

Bratska Sloga.

GOD. I.—BROJ 4.

AUCKLAND, N.Z., LIPNJA 26, 1899.

PRICE THREEPENCE

■ Kad budemo imati 600 Predbrojnika za ciklu godinu, onda "Bratska Sloga" hocet izlaziti svake sedmice.

Dakle braco Hrvati poduprite do ovo budete dostignuti.

Nase Okolnosti.

Svaki citatelj "Bratske Sloge" bio u ovaj zemlji, kao isto na ostale krajeve sveta izvan Nove Zelandsije hocet odma početku uviditi nase tezke zauzeute okolnosti, da budemo stati na braniku, i na korist svega Hrvatskog naroda u Novoj Zelandsiji.

Ako nasi hrvatski citoaci budu ponajmovo razmatrati prvi, drugi, i treći broj Bratske Sloge, hece na prvi trenutak oka uviditi kako prva hrvatska novina u ovoj dalekoj strani sveta jest bila utemeljena. Sfinge strane na nikakvom kraju izobrazenog sveta, nije bilo tako od potrebe da novina za svome narodu koristovati bude se utemeljila kao u ovoj zemlji. Svakomu nasemu domorodcu jest vrlo dobro poznato kukavno stanje u staroj domovini.

Nemoemo se sada baviti, ali sa vremenom u buduce jesmo odlucili predstaviti pred oci, kako u staroj domovini nije nam dopusteno da budemo slobodni, nego vazda stajati u tannosti. Također hocemo se baviti kako jest nasem hrvatskom narodu kad je usilovan da ostavlja svoju domovinu, imao bi priskrbiti sabi svoje buduce stanje gdje je dosao; jer u istku pak makar bilo na kojemudrago kraju sveta nas hrvatski posteni narod moze ako hocet, i ako znade pribaviti, mnogo bolje stanje nego ga je igda u svojoj domovini imao.

Kad upravo jesmo uvidili da od nazad mnogo godina u staroj domovini nije slobodno da tezackom radniku bude dato slobode da boje zive, tada ovaj nas hrvatski narod kad je usilovan da ostavlja svoju domovinu, imao bi priskrbiti sabi svoje buduce stanje gdje je dosao; jer u istku pak makar bilo na kojemudrago kraju sveta nas hrvatski posteni narod moze ako hocet, i ako znade pribaviti, mnogo bolje stanje nego ga je igda u svojoj domovini imao.

Naso misli jesu vazda kako da sto bolje okoristijemo nasem narodu, i otvorimo put da razvita da jednom presteane sve one tuge i nevolje u kojem se sada nalaze.

Sa ovom svohom BRATSKA SLOGA jest utemeljena; ali zahtjebo uz maleni broj protivnika i nakaza ljudskih to nam podnipošto nedopustaju, jer kako oni u tannosti zive, tako isto oni bi zudili da i ostali narod zive. "Ovakovo nemoze biti, niti je Svetomoguć Bogu milo." Nas mora da se proslavi, mora da bude imena u tudjini imao, jer to po naravi zaslužuje bolje nego ikakvi ostali narod od druge narodnosti.

Istina je svakomu poznata da prosti tezacki radnici nema nikakve prigode u staroj domovini da dodje do onog stepena kamo neka ostale "velike osobe" koje uživaju zemaljski raj u Austriji na tezackom trudu i radniku.

Da za siromaha covika u staroj domovini ima prigode i slobode kao u tudjini doista nebi nista od potrebe nasem hrvatskom narodu da trazi koricu, hlebja izvan svoje domovine, i da ostavlja za sobom ono sto mu je najmilije, i najdraze na ovom svetu t. j. svoju obitelj.

Ako u staroj domovini prigode i slobodo da bolje zive, za siromaha covika nema, to ipak ima kod ostalih strana sveta samo ako kogod pute otvore; jer kroz veoma kratko vremene nasem domorodnu hrvatu jest moguce sa njegovim radom i marljivocu da dodje do onoz stepena sto kada svoje kuco nije mu nigdje moguce da bude.

Kad nas prosti hrvatski narod u tudji svjet dodje sa praznim rukuh, i bez poznanstva tudjeh jezika upravo u pocetku jest mu do nevolje tezko. Upravo ba nema ni jedan hrvata koji nije prosao stogod nevolje nikad tudjem svetu. Svaki domorodac poza svoju povjest svoga zivota; ali za biti do konca svoga zivota vazda u nevolji, to nije podnipošto nikomu od potrebe. Svake narodno sti svega sveta imaju svoje novine, svoja društva, svoje branitelje da podupiru i budu na braniku svojim podanicima. A mi Hrvati u tudjoi zemlji koga imamo?

Bas upravo do sada nikakva dobra društva, nikakve svoje novine, nikakva svoga branitelja. A zasto ovakovo nase postupanje?

Ako smo do sada bili u tannosti, ipak mislimo da nam je jednom dosdo vrieme da se od dubokog sna probudimo. Opet iskreno ponavljamo da nas hrvatski narod kod u tudjini ima sve iste prigode i slobode kao i ostali narodi drugie narodnosti, to jesmo mnogo vredni ako samo hocemo da dodjemo do slave i casti, nego ostali narodi. Budue da imamo velike okolnosti na sve strane, te sloboda sada u pocetku nemozemo imati da otidjemo opisati nasej zelju na korist svega naseg hrvatskog naroda u ovoj zemlji.

Najprije, i najbolji pocetak za korist hrvatskog naroda jest utemeljen t. j. njihova novina pod imenom BRATSKA SLOGA. Ali ovaj utemeljeni podhvati kao prvi pocetak za razvijati i poboljšanje naseg naroda zahtjeva nas hrvatski narod u velikom broju nehecu podupireti i pomogati. Bit ce u istini jedna velika sramota ako sada nas hrvatski narod u Novoj Zelandsiji ne prisloki sa svom silom, sa noveanom pomocu, i sa maceom u ruci da BRATSKA SLOGA njihova prva novina bude se uzdrza.

Nemoj to braço Hrvati vase spavati izbavite nas od svih okolnosti Vam dobra pozate, tako da budemo na cast i slavu svega izobrazenog naroda na sve strane sveta. Nemojte podnipošto odklivati nego u velikom broju predbrojite se na BRATSKA SLOGA po kojem putu hocete dostignuti svakog Blagoslova Bozjega.

Svibanjskoj Kraljici!

Sva priroda se odjela u evcje maja krasnog.
Svu zemlju su obasjali vec traci sunca jasnog.
Sve slavi stvaria svemoznog, koj krasno sve ureši,
Sve slavi toli milosnog svog Oca n nebishi.

I ciela zemlja, Marija, da Tebe vecmā slavi
Sve stogod ima evo sad na Tvoj zrtvenik stavi.

I skrusenim te screm sad sva zemlja nasa mol;

Ah smiluj nam se, majko Ti, u ovoj suznoj dol.

Do priestolja se Tvojega gor nasi dizu glasi,

Ti majko, ah milostiva, svu Hrvatsku nam spasi!

Po tvojoj svetoj milosti, domaju nasi stiti

I ushecina k Tebi nek sva nasa mladez hiti!

A zagovorom Tvojim daj od Sina svog isprosi,

Nek svojim mladez Hrvatske sa blagoslovom rosi.

Ti brani nju od dusmana, koji njojzi priete,

Raskrili nad njom majcice te Tvoje ruke svete.

A kada siveca zivota vec jednom se ugasi,
Ti, Majko svete milosti, svu svoju djecu spasi:

Mr. Schischka's Views on Austrians as Colonists.

The following is the substance of the speech given by Mr. Schischka at the BRATSKA SLOGA opening ceremony. Mr. Schischka has kindly sent it to us in the form of a letter:

SIR,—About 33 years ago I, with about a hundred of my countrymen, arrived in Auckland, and were located by the Provincial Government of the day at Puhoi.

No white men had previously settled on the land, with the exception of some bushmen, who had been cutting timber there. Nothing could be seen but an immense forest. Times were very bad—in fact, so bad that it was very difficult indeed to gain a bare living. Some families tasted no meat, sugar, or tea from one year's end to another, and yet we in those days were stronger than the youth of to-day.

After years of hard toil the settlers made some progress, and stocked their farms with cattle and sheep. I must not forget to mention that cattle at that time were high in price; nothing under £10 was paid for a cow, and the price sometimes ran as high as £20.

When the Thames goldfields broke out, an improvement was felt all round. The Puhoi, I think, supplied fully half the shingles for the Auckland and Thames markets. And this brings me to my first commercial enterprise: Being then a youth of sixteen, I took up a cutter-load of shingles, and sold them for £50. I then purchased a farm for £150, paying the £50 in cash, and the balance, £100, in twelve months.

The Government, in consideration of the quality of the land, was good enough to make free grants of it to those who had paid their own passage out to New Zealand.

I consider that no settlement in New Zealand has made such progress as Puhoi. There are very few of the settlers who cannot show a Savings Bank account with a substantial amount to their credit, and none of them, to my knowledge, have ever received charitable aid, or applied for Old Age Pensions.

To-day there is a population of about 1,000 persons. If this small body of Austrians has made such progress, I cannot see why the late arrivals should not also make good settlers.

Yours truly,
JOHN SCHISCHKA.

Neka drugoga Hrvata.

OVAKO OSTALE NOVINE
POSTUJU.

OVAKO MORA DA SE IZVRASI
TAKO GOVORI CHICAGO
SLOBADA.

GOSPODIN M. A. FEERI.—Ovaj vredni Dalmatinski Hrvat Stanuje u Aucklandu u Novoj Zelandsiji gdje toliko nasih Dalmatinaca je u ovaj cas u velikoj nevolji. Ovaj nas prijatelj pise nam oduzne vise puta, i njegovi dopisi i pisma jesu mnogo poueni, pak nam je i vrlo dragu kad dobijemo od njega pismo. On po mogućnosti tamo medju nasim narodom drzi i predavanja, nu kako sam, se ocituje bez velikog uspeha, jer nas narod nece da slusa i ne moguce vise.

Svakako neka on nastavi ta poducavanja, jer time cini svoju rodoljubivu duznost i nas narod doci ce jednom do osvijedocanja, da mu treba ono ciniti sto svi drugi narodi sveta cine i na sto ga upueće pametniji njegovi zemljaci.

To Our

British Sympathisers.

We wish to lay before our English readers a few facts relative to the circulation of BRATSKA SLOGA, and on these facts to base an appeal. As most of our readers are aware, this paper was promoted with a certain definite object.

The object is expressed in its title, BRATSKA SLOGA (Brotherhood Union).

We aim at removing divisions, healing the wounds left by past disputes, reducing the friction caused by misunderstanding, and introducing a greater mutual tolerance among the Austrians themselves. More than that, we wish to make the Austrians feel that they are part of a layer community; that they are neglecting their own best interests when they refuse to share in the life of the colony, in which they are earning their living; and that nothing would be more profitable for them than to become citizens of one of the freest and most prosperous countries in the world. Now, although the prejudices that hinder our wish arise largely from the ignorance and conservatism of the Austrians, we have to confess that the fault is not entirely on their side.

The treatment that the Austrians have received at the hands of British colonists has been too often of a kind to make them shrink into themselves.

They have been branded as "aliens" and "intruders." They have been made to feel in many cases that they had no right to a share in the resources of this colony, and rightly or wrongly they are convinced that recent restrictive legislation has been directed specially against them. It is not surprising that under these circumstances they do not show themselves anxious to settle in the country.

Want of sympathy in many cases arises from misunderstanding; we believe that it does in this case. If the English understand the Austrians better, they would treat them with greater consideration.

If the Austrians understood the English better, they would be more willing to join with them in the work of settlement. It is our desire by means of this paper to promote this mutual understanding, and so prepare the way for a brotherly union between the two races in this colony.

Three numbers of our paper have already appeared. We believe that at no very distant date we shall be heartily supported in our undertaking, but for the present we have to fight our way through many obstacles. The chief of these is the hesitation on the part of a great many Austrians to help in our undertaking. We are hardly surprised at this. The policy of our paper is not altogether in accord with the views of many of our countrymen. They anticipated that a paper written in their own interests would bitterly oppose the Government on the ground of its alleged persecution of their paper to those who have the interest of both races at heart.

Is our task worth undertaking? We believe that it is, and that it is worthy of a considerable amount of patient effort. We are prepared to give this. We are prepared to spend our last penny in the cause, but it is evident that we cannot carry on the task unaided. We ask our English sympathisers and readers to recommend the paper to their friends, and to rally round us with cordial sympathy in a work that very urgently requires to be done.

to denounce the Government that has passed such a law. We have our own convictions on the matter, and it would be shameful dishonesty on our part to hide these for a time in the hope of increasing the circulation of this paper among our countrymen. Prejudice bars our way to a very large extent among the Austrians, and to remove prejudice, time and patience are needed.

We are confident that our efforts will not in the long run prove fruitless, and in the meantime we ask our English sympathisers and readers to remember that such ignorance and prejudice deserve their sympathy rather than their blame.

We wish to make brotherhood between the two races a visible fact. It is a law of true brotherhood that the strong should bear the infirmities of the weak. And so we have no hesitation in appealing to you Englishmen, who are strong, free, and enlightened, to help us in this effort to uplift a race that is so much weaker than yourselves. Their childish prejudices are natural to those who have had no opportunity, such as Englishmen have, of sharing in the layer life of the world, and we ask you to extend to them the same charity that you extend to the infirmities of your own children. We ask you to help us until we can help ourselves. Will you secure our position for the first few months, until we have had time to win our way among the Austrians. We expect to receive a very large amount of support from well-wishers in Dalmatia, Croatia, and United States, but naturally it will be some time before we hear of this.

The presence of several English gentlemen at the BRATSKA SLOGA opening celebration was to us a good omen.

We hope that once will speedily receive its fulfillment in an increase of the paper's circulation among English residents. Mr. Langguth, the Austrian Consul, remarked that he believed the paper was "to have the support of several liberal-minded Britshers," and we cannot believe that these are few in number.

We are inserting in each issue, much against the wishes of many Austrians, a considerable amount of English matter, partly with the view of gaining a constituency among English readers, and partly to encourage Austrians to read English. We also hope to publish shortly an English Grammar and Vocabulary for the use of Austrians. We trust these facts will still further commend the paper to those who have the interest of both races at heart.

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Novi izum.

Paul Learvin u Davenportu, vrlo vaznu izum, na ime njegov izum sastoji u tom da konjska podkova mjesto od zeljeza od gumije ciniće istu u svemu izgleda prvoj vrsti. Goruji dio ove podkove ucijen je od zeljeza a dajni pak od gume Tzumila tvrdi da na taj nacin gradovin nece mnogi cuti klapot, i osim toga da u trencu biti mnogo sigurniji. Osobito u zimsko doba, danu se nece noge poskliznuti po mrmnutin putik i ove su podkove mnogo lagaju i sto dobno i duretnije.

OBLJUBJENI DUHAN

OD
NASEG NARODA

"MELROSE."

NOVE ZELANDIJE
HRVATA

LIST

"BRATSKA SLOGA"

Izlazi dva puta na mesec
cijena stoji.

Za New Zealand:

NA CIELU GODINU.....	£1 0 0
NA POL GODINE.....	0 10 0

Oglas po pogodbi. Mali vjestnik za jedan put 3 shilina.

Neplaćeni listovi neprimaju se, a rukopisi se ne vraćaju. Dopisi i inni savjeti koji stignu bez podpisa ne tiskaju se. Uredništvo ne suglasiti uvek sa uvrštenim dopisima. Novci salju se u preporučenom listu.

"BRATSKA SLOGA,"

30, COOMBES' ARCADE, QUEEN STREET,
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

"BRATSKA SLOGA,"

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY.

It is the first Croatian Newspaper published in New Zealand, and it should be read by every Croatian in all parts of the world.

Registered as a newspaper at the General Post Office, Wellington.

Advertising rates sent on application.

"BRATSKA SLOGA,"

30, COOMBES' ARCADE, QUEEN STREET,
AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

NOVI PRED BROJNICI

(NEW SUBSCRIBERS).

ZA CIELU GODINU

(ONE YEAR).

Gospoda—Jozo Kraljevich, Ante Matutinovich Matin, Ivan Anticich, Jozo Dragicevich, Braca Bulat, Petar Kuluz, Marko Hristic, Mate Pavlovich, Ante Vojkovich, Jure Piacun, Vincent Kinkela, Doctor Sharman and Wilkins, Messrs. J. R. Reed, O'Meagher, T. Foley, Geo. Fowlds, W. H. Dawson, Thomas Keesing, J. R. Hanna, Lui Kinkela, J. Murphy, Upton & Co., J. Manning and Co., C. B. Russell, J. B. Wright, E. J. Smedley, F. J. Bennett, Neville Newcomb, G. F. Dickeson, E. Bridgens, Arnold, Cheney & Co.

ZA POL GODINE.

(SIX MONTHS).

Gospoda—Nikola Grbin, Jure Boskovich, Jure Sutich Sare, Mate K. Bakstulovich, Mate Grubisich, Stjepan Jeliech pok. Stipa, Niko Jeliech Perikula, Stjepan Jeliech Rokov, Mate Babich, Ivan Viskovich Tomin, Miho Pavlovich Matin, Slavo K. Barisich, Pavle Mihaljevich, Ante Mucalo.

NOTE.—Molimo ostale nase vriđne Hrvate da nastoje postati "Predbrojba" da bolje budamo otici sa nasim radom.

"Bratska Sloga,"

LIPNJA 26, 1899.

Velika Nenavidoš.

Nema nikakve sumnje svaki pojedini izobrazeni Hrvat u prostranom svetu poznava vrlo dobro da iz medju nikakve druge narodnosti kao kod nas Hrvata nema toliko nenavidoši jedno proti drugim da jemu kopamo pod nasim bratom. Ovo je nas najbolji zapovid

Božja sto Bogu, ni sveti nije milo da ovako mora da obстоje između naseg naroda.

Ako nam bude osudjeno od Svetogog Boga da Bratska Sloga bude se u dizati hocemo ova zapovidi sasvim ukinuti, sa svrhom da preobratimo "nenavidoš" u ljubav, i dobro hotinje, jedno prama drugim. "Ljubite izskrnjega svoga kao sebe istoga."

Ako nasim Hrvatskim citateljem u Novoj Zelandiji nije milo da sa pomoću Svetogog Boga bude ovaj nenavidoš ukinuti koja leži u srca hrvatskih izroda; ipak hocemo vrtiti nase dužnosti da pokazemo dobrim Hrvatim da nenavidoš i zlocu jedno proti drugim nije podnipošto Bogu ni sveti milo. Ako nema ljubavi, tada nigda za nigda nas narod bio gde bio a kojemudrago strani sveta nece dostignuti blagoslov božegja.

Svakomu do sada izobrazenom Hrvatskom narodu jest vrlo dobro poznato nase nastojanje kako da preobratimo "nenavidoš" u pravu iskrenu ljubav jedno prama drugim. Također jest svakomu vrlo dobro poznato da drugog bojeg uspiješi nismo mogli naci do same i jedino hrvatske novine.

Same i jedine slobodne novine jesu u vrijednosti na sve strane sveta da pokazuju kako svaki narod mora da postupa; također isti Bratska Sloga jest vredna da pokaze i otvori pute kako narod mora da postupa. Ali nenavidoš koja leži u visem broju nasih domorodaca podnipošta nam da se pobrinemo za nas narod, i da iz erpmo iz srca zločestu nakazu jedno prama drugom. Poznato jest na sve strane sveta kako mnogo odpotrebe jest bilo da nas hrvatski narod u ovu zemlju bude imao svoju novinu, a tamo stoso dugađa?

Nenavidoš Bogu nemila zločesta nakama hoe da upropaste ovo veoma mnogopotrebno narodno poduzeće. Kako vas nasi citatelji jesu opazili kroz proslje brojeve Bratske Sloge, nastojanja kako da upropaste prvu hrvatsku novinu. Jeli ovo jedna velika sramota i jedna velika grehota?

Nije moguce da opiseme nenavidoš i zlocu koja leži u srdu nasila Hrvatskih izroda, ali nasi citatelji jesu uvjereni kad su razmatrali proslje brojeve Bratske Sloge. Evo danas sam u kratko da spomenemo i drugih dokaza.

Svakomu izobrazenom narodu jest poznato da u ovu zemlju u malenom broju nasih domorodaca koji se samo save sa kapanjenu gume nije odpotrebe da dvije hrvatske novine budu istodobno izlaziti. Kad gospodina E. Langutte austrogarskog Konzula nisu na nikakvi nacin mogli odvratiti da prisustvuje otvorenju prvog hrvatskog lista, onda sto jesu uradili? Izdali drugu zlobnu novinu imenom Danica. Ova druga zlobna novina komogud izobrezenoj osobi jest do ruka dosla, odma jest opazio da od pocetka do svrsetka nema nikakvog pametnog dopisa, oli ikakve "lozinke" kako da bude stojati na braniku nasem narodu.

Sdruge strane kako da budu se povoljati da "Danica" jest prostorija stojeća u zemlji?

Ispravili sva "advertisements" od pocetka da svrsetka sve muktiće. Jeli ovo podobno hoceli ostali narodi kazati da jesmo pravi "Kinezi" (Chinaman). Nitko nema nikakva prava da rabi muktiće.

Jeli ovo prava nenavidoš? Bratska Sloga ovako nepostupa nego odma u pocetku hoe da bude placena za svoju radnju.

BRATSKA SLOGA

Kratke Vesti

(NEWS IN BRIEF).

Doznajemo da treći hrvatska novina hoe izlazi u gradu Aucklandu.

Novi Urednik "Danice" jest dosao u grad, kojemu jest bilo poslano nista manje nego 15 brojova.

Zudimo znati kakvo pero mora da ima glasoviti novi Urednik da grozljena vrata otvara; također isto zudimo z natomjesto gdje je dobavio takovo dobro pero.

Na 19 Lipnja Parobrod "Perthshire" jest sretno dospeo u Sydney, nakon 52 dana voge neštrene na moru.

Na 23 Lipnja Sabot u Wellington jest bio otvoren od Namjestnika Lord Ranfurly.

Odvisno studno vremje u gradu Aucklandu jest bilo nazad malo dana.

Na 18 Lipnja bila je uspomena "Godisnica" (anniversary) od velike Bitke kod Waterloo godine 1815.

"Narodni List" zadar (Dalmacija) ima

38 godina od kada se je, utemeljio.

U Bolnički gradu Aucklandu sada se nalazi 111 muzika, i 41 zenskih na bolestnoj postelji.

Na 20 Lipnja Namjestnik Nove Zelanije Lord Ranfurly otisao je iz grada Aucklanda za Wellington, možda da se nebude opet povratiti za nekoliko meseca.

Sada se nalazi u zatvoru tamnici (Mount Eden Gaol) 157 muzika i 10 zenskih tamnicara.

Sada se nalazi u Lucy Aucklandu tri Engleska ratna broda.

U Sjedimjenoj Americi vise nego £10,000,000 troši se za uzdrati crkve; a £80,000,000 za uzdrati troskove od tamnica.

Bilo nam je javljeno da gospodin Nikola Green jest pohod nekoliko kotara pa gumfield sa svrhom da Hrvatski narod nebuk se predbrojio u njihovu prvu novinu. Upravo lepi izgled!

Sva Kolonije od Australije jesu glasovali da budu sjedinjene kao Amerika. Narod je imao pravo te za ovu svrhu nije bilo da potreba, da krv bude proliveno; kako možda kod nasih strana bi se dogodilo.

Ako Vlada sada kod sabora u Wellingtonu bude stogod govorila stose tice kopanja gume, Bratska Sloga hoe biti mnogo razjasniti svomu narodu.

Jedan zlatarski ducan u Tauranga jest bio pokradjen od vrednosti £375 do £400. Uzlocincim još nema nikakvo traga.

Na 20 Lipnja jest bila upravo velika svetcanost kad su glasovali da bude sjedinjene svih Kolonija od Australije. Glasovanje jest bilo u gradu Sydney.

Javljivo iz Puhoi da gospodin Josip Schischki jest uhvatila vatra malelnih kucica na farmi gdje je drzao zimsku kranu za njegove domace zivotinje.

Poglavar bune Count Christiani u Parizu jest bio osudjen 4 godine tamnici, za uzrok da je uz bunjavio narod proti Predsjedniku Loubet.

Rimo-Katolički stanovnici neki dan u Ashurst kroz malo casova podpisali £200 za njihova novu crkvu.

Patni ci koji su otisli do Klondyke da kuseju svoju srecu na zlatu, vise nego 200 zemlja jest prigoljeno od studeni i od glada na 9 Lipnja.

Turska je pitala oprostjenje od Italije srbog dva broda koja je bila u ervenom moru.

U Englezke odputovalo je 400 putnika za Queensland (Australija) kojim Vlada jest platila poputbinu sa svrhom da bude nastanjeno. Od svih 150 mladih djevojaka jest u broju.

U Francuzkoj nalazi se sada veliki nemir u svemu narodu na politickom polju.

Gospoda Subritzky jesu na novo sagradili novu ladju u Whangaroa za njihovu trgovinu. Ova ladja jest imenovana "Greyhound" moze uzeći 98 tonelata. Ime mjesa za 25 putnika muzika takodjer za 6 zenskih osoba.

Nas domorodac Jure Martinic naleti se jos u bolnički gradu Aucklandu, ali kako

doznamo do malo dana hoe biti na slobodi od dravljenja.

Pokojni James Orr, od Glasgow jest ostavio £93,000 za dobrotovorne zavode.

Javljaju iz Beča da pokojna Baronessa Hirsch jest ostavila £20,000,000 dobrotovornim zavodima da bude razdjeljeno na toliko strana sveta.

Do sada ove godine 20 parobroda jest izgubljeno na moru kod Australije.

Na svakom kolodvoru u Ruskoj ima posebna knjiga da svaki putnik može zapisati svaku njihovu tužbu.

Na drzni neki dan u Wellingtonu mali smotak "vlasi" pokojnoga Napoleona jest bilo prodano za £5 5s.

U Svajcarskoj (Switzerland) svako djete jest uslovno da pohodi pucku skolu izvan bolesti. Ako djete uz kosti pohodi skolu tada njegov roditelj jesu pedesetna sa novčanom globom, koja se povisuje svaki put. Također ako upraviteljstvo skola ima sumnje da djete nije bolestno, onda licencu za pohod pak ipak bilo istim roditelj mora ju platiti licenčka.

Kod Australije Bratska Sloga ima mnogo mjeseta blizu grada Aucklanda dobre "faome" na prodaju. Ona koji zudi imati zemlji neka se obrati na Urednicu.

Za imati Slovincu i Rječnik Hrvatsko Englezkoj jeziku posaljite na Urednicu imena, da budemo znati vladati koliko moramo da tiskamo.

Hrvatski narodi nemaju vise spavati podnjeprije Bratsku Slogu. Evo van sada izgled u ovom broju, aka sad priskocite u pomoc Bratska Sloga hoe biti mnogo bolja u budnici.

Priporučujemo svim nasim domorodicim kad dodju u grad u kopanja gume budu se dobro ponosili, da budu na izgled ostanim narodom.

Frm dobrocinstvo Bratske Sloge.

Dragi Urednici danas mi stanujuci u ovom konsiliku imalismu prodat smolu, trgovci, koji ima svog povjerenika da za njega istog zastupa i daje cinu.

Ovaj Gospod dosao i prividno smolu onda nam je izrazio neprimljivu cinu, nato smo mi stanujuci ovi, priliči mu pred aci Bratsku Slogu, i pokozakli kako obstoji sna mnole u Aucklandu i isto dobra koliko je pisivena sini u Londonu nato ovaj nije znao odgovor nego namje da ono cinu kajusno prva Zaikoski.

Imakon tog vremena ovaj se je povrati o trgovima, i svaka muje preporida dase vise sa nosim narodom nije lasno pogodit budue da imaju svoje novine i znadu kako obstoji cina u Aucklandu, a isto u Londonu.

S. R.

Kaikohe, 23 Svinjna, 1899.

Gospodine Urednice—Citam u vasem listu Bratska Sloga, Br. 2. Stana 4, pod naslovom. "Na Izgled kako izrodi u Novoj Zelandiji postupaju." Sastim dobro ne razumimo u cisto i bistro dokoga je da je ona sramota bilo vrzemo na Austro-Hrvatski narod u prosloj godini, ili je istina da je Gospod Ferri govorio i pisao proti nasom narodu, ili je krivo razumacije gospodin Segetin molimo da razumacite stvar na cistam.

Pero vodjia.

G. M. B.

Odgovor,— Jasnoje svakomu i cisto i bistro, kakosam razumacije u proslim Brojevima "B.S." po Segedinovoj listu, sudim, da je Gospod Ferri pre trijo pravedno kao nas Spasitelj od naseg naroda u ovoj zemlji.

UREDNIK.

Izdavatelji "Danice" tiskaju njihov novinu po vladanju Bratske Sloge.

Svaki onaj koji bude citao "Bratska Sloga" a nebude pomagati nije dobar Hrvat.

Manje mrznje a više

Sloga

Kako se je glos pustio, po ovoj zemlji doce se ustanoviti Bratska Sloga. Nemosnus dabi nas narod ovoj sveti upli dragovoljno primio, nego mi zlosti cuje se da njeki od nasli domorodaca daje novine stvar od nista i da to naseim narou nevrudi.

Daklen uistinu nas narod oceju da vazda stoji u tamnosti, a nece da dobiju sjanost, novinesim danom danosnjim noj vise narod izobrazio a naseim narodu da takova sredstva da nevrudi, nasi narod mogao zahvaliti Bogu kadaje docekao ovog sretog sasa dasi vidi novinu u svam materinskom jeziku.

Obazri mose danas na druge narode izobrazene, kako oni ustrezu novine, kaj jednu svetinju, mislim danu vecim naseim narod poznavati u ovoj zemlji. Ingleski tezaci da oni nece da prignuse za tezaeck rad nego svagdi ostaju duzni trgovci, i nema kod sebi ni jedne pene. Ma ipak odnji se svaki skribi, dabi pristedio koji novac i da dobiva novinu, daklen se vidi kodnik da sve su vrivid zapustiti ali novina neceju doklen moze dihati na ovom svitu, mi nisna odnjih izobrazeniji, negoli nazlast puno nozad u svakom nauku.

Doklen kada oni postupaju ovako i primaju dragovoljno svoje novine da zasto da necemo mi svki skupi, covile nece nikad biti veselij nego onda kada je mediju drugim narodom, od kojeg on nepozna jezika, i kada nam na jedan put progovori materinskim jezikom, oceli onda ostan radosan? Po isti nacin mora nas narod ostan radonstan, kada svaki vidi da ignedju nepoznavati novina, jednom dodje mu u ruke vob svojeg materinskog jezika, hoceli je svaki dragovoljno primiti u ruke i procitat?

Tobi bilo sasvini zalosni i slab izgled od onog naroda: zali Boze to se je naj prvo opazilo kod naseg naroda, da nece dragovoljno prime svoje novine, negoli na svaki nacin okrici dajbije iskareni.

Ter usprks Bratskoj Slogi koja je naj prva izsala vanka kora zraka sunca kad, obasja zemlju tako je ona obasjalu nas narod stanjući u ovog zemlji.

Onasi domorodci kadasu vidili da BRATSKA SLOGA jest izsala vanka, Ondasu promisili, bas sasvini dobra, i odlucuje ajmo ustanoviti novinu imenom Danica, za prkos prvojnovini. Ali nije se niciuit budue dasu vidili, da mnogi novac dolazi sa strana, za podpomo.

I tada su oni ucinili preuzacun koliko je novaca daslakor dvi sedmice da more ijos jedna novina pocu napred, i tako se je dogodilo da evo danas dvi novine iz laze ujedan dan. Kako se mozda nije dosad nigoli u okruju zemaljskom, dogodilo, dasu dvi novine od jedne narodnosti, kroz dvi sedmice i u isti dan skupa iz laze van, u ovom se vidi da u naseim narodu nema nenavidnosti ni prkosu sasvini leipo i dieno: bravo nasi.

Azasto braeo dose takova vazda dogadjia, kao u istoj domovini takooisto u tudjini da oecemo vazda jedan drugog strmoglavimo u naj vece dubine oborimo, atvorite oci i promotrite malo, dogadjia li se takova sta iz medju i jedne narodnosti dase proganjani narod izmedju sebe, kao stose nazlast dogudjaj izmedju nas. Nama nije dosta sto trpimo progontsta toliko vikova, odnasi dusmansa, koji su nas doveli do ovih dila i nevolji koje podnasamo svki skupa, koji su nas cinili da ostavimo mila domavini i podjemo u daleki svit, dasi priradimo bokun kruha. A sto smo ovdi nasi kadasmo dosli, nista drugacie neg opet, progontsta i preziranje od ovog naroda sve te stvari nama nije da dosta isto uvik gledamo da. Brat brata bacu i propast, neocemo da promislimo danas je jedna mati rodila i dasmo jedno milko sisali, i da brat za brata ima vazda prepravan biti zivot zrtvovati ako je potrebno.

Mozda hace mose sitit jedan put ali

nam nece biti navrime jer u naj zadnji casneci moi pomaci jedan drugom.

Poslovica kaze kako posijes takoece pozet, tako ce nama biti kuka budemo cinit onako cemo abrsit. Vas domaroslae.

S. R.

Moc Molitys.

U nekom malom gradicu zivljasc vrlo oskudno gradski pisar Bogomir. Placa mu nije bila veca od godisnjih 300 for. S tom placom morao je sebe, zenu i sestero djecu hrani i uzdravati. Vise puta se dogodilo, da nije jadan znao, otkuda ce koji novice smoci, da sebi i svojoj djeci potrebljeni stvari nabavi.

U tom siromastvu bilo mu se i sa dragom nevoljom boriti. U onom gradicu naime zivljase neki covjek vrlo zao i opak, koji je bio veliki neprijatelj toga pisara, i koji je bio tako zloban, da je klevetom i opadanjem nastojao, da toga pisara osunmjice i tako ga lisi i služe i one kučavne placie.

Kraj svega toga bijase Bogomir ipak veseli i zadovoljan, te se ne bi nikomu potuzio. Prama istomu svomu neprijatelju bio je vazda dobar i ljubhezan, i gdjegod je mogao iskazao mu je svoje prijateljstvo i ucinio mu po koju usluhu.

Kada bi se gdje u drustvu o tom njegovom neprijatelju nepriznacno govorilo, svagda bi ga Bogomir branio i rekao: "Vi toma covjeku krivieu enite, jer on nije takop, kao sto vi mislite; on ima na sebi i mnogo dobra." I tada bi sve ono pripovijedao, sto je dobra o njemu znao.

Neki izmedu Bogomirovih prijatelja zelio je sazнатi, kako to, da je on u takovoj sironstvi ne samo zadovoljan i vesel, vec da je i prama svojem neprijatelju miran i blag. Za to ga jednom pohodi i tom prigodom zapita: "Ljubezni prijatelju! Kazite mi, molim Vas, kako to, da ste Vi tako zadovoljni i veseli, a opet tako mirni i blagi prama tonu opakomu covjeku, Vasem neprijatelju?" Kad bih ja imao toliku obitelj hraniti i odijevati, a s takovom malom placom kao Vi, ja bih vec odavno dzvojio. Pa kada bi me jos takav covjek proganjao, kako Vi to od Vasega protivnika trpite, ja se ne bi mogao uzdrzati, a da ga ne opusjem i ne pogrim, gdje bih samo mogao, i da mu ne bih nastojao naskoditi."

Bogomir mu mu to posve mirno i ljubezno odgovorio: "Sada en Vam to odma razjasniti. Budite uvjereni, dragi prijatelju, i ja sam kao i svaki drugi covjek osjetljiv i razdražljiv. I ja se mogu isto tako rasrditi kao i drugi, ali sredstvo, kojim ja svoju srdzbu obuzdajem i svoj gnjev susprezem, jest molitva! Kada me tuga i nevolja svrlja, idem u svouju sobu, upravim svoje misli k Bogu i uzlesu reknam: Sve moguci i vjejeni Boze! Ti si sviju nas Otac, Ti hranis i uzdrzajes nebrojeno milijona Tvojih stvorova; pa kako bi Ti dopustio, da i moja obitelj propadne i strada! Ja se, koliko mogu, ne pravedni nacin za nju staram, a Ti, blagi Oce, zar da se za me ne brines?"

Kada dakle pomislim, kako je Bog blag i milostiv, te kako milosrdan i kako ves,

stogod na ovoj zemaljskoj kruglji zivi,

uzdrzaje i ravna, onda se moja dusu odnara zvredzi i ja usliknem: Sve moguci i

blagi Bog ne ce jauncano ni mene ostaviti

da propadnam. Kada se pakos rasrdim i na tu misao dodam, da se neprijatelju

svomu osvetim, onda opet ovako molim:

"Ah! milosrdni i dobrostiv Boze!" Ti meni

oprastas tolike grjejice, nauci me, da tako

i ja mogu nepravde mene ucinjene mojemu

neprijatelju opristiti. I moj neprijatelj je

Tvoje dijete, Tvoj stvor, koga Ti ljubis.

Cuvaj me dakle, da Tvoju djetetu ne

ucinim zlo!--Kada se preblagogava Boga

tako zivo predstavim, koji dopusta, da

njegovo sunase obasjava i one, koji ga

ne ljube i koji ga pogradju i njegovim se

zapovijedima ne pokoravaju, onda me

minoidje svaki gnjev i svaka srdzba, te

zazelim i mojemu neprijatelju, kaj detjatu

Bozem, svako dobro i nastojim, da mu,

kliko je u mojim silama, dobro cimim.

Dok se ja tako Bogu molim, dusa se moja u meni razveseli i postane jaka, te svaku zlosti i tugu i svaku srdzbu i neprjalstva utisa i na dobro me potice; a to me onda cini veselim i zadovoljnim."

Tako je Bogomir govorio, a njegov prijatelj sav zamisljen otide kuej uvjeren, da je Bogomir pravi krsecan, kakovi bi trebali da budu svii sjedbenici Isusa Krista. Ta ga ispojived prijateljeva nauclia, da je i on odsela tako radio, pa se u broj uvjerio, da je Bogomir istinu govorio, jer je i on nasao mir duse.

Neprijatelj Bogomirov pako zacuvsi za plemenite misli i cine Bogomirove okanio se proganjati ga, ter mu je odsela bio ne samo vrliim prijateljem, vec ga je podupirao, gdje je samo mogao.

Eto lijepa primjera, koliku moe imade molitva. Molitva je dakle nadvladala zlobu, opakost i ljuto neprijateljstva.

Na Znanje svim hrvatin na sve strane svicata.

Nalazeji se danas u gradu Aucklandu. Vidih jedno dilo neugodno di nasi posteni hrvati, nece da postave ured svoju braeu, da inas narod jednon progleda.

G. Ante Bulat izdalo je svoju novinu iz javio jo narodu da hose ulozit svu svoju sredstva da pomogni i u velisa svoju braeu hrvate, stanicu juci u ovaj zemlji. Evo naglost vidise danas da niki ad nasik domorodaca, ulazi se sva mogusnost dabi oborili njega i cio narod u propast.

A tko ji su to? Oni u istinu koji svoje imne prodadose tudjoj narodnosti: a sviju narodnost bac i se pod noge i narodejeli ovo, pravo?

Braeo procinimo dobro jeli moguce ovakove pojedine osobe, da primimo njihove savjeti, I ove lukave osobe pozovope u pomoc. Gosp. Pavlinovic dajin bude u drustvu. Gosp. Pavlinovic, promisli o dace, sotim uzdignuti ime, kada bude u drustvu sa njim, nece doista negoli ga puno ponizit.

Kad je bio vridan sto se nije spomenio da neidje u drustvo, svoje narodnosti negoli pridravizave tudjio. Zasto. Gosp. Pavlinovic nije primio savjet od svajih starijih koji su bili vazda u drustvu svoje narodnosti i za svoju braeu vozda se barili.

Anjhovi potomei sada hoce da ocrnu svje ime i narod mecu u stradanje, ida na nis narod postave lipo ime.

Nova Zealanda postavise nas narod, kao crni narod, a zasto su to cinili zata budue da so sada nismo imali niti jednog sredstva da se mogli pokazati da i u naru vrije krv Evropskog naroda.

A Gosp. Anton Bulat ulozio je sve sile dobi ovom narod prijno pred oei da vide da nije onako koko su dosad sudili o naseim narodu, negali da imu i u nosen narodu izobrazenosti.

O gospoda, nemogu nigda vidit da nas narod napreduje negoli vazda mutne dabi nas narod nazad hodio. Zuate li da smola biase nazad dvadeset i pet godina, i u to polutocan dolaza se u ove zemlje, poznoje se svakom da ova gospoda, nisu hteli dokazati nasem narocu' da bi se moglo ovame prestedit koji novac!

In kosna doba kada nas narod poceo dolazit u ove Zemlje tad su nasli njik, jesuli se narode oni svom bratu javili materinskim jezikom?

Ne nise nikad kao doga nisu ni naj manje nigda culi, bilje slucejava daje nose brace bilo kod njih i prolivali suze jerbo nise poznali tudji jezik, niti su znali kamo dose imaju okrenit, svete stvari bilje uzalud gospoda, nisu se hteli braci javit nitili snijiman progovor:

Osada, asada oceju se pokazati kremi prama mama, mislin dajim nece pozurkom, jerboje mama svima poznoto prijateljatvo, polotocana.

G. M. B.

Svaki onaj koji bude slusao a neznao citati takoder jest u duznosti da pomozne sto moze bolje.

Domovina.

Simon was a sailor. He had left home when he was no more than a child, and sailing from Spalatro he had visited nearly all the ports of the Mediterranean. He could tell famous stories about rows with the gondoliers in Venice, and about adventures with the Moors on the coast of Africa. He could chatter in three or four languages, and his face was welcomed in many a port. Some people said that Simon was a rogue and a vagabond.

Others who knew him better could tell you that underneath all his roughness he had a tender heart. Now and then the captain of the ship he was sailing on would find him in the bow, gazing over the waters with a far-away look in his eyes, and humming some sweet, sad melody that nearly always ended with the word "domovina" (home). Yes, it was a fact, that Simon the rover—Simon who had said, when he was only ten years old, that he was tired of home,—would keep sighing in all his wanderings for the village he was born in, the place he always called home. Often his ship would touch at Spalatro, and he would hasten into the country, to see once again his father's house; but somehow, as soon as he saw the cottage, and heard his mother's shrill voice above the grunting of the pigs and the clucking of the fowls, his love for home left him, and instead, he longed for the salt smell of the sea and the sight of the foam curling around the vessel's bows.

Two days after this you might find him in the bow again, humming wistfully his song about "domovina."

Now, when Simon was about twenty-five years old, a strange thing happened to him. He was standing on one of the wharves at Trieste on a certain evening, after his day's work was done, smoking his pipe and watching the waves lapping against the piles. He was waiting for his mates to go up the town with him to a certain wine shop he knew well. While he was so standing, a stranger walking on the wharf fell into conversation with Simon. He was tall, dressed in the costume of a merchant, and spoke Italian freely, but with a thick, German kind of accent. The talk drifted on to travelling, and the stranger began to speak of a land beyond the sea, with high, snow-covered mountains, and big blue lakes, and fine rolling pastures, and thousands of acres of corn, and fair harbours, and strong men and lovely maidens—a land where it was easy to get rich, and easier still to be happy.

"Yes," said the stranger, "it's a grand country, and I want to go there again before I die."

"Come si chiamava quel paese?" (what do you call that country) asked Simon.

"Nusilan," said the stranger.

Presently Simon went away with his friends, and made merry for half the night at the wine shop, so that for a time he forgot the words of the stranger. But some days afterwards, when the vessel was gliding along in the sunshine over the blue waters of the Adriatic, if you had listened to Simon humming on the prow, you would have found that his song was no more about "domovina," but about this strange country of "Nusilan." For it seemed to him that this wonderful country, with the blue lakes and the high mountains of snow, must be the home of his heart, and not that little village in Spalatro. Still, all the time, Simon was merry, and joked with his mates, and made himself the very life of the ship. No one guessed his strange thoughts about this far country.

By-and-by the vessel came to port in Spalatro, and Simon walked up the street. As he was passing a group of men, he suddenly stopped and pricked up his ears, for he had heard in their chatter that word of his heart, "Nusilan." He waited, listening, and found that these

men were actually going to sail, on the very next day, for this great country. They had heard about it—almost the same story that Simon had heard, and their hearts were full of hope. Simon did not stop long to think, but at once asked if he might go with them, and after they had explained how they were going they said that he could come.

So Simon left his vessel, and next day sailed away with his friends to "Nusilan." Now, "Nusilan" was his way of saying New Zealand.

His friends told him how they had received letters from their friends out there, and how they told that New Zealand was a free country, and you had only to work as hard as you do at home and you would make lots of money.

And Simon often sat in the bow and thought of these things; then he would begin to hum his songs about "Nusilan" and "domovina," and the tears would start to his eyes.

At last, one day they arrived in Auckland, and soon afterwards Simon went away with his friends to work on the gunnery fields.

They learned how to use the spear, and here and there they managed to strike some good patches of gum. But Simon found the work very hard. He missed the freedom of sea-life, and more than that, his heart was heavy because this dreary gum-land was not the country of his dreams. Where were those high snow mountains and those fine blue lakes that the stranger had told him of at Trieste. It was true that he was getting a fair amount of money, and when he went to Auckland city he could dress pretty well and live like a prince, but he felt bitterly that this was not his home. While he worked for hours in the swamps, while he sat in his whare scraping gum, while he trudged through acres of barren country looking for likely patches, his thoughts would be far away in the Adriatic, and in that little old village near Spalatro. His mates chaffed him about his low spirits, and said he was home-sick. True, he was home-sick; but he knew that his home-sickness was not for Dalmatia nor for his old vessel. It was a strange feeling that he could not understand.

About a year after he arrived in New Zealand, Simon fell ill, and lay hot with fever for many weeks in his little whare in some barren country north of Auckland. His mates nursed him as best they could, and listened for hours to his ravings about the old days in the Mediterranean and the blue mountains of New Zealand, and ever and again they would catch the word, "domovina." By this time they began to understand his thoughts, and they tried hard to soothe him by promising to take him back to Dalmatia when he got better.

He was sent to the Auckland Hospital, and after a time the fever left him. He went back to his mates in the North, but he was too weak to work. He would lie for hours in the whare with his eyes open, thinking and dreaming. One day, when two of his chief friends, Ivan and Peter, came in, they found him talking to himself, with a happy light on his face. He stopped talking when they came in, but the light remained. Ivan whispered to Peter, "surely he's going to die soon."

For two or three days he lay there quietly. He said little, only he seemed very thankful for every small thing his mates did for him. All his fretfulness and melancholy seemed to have left him, and his face was quite peaceful. Often they could hear him whispering "domovina," and they knew that the old thoughts were still wandering through his mind. Several times a day he would cross himself and sometimes he would murmur a simple prayer.

One morning, just after sunrise, when his mates were washing themselves out side, he called them, "Braci" (brothers). They hurried in and found him sitting up on his mattress, his eyes full of light,

and gazing away into something none of them could see. He raised his hand and pointed, saying, "Brothers, I have found it, 'domovina,' the home-country, not Dalmatia, not Nasulan; but look, I am going into it, into the light of the sun and the blue lakes and the snow mountains." And he crossed himself and began to say strange prayers to Mother Mary and the saints. Then his mates who knelt by, crossing themselves and sobbing like children, heard him say softly and quietly, "Otec nas" ("Our Father, which art in heaven"), and looking up they saw him stretch out his hands and smile like a holy angel, while he whispered one word, "domovina." Then he fell back, and his spirit had left him.

They had the priest to bury him, and lamented around his grave; then they went back to their work. But the home-country of their hearts is the place where Simon has gone.

A Story from the Court of Vienna.

THE MARTYRDOM OF A PRINCESS.

Out of the court of Vienna, the most fastidious and most corrupt in the world, has come many strange and terrible stories that have shocked the world when the truth about them was told. Men and women have suffered from the excesses, profligacy, and brutality of others, but the mud has been gilded.

There has been no history more frightful, more awful, than that of the Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, daughter of the King of Belgium.

Much has been written about her, and the truth has been carefully veened. The world at large was made to believe that she was the true daughter of her father, to whom the dissipations of the French capital was particularly joyous. It has been told that she eloped with a Russian officer, and that it was a fitting climax to her career, which has ended in madness.

The Princess Louise passed from a palace to an insane asylum. Yet the causes which made the Princess Louise what she is to-day were greater than those which took reason from the Empress Carlotta.

For the younger Belgian Princess passed through a martyrdom that was more harrowing, more destructive, more brutal than that of Carlotta, which was born in revolution, christened in blood, and ended with madness.

Of the real life of the Princess Louise the world knows little. The facts have been closely guarded. But now a commission representing the Belgian Chambers has taken up her cause. Lawyers are now in Vienna collecting evidence, and if it supports the testimony of persons of high repute, the Chambers will ask for the release of the Princess and the punishment of her husband, Prince Philippe, by criminal and civil process. Above all, they will seek to make the Prince disgorge the large fortune belonging to his wife.

The plain, unvarnished facts of the life of the Princess Louise since her marriage 23 years ago are too dreadful to be set down. Many things may be only suggested.

Princess Louise was scarcely seventeen years old when she was married to Prince Philippe, who is, incidentally, her cousin. He was distinguished principally for the amount of beer he could drink when he was a student at Bonn, and for his orgies in Vienna.

The bride was frozen with horror at her wedding feast, celebrated on February 4, 1875, by Prince Philippe's actions, for he insulted her grossly before the great company. She shut herself up in her rooms for weeks, and refused to see anyone but her old nurse, who had followed her to Vienna.

From the very beginning Prince Philippe treated his wife shamefully,

Very early in her married life Princess Louise appealed to her mother, beseeching her to persuade King Leopold to consent to a divorce. Queen Marie has led a most unhappy matrimonial life, and she could sympathise with her daughter. The appeal to the King was fruitless.

"There can be no thought of a divorce," he said, "and we will not hear it mentioned again."

The efforts of his wife to be freed of him came to the ear of Prince Philippe. He set about heaping every possible humiliation and indignity upon his wife. He brought women into his own palace that he might make love to them. He made his wife sit at table with him. No woman in her court or in her service was safe from him. He disdained all considerations of rank in his amours.

If the Princess dismissed the women who disgraced her under her own roof, the Prince re-engaged them. No woman could bear these outrages without protest; none but one of a Royal house would have endured them. There were many scenes, and in one of these the taunts and reproaches of his wife so enraged Prince Philippe that he struck her.

"Son of a pig-sticker!" Louise is said to have cried, alluding to the Coburg-Kohary's descent from a Hungarian cattle-dealer named Kohary (Cohen), "you dare maltreat King's daughter."

That which followed is so dreadful that it is scarcely to be believed. Prince Philippe called his chasseur, bade him fetch a riding-whip, and before the servants the Prince lashed his wife until the blood ran from her face and shoulders. This is only one of the stories the Belgian commission will investigate.

On the morning of the second day after this a veiled woman appeared in Castle Laeken, the summer residence of the King and Queen of Belgium. The Princess Louise tore the veil from her face, and fell on her knees before her father and mother, begging them to consent to a divorce. Even the eloquence of her cut and bruised face was not successful. "Reasons of State" prevented. There was nothing for her to do but to return to the Austrian capital.

Debauchery and maltreatment of his wife continued to distinguish Prince Philippe's career. The Princess endured with what fortitude she could summon, remaining in seclusion, devoting herself to her religion and her children—a son, Leopold, who is now twenty, and a daughter, Dorothy, who is seventeen, and the daughter of the Duke of Schleswig, the brother of the German Empress.

It was the tragedy of Meyerling that was the turning-point in the life of the Princess Louise. The world thinks that it knows all about the circumstances attending the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph and his beautiful Countess, but there are not more than 20 persons in the secret, the Austrian Emperor, his Prime Minister, the Pope, the Princess Louise, and the actual witnesses, among whom was Prince Philippe.

The Princess Louise learned the secret from her husband's own lips. He boasted to her of his participation, although, like the other witnesses, he had sworn before the Papal delegate to guard the secret.

Prince Philippe's blow struck home, but not in the way that he expected. The Princess Louise is a devout Catholic, and her husband's breach of faith decided her to use every possible means to obtain a divorce. Again she appealed to her father. There was a family council. It decided against her. The Princess asked to be permitted to live in Belgium. This also was denied her.

Then she turned, as a woman driven to bay and made desperate, will turn. She stood before her relatives and declared that there was still a way open to her to secure her freedom, and she would avail herself of it, even if she dragged her name and theirs through the mire.

The Princess Louise, the sad, sorrowing pious woman, who had lived a life of

seclusion, returned to Vienna with her head high in the air, with a smile upon her lips, with a cold gleam in her blue eyes. She summoned milliners and had made the most gorgeous and showy gowns. She who had shunned the gay court life now sought it. None were gayer, none more risque. She appeared on the turf, took part in late suppers, sought the company of the men who were her husband's intimates.

At first it was said in court circles that the Princess had at last come to her senses; but to such an extent did she carry her frivolities that even a court that is never censorious said that she was becoming reckless.

Until the Princess Louise carried on a very bold flirtation with a young nobleman, Prince Philippe saw nothing. He did not want a divorce, because he did not wish to relinquish his wife's large fortune. He reprimanded the young nobleman, who promptly retired.

The Princess was bound to force her husband to take some action, to humiliate him as he had outraged her. She drew to her side her husband's adjutant and warm personal friend, Lieutenant Geza von Matta-hoch Keglevitch.

Nothing could more clearly show the state of the Princess' mind than that which followed. One night, when she knew her husband was in the palace, she went to the apartments of Lieut. Keglevitch, who was adjutant in the palace. She caused word to be sent to her husband as to her whereabouts.

Prince Philippe went to his adjutant's rooms, and confronted his wife, who was defiant. He struck her there, and then challenged Keglevitch to fight a duel. But it was no triumph for the Princess. Her husband told her that he knew it had all been arranged for his benefit, and she should not have a divorce. It may be remarked that the duel was to take place twelve months later, and in the meantime Keglevitch was ordered to remain away from court.

Then the Princess, who had hoped to be freed from her husband by an appearance of guilt, resolved to stop at nothing. She felt that nothing could add to her disgrace, and that no step was too great to pay for her freedom. She resolved to fly with Keglevitch. She knew that the scandal would ring throughout the world, and that her husband would not dare ignore it.

So the Princess and Keglevitch eloped to Nice together, and the world knew of it. Even Prince Philippe could not pass this by. His first act was that of a petty tradesman. He cut off his wife's allowance, and gave notice that he would not be responsible for her bills.

It is said, too, that he set about ensnaring his wife by making her the victim of shady financial operators. He was able to bring a charge against her for making spurious cheques. This was followed by an accusation of insanity.

It was a Napoleonic idea. Even a Princess who is insane is not credible. Her sufferings were mere hallucinations. A month or so ago eminent doctors found that the Princess was mad. Nothing else could explain her conduct. She was hustled into a private asylum near Vienna, and the physicians of that institution declare that she is a mental wreck. Of course she has no claim upon her property or that of her husband if she is insane.

But the Princess is not without friends. As has been said, the Belgian Chambers have taken up her cause, maintaining that a Belgian Princess cannot be spirited away in a foreign country even by her husband. They insisted that the Princess must be produced before a Belgian court to determine her mental state. If she is insane a guardian will care for her interests, and she will be confined and cared for in her native land.

If it is proven that she is not mad, then the Foreign Office of the Austrian Government will be asked to punish Prince Philippe.

Nauk je sladko Pice.

Svaki citatelj neka pomnji uoči iza doverenog posla da stogod Englezog jesika nauči jer to svakom okoristuje dođe u tajdini.

Radiće braco Hrvati za Vasu korist, prepisati u Hrvatski jezik pa komu bude bolje izpasti onaj hoco biti poljavljen, i BRATSKA SLOGA tiskati njegov prepis. Dakle da vidimo tko hoco biti prvi.

ALL FOR LOVE OF A BARMAID.

A more artless confession can hardly ever have been made, either in fact or fiction, says the London Daily Telegraph than that which a well-known solicitor practising at Marylebone County Court, has just received from a former clerk, whom he discharged eight years ago. The penitent, though apparently dismissed only for a minor irregularity, had, as a matter of fact, embezzled the proceeds of certain debts, with the collection of which his employer had entrusted him; and thus dramatically does he describe his fall:—One day—I remember it well—I had not even the price of my dinner on me, and I had arranged to call on a barmaid with whom I had become infatuated, and make arrangements for going to a music hall in the evening. I called in with the intention of saying that I should be unable to go that night, and also making the excuse that I had already dined, when some blatant fool who was sitting there dropped a remark about fops who "mashed" barmaids, and could not afford to buy a dinner. That was too much for the clerk's virtue. "The devil," he continues, "tempted me then . . . and rather than look a fool in the eyes of the giddy dirt, who I then thought loved me, I broke into the account which I had drawn from Messrs. R. H. & Sons for one pound fourteen shillings. I may here say that I afterwards discovered that the girl was married and had two children, and was afterwards divorced from her husband. However, the barmaid's past being unknown, the clerk took her to the music hall, and "imagined that he was enjoying himself." Appearing next morning at his employer's office very drunk, he was "told to go," and went. He cannot, unfortunately, describe his dismissal by the romantic title of "All; or, a Situation Well Lost," since it appears that his intoxicated condition was partly due to his having finished the evening at a night club, of which "two of the so-called boys about town had drawn him a 'lurid picture.' Nevertheless, the thought of the stolen thirty-four shillings has "seared his brain like a red-hot iron ever since," and after eight years of rigid economy he has sent his defrauded employer a sum of five pounds "in discharge of the debt and interest," a sum which, it must be admitted, represents a very liberal estimate of the usurfact of one pound fourteen shillings for the period in question. It amply proves the sincerity of his repentance, and, of course, entitled him to his employer's forgiveness. It is not every solicitor, however, who, as has happened in the case, would return the money and inform the sender that if he cares to come to London he can have a berth in his former office any time he likes.

ELOPED WITH HIS STEPMOTHER.

A New Yorker named Frank has just sprung into unenviable notoriety in Berlin. Frank is the son of a big Silesian land owner by his first marriage in South America, and the old man, being feeble, invited him to come home and help manage his property. His father's second wife is only 28 years old, and very pretty. The son made love to her, and after a short courtship the pair decamped to Berlin, Frank taking with him valuables, chiefly bonds, worth £10,000.

The father discovered his loss, and telegraphed to the authorities to await their arrival and arrest them. But Frank left the train a few stations before Berlin, and arrived in the capital by a local train. In this way he mystified the police, but they

kept on the watch and soon the career of the lovers was cut short. On the night of their arrival, as they were leaving the Alexander Platz Theatre, a police officer invited them to the police station. The wife has been liberated for the present, but Frank is still in gaol charged with theft. The wife alleges the money was her dowry, and that as she had decided to leave her husband she maintained that she was justified in taking it with her.

BEGGARS WITH FORTUNES.

When Tori, a well-known Italian professional beggar, died last year, there were found hidden away in his rooms bank books, securities, gold and silver, amounting collectively to the value of upwards of 2,000,000 francs. His heirs were two nephews, who for years had been existing in a state of pitiable poverty. In 1895 a beggar, who died in Auxerre, France, was found to have 1,000,000 francs in bonds in a trunk, and in his cellar 400 bottles of wine of the vintage of 1790. In the same year an old beggar woman, named Marie Dufour, who occupied a wretched garret at a house in the Rue de Sevres, Paris, was found dead in her bed. In a bundle belonging to her were found a deposit receipt for 30,000 francs in the name of the deceased, and Government securities representing an annual income of 9,530 francs.

A man named Gustave Marcellin, a professional beggar, was found dead in his room in the Rue du Puy Guillaume, Avignon, in November, 1892. A search led to the discovery of French Government bonds and various securities to the value of £20,000. He left a paper requesting that his savings might be divided equally between the city and the Bureau de la Bienfaisance.

The wealthiest living professional beggar, Simon Oppasich, was in 1893 sentenced to seven years' hard labour for perjury. He was born without feet or arms, and his physical defects brought him exceptional sympathy and cash. In 1880, at the age of 47, he had saved £12,000, and in 1888 he had by speculation increased his fortune to £25,000 in cash and some £40,000 in Trieste and Parenzo real estate. Since then he has quadrupled his wealth by trading on the Bourse de Bienvaisance.

Državne podpore Hrvatskog primorja.

DJE SU ZASTUPNICI NARODA, DA UPOGLEDU SVUOJU RIEC IZREKNU?

Poznata je stvar, da Hrvatsko primorje naj vise propada odkad su Madjari Zaposjeli nasu Rieku. U rieku luku sijisjo vlasta na stotine miliona far, zajednickog prihoda, a korist od date vuce sama madjarska trgovina. Na hrvatsko pak primorje od poda ju iz zajednickog proračuna samo mrvića, asad i te bijavu sve to manje. Upozetko uvrstavalo se je za nasu obalu u budget ministarstva trgovine redovito 10,000, for, godisnje podpore; ne davno je taj iznos Zanzimanjen senjske trgovacke komore i bivsg guvernera, Battianja povisan na 20-25,000, pa nusti na taj sudbenica nije dostojala ni za podmirenje najpresti ji potreba, nasih zapusteni luka, napose senjske, letile tecajen ove godine predstavke senjske komore i razne dysutacije pred ministrica trgovine da mole izdasniju državnu priporoc. Zadnjoj deputaciji, koju je predvodio predsjednik senjske komore i narodni Zastupnik, Krajac, govorio je ministar Daniel, priznavajući neobhodnu nuzdu izvesticaja i obecavajuće obilna državnu podporu, tako povoljno daje odaslanstvo bilo upravo u supnuto stolice uvidjavnosti inaj zadovljivije se mora se doma povratilo. Ta radost ne potraje, jer u mjestu obecanog povisjenja podpare, osane u budgetu snizenje na cijelih 5,000 for! Kako nas uverjava visoka polozena licnost konsternirala je a zlostava cinjenica sve nase krubove te dzimo, da bi i nasa vlasta i nasi zastupnici u Pesti bili duzni, da u ovom predmetu u interesu nase zemlje odlučnu riece progovore.

Sto ima nova po Sveti.

(CABLEGRAMS.)

PAROBROD PERTHSHIRE.

Nesretni parobrod Perthshire, koji se je nalazio na moru za 52 dana, jest bio nadjen od drugog parobroda Talune.

Dosli oba parobroda sretno u Sydney na 19. Listopada, sva vojska i putnici na Perthshire jesu zdravo.

Veliki narod u Sydney jest dosao na obalu da vidi nesretni Parobrod, i njegovo putnike. Velika radost jest bila između naroda kad sa vidili da svaki jest spasen, i doveđen sretno u luku od Sydney.

Kapetanu Spinks od parobroda Talune jest doslo u velikom broju brzojavaju radujuci se na nadjenom parobroda Perthshire.

Ostali parobrodi jesu trazili Perthshire, ali nikomu neotidje za rukom kao Kapetanu Spinks od parobroda Talune.

GLAD U RUSKOJ.

Po brzojavu iz Londona javljaju da a Ruskoj jest veliki glad, na hiljadu stanovnika u Mombassa gladuju.

U velikom broju jesu se obratili na milostinju od crkve za hrannu.

RAVEDAN DREYFUS.

General Mercier u svome govoru kod "French Fatherland League" jest kazao da je on vazda spravan ispozivati narodu sve one tajne stose tice pravde Dreyfusa.

UBOJSTVO.

Jedna zena imenom Youngman za ubojstvo svoga sina kad je bila na Velikom Sudu u Brisbane (Queensland) jest osudjena tezke tamnice do hotinga Namjestnika, posto nije bila u pameti kad je ovo zlobno djelo uradila.

BALKANSKE NEVOLJE.

Srbska jest predala jedno mnogo ostro Pismo Turškoj, sa svrhom da Turska vojska na granici Srbskoj nema nikakva prava.

BRZOJAV-BEZ-ZICE.

Gospodin Marconi jest uporabio njegov "brzojav-bez-Zice" sa uspjehom od jednog broda da drugog broda od daljine 42 milje.

NASLJEDNIK SV. OTCA PAPE.

Bio je veliki govor u Rimu kod Kardinala koji mora da bude nasljednik Sv. Otev Papi Lavn XIII. U istoj sjednici jesu odlucili da bude devet izabranih nasljednika u Italiji, a dva izvan Italije. Stoga se racuna da izabrani nasljednik bude biti rodjen u Italiji.

MAORSKO UBOJSTVO.

Jedan dobro poznati Maor imenom Wiki Moaneau u Kawakawa jest ubio iz puske svoju zenu. Zlocinac iza ovog djela jest utekao u sumu Ostali Maori kazu da zlocinac nije u pameti, i da ce biti mnogo trudno da bude uhvacen posto imu kod sebe oruzje.

SMRT PRVOG MINISTRA.

Brzojavaju iz Capetown (Africa) da Prvi Ministar od Natal Sir Henry Binns jest umro.

NADJEN MRTAV U POSTELJI.

Licenik Dr. Beriner rodjen u Mauritius jest nadjen mrtav u postelji u Brisbanu na 6. Lipnja. Ovaj licenik jest kusao da obadjie okola svega sveta svoje putovanje na noge za oklad od £5,000.

VELIKO UBOJSTVO U BRISBANE.**JEDNA STAR A GOSPODA UBLJENA.**

Jedna stara gospodja imenom Suzana Weaver mnogo bogata, jest bila nadjenja ubijena u njezinu istoj kući. Glava je bila razcepljena. Za pokrati zločinstvo postavili su vatru u Rueu, ali bližnji susjedi utrušnje vatru. Kaze se da kradnja jest bio uzrok za ovo djelo.

FRANCUZKE TVRDJAVE.

Brzojavaju iz Pariza dne 15. Lipnja da jedan Taljanski General jest bio uhvacen kod Nice kao spija, kod njega jesu nasli karte od Francuzkih Tvrđava.

AUSTRO-UGARSKA.

Brzojavaju iz Beča dne 12. Lipnja da Austro-Ugarski Ausgleich jest na novo postavljen u red. Banke Ugovor, i porezno sjednjene izmedju ove dvije zemlje jest opet produljen do god 1907.

RUSKA I COREA.

Brzojavaju iz Petrograda dne 12. Lipnja da Ruska jest nzela od Corea tri ledena-slobodne luke za vrieme od 12 godina.

NAJBRZA ZELJEZNICA.

Najbrza zeljeznica na svetu hoće se dokratki vrieme putovati izmedju Liverpool i Manchester koja hoće prevesti 90 milja u jedan sat. Ova zeljeznica kada bude gotova hoće zapasti £11,500,000.

SJEDINJENE AUSTRALIJE.

Narod u Sydney jest glasovao da bude sjedinjene Australije broj glasova jest bio 101,200. Velika svjetlost jest bila u gradu Sydney, a Gospodin Reid prvi ministar jest primio u velikom broju brzojavu na radovanje sa svih strana sveta. Svaka stvar hoće biti dojeduce godine u podpunom redu za posebno vladati.

RUSKE SPRAVE.

Ruska Vlada jest pitala Amerikanske tvornice da u vrieme rata i skrajne potrebe bili tvornice mogle napraviti 200 velikih božil-pusaka.

Stovani Gospodine Urednici—Radi uroka da se nisam odzavao na vas list krivećim je slediće.

Buduće da mi je dosao otisak "Danica" broj. 1. u ruke, tiskana u pokvarenom Hrvatskom narječju. Pronio sam ju, te nisam u njoj opazio nikakvih novina, niti nikakva izraza govora. Ovo je uzrok da se nisam predbrojiv, a nemislici dace jos koja novina izlaziti. Netom sam dobio u ruke "Bratsku Slogu" broj. 2. opozvao sam moju odluku. Evome sa predplatom na "Bratsku Slogu"; klicuevi Zivil! Zivili rodoljubi Hrvatski a Bog će dati da dođemo do boljeg uspjeha budućnosti, i napredka u ovoj zemlji. Sve s Bogom i Razlogom.

IVAN MARICICH
Hrvatski Primorac.

Hohoura, Lipnja 13, 1899.

Lepa hvala predbrojba za godinu dana primjema, ugledali se takodjer, ostali Hrvatski rodoljubi Zivili!

Pismo novog Urednika "Danica" imalo bi biti postavljeno na Izložbi od Pariza god. 1900.

Posto svakim brojem imamo sve to vise "advertisements" jesmo odlucili razsiriti Bratsku Slogu da bude na cast i slavu na sve strane sveta.

Advertisements are increasing, and we have decided to enlarge our journal.

Na Vladanje.**SVIMA HRVATIMA U NOVOJ ZELANDIJI.****IPAK IMAM ZAHVALITI—**

Svemogucem Bogu, da menadjuje se jesam docekao da kroz hrvatski List utemeljen u ovoj zemlji mogu se sa svojim domorodcem malo razgovarati sa svrhom da budem u buduće predstavio svima Hrvatima u Novoj Zelandiji sve one istinitne stvari od moga nastojanja za dobro naseg naroda. Svetog Bog jest mi za svjedoka koliko iskreno ljubim svoj hrvatski narod na sve strane sveta, ali po putu hrvatskih izroda moje nastojanje jest krivo shvaceno, i krivo rastumaceno, te tako za najviseg neprijatelja drzali.

Nema prostora ni vremena za baviti se ono stomi na srcu lezi da pokazem svima Hrvatima moje nastojanje za poboljšanje svega naseg naroda. Ga necu oholno kazati da moje pero gdje kucem hoće otvoriti gvezdjenja brata; ali istinito u buduće predstaviti svima hrvatima na sve strane sveta da moje pisme do sada jest doslo do mnogo krasnijih i lepsi, nego gvozdjenih vrata. Samu kratko neka stoji na znanje naseg naroda, dje moja pisma sada se malaze sto jesam upravio sa svrhom za dobro i poboljšanje svega Hrvatskog naroda. Kod Sabora u Becu—Kod Namjestnika u Zadru—Kod Narodnog Lista u Zadru—Kod Dubravackog Biskupa U Zagrebu—U Splitu—i kod svih puglavnih Ureda ciele—i kod svih zeljeznica.

Takodjer kroz celiu Sjedinjenu Ameriku—Takodjer kod Vlade i Sabora u Wellingtonu—Kroz sve novine Engleskog jezika grada Aucklanda i t. d.

U mojem pismenom govoru kod Vlade u Wellingtonu jesam kazao ako sam koga uverio, ili ako sekogod nadjen uverjen neko odma izjada sa svojim imenom na knjizevno polje.

Opet danas pozvijen na Hrvatski jezik ako sam koga neznamo uverio neka bez straha izjadi sa svojim imenom na knjizevno polje.

Prosim oprostjenje od svih domaradaca za moje nepoznate pogreske, ali u isto vrieme maju nakazu za poboljšanje hrvatskog naroda to neucu nigda propustiti, nego se drzati one Bogu mile lozinke, "da moramo ljubiti iskrnjega svoga, kao sebe istoga."

M. A. FERRI.

Trgovina.

(COMMERCIAL.)

Kako stoji Marketa od Gume.**BIELA GUMA—**

Sitna oprana guma od 30 pak gori. Slaba guma od 43 do 45.

Malo bolja guma od 48 pak gori.

Dobra vrsta guma od 64 pak gori.

East Coast od 73 do 74.

Guma po drugi put ostrugana (re-scraped) od 112 pak gori.

CRNA GUMA—

Sitna oprana guma od 12 do 14. Srednja vrsta od 20 do 24.

Najbolja vrsta od 44 do 45.

Kroz 21 od Lipnja mesecu dosloje na marketu 600 tonelata. Biela guma sada dolazi na marketu jest od bolje vrste nego prije. Cena za sada nece biti izvrsena.

"Bratska Sloga" jest puna sladkog pica, a još vise hoće biti sladge ako ju budete pomagati.

Svaki onaj koji bude slusao a nezna citati takodjer jesu u duznosti da pomoze ono sto može bolje.

"Bratska Sloga" kaša sada tako i vazda hoće biti vazda puna dobrog nauka.

Ne cini covjeka sretnim sto dugi zivi nego kako zive.

Otvoreni Listovi.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

Government House,
Auckland, N.Z.

19th June, 1899.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and a copy of your newspaper.

It is always a pleasure to His Excellency to hear of anyone desiring to contribute to the welfare of this colony, or to any unit of its population.

He trusts your new paper, the BRATSKA SLOGA, may be carried on with advantage to the Austrians now resident in New Zealand, and to the benefit of all classes. —Yours faithfully,

DUDLEY ALEXANDER.

Department of Labour,
Wellington,

June 8th, 1899.

DEAR SIR,—Thank you very much for your kindness in forwarding the BRATSKA SLOGA. I think you deserve great credit for your energy and success in this matter, and I wish you and your Austrian confreres prosperity and remuneration. It is a step in the right direction. I have placed the paper before the Right Hon. the Premier.—Yours faithfully,

EDWARD TREGEAR,
Secretary for Labour.

DABAR IZGLEĐ.

Gospodine Urednici! — Primitismo Bratsku Slogu prvu hrvatsku novinu u ovoj zemlji kojom svima nami jest mnogo milo da mi Hrvati budemo se sada proslaviti.

Od nase strane priporucujemo svima Hrvatima u Novoj Zelandiji da se sto brze odazovete i priskočite u pomoc Bratskoj Slogi, koja kao prva novina hoće biti mnogo koristna za celi narod u ovoj zemlji. Nemoj mo se draga braco pokajati ako prvu hrvatsku novinu sada propadne, nego svaki skupu skocimo sdesne i lieve strane kako bolje da pomognemo.

BRACA BULAT.

Tairua, Lipnja 9, 1899.

Gospodine Urednici! — Sa velikim veseljem dodje mi do ruka prva hrvatska novina BRATSKA SLOGA koju sam citao sa punim srdecem, i jesam nasao svakih novina koliko u ovoj zemlji toliko izvan Nove Zelandije. Od sada nas hrvatski narod hoće znati u svomu jeziku svaku stvar kako u svjetu prolazi. Nasao sam nadpis velika mrzna, te odma opaziti nenavidoš naseg naroda u ovoj zemlji, u isti cas dodje mi na pamet one nase tri nesretna pokrajine t. j. Hrvatska, Slavonija, i Dalmacija, kako one tri sestre jesu pod jarom Njemačca, i Magjara sbog nesloge naseg hrvatskog naroda. Jes odvise Bogu nemilo drago braco da se ovako imamo podnasati, i nositi sa sobom "sime" nenavodnosti.

Draga braco svaki od nas neka vrlo dobro pozna kada bi moći sami dopustiti da ova prva hrvatska novina sada otidje u mesto, tada slobodno možemo se nadeti da bi za svakogu od nes mnogo naopoko, i nebi smo mogli visi nikog pogledeti na svjetlu. Priporucujemo drago braco da nastoje ubrogit i se u Bratsku Slogu neka budu kazati u staroj domovini da izobrazeni Hrvata u Novoj Zelandiji imamo. Neka nitko nebude gladstić za jednu Liru jer ova malena svetinja na godinu nece nas prikorvitati. Uprimo sto možemo bolje, ja jesam moju Liru poslao — neprije drago braco — budimo kao prava braco — budimo na pravom putu. Svi siskreni pozdrav.

JURE L. FRANICH.
Kaikohe, Svinjna 20, 1899.

Gospodine Urednici! — Braco Hrvati—Evo sa ovim trećim brojem poduprimo svi skupa da se razsiri Slogu bratovštine.

Neka pomoze svaki po koliko može, za svrhom da bude se uzdrzati nas Narodni List u tujdini u dalekoj strani

sveta. Neka nebudu kazati stanovnici Nove Zelandije da je izasao prvi Hrvatski List a nebudo valjani uzdratga. Upri mo sa svom snagom neka nam bude slava i cast, a ne velika sramota.

Nastojmo po svaki nacin da Englez, Maori i ostale narodnosti nebudo se snami rugati da nismo dobri uzdratni na posteno. Mnogo molim svu bracu Hrvate da ne izgubite. Vase postenje pod noge, nego da uzdrzite. Vase postenje pod noge, nego da uzdrzite, i spomenite se Bratske Sloge, jer to name hoće biti hvala i slava na sve strane sveta.

ANTE MATUTINOVICH MATIN.
Waihopo, Lipnja 7, 1899.

Gospodine Urednici! — Posto su nam stigli Vase Novine BRATSKA SLOGA za opet put posta nam je vrlo milo gdje ste se pobrinute za nas Hrvatski narod, te svaki od nas zudi da bude dobar napredak. Evo Vam saljemo novce za predbrojbu Bratske Sloge te saljite da doli podpisane osobe. Iskreni pozdrav svim braćom Hrvatin.

STJEPAN JELICICH,
Perovodja.

Stjepan Jelich pok. Stipe
Niko Jelich Perikula
Stjepan Jelich Rokov
Mate Babich

Gospodine Urednici! — Eva danas zahvaljavam velikom Bogu sa mojim družtvom koji smo docekali ovog velikog dana koga najviše slavimo u staroj domovini t. j. Tjelovo (corpus christi); takodjer imamo zahvaliti Bogu dasmo docekali u ovoj zemlji vidići prvi nas Hrvatski List. Braco Hrvati poduprimo sto možemo više nešto nam se siri BRATSKA SLOGA u ovoj dalekoj zemlji.

Ako se nadje koji protivnik proti "Bratskoj Slogi" tada svi sa macem skocimo u pomoc, jer takovi protivnici nebi bili proti Bratskoj Slogi, nego proti svemu Hrvatima u ovoj zemlji.

Hrvati! poduprimo "Bratsku Slogu" da bude na razvijati i poboljšanje svega naseg Hrvatskog naroda, na cast i slavu svijuh nas. Bog i Hrvati.

PAVO MIHALJEVIC.

Tairua, Lipnja 13, 1899.

Glasi iz domovine.**UBOJSTVO SVOGA SINA.**

Ukotaru Ljubuski, Ercegovina, 2 Trajnja 99. Fabian Barlie na veliki Petak na dva puta podlije, zaklavo sa nozem ispod vrata, svog sina molo ljetnjog od osam godina.

Ubojica jest ufanec ipridan, priekom suda Ljubuska, stvar nije još razjasnena zbg koga uzroka ovaj zločin acinio onakova zločinstvo iztraga jest pocela proti njemu.

Nova moda u Engleskoj.

Posto je Engleska kraljica u svaj visokoj starosti prisiljena u hodu podupirati se stopu.

Povele su se zašnjom sve gospodje Engleske kraljevske obitelji, pa nose krasne stapice sa zlatnim glavicama. Gospodje Engleskih sastnika, ponasaju ju se isto kao i velike dvorske gospodje, pa tako je stap postao modom u Londonu, gdje je nastao vrlo velik promet sa stapin.

Tsim toga raga kisobran kao stapove na setiju. Princesa Wales upotrebljava kisobran, koji sastavljen izgleda kao občina palica za setiju.

Kako nam je poznato Vlada u Wellingtonu kad se sabor sastane dojdjećeg neseca opet namjerava stogod govoriti o nasim Hrvatim ali "Bratska Sloga" hoće pomjivo smatrati ono sto bude za korist nasem narodu.

Drugi broj "Bratska Sloga" neće biti nikomu poslat, ako neposalje novce za njegovu predbrojbu.

Upravo Lepi Izgled.

Gospodin Ivan Segetin jest tuzio Gospodina Antuna Bulata za istiniti napadaj stonu je kazao da je tovar, sto u hrvatski jezik znaci da nezna mesta, oli ludjak. Ova rica tovan jest svakomu dobro poznata kad ucitelj u skolskim reca djevacu kad nije nancio svoju zadacu. U istmu svaki nas domorodac pozna vrlo dobro da gospodin Segetin nije nista drugo nego jedan veliki ludjak koji nazna mesta.

Razsprava od ove zlobne tuzbo hoće biti na 28 tek.

Gledajte.

Kako druge Novine Bratsku Slogu Hvate. Ovako govori "Daily News," Taranaki.

"The first and second numbers of the new Austrian paper, BRATSKA SLOGA (printed and published in Auckland) are to hand. The publication is well printed, and contains cable and telegraphic news as well as articles of general interest to Dalmatians, of whom there are, according to the BRATSKA SLOGA, over three thousand in the colony. The initial number contains the following on the subject of Austrians as settlers: Iza ovoga jest prepisano nasi dopisi.

Imamo u velikom broju citatelja, ali odvise malo Hrvatskih predbrojnika.

Pismo novog Urednika "Danica" otvara gvozdjena vrata.

Svaki onaj koji bude citro "Bratska Sloga" a nebude pomagati nije dobar Hrvat.

TRAZISE—Tajnik tko znade citati i pisati Njemacki i Hrvatski jezik. Obratite se na Austro-Ugarskog Konzula, Auckland.

WANTED—A Secretary who can read and write the German and Croatian languages. Apply to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consulate, Auckland.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD PAROBRODI — Putnici mogu putovati sa Imperial Postarskim Parobrodom kako je ugovorenno po zakonu od Trgovackih Brodova god. 1894, za SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, BREMEN, via FREMANTLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ PORT SAID, NAPLES, and GENOA.

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Poputbina iz Europe ili Amerike moze se preplatiti u ovim stranama.

Za ostale druge svrhe obratite se

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HAND-SEWN BOOTS A SPECIALITY.

Colonial Boots and Shoes guaranteed made on the premises.

REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.

Za najbolju vrstu od Postola, cipala, i Papacija nasi Dalmatinski Hrvati hoće mari u gori spomenutoj kući uz vrlo jeftinu cenu.

NAZNANJE!

GOSPODA

ARNOLD, CHENEY & CO.,
CUSTOM STREET EAST, AUCKLAND.

Daju na znanje svima onim koji zude prodati gume, da kupuju dobru bilu guma vaska za gofov novac.

DR. SHARMAN.

Priporucujemo svima nasim Hrvatim u Novoj Zelandiji ovog dobrog licenčnika koji je ozdravio vise nego jednog naseg Hrvata od bolesti od prisjuna, i druge bolesti.

Takodjer može se kazati da je spasio od smrti Mata Muela, i Stjepu Karuzu koji se suđa nalaze u podpunom zdravlju.

NOTICE TO AUSTRIAN GUM-DIGGERS.

GEO. F. DICKESON,
STOREKEEPER AND GUMBUYER,
NGAUHA AND KAIKOHE,

Wants at once, 50 to 60 AUSTRIAN GUM-DIGGERS for good winter fields at Ngauba.

Apply
JOHN MACNAMARA, MANAGER,
NGAUHA.

Also,
Has room for 50 DIGGERS at Kaikohe.

HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR GUM.

Stores packed to fields at Lowest Rates.
Post and Telegraph Office within two miles of camping ground.

Priporucujemo ovaj zimski-gumfield nasi Hrvatima da otidu kusati njihovu sreću.

NAZNANJE!

SRECA ZA NASE DOMORODCE.

Nize podpisani javlja da je kupio zemlju u Matakana od 485 acres, na kojoj ima puno gume t. j. može raditi preko 100 osoba za tri godine. Oni koji zude traziti sreću na kopanju gume neka dodiju osobno poohoditi ovo mjesto, za ugovoriti se na koji nacin hocu biti dopunjeno za kopati gume. Za sada trazi se 80 radnika, ali svaki onaj koji se nalazi u slabom stanju može odma doci pokusati svoju sreću.

Obratite se na
JURU BOSKOVICA, LOVRA BUNETA, MATAKANA.

DOBRA FARMA

NA PRODAJU

(FARM FOR SALE).

J. B. WRIGHT,

TAKAHUE.

Priporucujemo ovo Farma nasi Hrvatim, ovaj kaj i nestanit so, hoće biti zodovoljan ako nebovi ovi gumi.

Sva pitanja neka se obrate na Uredništvo BRATSKE SLOGE.

OBJAVA.

Nize podpisani hoco 15 Hrvata na kopanju gume. Gumfield bio je otvoren prošle godine za prvi put nakon 10 godina, Nista se neplaca za otici na zemlju, a cijena od gume jest vrlo dobra.

Obratite se
E. J. SMEDLEY,
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.....OF.....
MEN'S CLOTHING,
SHIRTS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
FLANNELS,
DRAWERS, ETC.

One of the first prijatelj (friend) to the Austrian influx.

Svaki nas domorodac u Novoj Zelandiji pozna vrlo dobro ovog dobrog covika.

Posaljite naruebu bit će Vam opremljeno.

NEVILLE NEWCOMB LAND AGENT.

MONEY ADVANCED AGAINST GUM, AND SOLD IN THE BEST MARKETS ON COMMISSION.

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NEVILLE NEWCOMB,
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Pozor! Priporucujemo da se obratite za Vasu potrebu.

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The Sovereign Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lameness, Pains in the Back, Chest, and Limbs, Colds, Neuralgia, Headache, Stiffness, Sprains, Bruises, etc. Is NOT A DRUG, but a POWERFUL NERVE and MUSCLE STIMULANT; its efficacy guaranteed, specially relieving pain, soothing and refreshing the nerves. Instantly relieving tired or strained muscles.

In two sizes, 3/6 and 5/6 per bottle, of all Chemists and Storkekeepers or on receipt of the price (viz., 3/6) a sample bottle will be sent post free to any address in the Colony.

J. MANNING & CO., Post Office Box 501, AUCKLAND.

Priporucujemo nasi Hrvatim ova Ge kariju.

IVAN BILICH,

SYDNEY BOARDING HOUSE,

CORNER OF

WYNNDHAM AND ALBERT STREETS,

AUCKLAND.

Vlastnik pozna dobro Englezkog jezika te sluzi kao tumačnik nasi Hrvatim za svaku njihovu potrebu, a spoznat sam izmedju trgovaca od gume.

SVAK K' SVOMU,

AUSTRIAN-CROATIAN BOARDING HOUSE,

Princes Street.

JOZIP FRANICH, Proprietor.

Vlastnik gori spomenute kuće daje na znanje svima Hrvatima, i Dalmatinima Primorema da ima veliku kuću od prvog reda, na spavanje može uzeti preko 60 osoba. Jestivo i služba jest takodjer u najboljem redu.

Svaki Hrvat hoće naci ostale njegove potrebe za opremanje svake privatne stvari koliko u gradu toliko izvan grada.

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THOMAS FOLEY,

PROPRIETOR.

Priporucamo Hrvatim u Novoj Zelandiji ovu dobro i urednu kuću.

GEO. FOWLDS,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

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SELLS MEN'S CLOTHING, HATS,
SHIRTS, SOCKS, AND FLANNEL
UNDERSHIRTS, VERY GOOD
AND VERY CHEAP!

Pozor! Ako Hrvati budu imati potrebe od gori spomenutik odjela meka se obrate na gori spomenutu kuću, gdje hoće imati svakilo odjela dobre vrsti i mnogo jeftino.

W. H. DAWSON,

CHEMIST, DRUGGIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WELLESLEY STREET, AUCKLAND.

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TEETH CAREFULLY EXTRACTED,

with or without Gas.

Ovaj je kuća vrlo dobro poznata nasi Hrvatim koma bude od potrebe neka se obrati na adresu kao gore.

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JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.
All kinds of Watches, Jewellery, and Fancy Goods for sale.
Upravo dobra i jeftina kuća za nase Hrvate.

JOHN W. STEWART

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,

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Pozor! Ovo je najbolji, najpravedniji i najposteniji Odvjetnik za nase Hrvate u gradu Aucklandu.

HANNA,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
196, QUEEN STREET
(Opposite Union Bank),
AUCKLAND, N.Z.

ONLY THE BEST WORK!

Pamrite! Ovaj vredni slikar jest vrlo dobro poznat nasi Hrvatim.

LUI KINKELA,

HOBSON BOARDING HOUSE,

HOBSON STREET,

AUCKLAND.

Vlastnik gori spomenute kuće jest vrlo dobro poznat od nase Hrvatskog naroda kao prvi od Hrvata koji je postavio gostionu u gradu Aucklandu.

Dakle neka svaki k' svomu idje.

J. MURPHY,

LAND AND FINANCIAL AGENT,

26, HIGH STREET, AUCKLAND.

Pamrite! Kamu bude potreba za nabavu zemlje i ostale svake neka se obrati kao gore.

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Monday, June 26, 1899.