same week last year.

Latest Market Reports.

CHICAGO.

Cattle, common to prime \$5.50 @ \$5.50  
Hogs, all grades 3.00 @ 4.12 1/2  
Sheep and lambs 2.00 @ 3.20  
Corn, No. 2 23 1/2 @ 29  
Wheat, No. 3 red 92  
Oats, No. 3 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2  
EGGS 12  
Rye, No. 2 50  
Potatoes, new 71 @ 74  
Butter 18 @ 17 1/2

PEORIA.

Rye 28  
Corn, No. 2 21  
Oats, No. 2 white 27 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

Cattle, all grades 2.00 @ 5.40  
Hogs 3.75 @ 4.15  
Sheep 3.00 @ 5.10  
Wheat, No. 2 red cash 95  
Oats, No. 2 cash 18 1/2 @ 19  
Corn, No. 2 cash 27

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle, all grades 1.75 @ 5.35  
Hogs, all grades 3.25 @ 4.05  
Sheep and lambs 3.00 @ 5.10

## CRITICISE THE COURTS.

### Bitter Language Used at the Labor Conference.

#### "REORGANIZE THE COUNTRY."

Fiercy Speeches Made—The Resolutions 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 labor leaders at St. Louis Monday afternoon M. D. Hatchford, president of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated a great sympathetic strike of all branches of organized labor unless congress met at once and gave the laborers relief and wiped out the laws which empowered the judiciary "to 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 of Bottle-Blowers, Building Trades Council of St. Louis, the Patriots of America, International Brotherhood of Truck 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 Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

At Tuesday's session of the conference of labor leaders at St. Louis, Mr. Severign made a fiery speech in which he urged workmen to defy injunctions and "tear down the courts." Eugene V. Debs advocated a series of national meetings for the purpose of overturning government by injunction.

The most important resolutions contained in the platform were the following: "Resolved, That we hereby set apart Friday, Sept. 3, 1895, as a 'Good Friday' for the cause of suffering labor in America, and contribute the earnings 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 likewise."

"Resolved, If the strike of the miners is not settled by the 20th day of September, 1895, a general convention be held at Chicago on Monday Sept. 27, 1895, by the representatives of all unions, sections, branches, lodges and kindred organizations of laboring men."

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. Sixty-five 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 and about 6,000 unskilled workers. The 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 probable 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 concerning the richness of the recent gold find at Michipicoten, Mich., has been substantiated by later developments.

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



Brevet Brigadier General John P. S. Cobin, the new commander-in-chief, was born at Sunbury, Pa., in 1838, and now lives at Lebanon, Pa. He gained his education in the public schools of his native town. He was admitted to the bar just before the war began, and 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 company re-enlisted and was merged into the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment. He was soon appointed to the

command of the regiment and fought with the Nineteenth army corps in the Red River campaign and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He was provost judge of South Carolina during the early reconstruction period. He 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. He has also been prominent in masade and Grand Army circles.

The 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 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 1:59 1/4. The first quarter was paced in 30 seconds, just a two-minute gait; the second in 29 1/4; 1:59 gait; the third in 29 1/4; a 1:57 gait; the fourth in 30 1/4, a 2:01 gait.

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 Grobbs of Chicago were severely hurt.

Big Wisconsin Factory Burned. The C. H. Henschel factory, at Sheboygan, Wis., which was one of three similar institutions in the United States, burned. The loss is estimated at \$200,000. Insurance only \$4,000. Supplies for cigar factories and cigar box factories was the production of the factory.

Harrity Is Thrown Out. The Pennsylvania democratic state committee, by a vote of 53 to 26, passed a resolution declaring vacant the position of national committeeman from Pennsylvania, now filled by William F. Harrity, and naming James M. Guffey of Pittsburgh, for the vacancy.

## LABOR AND INDUSTRY

### 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 others sleep through Death's untroubled night; We are but two—oh, let us keep the link that binds us bright!

Heart leaps to heart—the sacred food That warms us in That good old man's honest blood—

Alike we fondly claim. We in one mother's arms were lock'd—Long the love we repaid; In the same cradle we were rock'd, Round the same hearth we play'd.

Our boyish sports were all the same, Each little joy and woe; Let manhood keep alive the flame, Lift up long ages.

We are but two—be that the band To hold us till we die; Shoulder to shoulder let us stand, Till side by side we lie.

The Misery of the Wage-Earner. 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 ostracized. 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 \$35 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 I 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 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 alternative."

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 to 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 is 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 trusts and monopolies, and in the event 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 congress.

The London Strike. The Labor Gazette of London for the month 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 pay. It appears that up to June 12th, ninety-five employers of engineering labor (including many firms engaged in other trades and employing engineers incidentally) had adopted the eight-hour system in London. On the other hand, 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 eight-hour system in government or private workshops before the beginning of the present movement. On June 17th a meeting of the employers' federation was held at Carlisle to consider the question, at which most of the important centers of the trade were represented. At the same time the joint

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## ESTHER WAITE.



ALL WHO KNEW Esther Waite loved her. She was very handsome and her sweet manners won her many friends on all sides. With-out kith or kin in the wide world many wondered why she had reached the age of twenty-one unmarried. She held a respectable 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 containing a proposal of marriage. This and its train of thought clouded her brow. 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 maturity 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 sank into a reverie. 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 brown-eyed girl. Seemingly all of earth's blessings had descended on her golden head. She had beauty, wealth, love, 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 row-boat 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, was glad. 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 independent 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,



"BESSIE, OH, BESSIE!"

sacrificing it on the shrine of the dead, burst forth.

Without warning Esther awoke and looked at him. For a moment neither 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 him 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 her efforts to hush 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 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 flushed her face, her eyes flashed brilliantly. Seeing her reflection in the mirror she rejoiced that she was beautiful.

Suddenly the door opened and she received a quick summons to Bessie's room.

"Miss Bessie is sick, ma'am. I have sent for the doctor."

"Sick; what is it?" Esther cried.

"Croup, I am afraid," was the answer.

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 sick and all was over.

"Bessie, oh, Bessie!" Esther cried.

A weight oppressed her, some awful coldness seemed to grip her throat. She opened her mouth to scream, but no sound came. With a mighty effort she sprang to her feet.

Over the turbulent waters of the bay

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.

The letter received a negative answer.

## RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

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, and do their utmost to facilitate the work of the carriers. The farmers urge, and in some cases demand, the continuance of the service.

The delivery is most easily and effectively 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 tree.

Of course the bicycle can be used only when the roads are good enough to afford wheeled. 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 times horses and wagons must be resorted to, and these increase the cost and time taken to deliver the mail.

Indeed, an authority 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 condition.

The result of the experiment has already been to further the convenience and assist the material progress of the chosen districts in which 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 expensive 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 at 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 removed 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 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 long-distance 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 into 'De Smythe' one wonders how these degenerate Smiths can sleep in their beds for fear of the wrath of the 'old artificers in metals,'" says a writer in Good Words. This liberty taken with a common name is not only bad 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., "Phillip le Smythe," "Henry le Smyth," "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 hoeing weeds in a field of sickly corn "down South." "Is it far?" "Waal, it ain't so very far nor it ain't so very nigh. If you go around by the big road it's farder nor it is nigh, but if you cut across country it's nigher nor it is far, an' if you keep right straight ahead it's kinder betwixt nigh an' far, but it's considerable of a jaunt from hyar no matter how you git thar."—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 had compared the constant opposition of Sheridan to an everlasting drag-chain, 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 real drag-chain had been omitted in the minister's apt simile. "For," said he clearly, with his eye fixed on his antagonist, "a real drag-chain is applied only when the machine is going down hill!"

## IS DRIVEN BY FANS.

### INVENTION FOR A BALLOON FLYING MACHINE.

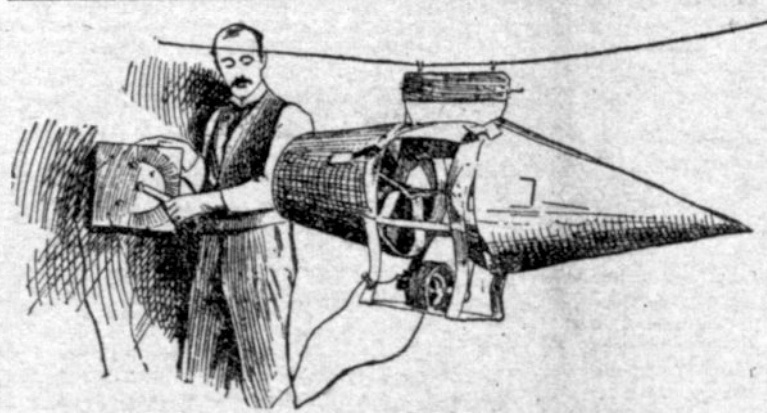
Experiments a Success—In the Car Attached to the Balloon is an Engine Fed with Petroleum, Which Supplies the Motive Power.



HARLES E. HITE, of this city, has invented a balloon which he claims he will be able to direct and drive through the air by means of two fans operated by a motor.

Mr. Hite is a well-known scientific expedition on the steamship Kite, making valuable researches in the Arctic regions. In 1895 he went to the 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 with a bit of paper, had suggested to him the idea of aerial navigation. This was the inception of his "dirigible balloon" on the plans of which, now protected by patent, he has been working ever since. In description this peculiar airship is nothing more than a 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, 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-



INVENTOR HITE'S EXPERIMENTAL AIR SHIP.

tained flight, is that of Carl Meyers, flown successfully at the Nashville Exposition. Although dissimilar in design, the two machines are propelled on practically the same principle, the only difference being the motive power, which in Meyers' is a single fan propelled by a man, and in Hite's of two high-speed fans actuated by turbines. The aerodrome, Mr. Hite considers a fragile toy, capable of no useful application, and only demonstrating the ability of a man to construct a flying machine on the principle of a bird's wing, but subserving no useful end after all. Properly speaking, Mr. Hite's contrivance is not a flying machine, the problem he is dealing with being one of aerial locomotion rather than of aerial suspension; and it is here that the simplicity of his scheme is apparent.

It being evident that a balloon of large size could be made to support a 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 at either end with pasteboard cones, corresponding to the two respective ends of the rocket. The frame of the car 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 pulleys. 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 current again; apparently there was no diminution whatever in the speed of the car, and that, too, while running over a wire not perfectly taut, and dragging the two flexible feed wires of the storage 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 endorsed the general plan, and said that 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 no attempt to make the machine fly, 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

the fan lay in the cylindrical casing by which it was inclosed. The casing in question is the invention on which the balloonist bases his patent claim, for by its use the current of air made by the fan impinges itself directly on the outer atmosphere with great force, obviating a loss of air at the sides.

The car is suspended by harness from a netting identical with the setting of an ordinary balloon, and is guided fore and aft to prevent oscillation, although there could be little danger of that, as the car is drawn up tightly against the body of the balloon. The car itself is made of the best steel-bicycle tubing, and from its upper lateral extremities extend the two spider-web frameworks. These frames are attached rigidly to the car, so that vibration is impossible, each one supporting a steam motor acting directly on the axle of a fan. The engines are a French invention, and the kind to be used in the dirigible balloon are capable of developing seventeen and one-half horse-power apiece, although little larger than a bucket. Petroleum 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 be 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 the country.

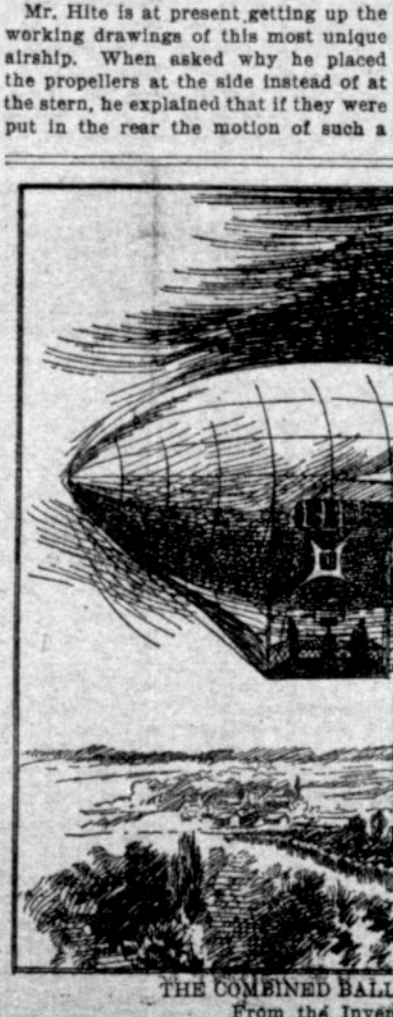
In the center of the car is the boiler, a small contrivance, also French, such as is being used abroad for self-propelling carriages. The fuel burned is petroleum and the engines are vented thereby necessitating only a small water supply. It is estimated that the weight of engines, boiler, water and fuel combined will be within 300 pounds, certainly a marvel of lightness from which to obtain thirty-five horse-power.

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

total of 700 pounds. The balloon is 20 feet in diameter by 64 feet long, having at these figures a capacity of 20,000 cubic feet of gas. As one cubic foot of hydrogen lifts one ounce avoirdupois, the balloon when fully inflated may be expected to exert a lifting capacity of 1,300 pounds, which leaves a balance of 600 pounds surplus weight to be utilized by the aeronaut, his food supply and the ordinary tackle and instruments carried in a balloon. The old method of sand ballast will be done away with, as the balloon can be made to seek a higher or lower level, according to the amount of gas pumped up from reservoirs contained in the car. The reservoirs consist of a flooring of pipes made into a false bottom, in which compressed hydrogen is placed. By means of a thermo-hydrogen device, the amount of hydrogen in the balloon is increased or decreased at will through 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 stayl on the under forepart of 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 with gas.

Mr. Hite is at present getting up the working drawings of this most unique airship. When asked why he placed the propellers at the side instead of at the stern, he explained that if they were put in the rear the motion of such a



THE COMBINED BALLOON AND AIR SHIP.

From the Inventor's Drawings.

large body through the air would rob the fans of their working medium by creating a vacuum.

He believes that the self-propelling balloon will figure largely in the warfare of the future, contemporaneously with the submarine boat, whose development it very closely resembles. Aside from a bellicose application, however, he is confident that it can be made an instrument for limited transportation into regions otherwise inaccessible. Several of the European governments, Germany in particular, are paying great attention to ballooning tactics with relation to warfare, and there is in this country a standing offer of \$100,000, made by congress several years ago, for the man who should successfully solve the problem of aerial navigation.

## Expurgated.

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 years, and not once in that time have I 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  $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Type are slightly less than 1 inch in length.

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  $9 \times 12$  inches.

A cable, in nautical parlance, means 120 fathoms.

The duodecimo page measures  $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide.

The half-dollar is 1 3-16 of an inch in diameter.

A demy 24 mo. page is 5 inches long by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter.

A 1-cent bronze piece is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter.

The average waist of a woman is from 22 to 23 inches.

A box 6x5 feet holds 5.92 barrels, a 6-foot box 8.53 barrels.

A railroad passenger coach is from 50 to 70 feet in length.

The footscrew octavo page is 7 inches long by 4 inches in width.

The ordinary blacksnake, or racer, is 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  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The incisor teeth of man are seldom more than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch long.

The old-fashion copper, or 1-cent piece, was a little more than an inch.

The wolf is from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 feet in length and stands about 18 inches high.

A box 23x15 and 24 inches deep contains a barrel of three heaped bushels.

The body of the ordinary antelope is 34 feet long, exclusive of head and neck.

The common dormouse is from 5 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 34 feet.

Umbrellas are sized according to the length of rib, this varying from 24 to 28 inches.

The regulation length for lead pencils is 7 inches and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in thickness.

Thumbtacks are from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high. A size in thumbtacks is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch.

The animal that has given a nickname to the people of Wisconsin is 24 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 38 inches.

The average raccoon is about 15 inches in length, though specimens 2 feet long are frequent.

The Brooklyn bridge gives employment to a permanent force of 773 men and women, or whom ninety-five are policemen and 216 in the train department.

## SHE LIVED 107 YEARS.

### REMARKABLE LONGEVITY OF MRS. HANNAH CHARD.

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



WHEN 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 before. She had never been sorry for it, she declared; and few persons who run away in 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 head 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 life 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 pieces; 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, and the tired child slept. In the 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 stepfather. 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 battle-ground 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 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 little schooling, but it also meant a larger measure of happiness than she had ever enjoyed before. One of her pleasures was the ranging of the battle-ground of the Brandywine, where she often picked up bullets and other relics of the fight—sometimes glassed 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 childhood life in the time which seems now to belong to an age long past—and particularly did she like to tell about the strange and gruesome things she found on the battle-ground of the Brandywine.

"Borgess has untold wealth." "How do you know?" "I just saw the tax assessor coming from his house."—Cleveland Leader.

## Social Condition in India.

To an interviewer in the Humanitarian, Mrs. Steel, the Anglo-Indian novelist, expressed some interesting opinions about the social condition of India.

"The result of my own personal observation 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 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 destroying 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. This 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 Italian electrician, has been attracting attention in the scientific world for sev-



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 practical 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 diamonds, 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 to "The Zeitschrift für Elektrochemie" reviewing the past attempts in this direction and describing his own experiments. Moissan worked upon the line of crystallization of fused carbon under immense pressure, while Borchers attains the same or similar results by maintaining a carbon rod at the high temperature of the electric furnace 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 success demands.

Miss Augusta Cottlow.

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 amuse 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



MISS AUGUSTA COTLOW.

Prof. Gleason. She plays the most difficult music from memory. She won New York musicians with her performance 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. Of this number, between one-third and one-half are believed to be Merinos.



# AN ADVENTURE WITH A MOUNTAIN LION

W. M. CARY IN N. Y. LEDGER.

A few years after gold was discovered in Montana, I found myself for the second time in my life in the vicinity of the Prickly Pear Canyon, through which now passes the Northern Pacific railroad.

There was not a cabin within one hundred miles excepting a ranch where I remained for two weeks. In the early days this was built by a squaw man, who, at the time of the Fur Company which had several posts on the Missouri, was quite a power in that country. He was a sinister old man, and was liked by no one, though his unpopularity did not last long, as he was killed by an Indian boy—but, to come back to my story, the present owner of the ranch and I were talking of some of our hunting experiences. The conversation had turned to mountain lions, as lately there were many in the vicinity.

The ranchman, a few days previous, had lost a valuable colt, it being killed by one of these prowling creatures. The colt had been drinking at a stream not over five hundred yards from the ranch, when a powerful lion sprang from an overhanging tree upon the little animal's back. The old mare was feeding only a short distance from the colt at the time, and, hearing its cry of distress, rushed forward and attacked the panther with such fury that the latter was compelled to sneak 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-house. 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 casually looked in the direction of the old cabin; and, to his horror and consternation, he saw a pair of panthers looking down as they crouched in the haycock and were preparing to spring



THE BALL FROM THE HUNTER'S REVOLVER CRASHED THROUGH ITS BRAIN.

upon the unsuspecting mother and child. There was not a minute to be lost; he must act at once, or it would be too late. Quick as thought and with the nerve and alertness only an old frontiersman can show, he grabbed his Winchester, which was standing against the door, and, fearing the larger of the two beasts, which was in advance, would spring before he could shoot, took a quick aim, without raising his rifle to his shoulder, and fired. The panther was in the very act of springing, and as the ball hit him he fell in a heap at the mother's feet. The cow started off in a mad run, kicking over the pail in its rapid flight. The wife and child were speechless with fright, and stood trembling with fear. The dead panther's mate skulked off, but not until it had a ball in its hide.

After reassuring his wife there was no more danger the ranchman started in pursuit of the wounded panther, which was limping and making slow progress toward the forest on the mountain side. After a short chase the hunter overtook the beast and killed her by firing two more shots from his rifle. This narrative made me afterward keep my eyes open and on the lookout, should I happen to run across any mountain lions during my sojourn in this region.

A few days after our conversation I was in a small party hunting for antelope, which, the ranchman said, although they had been very plentiful, were now becoming scarce in the neighborhood. We had seen a small herd of these pretty creatures, but they were very shy, and to approach within shooting distance it required great caution on our part.

We all rode horses and had splendid mounts, not knowing what moment we might fall in with some of Sitting Bull's warriors, and it depended more on fast horses than arms. We kept together as much as possible, but became separated in chasing the game. Not that we followed them on horseback, for we had picked out our horses, and were "still" hunting. Each man for himself tried to approach the game by stealth.

It was an exceedingly hot day, and

the heat from the prairie was rising in what appeared to be tremulous waves above the bunch-grass and soap-weed, making objects in the distance of a thousand yards look as if they were trembling in the glow of a fire. I was crawling toward a group of half a dozen antelope and dragging my rifle after me through the grass. None of my companions were in sight. The game was very restless, and I was anxious to locate the other hunters, so as not to stray away from them, for the pleasure of hunting antelope was not so great that I wished to take chances of meeting any Indian single-handed. Therefore I decided to risk a long shot and get away. My gun was a heavy carbine and I could carry a great distance. Although having a more modern gun, my carbine was a great favorite of mine, having used it more and making some excellent shots, it very naturally was preferred by me when hunting game.

The antelope were about six hundred yards off, and that seemed to be as near as I could approach. I tried all sorts of maneuvers to arouse the curiosity of the game, such as flagging and waving my moccasins in the air by holding my feet over my head, but all this seemed to no effect. So I raised my carbine sight and fired at the foremost one, which was facing me. At 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.

Just at that moment I saw something 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 I was bound to unravel this strange mystery; so, quickly running to where 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 mountains. Reining in my horse, I dropped another cartridge in my rifle, halted for a moment and sent a ball after the animal. It dropped my game, which I soon had across my saddle, and made

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 den.

This was probably the same animal which had tried to carry off my antelope a few hours before. The mountain lions, or cougars, are known to be very savage and ravenous, and require plenty of meat, especially when they have young, and large quantities of prairie chicken are destroyed by them. The rest of our party, who had returned to camp, had only succeeded in bagging a few Jack rabbits and some prairie chickens.

The next morning we went to the cave and endeavored to catch the cubs, but all to no purpose. They were evidently feeding upon the skinned carcass of their mother, but on our approach slunk off into the cave.

## A CLIMBER'S AWFUL FALL.

Trying to Ascend Mount Hood Drops Seven Hundred Feet.

Frederick Kim, a well known resident and groceryman of Portland, Ore., met with a terrible death on Newton Clarke glacier, on the north slope of Mount Hood, one day last week. In the ascent of the mountain he strayed from the path and was caught by a 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. Kim 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 Kim did not return. Mr. Langille, landowner 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. Kim's trail could be 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 probably loosened with his feet, and had been carried swiftly to the brow of a precipice. It was with difficulty that the snow by 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. Kim'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 Phoenix 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 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, madam, is lovely." Lady—"I have already discussed that subject with my neighbor on the left." Gentleman (aside)—"The mean scoundrel! We had arranged between the dinner and myself about the weather."—Humorist's Blat.

## WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING.

The princess of Saxo-Meiningen chose a skirt and cape of a pretty cloth, lightly checked with powder blue. The skirt was bound with leather.

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 silver.

Pretty capes bought by the Princess de Ligne and other titled women are heliotrope Scotch plaids or made of heliotrope 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 many valuable hints may be gathered from the descriptions of dresses chosen by fashionable women. Princess Victoria of Wales has ordered a cape of navy blue tweed, with reversible lining of red, circular in shape, with strapped seams and a smart hood.

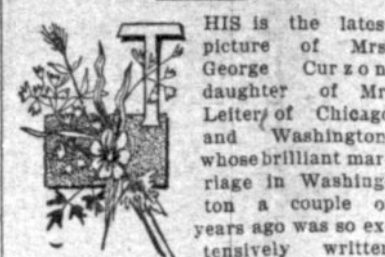
There seems an epidemic of yellow and one of the handsomest gowns of this color was recently worn by the duchess of Marlborough. Pearls, steel and turquoise beads were wrought in a design on the skirt. Lady Londonderry wore at the same function a pale-green brocade, while a French visitor was striking in ruby China crepe with gold embroideries and a tarsi of rubies and diamonds.

During the last year no fewer than 10,000 school children were taught to swim by instructors employed by the London Schools Swimming Association.

## QUITE ENGLISH NOW.

MRS. GEORGE CURZON HAS BEEN PURIFIED.

An English Paper Tells How the American Heiress Has Been Raised to a High Standard by Associations with British Aristocracy.



HIS is the latest picture of Mrs. George Curzon, daughter of Mr. Lettice of Chicago, whose brilliant marriage in Washington a couple of years ago was so extensively written about.

She was always renowned for her beauty. A curious thing noticeable about this picture, which was taken in London, is that it has a decidedly English air, and the original would be judged to be one of Britain's own daughters. The picture was printed in the London Sketch and the accompanying description is a charming example of stupidly condescension and wrong information mixed. This is what the English journal has to say: "Among all the American women who have become absorbed in English society none has been more stately and handsome than Mrs. George N. Curzon, who was Miss Mary Victoria Lettice of Chicago and Washington. Like many Americans of wealth, her people were of humble origin. Mr. Z. Lettice, Mrs. Curzon's father, began at the very bottom of the ladder, as they say in America, and by persistence and hard work won his way to wealth and position. He was at first a salesman in one of the large dry goods shops of 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 one position to another, and finally was admitted as a partner. His shrewdness and keen business instincts

MRS. PAGET AS CLEOPATRA—\$2,000,000 IN GEMS.



Blazing as every woman did with superb jewels at the fancy-dress ball of the Duchess of Devonshire, each titled dame having decked herself with all of the family diamonds for this unique occasion, there was one woman—and an American at that—who outshone them all. She was Mrs. Arthur Paget, daughter of the late Mrs. Parson Stevens, whose husband was the former boniface of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She appeared at the ball dressed as Cleopatra. Her adornments made a sensation. She was literally clothed in diamonds and other jewels. It is pretty well known in London that the vast

majority of the gems which she wore were merely borrowed for the night from a well known jeweler in Bond street. She blazed from head to foot with diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, all of them of great size, and it was generally admitted that in all the modern history of London society no woman had ever succeeded in decking herself with so immense a quantity of gems and of such colossal value. Indeed, Mrs. Paget is asserted on that night to have worn stones worth about two million dollars, and it is alleged, she was kept under the surveillance of detectives the entire night.

unite once more with those whom they have loved on earth."

Spurgeon and the Lecture Agent.

When the great preacher, Spurgeon, was at the height of his fame, a well-known 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 viii, 20." When the agent had finally produced a Bible he opened it and read these lines: "But Peter said unto him, thou hast thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money." This was the last offer made. To induce Spurgeon to do what so many eminent clergymen—men, too, of unquestioned piety—have done, namely, make a show of himself for gold.

Ex-Senator Edmunds First Case.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is one of the fancy lawyers of the United States, and ranks with the greatest among such men as Carlisle and Lindsey. 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 begged 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," he replied, with that imperturbability that has exasperated many a United States senator since.

Mr. Lettice has a fortune of \$20,000,000.

## SCIENTIFIC TOPICS.

CURRENT NOTES OF DISCOVERY AND INVENTION.

Invention to Prevent Theft and Mistakes in Restaurants and Barber Shops—Locks Your Coat and Hat—How the Earth is Held.



Without any deterioration of the fibre. The material to be bleached is treated in a starching machine with a lye to which bluishpate 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 desired.

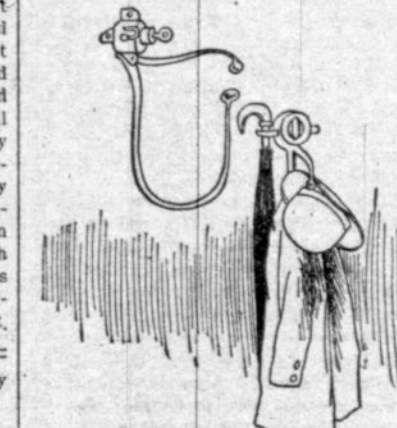
## Mounting Photographs on Glass.

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 Yelma, 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, oleum 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 known as industrial 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 with briquettes of solidified petroleum or residuum have been made, as a presumable 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 harvesting 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 coat, this movement also fastening the umbrella, and then the key is withdrawn. Each lock has a key of its own and no mistake can be made in taking another's clothing. This latter mistake is of frequent occurrence in public places, and it is thought by 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 absolutely fire-proof. It is made of ground marble or stone, coal cinders and sawdust mixed with magnesia and some chemicals, the names of which

have not been made public, and as the secret is guarded with jealous care, 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 1 1/2 or two-thirds as much as those of terra cotta of the same size and cost but about half as much.

## Effect of Incandescent Light 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 adjustment.

## 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 surrounding planets on the earth.

## Cast-Welded Joints.

In a paper before the convention of 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 1895, only 164 were lost, and these breakages were due to flaws in the metal, comparative tests having shown the joints 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 inconvenience to this system is that of the pipes 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 exercise, are greatly benefited by the use of sugar or pure candies. 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, of course, the real difficulty lies in proving that you didn't steal the stove, but I'll manage it now that you have assured me of your innocence. Leave it all to me, and don't say a word. You can hand over ten dollars now, and pay me the rest."

"Ten dollars, boss," repeated the accused man, in a hoarse voice. "Why don't you make it ten thousand dollars? I'd pay ye just as easy. I ain't got no money."

"No money?" The lawyer looked indignant. "Now, ner know w're 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 if you'll send the stove around to my office. I need one."—Tit-Bits.

After 40 years of hard, dangerous, and expensive missionary work, there are in Japan today about 30,000 native Christians, in a population of 42,000,000.



# FROM COAST TO KLONDIKE.

EDWARD SPURR  
IN "OUTING."

## The Famous Yukon River.

In Outing for September, Edward Spurr, of the United States Geological Survey, speaks as follows of the great Alaskan river:

"Only two routes are available. One must either go to St. Michael, in the 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 source.

"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 life.

"At the little town of Juneau we left 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 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 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 intense 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 partial compensation to man for the obstacles she has put in his way.

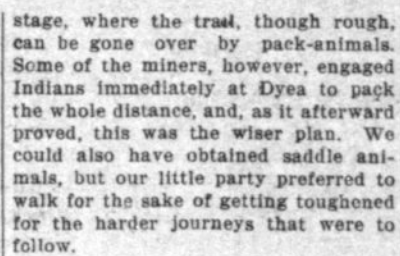
The headwaters of the network of streams that ultimately drain into the Yukon river fortunately lie within about thirty miles of the sea, just on the northern or inland side of a range of mountains which runs along the southern coast of Alaska. From this point the river flows north, away from the sea, 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 acquainted, for although the space on the 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 chance 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 peculiar vocabulary, and who would disperse us with the assertion that "By—, the crew is going to eat now."

Crossing the New Famous Chilkoot Pass. "Crossing the trip from salt water to the head of the navigable waters of the Yukon is usually made in two stages, of each about fifteen miles. The trader at Dyea had brought in a few horses, and we engaged him to transport our camp outfit and provisions over the first



stage, where the trail, though rough, can be gone over by pack-animals. Some of the miners, however, engaged Indians immediately at Dyea to pack the whole distance, and, as it afterward proved, this was the wiser plan. We could also have obtained saddle animals, but our little party preferred to walk for the sake of getting toughened for the harder journeys that were to follow.

"The trip turned out to be exceptionally fatiguing, a large part of the distance being through sand and loose gravels in the bed of a stream, where it was impossible to find a firm footing; several times also we had to wade the stream. The valley along whose bottom we were thus traveling was narrow and canyon-like, with steep bare mountains rising high on either side. The tops of these mountains, so far as we could see, were capped with ice; and this great glacier stretched out long fingers down into the valley along each of the gulches or recesses in the mountain wall. Finally, crossing the river a last time on a fallen tree, we followed the trail up into the more rocky and difficult portion of the valley, and some miles of this brought us, thoroughly tired, to our halting place.

"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 stronger than average white men, yet they greatly excel them in point of endurance, and they willingly undergo extreme fatigue for any limited period. At this time, however, the trail was so bad, on account of the softening of the snows in the hot June sun, that they concluded to strike for higher wages. This was the cause of some little delay for us.

Once we saw the Siwash safely started with their packs, we set out ourselves, at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time of year the trip is usually timed by the Indians, so that the deepest snow will be crossed between 12 o'clock at midnight and 3 in the morning; for in these hours a crust forms, which in daytime is soft-



HIGH SUMMER IN THE CHILKOOT PASS.

ened by the warm sun. Our way soon led us on to a glacier-like field of snow, which often sounded hollow to our feet as we trod, and at intervals we could hear the water rushing beneath. The grade became steep, and the fog closed around us thickly, joining with the twilight of the Alaska June night to make a peculiar obscurity which gave things a weird, ghostly appearance. As we toiled up the steep incline of hardened snow, those ahead of us 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 the miners Crater Lake, on account of the steep, crater-like walls which surround it on three sides. On one side, however, through which a small stream runs, the lake is, therefore one of the ultimate sources of the Yukon, and it was with a feeling of relief that we stepped upon its frozen surface.

The Chilkoot Indian Packers. "At Dyea is a small trading-post, kept by a white man, around which is gathered a village of Indians or Siwash, belonging to the Chilkoot tribe. They are by no means ill-looking people. The men are strong and well-formed; the women (naturally, when one considers their mode of life) are inferior to the men in good looks. These wo-

men have a habit of painting their 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 busily in catching and drying a small fish. This fish is very oily, and when dried can be lighted at one end and used as a candle; and for this purpose it is stored away against the long winter night.

Graves of the Klondike. "Although there are very few people in the country, one is continually surprised at first by perceiving a solitary white tent standing on some prominent point or cliff which overlooks the river. At first this looks cheerful, and we sent many a hearty hail across the water to such habitations; for these are not dwellings of the living but of the dead. Inside each of these tents, which are ordinarily made of white cloth, though sometimes of woven matting, is a dead Indian, and near him are laid his rifle, snowshoes, ornaments and other personal effects. I do not think the custom of leaving these articles at the graves implies any belief that they will be used by the dead man in another world, but simply signifies that he will have no more use for the things which were so dear and necessary to him in life—just as, among ourselves, articles which have been used by some dead friend are henceforth laid aside and used no longer.

Town of Renegades. Agural, 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 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 there since. Probably no such cosmopolitan place exists in the world, for its 300 or 400 inhabitants are representatives of no less than thirteen nationalities. Each family remembers and is proud of its origin, the Arab



equivalents being applied as surnames.

The family in whose home the writer spent the few days of his visit were Flemish, while the next-door neighbor on one side was an elderly female whose father, an Englishman, had become a renegade some eighty years since, and who quickly tired of it, leaving a wife and daughter, the neighbor in question. The other neighbors were the descendants of Spanish gypsies. The ancestor of this gypsy family was two generations back.

The "Ulad el Alai" ("sons of the converts"), as the inhabitants of Agural 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 surround them. They speak among themselves 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 voting 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 of 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 thrust without any marking or folding, and after a few seconds it 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.

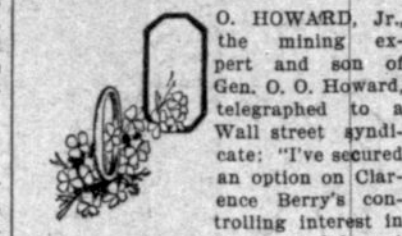
Just within the slot, in each ballot box there is an inked roller and some type, which print a number on the back of the ballot. These numbers run in succession. Consequently, they count each party's vote as it is cast. Both the type and the highest number on the ballots, finally taken out, record this, 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 sealed.

Deaf-Mute Miners. 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.

## MIND MAKES MATTER.

BRIDE AND GROOM LONG FOR SHINING GOLD.

They Journey to Alaska and Soon Become Possessed of a Claim That Has Yielded Them Millions in Dust—Grit Brings Luck.



O. HOWARD, Jr., the mining expert and son of Gen. O. O. Howard, telegraphed to a Wall street syndicate: "I've secured an option on Clarence Berry's controlling interest in four best claims at Klondike, price two million dollars, 10 per cent to be paid immediately; this sum to be forfeited if control isn't carried through and balance paid in six months. Forty square feet actually produce \$130,000, of which \$60,000 in nuggets is here."

Mrs. Clarence Berry is the heroine of this great Klondike 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 necessary 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 fortune.

They had those elements of character that conquer success under the hardest conditions. They were prepared to literally force open the clenched 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 seventy-eight 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 more thrilling than comfortable. But love lights labor and laughs at danger when it is united to the clear grit which these two had.

It was no freak journey, undertaken in a whimsical spirit of haphazard venture. Clarence Berry had talked of gold to Ethel Bush while he was wooing her. There was a golden thread 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 married, they took with them four fine dogs to help pull them and their outfit over the white deserts that lay between them and the Yukon. They purchased



MRS. BERRY AS SEEN IN THE KLONDIKE.

provisions enough to last them twelve months, and they set out with the determination 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 persistent 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. 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.

What Her Husband Says.

This was the turning point in their

hand that a sail had been hoisted on the scow which helped the dogs over the lake."

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 Klondike 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.

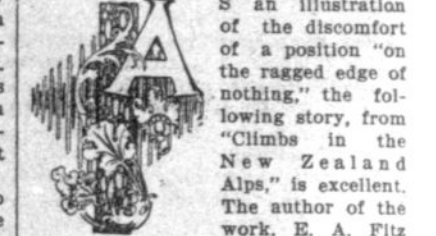
What Her Husband Says.

This was the turning point in their

## 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 Boulders Flashing By.



Several hours passed on a cliff with a terrible death in prospect every second—rolling boulders flashing by. It seemed to us as if 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 ominous whizz 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 thermometer 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 again.

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 difficulty that we gained our feet. We now began making preparations for departure. 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. 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 Klondike Woman. Luck, like lightning, strikes in curious places. It is so in the Klondike. 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 the news of the Klondike discoveries of gold reached that place she joined a party of cattlemen and went at once to get on her own diggings. She 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 30 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.



Noll, matomai igawęs proto sumaišymą, pagriebęs kirvį, su wisu sukapojo 2 sawo waiky; trečią gi waiką ir sawo pacia sunkiai sužėdė; atlikęs teip su szejmyns sunarinis, pat pasikorė.

Departamentas geležinkelių Maskolijos kelių ministerijos iš dawė įsakymus wisiems geležin kelių tarnams ir stacijų užwei zėjtojams, gerai daboti, idant žy dai nē wagonuose, ne ant stacijų, laike kelionių ne drystų melstie si. Ką čia, rodosi, gal kam kenk ti žydų malda!

Angliskas garlajys "Che nan - Ky - Etong", kuriai per Malakos jūrą sruoga plaukė į Japoniją, likosi baises tai fono paskandytas. Kapitonas, pa matęs, kad jo laivas skęsta, nusi zowė. Iš 35 ant laivo buwusių jūrininkų, 24 prigirė, 11 gi su didelių wargu išsigelbėjo.

Nežinomi piktadriai padėjo dinamito bombas priemenioj paczto, miestelyj Lanesborough, Irlandijoj. Bombos explodawo ir paczto namus bewelk su wisu su draskė, bet kad eksplozija atsitiko anksti, kada uždėjikai dar ne buwo suėję, todėl ji žmonių ne užgriebė.

Laikė wokiszkos kariszkos laiwynės manewrų po Dancigę, barkas nuo kariszko laiwu "Weissenburg" užbėgo ant torpė dos; torpėda explodawo ir lai was paskendo, o su juom ir du jūrininkai. Kitus pasisėk išgelbėti.

Iz Boguruslano, Samaros gub., raszo, kad čia per wieną tikt sauwaite aplinkinėse iszdegė trys kaimai: Goukino, Krotkowa ir Soplewka. Pirma ugnis isz maikino 55 ukės su szigmečiai suweštais isz lauko jawais, antra me 32 ukės, o trečiame 20 ukų.

Ateina žinios apie smarkius žemės drebėjimus Japonijoj, kurie prasidėjo 5 d. Rugpjucio. Prie to upių wandens iszsiliejo. Tukstanezius namų nunesz wandens; 20 žmonių nustojo gy wasties. 65 kaimai liko su wisu i znaikinti.

Australijos widuriuose prazūwo du mokslinciai, Karolius Well ir Jones, iszkeliawę ten ant moksliszkų tirinėjimų. Abudu likosi saulės spindulių užmušti. Kunus jų surado ir gabena dabar į Adelaidę, kur jie bus palaidoti.

Netoli Elberfeldo, Wakari nėj Wokietijoj, ant geležinkelio linijos susimuszė du pasažieriniai trukiai, prie ko du pasažieriai liko ant wictos užmušti ir 14 su žėisti; terp sužėistų yra 12 mir tui sužėistų.

Europos wokiszki laikras cziai pranesza, buk wokiszkos garlajwų kompanijos numazi no prekes kelionės isz Europos į New Yorką, dėl pasažierių III klasos; prekė kelionės dabar bus 130 markių arba \$32.50.

Britiskas laiwais "Attila", kuriai plaukė isz Philadelphos į Aarhus, Danijoj, ant jurių, ties sziauriniams krantais Jutlandijos su wisais tawotais sudegė; jūri nklus wienok pasisėk išgelbėti.

Dware Schoenhause, Fru suose, prigulincizame garsiam Bismarkui, užginė gaisras: sudegė putkiai įrengti awių ir ožkų twartai, prazūwo ugnyje ir daug brangių weislinių awių ir ožkų.

Angliskas garlajys "Gair loch", kuriai isz Lisabonos plaukė į Aberdeen, Stotlanlijoj, ties St. Vicent susidauzė ir puskendo. Asztuoni jūrininkai nuo jo prigirė.

Terp angliszkos kariaunos isztraukusios priesz pasikėlusios Indijos apsiweiszkė cholera. Daugiausiai atsitikimų buwo Northampton regimente.

Irlandijoj, provincijos Cork ir Limerick szj metę neužderėjo bulwės, wienaitinis maistas betur czių airių. Laukia čia szj metų bado.

5 dieuą Rugpjucio iszdegė didesnė dalis miesto Buzuluk, Maskolijoj. Per tai keli szintai szejmynų ne teko nē turtų, nē pastogės.

Mestą Walter-hausen, koni gaiksztystėj Koburg-Gotha, Wokietijoj, atlaukė didelis gais ras. Ugnis isznaikino 15 puikių, didelių namų.

Izdegė miestelis Garany, Zemplino Komitate, Wengrijoj. Ugnis isznaikino 137 namus su tikiotimis triobomis.

Japonijoj, laike žemės drebėjimo, wanduo isziwerzė anglų kastynių olas. Mažiausiai 100 darbininkų čia prigirė.

Moneandoj, Ispanijoj, upėj Moneanda prigirė 20 skalbėjų.

### Atsiliepiamas.

Gawome isz Lietuvos szitokį atsiliepiam, kurį čia perspaudi name.

Broliai lietuwiai!

Lietuwiams, esantiems po Maskolijos waldžia, uždrasta yra spauda lietuwiszkų knygų ir laikraszių. Eikime iszlgai ir skersai per wisą swietą, o niekur nerusime jau tokios szalies, kur butų užginta kam nors turėti knigas sawo prigimtoje kalboje. Tep didusi tiktai Maskolijoj. Ir toje pat Maskolijoj turi sawo spaudą net žydai, totoriai; wienie ma tikt lietuwiams spauda atimta. Sapraskite, kokia tai pekliška nētėsybė ir kaip ji užkerta mums apswietimo kelią!

Jau 30 metų su wirszum ken čiame tą maskolių nētėsybę. Per tą wisą laiką priwersti esame su sawo apswietimui gabenti lietu wiszkus rasztus slaptai isz užru bežių. Iz pradžių, kol buwome wisai tamsūs, užmigę, kol da mažai knygų, mums teberekėjo, gabenimas rasztų isz užrubežio nebuwo teip sunkus ir skaudus.

Kada gi sziaudien atsimerkė mums akys, kada pajutome rei kalę lietuwiszkų rasztų, prisieina mums dėl jų didėi nukęsti. Mato te, maskolių waldžia iszwydusi, kad lietuwiai bunda, skaitydami sawo rasztus, ir sprusta isz su maskolinimo ir prawoslawijų nagi, emė su neiszasakytu smar kybe persekioti ir lietuwiszkus rasztus ir žmonis juos skaitan cius. Geriausias žuogus, skaitantis nekalciausia lietuwiszką knygą, yra waldžios laikomas per didžiausis nusikaltėlis, maiztini kų, kurį jau be sudo galima baus ti. Abipus Nemuno - wisai - gerai pažisame tą persekiojimą lietu wių už skaitymą sawo knygų ir laikraszių. Welias teip nesi džiaugia, sugriebęs dusią, kaip maskolius, iszwydęs lietuwiszką kalendorių. Jau daug lietuwų yra nukentėjusii už rasztus sawo prigimtoje kalboje, už tas szweneziausias sawo tiesas!

Ludniausia, kad lietuwiszkas knigas ir laikraszius persekioja ne tikt maskolių policija, bet ir patys lietuwiai. Žinome isz wardo ir prawardės ne wieną tokį ju dosių, kuris už lietuwiszkas kni gas yra skundęs žandarams sawo brolių lietuwį. Iz pradžių tokie skundė isz piktumo, norėdami atkerszti, o dabar jau priwiso judozii, kurie už pinigų taru na kiam didijamjam kunigaizcziumi, ministeriui, arba general-guberna toriui, reikia siųsti iszrinktieje su praszymu leidimo spaudos ir apginimo nuo persekiojimų žan darų ir policijos.

Beje, maskoliai siulo lietu wiszkams rasztams sawo "graž danka" (t. y. maskoliszkas lita ras). Jie patys žino, kad jų lita ras negražios, labai nesweikos akims ir wisai o wisai netinka lietuwiszkams rasztams. Wienok siulo jas, nes žino, - ka, įbrukus mums "graždanką", kur kas lengwiau butų įbrukti mums maskolystę ir prawoslawiją. Dėl to gi, broliai, saugokitės tų litary, kaip didžiausio pikto! Nē patys neimkite, nē waikams neduoki e brukamų dabar lietuwiszkų kni gas su maskoliszkais litaroms. Naikinkite tokias knigas, kur tikt prygriebsite! Neklausykite tame dalyke prikalbėjimų arba gazi nių wirausybes, neklausykite

kaimo mokintojų, nes jie siulo tas knigas tikt dėlto, kad tikieji už tai nuo sawo wirausybes di desnės algos ir dowanų.

Už ką gi pasisėk mus tolia nelaimė? Rodosi niekuomet ne nusikaltome priesz Maskoliję. Maizsto nekėlėme. Mokeszczius mokame. Siupriaisi mus wyrui tarnauja karumenėje ir lieji kraują už Maskoliją. Už ką gi maskoliai užgina mums lietuwiszkus rasz tus ir neduoda apsiszwiesti? Kam persekioja ir kankina už skaity mą mus rasztų? Už ką gadina doriszkai mus žmones, papirkda mi juos ir wersdami į iszlawikus - judosius? Kam gi ant galo wal džia, sziteip neišginai skriausda ma mus, daro isz mus tyczią sau prieszinkus, kad galėtų paskui mus kankinti?

O wienok wisos minėtos skriaudos ir nėtėisingi persekio jimai paczios waldžios dirbamų prasikaltėlių apsiszta su ta diena, kada bus lietuwiams sugrąžinta lietuwiszka spauda lietuwiszkoms (t. y. lotyniszkoms) litaroms. Waldžia tai supranta teipgi ir žino, kad turės pagalvos iszpildy ti lietuwį norus. Jeigu da ikiziol wis nesutinka grąžinti mums spaudą, tai dėlto, juog tikisi, kad mes apilsime bekwodami, liausime reikalawę lietuwiszkų litary ir priimsime "graždanką".

Parodykime gi waldžiai, kad ji skaudžiai klysta. Jeigu ji negalė jo įgriebti mus, kada buwome kwaili, tai jau sziaudien, kada pažinome jos žabaugas, tikrai neigriebs. Parodykime, kad mes wisai neketiname isz-izdėti sawo szweneziausių tiesų ir nėtėisingi už jas kowoję. Waldžia turi isz klausyti mus teiingus reikalawi mus. Stengkimės tiktai sutrumpinti laiką bereikalingos kowos ir priartinti waldžiai laimejimo. O tai galime padaryti tiktai toly džio klįbindami, be perstojimo reikalaudami spaudos ir iszto lo neprisileidami maskolių litary. Kur tik galime ir kada galime, reikszkime sawo teisingus rei ka lawimus newien žodžiu, bet ir ant rasztu. Žemiau parodyta, kokiais keliais lengwiau galima tai atli ki:

1. Neimkime nē į rankas lietu wiszkų knygų, atspaus-tų masko, liszkomis litaromis. Per priewartą įbruktas sudeginkime. Pas reje tus neduokime rasztų aktų lietu wiszkų maskoliszkoms litaroms.
2. Walsečiai ant susirinkimų tegul sutaria reikalauti, kad kai mo mokyklose butų iszguldoma lietuwiszka kalba ir tikėjimo mokslas ant knygų, spaudinių lotyniszkai-lietuwiszkomis lita romis. Nėsteigti naujų mokyklų, kurioms waldžia nenorės duoti minėtų tiesų.
3. Raszykime praszymus, rei kalaudami lietuwiszkos spaudos: a) pas minist-terj widaus dalykų, b) pas general-gubernatorių, c) pas wirausiją užweizdą spaudos dalykų, d) pas patį ciecorių, e) pas sawo wyskupus, idant jie teiktusi užtarti toliaus (pas wyskupus reikia raszti lietu wiszkai).

NB. Juo wisokių praszymų bus daugiau, juo daugiau ant jų pa raszų, juo geriau. Bauginimų nēr ką bijotiesi, nes už praszymą nu bausi negali.

4. Wažiuojant per Lietuvą ko kiam didijamjam kunigaizcziumi, ministeriui, arba general-guberna toriui, reikia siųsti iszrinktieje su praszymu leidimo spaudos ir apginimo nuo persekiojimų žan darų ir policijos.

5. Ukinkai tegul tweria ukisz kas draugystės ir tegul praszo žemdarystės ministerio, kad įjems leistų skaityti lietuwiszkas ukiezkas knigas ir laikraszczius.

6. Jeigu policija ir žandarai padarytų kam skriaudą už lietu wiszkas knigas, skuskimės pro kura'oriui, general-gubernato riui, ministeriui ir net pacziam ciecoriui.

7. Neapleiskime tų, kurie už lietuwiszkas knigas pateko į wargą - gelbkime juos kuom galime: pinigais, roda, ar kitaip. Broliai! Mus pusėje teisybė, mus pusėje ir iszlaimejimas - tiktai laikykimės twirtai!

CASCARETS sudrūkina kępenis, inkstus ir plia, Niekad nekskoda, 10c.

## GEOGRAFIJA ARBA MOKSLAS APIE ŽEME.

### I DALIS.

Pagal prof. Archibaldą Geikie ir kitus.

(Tasa).

Valgis žmonių, jų apsirėdymas paeina nuo klimato, kokiame jie gyvena, nuo augmenų auganczių tuose krasz tuose ir nuo gywuolių. Sziaurinių ir apskritai szaltų krasz tų gyventojai walgo daug, valgis jų susideda isz dangybės taukų ir mėsos; mes teispogi žiemą daugiau mėsos suvalgome negu wasarą. Sziltų krasztų gyventojai wē wal go mažiaus, suwalgo jie daugiau augmenų walgių negu mėsos. Gyventojai tulj Oceanijos salų, ant kurių beveik ne buwo seniaus žvėrių, stovinti ant žemo kulturiszko laipsnio, walgo net žmonių mėsą; tokius wadina kanibaliais. Prie walgimo žmogaus mėsos galėjo juos iszpradžių priwersti stoka maisto jų tėvynė, paskui jau pėrėjo į pa protį ir nors persikraustę isz newaisių į waisingus krasz tus, paprotys tas jau užsiliko, kaip kur jis net likosi su jungtas su tikėjimu. Swaiginanczių gėrymų iszgeria dau gians gyventojai szaltų negu sziltų krasztų.

Sziaurių gyventojai, ant apsisaugojimo nuo szalcio, turi sziltai apsirėdyti, wartoja skrandas ir turi uždengti visą sawo kūną. Gyventojams wē szilto kraszto sunkaus apsirėdymo ne reikia, kadangi ten szalczių ne buwa, gy ventojai karsztų krasztų waiszcziuja beveik nuogi, bet užtai iszmargina sawo kūną visokiais pavidais, tokį kū no marginimo budą wadina tatuirimu.

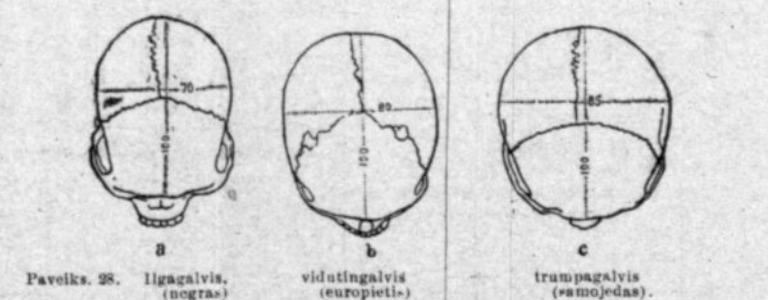
Triobos, namai paeina teipogi nuo klimato ir mede gos, kokia ant to ant wietos yra. Sziltų krasztų girių gyventojams užtenka isz szakų pastatyti budų; tolimuose sziauriniuose gyventojai stato namus isz sniego; akmenu tose ir uolnuose krasztuose stato juos isz akmenų, krasztuose kur medis pigus, stato sau medines triobas, o kur yra molis ir kuras pigus, muryja juos isz degintų plytų, stepuose, kur nėra girių, gyvena szetrose isz skurų, arba namuose isz molinių nedegintų plytų.

Tulos net žmonių weislės nē jokių sau namų neta to, bet gyvena žemėj atrastose olose. Zemuose krasztuose, kur tankiai pasitaiko tvanai, žmonės stato sau namus ant augstų polių, kaip antai gyventojai tulj salų ant Indiszko oceano; kiti wē, kaip antai papuosai Naujos Gwinejos, dirba sawo namus, kaip pauksčiai lidzus, me diuose, augstai nuo žemės; tas juos apsaugoja nuo neti kėto prieszų užpuolimo.

Skaityti žmonių gyvenanczių ant visų musų žemės pavirszius skaito į 1500000000 galvų. Isz ko Europoj gyvena 358000000, Azijoj 800000000, Afrikoj 212000000, Amerikoj 120000000; Australijoj ir Polinezijoj 4000000, poliariszkuose, taigi tolimų sziaurių ir pietų krasztuose 82500 galvų.

Visi ant musų žemės gyvenanti žmonės tweria musų žmonių szejmyną, paeinanczią nuo wienų tėvų, wienok pa gal visokiais ypalybes, kaip antai pagal odas parvą, plau kus, kalbą, tikėjimą, kulturiszką laipsnį labai wieni nuo kitų skiriasi teip, kad ant to pasirėmę, žmonių giminę dalina į atskiras gimines wadinamas rasomis. Gėtigos profesorius Blumenbach (pasimirė 1840 m.) padalino vi sų žmonių giminę į penkias rases, pagal jų odos parvą, kaip antai: 1) kaukaziszką, arba baltweidžių rasą, 2) mon goliszką, arba geltonweidžių, 3) etijopiszką, arba juo dweidžių, 4) malajiszką, arba purwinweidžių, 5) ameriko niszką arba raudonweidžių.

Pagal wienok sziaudininį mokslo stovį jau toksai pa dalinimas neužtenkantis; dabar žmonių giminę dalina į 9 grupas arba rases. Pagal kankali visokių ant musų žemės gyvenanczių žmonių, dalina juos į ilgagalvius (dolichocephali), vidutinegalvius (mesocephali) ir trumpagalvius (brachycephali). Jeigu ilgį galvos nuo užpakalio į pryszakį padalinsime ant 100 dalių, tai dėl ilgagalvių jos plotis nuo wieno iki kitam krasztui (index), iszpuls mažiaus 70 tokių dalių, vidutinegalviai turės 70-80, o trum pagalviai daugiau 80 dalių. Daugiausiai ilgagalvių yra neg



Paveiks. 28. Ilgalvis (nogra), vidutinegalvis (europietis), trumpagalvis (amoidas).

ry, europiecių - vidutinegalvių, mongolų gi - trumpagal vių. Wienok kiekvienoje tautoje pasitaiko visi trys galvų pavidalai teip, kad pagal tą wieną padalinimą ne galima dar pažinti, į kokią rasą kas priguli.

Apart galvos ilgio ir pločio žmonių weislės skiriasi dar ir dantų isodinimu: patinkame čia tiesadanczius (orthognath), kurių dantys stazčiai žemyn isodyti ir atsiszadanczius (prognath), kurių dantys atsiszkę į pryszakį kaip ir žandai.



Paveiks. 29. Tiesadanczius (europietis), atsiszadanczius (australietis).

Pagal plaukus dalina wē žmonių giminę į lygaplaukius, turinczius tiesias arba truputį susigarbinawusius plaukus ir į vilnaplaukius, turinczius plaukus susigarbi niawusius kaip awies vilna. Lygaplaukius dalina wē į szierkeztplaukius ir minkszplaukius; vilnaplaukius wē da lina į tikrus vilnaplaukius, kaip negrai ir į krumpplaukius, taigi kurių plaukai ne lygiai ant galvos auga, bet auga krumais, kaip antai papuasų.

Apie odos parvą žmonių weislių jau pirmiaus paminėjo me.

Visokių kalbų ant visos žemės yra apie 1000, o dialek tų 5000. Kalbos tos dalinasi į 12 grupų: 1) papuasiz skos kalbos, 2) hotentotiszką, 3) kafų kalbos, 4) kalbos negrų, 5) grupą australiszkų kalbų, 6) malaiszka ir po lineiszką, 7) mongoliszką, 8) kalbos tolimų sziaurių gy ventojų, 9) Amerikos indijonų, 10) numidijonų, 11) ciza

buvių Indijų gyventojų, 12) kalbos widaržeminių tautų, prie kurių priguli kalbos Europos tautų, iszėjus wien kalbą: baskų, magyarų, finų, estų, totorių. Kalba kokios nors tautos yra labai svarbus daktas, nes isz jos galima susekti jos paejimą ir giminytą su kitoms kainy niszkois tautoms, kadangi daugelis kalbų paeina nuo wieno kelmo, daugelis kalbų yra teip sakant atzalomis isz sproguosiomis isz wieno kelmo; ta pradinė kalba, isz kn rios paeina, paveikslan, visos Europos tautų kalbos jau isz nyko. Kalbos, laikui bėgant, persikeičia, apart to, pa musztos tautos tankiai priima kalbą sawo pergalėtojų; to dėl wien pasirėmę ant kalbos ne galime spręsti apie pae jimą kokios nors tautos. Teip, paveikslan, Amerikos negrai užmirszo sawo afrikaniszkas kalbas ir sziaudien kalba angliszkai, teipjau lotyniszką kalbą isznaikino per ilgus laikus kalbas rymionų pamustų tautų ir krasztų ir tokiu budu lotyniszka kalba dawė pradžią visoms romaniszkoms kalboms, kaip antai: italiszkai, prancuziszkai, iszpanis zkai, portugaliszkai, rumuniszkai.

Taigi matote, kad ant padalinimo žmonių giminės į atskiras szakas daugel turime pamatų; remtiesi ant wieno isz jų ne užtenka, bet pasinaudoję isz visų, taigi pasirem dami ant parvos weido ir odos, ant plankų, ant ilgio gal vos, isodinimo dantų ir ant galo ant kalbos, padalino visą žmonių giminę į grupas arba rases. Nors kaip jau paminėjome, visi gyvenanti ant musų žemės žmonės paei na nuo tų paczių pirmutinių tėvų, bet gyvendami ne wie pokiose sanlygose per amžių amzius perkeitė sawo iszwez dį teip, kad sziaudien wien nuo kito skiriasi jau daugeliu ypalybių.

Rasos tos yra szitokios:

1. Australiečiai (Australijos jaudweidžiai), nykstan ti sziaudien pirmutiniai Australijos gyventojai. Kunis zkai, protiszkai ir kulturiszkai užima jie žemiausią wietą elese žmonių giminės. Dantys jų gulszciai į atsikisziusius



Paveiks. 30. Australietis.

į pryszakį žandus isadyti, lu pos storos, bet ne iszwerstos, kaip antai negrų lupos, nosis plati, oda juoda kaip anglis, lygus, szierkeztus plankai, lai bos, sudziwusios kojos ir ran kos. Skaityti jų nedidelis; isz viso ne daugiau jų yra kaip 40000 galvų ant viso Australi jos ploto. Prie tos giminės pri gulėjo ir isznykę su visu (pas kutinis numerė 1875 m.) tasma niečiai. Australiczių dienossu skaitytos: besiplatinant euro piecių kolonijoms, nyksta jie nuolatai ir skatlius jų mažinasi.

2. Papuasai gyvena ant salos Naujos Gwinejos, ant archipelagų Naujos Kaledonijos iki Naujos Britanijos, Melanezijoj, arba kaipo teip wadinami negritosai widu riuose Filipinų salų. Jų oda tamsi, beveik juoda, turi ilgus, tirstus, susigarbinawusius, auganczius krumais plaukus. Stovi ant žemo kulturiszko laipsnio, nors grei tai visko iszmoksta.



Paveiks. 31. Papuasai isz Naujos Gwinejos.



Paveiks. 32. Negritas (M. Loris).

3. Mongolai gyvena widurinėj ir rytinėj Azijoj; jų yra su wirszum 500 milijonų. Burna jų plati, kakta žė ma, akys gulszciai isodytos, taigi lyg nulinkusios žemyn, antakiai ne žnaimūs. Weidų kaulai smarkiai į pryszakį atsiszkę; oda geltona, kaip kada buwa balta arba lyg purwina. Plaukai lygus, juodi.



Paveiks. 33. Činietis.



Paveiks. 34. Japonietis.

Terp apswiestų mongoliszkų tautų yra tokios, kurių kalba susideda ne isz žodžių, kaip musiszkė, bet isz pa wienių sillabų: prie tokių priguli gyventojai Činų, Ti beto, Birmos, Sijamo, Anamo. Daugsillabinė kalba yra Japonijos, Korejos. Beveik visos augszcziaus paminėtos tautos yra iszapzintojais Buddos tikėjimu, isz jų gyventojai



Paveiks. 35. Gilešo (moteris).

Japonijos augszcziausiai kulturis zkai pakilę, jie su europieciais jau susilygino, o kaip kitas tau tes net prelenkė. Tautos Uraliaus Altaiszkos szakos užtai stovi ant žemo kulturiszko laipsnio, kaip antai: kalmukai, jakutai, samo jedai. Europoj prie apswiestų mongoliszkų tautų priguli: finai gyvenanti Finlandijoj ir ma gyarai - Wengrijoj. Prie mongo goliszkos tautų giminės arba ras os priguli ir gyventojai tolimų sziaurių, kaip antai gyventojai salų Beringo jūrij, hyperbori jonys sziaurrytines Azijos dalies, Giliachai, Ainosai Sa chalino ir sziaurinės Japonijos dalies ir Eskimosai uži manti musų žemės apgyventus krasztus labiausiai į sziau rius nusidriekusius.

(suq snegtoj.)



**PUIKIOS DOWANOS IKI SZIOL NEGIRDETOS.**

aszu ju iratsigint negalesiu. Gud bai, Malke, cistu namon.  
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