



Framfari



Volume 1 Number 1

CFB GIMLI, MANITOBA

Friday February 6, 1970



GIMLI'S HERITAGE-The Viking Statue

Erected by the townspeople in 1967 to commemorate the arrival of their forefathers over ninety years ago.

-photo by Olson

Framfari ?!!

Readers may recall that some months ago a contest was held in an effort to rename the Gimli Star. What we were looking for was a name that would be unique and at the same time have meaning associated with the Base and the surrounding area. This was no mean undertaking. The name usually associated with newspapers didn't fit the bill, so we resorted to a search into history. Finally a name did present itself, a name that was different and yet had the meaning and connotation for which we had been looking- FRAMFARI - an Icelandic word meaning "progress". However, Framfari is more than just a word.

The main group of Icelandic settlers migrating to Manitoba left Kinmount, Ontario, on Sept. 25, 1875. They were joined at Toronto by people who had dispersed for employment during the summer, bringing the total number up to about 270. They travelled from Sarnia to Duluth by steamer where they were joined by 13 more Icelanders.

The next stage of the journey was by train to Fisher's Landing on the Red River the end of steel. A steamer met the party there. There was accommodation on the ship for part of the group, but the majority were placed on
(cont'd p. 3)

Editorial

Sure enough, deadline (dictated by the Editor) rolled around and his mind was filled, not with editorial inspiration, but problems of typing, printing, advertising, photo, paste-up and all those other wierd and wonderful problems we've run into getting this show off the press and on the road.

It's been a long and a hard road to make it this far, but now we're here and things can only get better. (He said hopefully)

There are of course, many people to thank for the fact that we have progressed to this stage not the least of whom is YOU... our reader. Without you there really wouldn't be much point in going to all this trouble and expense!

In days of yore, the STAR had, I feel, very good reader interest and participation. Do not let this wane, as we move forward with FRAMFARI.

If you have a message to put across your failure to do so surely cannot be blamed on the medium.



---- 'Greenies' Anyone ?



WINTER CARNIVAL '70

There will be several innovations this year.

The Queen Contest will be bigger, with more contestants, judged on poise, personality and appearance. The final judging and crowning will be at the mall in front of Tomboy store. This will be on opening night after the torchlight parade.

Novelty Night will be Wednesday, 4 March with Egg Tossing, Egg Races, Beer & Wine Drinking et.al. These will all be for competition points. Another exciting addition is Ski-jumping. Watch FRAMFARI for further details

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

FRAMFARI is published weekly for distribution on Friday. Opinions expressed are those of the writers and do not necessarily reflect Official Canadian Forces policy. The Editor reserves the right to edit all copy and advertising to suit paper policy. All correspondence should be addressed to: Editor, Framfari
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flat boats which the steamer had to tow. They reached Winnipeg, a frontier community of 3,000 people, on Oct 11, 1875.

Six flat boats were purchased and the flotilla moved away from its mooring place, just east of the foot of Notre Dame Street on October 16. The river was low and progress was frequently impeded when the boats snagged and grounded on the rocks as the pilot who had been engaged for the party failed to appear. Luckily, the Hudson's Bay Company steamer, Colville, happened to be at the Stone Fort, and the captain promised assistance on Lake Winnipeg as far as Willow Point although he had grave misgivings about taking such unsafe craft as the flat boats on the lake, where the fury of sudden storms had often tried the strength of his own vessel.

After a most uncomfortable journey on Lake Winnipeg, the landing was made just south of the present town of Gimli at Willow Point on the afternoon of October 21, 1875. The Colville steamed away and the colonists were on their own.

(The story of the journey of the first colonists to Gimli, and the subsequent years during the founding of the community is one of hardship, heartbreak, sickness and perseverance and has been the subject of many articles and books. It is our intention to include some of these experiences in future articles under the heading "Centennial Flashbacks.")

During the next two years more Icelandic settlers arrived bringing the total population up to about 1500 by late 1876.

Following a meeting at Gimli on January 22, 1877, where the founding of a paper was discussed, the new Iceland Printing Company was formed, by-laws were framed and adopted, a board of directors was appointed, and one-half of the proposed capital, or five hundred dollars, was called in.

The directors immediately wrote to Reverend Jon Bjarnason, at Minneapolis, and obtained his services in the purchase of a printing press and type. Due to the fact that a die had to be made for some of the letters of the Icelandic alphabet, it was June before the press arrived, and even then it was not complete. The first issue of the paper, "Framfari" (Progress), printed in a log-cabin, appeared on September 1, 1877. (Ed Note - In starting the new Framfari there has been about a six months delay; so things don't really change much over the years.)

Sigtryggur Jonasson who had given financial support and who was the moving spirit in the enterprise undertook the work of editor, with the support of Johann Briem, who made several notable contributions to the paper. The printer was Jonas Jonasson, a brother of Sigtryggur, who had learned his trade in Iceland. His yearly salary was two hundred and fifty dollars.

"Framfari" was published three times a month, a four page issue, 15 1/2 x 10 1/2 inches. The subscription rate was \$1.50 in New Iceland and \$1.75 elsewhere in Canada, the United States and Europe.

The founding of a paper less than two years after the arrival of the first settlers in the colony, in a community of some fifteen hundred people, the majority of whom were destitute, and in the year of a devastating epidemic, is surely a unique achievement in the history of journalism in America, or anywhere else.

So with the Manitoba Centennial year underway with a slogan "the Spirit of 70", what better way of commemorating the struggles of the early pioneers in our area than to carry on the name of that first newspaper published so many years ago. We are proud to present the first copy of the new "Framfari" (Progress) and to include in the same edition a copy of the very first paper of the same name printed in Gimli in 1877.

(Our thanks to Mr. W. Kristjanson for allowing quotes from his book "The Icelandic People in Manitoba".)



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Confirmation Class - Meets on Saturday, 12:30 P.M., at PMQ 156.

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Weekdays - 1700 Hours

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Altar Servers: Meeting every second Wednesday of the month, at 4:15 P.M.

Friendship

Once I possess it,
the moment I use it for my own gain
I lost it.
I enjoy it only when I try to give it back.

It defies definition, Lord,
but I know it is there.
It exists in the closing phrase of a personal letter,
an unsolicited favor,
a telephone call for no apparent purpose,
laughter after an unfunny joke,
a nod of agreement,
comfortable silence on an automobile trip.
But the cause of our joy
is also the source of our pain.

Sometimes, Lord, friendship is terribly inconvenient.

It can muffle a complaint,
empty a wallet,
interrupt work,
deny pleasure,
rob someone of sleep,
send him on an errand,
keep him at home.

Lord, would it not be more comfortable,
for all of us to mind our own business,
to lock out the world,
to seek our own good?

QUESTIONS

1. How does friendship endure not only through the good times, but also through the bad times?
2. What is the relationship between human and divine friendship?

NEXT WEEK: 11th FEBRUARY 70, at 8:00 P.M., in the series of Christian Renewal, at St. Michael's Hall, Gimli; -- Rev. K.J. Bernard will be invited guest with "The Medium is the Message -- a film -- FREE -- All adults most welcome!"

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Yours, Fredd

Dear Sir,

A new paper, new format, new name,....same old Fredd; much to the chagrin of the guys in the section who voted me least likely to live thru' 1970 after my Christmas gift list. I did at least start to grow a beard for carnival as part of the "new Fredd campaign", but after 2 weeks, the boss muttered something about a "5 o'clock shadow", so I shaved again. Oh to be Italian!

Anyway, FRAMFARI is supposed to be Icelandic for PROGRESS, but I have my doubts. I'm now squeezed into a 2.5" column and subject to cutting if ads so dictate. The only real visible difference (unless some of you bar-room cynics start to write a note or two), is a more professional look. Yet, we've blown a wad on a neat printing press (and a sexy red typewriter), and increased the staff from 2 editors and two part-time typists to 4 editors, 3 part-time typists, a publisher, a business manager, a photo dept., and an 8 man advertising team, not to mention various other hangers on...."Parkinson's Law" anyone?? Here's hoping it results in more readable articles.

At the risk of overstepping my column-inch limit, may I present the little known truth behind the name "FRAMFARI" as translated from the original He-brew (man that's coffee).

"Many years ago, in the land of the midnight sun, three Eskimos were tending their reindeer. As they sat around their fire and chewed the fat, a bright light appeared in the heavens and they were sore-afraid (i.e. scared of getting burnt). 'Ah', said one of the Eskimos, 'it must be the GIMLI STAR of which our prophets spake. We must follow it until it comes to rest.' So they did!

After many days, the star came to rest over the little town of Gimli-sur-le-lac. The Eskimos wished to sleep for the night, but were told, wherever they went, that there was no room at the inn (those Go-go dancers really pack them in!). So they travelled down the road to a collection of metal stables called Aspen Park, and, arriving at one of these doors, asked if there they could sleep. A man in a green visor and armbands, named Ed, looked up from his cluttered desk and asked, "Who are you and whence cometh?" They answered, "We are Eskimos who have followed the GIMLI STAR in search of a new tabloid and we come FRAMFARI-way!!"

And now, I must start packing.....I'm expecting a posting to Inuvik any moment now. Actually sir, I liked Fredd-fari best.....

Yours, Fredd

ACCURACY. IN EVERY PRESCRIPTION

It is the extra ingredient a physician never has to specify, because pharmacists are taught its importance at their College of Pharmacy.

NO POSSIBLE ERROR IS PERMITTED.
Modern medicines are usually so potent that a mistaken ingredient could cause harm. Every time you entrust a prescription to a pharmacist you place your health and your life in his care.

EVERY PRESCRIPTION REQUIRES CARE.
Even those which just have to be counted may be a problem. There are thousands of different medicines. Many of them have similar names. Hurried reading or soiled writing can look like the name of a different drug. A decimal point is only a period. Misplaced, or incorrectly read, it could be ten times the intended dose.

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2. The proper dosage is confirmed before placing in container.
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FROM START....

SURVIVAL at SEA

EDMONTON, January 21, 1970
-- Jumping from Terror Towers and dangling from the Gallows on the Hanging Tree seems inordinate for Canadian Forces pilots starting their flying career.

The 22 young pilots attending the Canadian Forces Survival Training School at Canadian Forces Base Edmonton find



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falcon lounge
OF FIRST AVENUE
GIMLI, MAN.

the medieval terms innocuously applied by the instructors to the devices which train downed pilots to survive in the water.

At the Sea Survival section at Goose Spit near Comox, B.C. the pilots spend one week in a course designed to increase the potential of the individual to survive for an indefinite period if forced to leave his aircraft over water.

"We give the aircrew a knowledge of the survival gear and train the men to understand, avoid or cope with the dangers of the sea" said Major Dick Connick, commanding officer of the school, "the sea is dangerous, but poor attitude and lack of confidence are more dangerous".

To gain that confidence and knowledge the students are confronted with the 'Terror Tower' a 60 foot high support for a 300 foot cable down which the students slide in their parachute harness. As they hit the water at a speed of approximately 25 miles per hour they must release the survival seat pack, clear the harness and swim under a floating parachute canopy. Then it's a cold swim to single, six and ten-man life rafts before experiencing the procedure of being winched from the water by a helicopter rescue hoist, in this case attached to the edge of the jetty.

The second trip down the cable is even more exciting as the pilots vision is blocked by opaque goggles to simulate a night drop.

The 'Hanging Tree' is a 75 foot naval vessel usually known as a Yard Ferry Personnel (YFP) which has a framework built over the stern, the 'Gallows'. The pilots are dropped at a speed of six knots, seas and weather permitting, to experience the sensation of the dragging effect of a 'chute and learn how to clear the harness.



....TO FINISH

The student is at the mercy of the elements after the second drop from the 'gallows'. Once free of his harness he must pull the one man raft over and clamber into it to spend the next few hours alone at sea to get a fish-eye view of a most realistic survival situation. Experienced instructors move through the floating 'survivors' as a safety measure.

The last day at Goose Spit is spent floating in six or ten man life rafts. Jumping from the YFP in brilliant orange protective suits the students must inflate the rafts and take care of those students tagged as injured and unable to help themselves.

When the sea survival phase is completed the young pilots move to Jarvis Lake, 200 miles west of Edmonton, for the winter bush portion of the course.

One shivering student muttered as he was pulled aboard the pickup boat after two hours in the 42 degree waters "after that I can survive anything".

"I hope so," replied the course NCO "because it's 40 below zero at Jarvis this week, but you'll survive.....we guarantee it!"

Airdiv gets a Foreign Allowance Raise

OTTAWA (CFP) -- Overseas allowances for Canadian Force families living on the economy in West Germany are being increased by \$9 to \$17 per month.

The increases, retroactive to last November 1, are to help defray the cost of living increases brought on by the upward revaluation of the Deutschmark.

Service families occupying married quarters will not receive the increased allowances.

For example, all ranks from private to master warrant officer, married, and living on the economy in the Lahr or Baden-Soellingen areas get an extra \$10. A married captain pilot gets \$14 and a single DND school teacher, living on the economy, gets \$16 more.

In the Soest, Werl, Hemer, Iserlohn areas privates to master warrant officers will realize \$9.00 more per month for living outside married quarters. From chief warrant officers to captain the amount is \$12 while majors to colonels inclusive, will be paid an extra \$14.



DRUMMER BOY - Cpl. Ted Rickettes the 2nd. Battalion the Black Watch gives a few tips to Stauros Koulli, one of the kiddies of Kyrenia's Red Cross Hospital in Cyprus

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Second Company**Girl Guides**

The girls of the Second are off to a busy start in their new company. The Canary and Oriole patrols are busy making Patrol Signboards, and the second class girls are busy, some learning knots, some learning more about the Founders of Guiding - Lord and Lady Baden Powell. The tender-foot girls are just finishing their tests and will be enrolled on Feb. 9. The first class girls are working very hard on the scrapbooks they are making about Guide History. Our company Leader is working toward her Citizen Badge.

Thinking Day is soon, on B.P.'s birthday - Feb. 22. We hope the girls have some good ideas as to how we can mark this special time in Guiding. This is the year of the 60th birthday of Guiding in Canada - and that is why we wear the "Jubilee Badges" on the left cuff of our uniform. Let's make this a special 60th birthday year!

Service Health Book Planned

(CFP) A common publication in the field of preventive medicine is being produced for the Canadian Forces.

Mr. A.S. O'Hara, operating out of the Canadian Forces Institute of Environmental Medicine in Toronto, has been compiling the publication since last June and is expected to have it ready later this year.

In the past, the forces have depended on material produced by many foreign and domestic sources.

Dealing with every known phase of public health, the manual is earmarked for medical officers, hygiene officers, technicians, construction engineers, commanding officers and base commanders.

Mr. O'Hara's credentials for such an undertaking are impressive; in fact no other

consultant or author was considered since no one else with suitable background was known to the defence department.

A major in the hygiene field during the second world war, Mr. O'Hara is well-informed in the field of public health. He has been a consultant to the Ontario Department of Health and the Canadian Public Health Association on the training and duties of public health inspectors.



*Ron,
I still don't
believe it!*

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WATCH REPAIRS

JEWELRY REPAIRS

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Pioneer Committee, and Mr. G. Johannson, Consul General of Iceland, Winnipeg, regarding our Sept programme were read and discussed. More work was given to groups arranging adoptions between older students and pioneers living in the Gimli community. Again students still waiting please be patient, we will place you as soon as possible.

We still need names for our car pool. Please phone 5850 if you are willing to be called only once, after the snow has gone. With the "Adopt a Grandparent Plan" for 1970 now in full swing, we are going to have monthly meetings instead of twice monthly. The Plan is still open to interested students, and anyone knowing of an elderly adult alone and perhaps lonely please notify the Committee for more information.

Date of next meeting at Betel Home will be announced later.

CENTENNIAL NEWS

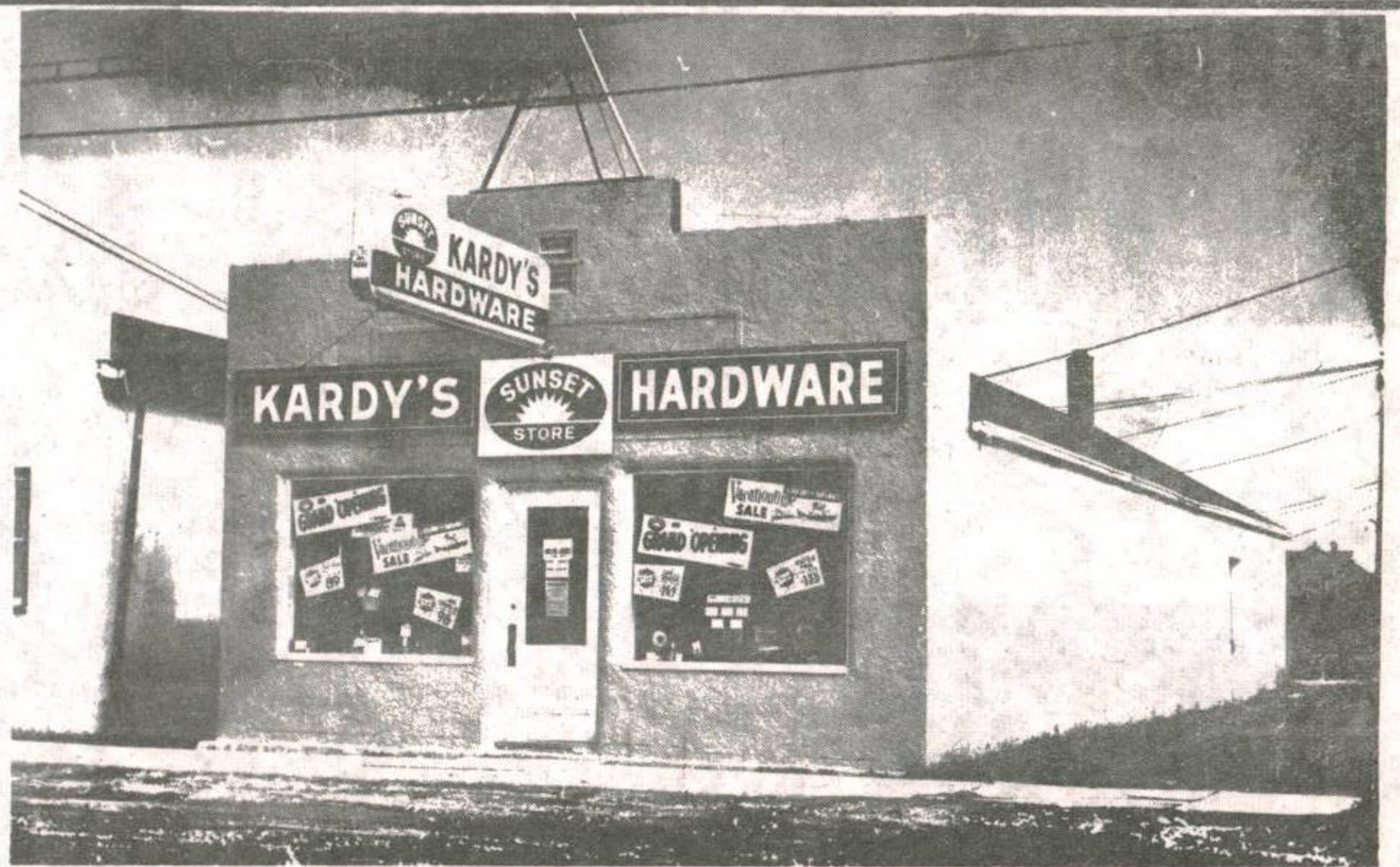
Pioneer Committee

An active and interesting meeting was held at the Betel Home Monday, Feb 2nd.

Representatives from local adult and youth groups were present.

Miss Hjartarson, Matron of Betel explained how the students adopting grandparents at Betel the 12/14 age group are getting along, and students not yet involved can expect to be contacted in the coming month. Miss Hjartarson was kind enough to serve refreshments to the committee.

Letters from Rev. Bruce Miles, Winnipeg, Chairman



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A·B·DICK

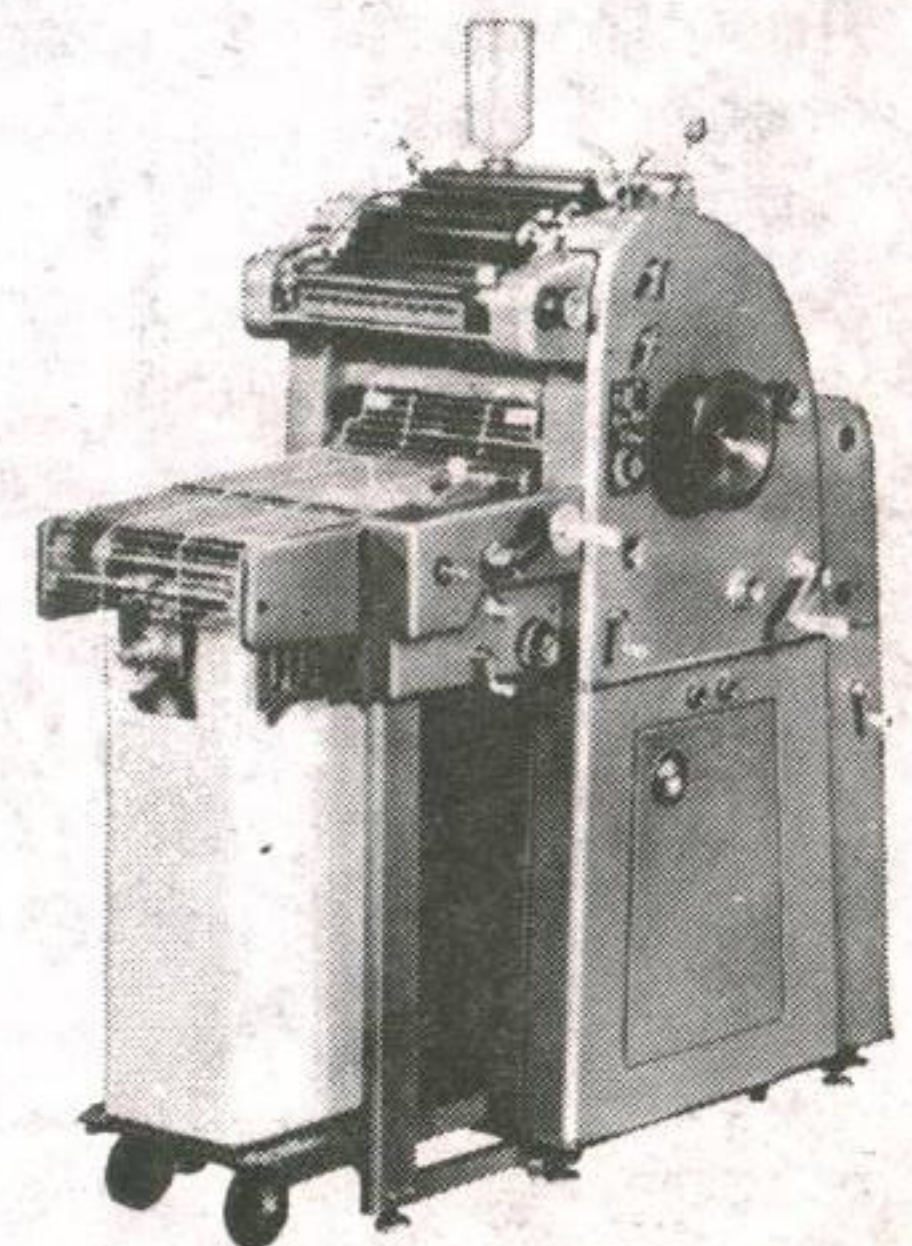
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Mr Hedley Marshall and staff of A.B. Dick Co. Winnipeg offer their best wishes and congratulations to the Editor and Staff of the Framfari Press on the occasion of the first issue of the new Framfari Paper.



A·B·DICK® OFFSET

MINOR HOCKEY

Last week saw all teams in action. The Tom Thumb played one game and the Wee Wee and Bantam two. On Thursday night the Wee Wee played their second game of the season and we saw some high scoring games. The boys are starting to get their shooting eye now which is bad news for the goal tenders. Mark McLoughlin fired 10 goals in 2 games for the Boston White Teams. On Thursday Canadians swamped Boston Black to the tune of 9 to 1. Scott Valgardson getting 3 for the winners, Patrick Hurers, Terry Burns each getting two, singles went to Bradley Krulicki and Gary Horseman. Adkins got the goal for the losers to prevent the shut out by Steven Horseman. In the Second game Green beat Leafs 6 to 0, Warcimaga with two, Allan Likiw and Edwin Greenberg with two also. Edwin also had three assists. Steve Gibroy got the shut out in the last game of the day Boston White shut out Red Wings 9 to 0, behind the fine goal tending of Dwayne Gemmel and the fine goal performance of Mark McLoughlin.

In Saturday action Maple Leafs beat Canadians 5 to 3, Scott Valgardson 2 for the losers, Klym 3 for the Leafs. In the second game Boston white 7 Boston Black 1. Mark McLoughlin 5 for Boston White. Shaffer got the low marker for Boston Black. In the third Wee Wee game. Green 7 Red Wings 5, Warcimaga and Olson with two each. Dwayne Gemmel with the 5 for the losers.

In the Tom Thumb game Green got the Canadians 5 to 3 for the Green, Brad Benson, Mark Franz, Arthur Plewrs, Reid Kuzik and Terry Krulicki each had one. Terry Robinson, Don Pearson and Barry Penziwol for the losers. In the Second game Boston 6 Leafs 1, Henry and Randy Martin had 2 apiece. Shaw and Cramer had one each David Oakley had the one marker for Leafs.

TIP OF THE WEEK

Poor TV reception? We suggest that you check your antenna and power connections. If in doubt call us at GEORGE'S TV/70

In the last game of the day Canadians out lasted Black 10 to 7 in the Bantam League, Glen Alwinkle had 5 goals, Ronnie Krulicki had 1 goal and 3 assists for Canadians, Cliff Narfason had 4 goals and one assist for Black.

The AllStars were idle this week. But they swing back into action next week here in the arena with games against Riverton. Starting time 10 A.M. Come out and support our boys, lets cheer them on to Victory and keep their undefeated string going.

ATTENTION MAINTENANCE LADIES

There will be a volleyball practice for the Carnival Ladies Team on Thursday Feb. 5 and 12 at 8 p.m. in The Base Rec. Centre.

JUNIOR RANKS MIXED BONSPIEL

Sat 21 Feb 70

24 rinks required. Enter names in the Jr. Ranks Mess (Owl's Nest). Teams will be made up by drawing names out of a hat. This is a fun spiel and Food and Refreshments will be served.

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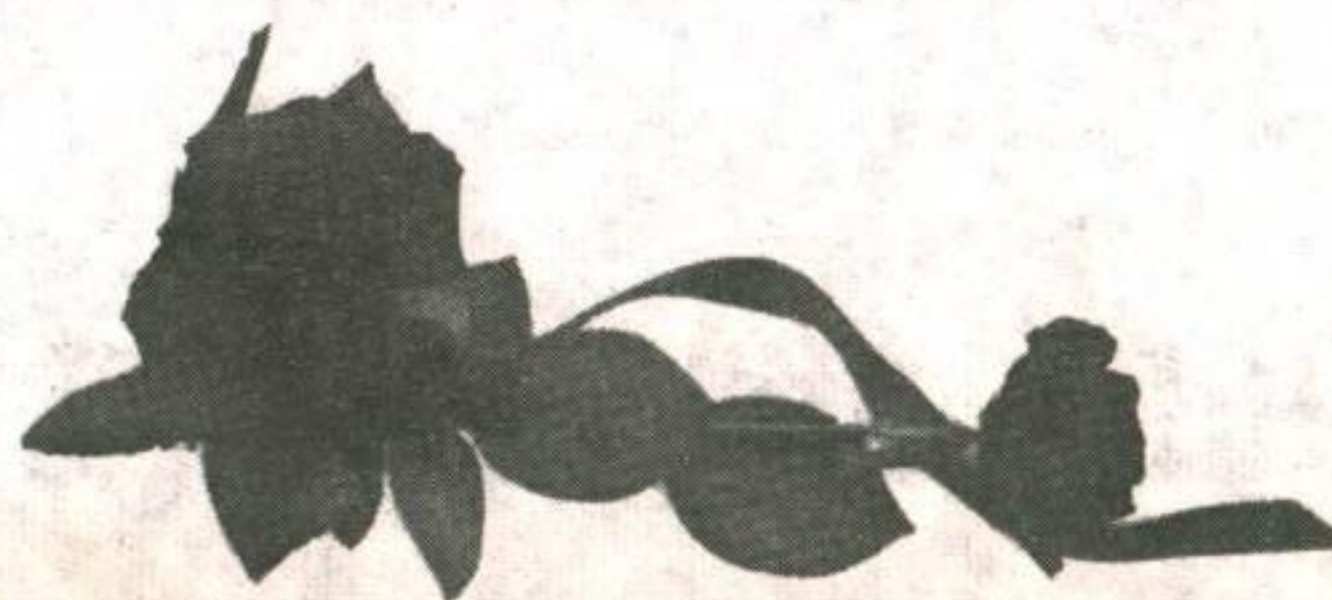
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78 FIRST STREET

Learn-to-Swim Classes

The winter learn to swim classes will commence this Saturday 7 Feb. The classes, times and names of instructors are as follows: The classes will be the same time each day once per week as they appear on the nominal roll.

<p>Sat 7 Feb - Child Senior Instructor - Mrs. M McInnis 1000-1000 Janice Aldwinkle Patricia Holden James Holden Diana Andrew Donna Anderson Carol Aldwinkle Glenn Galbraith Mark McLoughlin Lynn Dombowsky Kim Gilroy</p>	<p>Sat 7 Feb - Child Beginner Instructor - Mrs. M McInnis 1000-1000 1045-1130 Edward Briand Rebecca Patrick Judy McHugh Jim Caldwell Michael Rucknau Donna Caldwell Mark Rucknau Michael Thom Gregory Brown Thomas Holden Paula Cormack Lisa LeBlanc Connie Daye Andrew Nickerson Tony Daye Patrick Hurens Blair Passant Ricky Poulin Donald Pinio Joan Poulin Beverly Barreau Kevin Barreau</p>
<p>Sat 7 Feb - Child Junior Instructor - M/Cpl JF Williamson 1130-1230 1230-1330 Terry Burns Debra Dombowsky Lorraine Brown Steven Gilroy Gregory Brown Joanne Pearson Janet Tratt Margaret Voigt Weather Patrick Russell Harrison Donald Nickerson Margaret Anderson Russell Nickerson Jacqueline West Kathleen Bradbury Cathy McLaughlin Brian Williamson Gail Williamson</p>	<p>Sat 7 Feb - Child Beginner Instructor - Miss Diane Cairns 1330-1415 1430-1530 beginner intermediate Jeff Shultz Karen Bradbury Paul McLaughlin Kevin Charron Scott Gilroy Bruce Kucy Geremy Gilroy Riva McMillen Steven Black Bernard Small Wayne Pineau Sandra Cormack Randy Nelson Michael Shenard Adam Murtough Richard Fecteau Janine Murtough Vernon Gwin Gary Pearson Leanne Wilson Glen Whitman Tammie Wilson</p>
<p>Sat. 7 Feb - Child Junior Instructor - Mr. Gerald Watts 1530-1630 Robert Briand Dawn McMillen Lorraine Small Dorene Cherniak Joanne Cormack Andrea Carmichael Marcia Corkum Catti Corkum Gerald McInnis Andrea Moon</p>	<p>Sat. 7 Feb - Child Intermediate Instructor - Mr. Gerald Watts 1630-1730 Susan Anderson Carol Coolen Peter Ennis Bradley Shears Cheryl Cameron Marie Cameron Donna Pineo Vivian McInnis Connie Hall Andrea Westphal</p>
<p>Inter Learn to swim schedule Saturdays: 0900-1000 Senior 1000-1045 Beginner 1045-1130 Beginner 1130-1230 Junior 1230-1330 Junior 1330-1415 Beginner 1430-1530 Intermediate 1530-1630 Junior 1630-1730 Intermediate</p>	<p>Sundays: 2100-2300 Distinction</p>

<p>Mon 9 Feb - Child Senior #2 Instructor - Cpl N Passant 1630-1800 Carl Charron Tad McMillen Berit Brown Michael Shepard Debra Passant Conrad Passant Gary Wilson Gail Pineo Raymond Pineo Lien Pineo</p>	<p>Mon 9 Feb - Instructor - Mrs. Jane Struthers Adult Beginner 1900-2000 Adult Senior 2000-2100 Mrs. J McKinnon Jack Charron Lt. Boucher Allen Williams Dennis Howie Diana Chambers Bonnie Howie Sharon Nickerson Marlene Beattie Larry Brown Gwynne McLoughlin Monica Burns Dick Whitman Donou Poulin Kerstin Pinsonneault Gloria Harrison Konrad Pinsonneault</p>
<p>Mon 9 Feb - Adult Junior Instructor - Mr. Ed Hudson 2100-2200 Doris Carmichael Pat Gilroy Pierrette Charron Carol Ennis Carol Thompson Cecil Blais Lana Plewes Jay Boehnke</p>	<p>Tue 10 Feb - Intermediate Elem. L/S Instructor - Cpl J Sesak 1630-1800 Deborah Fecteau Robert Burns Kenneth Fecteau Andrew McInnis Nancy Ruth Ennis</p>
<p>Tue 10 Feb - Bronze Medallion Instructor - Sgt P Plewes 1900-2100 Bruce Ross Geri Lynch Darrel Fecteau Iae Burns Eileen Tappay Norm McFadden Ron Cairns Lorna Bradbury Douglas Galbraith Alva Fopowitch (Bar)</p>	<p>Tue 10 Feb - Leader/Patrol Instructors - Cpl N Passant Cpl W Sprinostead 2000-2100 Lecture--2100-2300 Pool S. Anderson Glen Watts Gail Cormack Wilfred Pinsonneault Eileen Tappay Sharon Cairns Dennis Levesque Doreen Passant Mary McInnis Linda Hall Glen Small</p>

INDOOR SOCCER
Everyone interested in playing indoor soccer is invited to come out to the Base Recreation Centre Thursday evening 5 Feb. There will be a meeting starting at 1900 hrs to choose teams and plan a schedule. This is a great fitness activity see you there.
For further information contact: Cpl Tom Jordan local 66.

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Prices effective: FEB 5, 6, 7
We reserve the right to limit quantities.

Special

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Aircrew Reunion in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG -- One of the largest, post-war reunions ever of British Commonwealth aircrew members will take place here next Sept 24 - 27.

The gathering, billed as a giant "nostalgia happening," is planned by the Winnipeg Wartime Pilots and Observers Association, only organization of its kind in Canada.

Invitations have gone out to wartime personalities all over the world, including Vera Lynn, wartime ace Douglas Bader, and a former wartime trainee in Winnipeg, superstar Richard Burton.

The reunion's welcome mat is out to wartime flyers of any war, regardless of rank or aircrew specialty, and attendance is anticipated from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa, Canada, the United States, Norway, Denmark and other wartime allies.

The event also ties in with the 100th birthday celebrations of Manitoba -- Canada's keystone province -- where thousands of allied airmen trained during the Second World War, under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

The reunion also coincides with Manitoba's Centennial Air Show, where one of the world's top aerobatic teams, the U.S. Air Forces's Thunderbirds, will perform.

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Other events scheduled to date include giant luncheon and dinner gatherings, a dance memorial service and a traditional, westernstyle outdoor breakfast.

Hotel reservations have been set aside and a registration committee is set to mail information pamphlets on the reunion to inquirers all over the world.

Organizers say they anticipate an attendance of more than 2000. Registration fee will include attendance at the various planned functions. Supporting the project are various international air industries and other corporations.

Interested aircrew veterans are asked to contact: Commonwealth Air Reunion, P.O. Box 1702, Winnipeg, Canada.

Further information can also be obtained from Jack Johnstone, the Chairman of the Reunion Committee.

Phone: office 474-1372 or
home 932-0489

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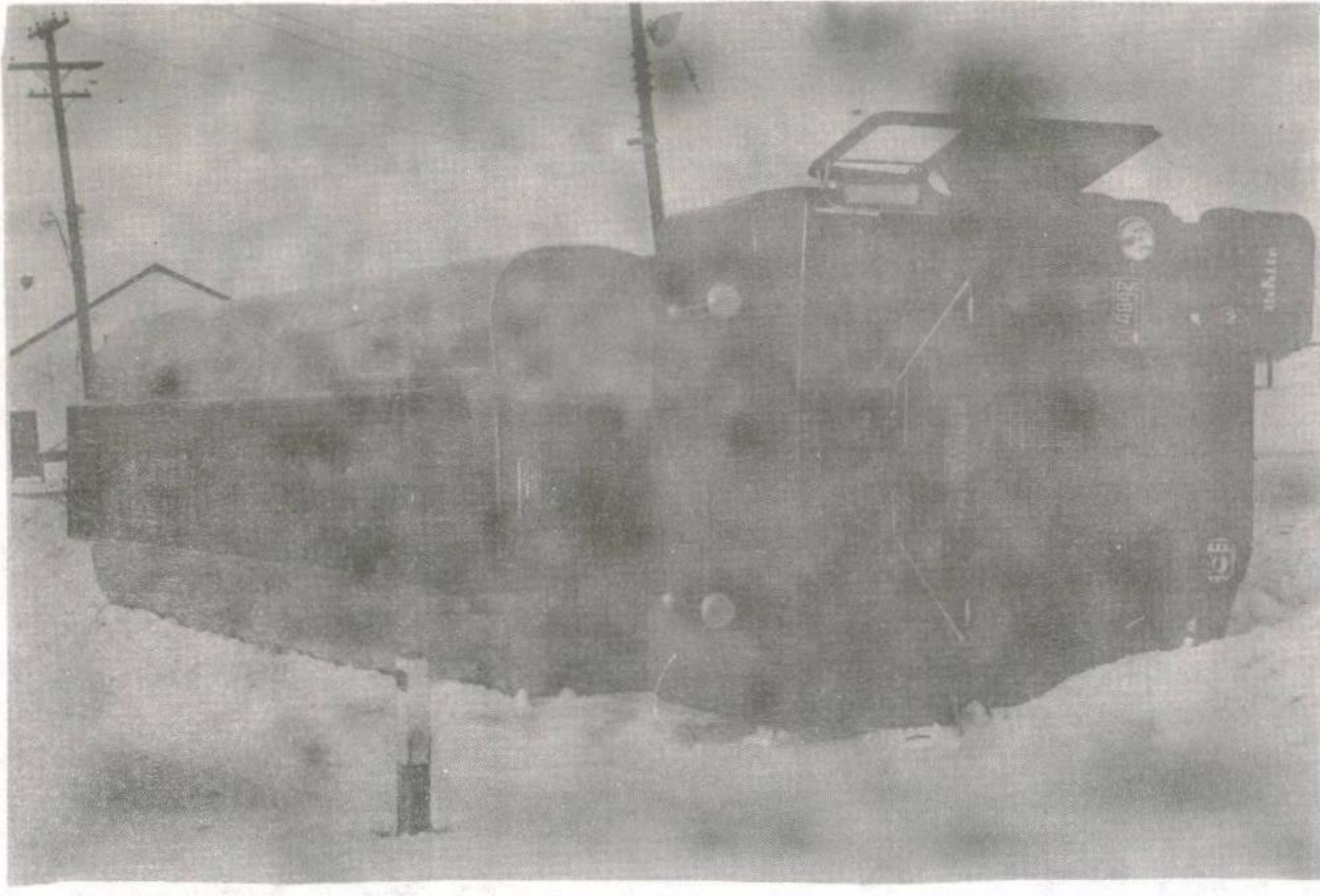
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GULF OF GIMLI



SCOUTING & GUIDING AT PLAY

On behalf of the First Gimli Iroquois Cub Pack I would like to thank the generous parents, Group Committee and Mobile Support Equipment Section; especially Cpls Nick Jajcaj and Randy Skinner, who made Sunday 1 Feb 70 a HOWLING success for all who attended.

105 Guides, Brownies (Aspen Park), Scouts and Cubs (1ST Gimli) and 17 parents met at Baden, Powell Hall, in the worst weather to date in 1970, and boarded busses. Two hours later we sat back in 122 of the best seats in the Winnipeg Arena to enjoy "Ice Capades 1970".

1ST GIMLI IROWUOIS
CUB MASTER

"SURE, IT'S A FAST WAY TO OFF-LOAD, HARRY, BUT DO YOU REALLY THINK IT'S PRACTICAL?!"

GIMLI MARDI GRAS

- Costume Ball
- Feb 21..... 9 PM - 2 AM.

- CFB Drill Hall
- 2 Bands..... \$2 / person

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, 77½ 2nd Ave., congratulations to the new FRAMFARI

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Pssst. (Low Whisper) Have you heard about the good deal on cut flowers and potted pl. plants. Even special prices on Weddings, Real or Artificial. Check with the little corner shoppe. 5553 or 8138. Say you saw it in the FRAMFART!!!!

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PANTY HOSE One size fits all Special 99¢	MISS CLAIROL Hair Color Bath Special \$1.49	OLD DUTCH CHIPS Twin pack reg. 79¢ Special 63¢	MAGNOLAX 16 oz., reg. \$1.45 Special 99¢
CHOCOLATE BARS All brands 10 for 88¢	JOHNSON'S BABY PWD Economy size Special 88¢	NYLONS Special 25¢ a pair	SHICK RAZOR BLADES Pkg. of 5, reg. 75¢ Special 99¢

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THE FRAMFARI X-WORD

O Y T I N U M M O C S O N G M
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 E I E E N N O X I N E W C E A
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 U I N A N O W D O I O N T T L
 N P I T N H O C S N O R R P A
 D S A E E I E I A I O O Y M I
 R E T R L M T L P N P E C A N
 E C R E O E D O A S C V A T N
 D N E H U B C U B V O E G S E
 Y I T R R E T K E A I N E Q T
 E V N I D S J U L Y N T L U N
 A O E I T O U R I S T S S E E
 R R R Y N O I T A R B E L E C
 S P E C I A L E V E N T S N F

Listed below are the words that you will find hidden in the puzzle above. These words are spelled out in all directions - so look very carefully. By assembling the letters that remain, in order, you will find today's hidden word which will be published next week.

This week's hidden word has eleven letters.

MANITOBA'S CENTENNIAL

ASTRONAUTS	NOW
CELEBRATION	ONE HUNDRED-YEARS
CENTENNIAL	
COIN	PARTICIPATION
COMMUNITY	PIONEER
ENTERTAINMENT	PRIDE
EVENTS	PROVINCE
FESTIVAL	QUEEN
HERITAGE	SONG
HEMOCOME	SPECIAL EVENTS
JULY	SPIRIT
LEGACY	SPORTS
LENNON	STAMP
MACDONALD BRIER	TOURISTS
MANITOBA	VISITER
NIXON	WE

MART RATES

25¢ for first 20 words
 10¢ for succeeding 5 word increments. Please submit legible copy- typed if able.

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3 large Bdrs. New natural gas furnace. 4 pc. bathrm. Lot size 66' x 128'. House size 1,072 Sq. Ft. 2 Storey Shed 20' x 16'. Excellent location 91-5th Ave. Gimli. Contact Jim Thexton 642-5102. Available 15 Mar 70

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE: 1963 Pontiac Sedan PS. PB., good condition. Phone Local 7.

FOR SALE: 1964 Olds F86; low mileage, V8 eng. radio, auto. trans. Excellent condition Call Sgt. Burns-L16 or 8849

1965 Bellet-\$1500 4 new tires radio Asking price \$600 Cpl. LeBlanc-L66 or 4931

MISCELLANEOUS

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FOR SALE: 4 barrel carburator with intake manifold to fit 318 cubic inch Chrysler engine. Contact Cpl Chuck Gentes at Loc. 61 or 5446.

Volks. gas heater- \$35 or best offer. Cpl. Kucey-L169 or 5586

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MUST SELL!



- 1970 Mini Sno, 12 HP....\$500
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- 1970 Zepher 25 HP elect.\$825
- 1970 MS18, 18 HP, elect. Reg. \$1,145 \$875
- 1968 MS 18, 18 HP.....\$600
- 1969 Racer Zepher, 2 carbs, air scoop...\$700
- 1970 Grand Prix, 28 HP. Reg. \$1,085.....\$850
- Power Toboggan Sled.....\$ 35

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 Sunday 8 Feb 70
 MOVIE - "Valley of the
 Dolls"
 TIME - 2:00 PM
 COME OUT TO THE MESS AND TRY
 OUT OUR COCKTAILS, SERVED
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Junior Ranks Wives !!!

Find out what awaits you
 in the age of Aquarius???
 Come out and have your
 tea cup read and bring a
 friend, Tuesday Feb. 10th
 at 8:30 P.M. at the Social
 Centre. Dress - casual.
 Remember that's the
 S-cial Centre.
 Prize winners at our
 last meeting were : Door
 Prize Sharon McPhee, Raffle
 Phyllis Hanter.

AIR DIV LISTS

MORE RETURNEES

LAHR, Germany (CFP)--
 Another "repat" list has
 been released by air division
 personnel officials here.
 Seventy- two of the for-
 mation's staff from Lahr and
 Baden-Soellingen will be
 heading home later this year.
 It is the seventh such list
 notifying the air division's
 staff of their status since
 defence minister Leo Cadieux
 announced cuts in Canada's
 NATO force to 5,000 from
 10,000.

More lists notifying
 air div's staff if they
 are staying in Europe or ret-
 urning to Canada are expected
 to be released in the coming
 weeks. About 1,000 will
 receive retention notices
 and a mere 20 to 30 more
 their departure dates.

One unit, 109 Composite
 Unit, has not yet been not-
 ified of staff changes.
 They are the freight and
 passenger personnel who ply
 the Europe forces base routes
 No decision has yet been
 made on their future.

HOW ABOUT THAT ...!

NEW AQUA UNIFORM NOW
 AUTHORIZED FOR FEMALE
 SALES STAFF OF CANEX.
 NPF DIRECTIVE 45/69

..AND NOW..MISS
 ROUNDTOP HERE, FROM
 OUR LADIES WEAR DEPART-
 MENT WILL DEMONSTRATE
 HOW IT SHOULD BE
 WORN!!

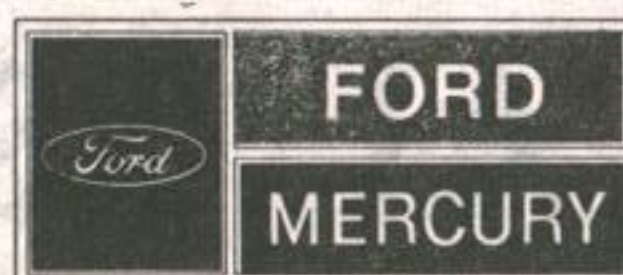


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OTTAWA (CAF)- The government has authorized the Department of Supply and Services to purchase, on behalf of the Department of National Defence, four Boeing 707 long-range jet transport aircraft.

The 707s will replace Air Transport Command's turboprop Yukon aircraft which have been in service with Canadian Forces since 1961.

Delivery of the 707s will be completed in March, 1970 and the Yukons will be phased out of service by March 1971.

Defence minister Leo Cadieux announced last September that the Yukon fleet would be reduced from twelve to four aircraft, and that studies were being made on the requirement for a long-range jet transport to replace the four Yukons.

In addition to the roles performed by the Yukon, the 707 will provide an inflight refuelling capability for the deployment of short-range fighter and tactical aircraft.

The Boeing has a greater load carrying capacity and higher speed which, coupled with a high degree of reliability, will make it possible to operate the aircraft at a 25 percent greater utilization rate than the Yukon.

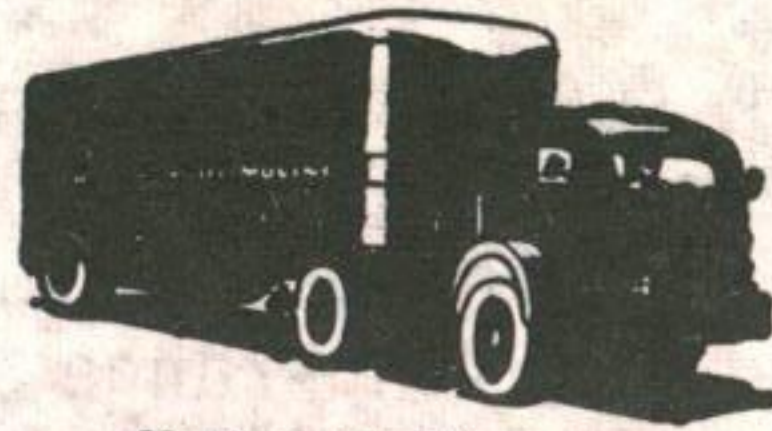
There are over 500 Boeing 707s in use around the world today, providing a broad servicing and spares support base.

The 55.9 million dollar Boeing program, which will be met within the fixed defence budget ceiling, includes spare parts, ground support equipment, training, spare engines and ground maintenance support.

The 707, officially designated the Boeing 707/320C, is a four-engined, high speed commercial jet transport which can be converted to any one of several main cabinet arrangements for carrying passengers and/or freight, and for medical evacuation. The aircraft can accommodate 188 passengers plus 14,100 lbs of freight or 91,000 lbs. of freight, at a cruising speed of 600 mph. The Yukon carries 134 passengers or 54,000 lbs. of freight at a cruising speed of 370 mph. The annual operating costs for the four 707s will be just under 10 million dollars as compared to 16 million dollars for the Yukon fleet.

MANITOBA CENTENNIAL
GROWING TO BEAT 70

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LUNDI, 10. SEPTEMBER 1877.

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1. ARG.

TIL KAUPENDA OG LESENDA FRAMFARA.

Um leið og Prentfjélag Nýja Íslands sendir yður hið fyrsta númer af hinu fyrsta tímariti, sem gefið er út í Ameríku á hinu forn-norrænu eða íslensku tungu, vil um vjer ávarpa yður með nokkrum íngangsrörum.

Strax og Íslendingar fóru að flytja til heim-álftu þessarar að mun, fór að hreyfa sjer meðal þeirra ötti frír því, að þeir mundu tína tungu sinni og þjóðerni hjer, nema þeir gjörðu eitthvað sjerstakt til að viðhalda því. Hefir þeim ætíð komið saman um, að tvent væri nauðsynlegt til að viðhalda þessu dýrmæta erfða sje sínu. Annað var að Íslendingar mynduðu nýlendu útaf fyrir sig, en hitt að hjer í Ameríku væri gefið út tímarit á íslensku. Þetta tvent stendur nú í svo nánu sambandi hvað við annað, að varla var hugsandi að annað gæti án hins þrist. Margt hefir verið rætt um að stofna íslenskar nýlendu, og jafnvel gjörðar talsverðar tilraunir til þess í ýmsum hjeruðum þessa lands, en ekkert verulegt orðið úr því þar til nýlenda þessi var stofnuð. Þar á móti hafa engar tilraunir verið gjörðar til að gefa út blað, en það mun þó hafa verið meðal annars, augna- mið Íslendingafjelags í Vesturheimi, er myndast á þjóðhátíð Íslendinga (1874) í Milwaukee að stuðla til þess.

Þegar svo var komið að margir af þeim Íslendingum er flutt hafa til Ameríku voru seztir að í nýlendu þessari, munu hinir aðrir landar fyrir vestan hafa hafa álitid, sem náttúrulegt var, að það væri þessu verk nýlenduþúa að segja. Hjer er þetta blað gefið út á hinu forn-norrænu eða íslensku, en allt verið á móti því að fyrirtæki þetta kemist á fyrir en nú. Annir, og sjerflagi hjer og urlegu veikindi, undu yfir nýlendumenn í haust er leið, og sem hjeldu, og veikindi, og gjörðu mönnum ómögulegt að sinna þessháttar efnun. En strax og veikindum ljetti af fóru menn að hugsa um það. Var þessu máli fyrst hreyft á fundi er haldinn var á Gimli 22. jan. þ. á. og varð það álit ofaná að bezt mundi að mynda hlutafjelag til að kaupa pressu og öll nauðsynleg áhöld. Tóku þá nokkrir menn að sjer að útvega loforð manna um að kaupa hlutabref, og skýrðu þeir frá hvað sjer hefði orðið ágengt á fundi er haldinn var á Gimli 5. febr. Voru þá komin svo mikil loforð að fjelagið varð myndað, nefnd kosin og helmingur hins ákveðna höfuðstóls heimtur inn strax. Tók fjelagsnefndin strax til að panta það er með þessu, en sökum þess að leturgjörðarmenn hjer í landi ekki hafa á reiðum höndum marga af þeim stöfum, sem einkenna hina íslensku tungu, varð að fá þá steypa. Seinkaði þetta svo fyrir, að pressan með tilheyrandi ekki komst hing- að fyrir en í júní. Hinn góðkunnli landi vor sira Jón Bjarnason í Minneapolis gekk í milli með að útvega pressuna og letrið. Kunnun vjer honum hafa þakki fyrir alla fyrirhöfn hans í þeim efnun.

Jafnvel þó oss enn vanti nokkur nauðsynleg áhöld til prentsmíðunnar, og einnig nokkuð af letri, sem vja þessu að fá áður vjer getum gefið blaðið út, þá byrjum vjer samt að setja blaðið í þeirri von að þessi áhöld og letur, sem vjer þegar höfum beðið um, verði komið svo bráðlega, að það eigi hindri út- gáfu blaðsins.

Eins og menn geta sjeð af bráðabyrgðarlögum fjelagsins sem birtast í þessu blaði, er það aðal tilgangur fjelagsins, að gefa út tímarit, sem sje Íslendingum í Ameríku til mentunar, fróðleiks og skemtunar og til að viðhalda þjóðerni þeirra og tungu. Með öðrum orðum, það á að stuðla að framförum þeirra í andlegum og líkamlegum efnun. Þar með fjelagið þannig á að vera framfara.

fjelag, og tímarit þess framfara blað, álitum vjer einkar vel til fallid, að nefna ritið "Framfara".

Allar menntaðar þjóðir jata og þekkja nauðsyn og þýðingu tímarita og dagblada, en engin jafnvel og Ameríku-menn, enda hafa þeir tiltölulega flest blöð, lesa þau manna mest, og það sem mest ríður á, nota allar þær upplýsingar og leiðbeiningar sem þau hafa meðferðis. Þó Íslendingar sjeu nú í þessu blaða landi, þá geta sjeð, því miður, haft not af innlendum blöðum, þar þau eru rituð á tungum sem sjeð þeirra skilja. Og þar með Íslendingar, ofan kaupid, eru harla ókun- ugir síðum og verknæði innlendra manna, þá eru engir menn þessu fyrir rit er leiðbeini þeim í þess- háttar. Vjer munum því láta oss mjög umhugað um að blaðið færi þeim allskonar leiðbeiningar í þeim efnun, en vjer vonum, og áskiljum að menn færi sjer þær sem bezt í nyt.

Vjer munum láta oss annt um að blaðið færi yður allskonar frjettir úr nýlendunni og af Íslending- um í Ameríku yfir höfuð. Höfum vjer í því skyni fengið oss frjettaritara á ýmsum stöðum. Þar að nuki munum vjer gefa á af helztu frjettum af Íslandi. Hvað snertir frjettir úr Ameríku yfir höfuð, og úr Evrópu, er það meiri örðugleikum bundið, að gefa frjetti þaðan, svo að almennigur hafi gagn af. Kemur þetta til af því, að Íslend- ingar eru svo mikið á eptir tímanum hvað snertir viðburðanna rás í heiminum, og þyrfti því, til þess þeir getu nokkuð sett sig inn í hið núverandi ástand, að grípa talsvert fram fyrir sig og skýra frá ýmsu er skeð hefir seinustu árin. Þó vjer höfum eigi ráum til að gjöra þetta svo greinilega sem þyrfti, en þetta er þetta vort stefna til að hafa.

Visindalegr og yðnaðarlezra uppgeðtrana viljum vjer geta svo mikið sein vjer höfum söng á.

Mönnum til skemtunar viljum vjer láta blaðið hafa meðferðis andlegur og skriflur, en þó munum vjer láta hið nauðsynlega stjla í fyrirrúmi.

Sjerstaklega viljum vjer gefa gagna og svára, allskonar fyrirspurnum um búnað og yðnað, ástand Íslendinga yfir höfuð, á hinum ýmsu stöðum, og um einstaka menn, að svo miklu leyti sem oss er unnt.

Vjer viljum með ánegnu taka allar uppbyggilegar ritgjörðir og hugvekjur, hvaðan sem þær koma, en munum sem mest sneiða oss hjá deilum einstakra manna. Allir sem senda oss ritgjörðir verða að senda oss nöfn sín og utanáskript, en þó munum vjer ekki auglýsa nöfn höfundu ef þeir vilja dylja þau. Sje eitthvað það í greinum að vjer ekki getum sett þær í blaðið nema nöfn höfundanna sje undir, en vilji þeir dyljast, munum vjer ekki taka þær í blaðið. Brefum eða greinum, sem koma nafnlausar til vor, gefum vjer engan gann.

Eins og vjer munum geta alls þess sem er hrósvort og eptirbreytnisvert í fari landa vorra yfir höfuð og einstakra manna, svo munum vjer og hlýðarlaust geta alls þess sem er illt og hneyxl- ánlegt, mönnum til aðvörunar.

Vjer vonum nú að eins og vjer viljum af al- úð og alefli vinna að framförum og gagni landa vorra, að þeir aptur á móti styrki oss svo sem þeim er unnt með að kaupa blaðið. Oss veitir ekki af öll- um þeim styrk, er þeir geta veitt oss, því tilitti, því vjer álitum að aldrei hafi blað verið byrjað með eins fáum kaupendum og vjer höfum. Einnig vonum vjer að ýmsir efnalegi hag fjelagsins með því að kaupa hlutabref, sem þeir geta fengið með því að snúa sjer til nefndarinnar eins og annarstadar er auglýst í blaðim.

BRÁÐABYRGDALÖG PRENTFJELAGS NÝJA-ISLANDS.

1. gr. Fjelagið nefnist "Prentfjélag Nýja-Íslands".

2. gr. Fjelagið er stofnað einkanlega til að gefa út tímarit sem sje Íslendingum í Nýja-Ís- landi til mentunar, fróðleiks og skemt- unar, og til þess að viðhalda hinu íslensku tungu og þjóðerni í Vesturheimi.
3. gr. Skrifstofu fjelagsins skal vera þar er nefnd sú, sem hlutabrefaeigendur kjósa til að stjórna fjelaginu, áltur hentugast.
4. gr. Innstaða fjelagsins sje \$ 1.000, (eitt þús- und doll. rs) sem skiptist í eitt hundrad hluti tilu dollara í hverjum, og áltist hluta- þjefna þessónleg eign fjelagsmanna. Sjeu þau þessóþegjanleg en seljanleg, og áltist hand- sje eigandi þeirra, þó með því skil- yrði, að hann hafi vottorð seljanda þar að lútandi.
5. gr. Hlutabrefa eigendur skulu, um hvert Ný- ár, eiga með sjer fund og kjósa þá þriggja manna nefnd úr sínum flokki, er hafi á hendi alla stjórn fjelagsins og eigna þess. Skal nefnd þessi vera framkvæmdarstjórn fjelags- ins, og í sameiningu gjöra öll kaup og sam- inga fjelagsins vegna, en þó skal nefndinni heimilt að gefa einum manni úr sínum flokki umboð til að annast öll störf hennar þegar henni virðist það nauðsynlegt.
6. gr. Fjelagið skal sjálfst eiga prentsmíðu og gefa sjálfst út tímarit það, sem getið er um í 2. gr. Skal fjelagsnefndin annast um kaup prentsmíðunnar og húsnæði handa henni; einnig ráða prentara, og annast rit- stjórn blaðsins, á þann hátt er hún áltur hagkvæmast.
7. gr. Fjelagsnefndin veitir með þessu er fjelagsmanna greiða uppi hlutabref sín, og kalli um eptir þessum sje frá þeim þar til hinn ákveðni höfuðstól er greiddur. Finna- ig skal nefndin annast öllu og útræðum tímaritsins, ákveða verð þess og heimta um aðvæði þess.
8. gr. Fjelagsnefndin skal leggja fyrir hinn ár- lega fund alla reikninga og skýrslur við- vikjandi tekjum og útgjöldum fjelagsins og ráðsmensku sinni yfir höfuð, sem þeir menn yfirskoti, er hlutabrefaeigendur á ársfundum kjósa til þess.
9. gr. Ágöða þeim, er verða koma afgangs út- gjöldum fjelagsins, skal árlega skipt til- tölulega milli fjelagsmanna samkvæmt upp- hæð þeirri, er hver um sig á í innstaðunni.
10. gr. Hlutabrefaeigendur skulu eigi bera á- byrgð af samningum, skuldum, tapi nje neinum gjörðum fjelagsins fram yfir upp- hæð þá er hver um sig á í innstaðunni, Ritsjórn eða ritsjóri tímarits eða blaðs fje- lagsins þeri ábyrgð af nafnlausum ritgjörð- um eða greinum er koma út í því, en hjer- undar þeira greina, sem nöfn eru undir, þeri sjálfir ábyrgð af þeim. Höfundar bóka, er prentaðar kunna að verða ísmíðu- fjelagsins, þeri sjálfir ábyrgð af þeim.
11. gr. Kosningarrjett á fjelagsfundum og kjör- gengi í stjórnarnefnd skulu hafa allir þeir, sem eiga hlutabref í fjelaginu, og skal hvert hlutabref gilda eitt atkvæði þar til tíu eru komin, síðan eitt atkvæði fyrir hver tvö hlutabref, upp að tuttugu, en aðeins fimm atkvæði fyrir hver tuttugu hlutabref þar fyrir ofan.
12. gr. Lög þessi gilda þar til þeim er breytt á ársfundi fjelagsmanna eða ný samín, en til breytingar þessum lögum eða samþykka nýrra laga útheimtist meirilhuti atkvæða fjelagsmanna. Sama regla gildi um kosn- ingar á fjelagsfundum.

(Samþykkt á fundi 5. febrúar 1877)

FRJETTIR AF ÍSLANDI.

Eftir blöðum þaðan er að sjá á argæzku, því nær jafna, um laud allt frá því í júlí f. á. allt til ársloka.

VEDURÁTTA var þar hagstæð seinni-partsumarsins, og einnunnatíð allt haustið og allt fram á vetur. Grasvextur var með betri móti, og nýting á heggi hin bezta. Gengu þó nokkur votvöðri á suðurlandi, en haustið var þar einnig hagstætt. Fyrir og um nýár skipti um tíð, víðasthvar og gjörði þá frost mikil, snjó og sjar í lagi stormasamt veður. Um miðjan janúar gjörði í Reykjavík stórfloð, svo sjórin gekk upp á milli sumra húsa, braut bryggjar og tók út báta frá þændum. Um sönnu mánuðir fuku hey til muna í Húnavatnssýslu, sjerlagi í Vatnsdal og skemdust hús eitthað lítið eitt. Á Akureyri kom einnig þann 16. stórfloð, svo sjór gjekk upp á stjettir þeirra húsa sem meðarlega standa og á Oddeyri gekk sjórin fast upp á húsum og upp á milli sumra þeirra. Aptur 3. febr. var norðan stórhroð, með brimi og stórfloði sem sagt er að hafi tekið út 16 báta og byttur, beggjanegin Eyjafjarðar, sem flest mölbrotnuðu. Saman dag fennu og hrakti til dauðs 25 kindur fullorðnar á Gunnarsstöðum í Þistilfirði. Var garður þessi talinn engu minni en sá er kom 13—16. oct. 1869.

PISKAFLI var víða góður á norðurlandi og austurlandi, en helst fyrrihluta vetrarins. Þegar í decbr. var á nokkrum bæjum út með Eyjaf. yfir 2000 til hlutar Arnfirðingar ofuðu talsvert af smokkfiski á augla er franskir duggarar seldu þeim, og fengu þá hlaðfiski. Fyrir nýárið var góður afi við Ísafjardardjúp einnig Steingrimsfjörð og Trjkillisvík. Undir Jökli var aflaltið og ástand manna bág. Á suðurlandi voru bágindi mikil í vetur er leið og afli lítil sem enginn. Þegar í nóv. var farið að sjá á mörgum, fyrir bjargarskort. Kaupstaðir fátækir einkanlega Hafnarfjarðar-verzlunarstaður. Eftir nýárið sögðu 20 heimili á Akranesi sig á sveit. Gjofum hefir verið safnað handa Summlendingum. Ísfrðingar gáfu 800 kr. — Síð hefir aflast á Austurlandi einnig við Eyjafjörð. Í Krossanesvíkinni ofuðust 600 tunnur litlu fyrir júl. Hval rak að Eyði á Langanesi, var hann líkileg ryfin og spikið að eins 70 vettir. Hreindýr hafa í vetur er leið, leitad til byggða á austurlandi. Í Skriðdal voru drepinn um 30, í Fáskrúðarfirði 2, og í Reyðarvíri 1. Sagt er að maður í Berufirði hafi skotið 12. þau voru öll mögur.

Bráða fár á skepnum, hefir allstaðar verið með minsta móti í vetur. Þó hvað það hafa drepit á 2. bæjum í Vopnafirði 100 fjár.

Fjárláðinn var seinast í marz sagður með fullu fjári.

Til fjárkaupa komu á Seyðisfjörð 2 Englendingar í fyrrasumar. Keyptu þeir 1275 fjár, flest sauði. Borguðu þeir 16—20 kr. Gránufjelag keypti fyrir Mr. Löwe í Liverpool, 1000 talsinis, flest valda sauði, og gaf fyrir 16—22 kr. Sagt er inn hafi komið á Austurlandi yfir 50,000 kr. fyrir fjenadinn. Þar að auk hefir verið mikil fjártaka á flestum verzlunarstöðum norðan og austanlands. Tveir nýjir fjárkaupa og verzlunarstaðir hafa bost við í sumar er leið nefnilega Blönduós og Sandárkrókur.

Vöruverð hefir lítið og ógreinilega sjeðst um; ekkert frá suðurlandi. Beztu prýsar á innlendum vörum eru þessir; hvít ull 95 aura, mislit 60 a. síður 1 kr. 10 a. eðardún 20 kr. smöjr 66 a. tólg. 33 a. hákallslysi 44 kr. tunnan. poskalyssi 30 kr. t. kjot gekk á vesturlandi 12—16 aura pd. Útlend vara ódýrust: rúgur 18 kr. grjón 26 kr. baunir 26 hálfgrjón 30 a. sykur 50 a. og kaffi 1 kr. 8 a.

Heilsufar manna hefir mátt heita gott að ódruleiti en því að bólguveiki nokkur (hettusótt) kom upp á austurlandi í vetur, og mun síðar hafa útbreiddst, nær því um land allt. Mún lagðist allþungt á marga einkum ungt fólk, en mjög fáir dóu, helst þó börn. Fyrir austan hefir einnig stungið sjar niður tauga og barnaveiki. Á lungnabólgu hefir brytt á norðurlandi.

Manndaði og slisfarir eru eptir blöðum sem greina skal. 4 júlí f. á. andaðist Magnús bóndi Einarsson að Skálcyjum á Berufirði rúmlega áttveður. 18 júlí andaðist snögglega Sveinn hreppstjóri Grnsson frá Kilakoti á heimleið frá Húsavík,

hann var fæddur 1826. Snemma í ágúst ljest af barnstírni Aðalbjörg Sigurðardóttir, kona í Möðrudal. 4. ágúst andaðist Ólafur prófastur Pálsson á Melstað, hann var fæddur 1814. 31 ágúst dó að Akureyr Ari Sæmundsen, fyrrum umbodsmáður, hann var kominn yfir áttrott. 5. septbr. ljest í Stykkishólmi verzlunarstjóri Páll Pálsson Hjaltalin, rúmt sjötugur. 14 septbr. andaðist Benidikt Bogason Benidiktson í Stykkishólmi, nálægt 78 ára að aldri. 17 septbr. andaðist að Möðrufelli á Hvalfjarðarströnd, frá Kristín Sverrisen ekkja Eyríks sýslum: Sverrisen. 26. sept. salaðist að Bakka á Tjörnnesi, konan Aðalbjörg Helgadóttir. 3. octbr. ljest Jón bóndi Brandson að Syðstabe í Hrisey 8. octbr. andaðist að Þverá í Fnjóskadal Ásmundur Gíslason fyrrum hreppstjóri. 12. octbr. dó Jón prestur Ingvaldsson að Húsavík. 25. octbr. dó Gunnar bóndi Halldórsson í Kirkjavogi í Höfnum, rúmlega fimmtugur. 3. nóvbr. andaðist í Reykjavík Bjarni Thorsteinsson (amtmaður vestfirðinga 1821—49) hann var fæddur 1781. 20. janúar p. á. Lucinda, kona verzlunarstjóra Hillebrandts á Hólanesi, að nýafstöðnum barnsburði. Í febr. ljest óðalsbóndin Páll Gíslason á Möðrufelli í Eyjafirði.

4. octbr. f. á. týndist í bezta veðri, skamt frá Hólanesi, bátur með tveimur bræðrum á, Guðmundi og Sigurði frá Klungurbrekku og Ósi. Í octbr. týndist maður í tungufjóti, Erlendur Erlendsson að nafni. Hann sundlagði ána móts við Skálholt. Hesturinn komst ekki upp, og maðurinn drukknaði við bakkann. 27. octbr. fórust í ómæðri 2 bátar af Höfðaströnd við Skagafjörð. voru 3 menn á öðrum en 4 á hinum, og drukknaðu allir. Formennirnir hjetu Jóhannes Davíðsson frá Þönglaskála og Jóhannes Jónsson frá Hornbrekku. 30. nóvbr. týndust 4 menn af báti á Skerjafirði, skamt frá lendingu, en þremur varð bjargað. Báturinn var frá Álptanesi. 2. febr., sigldi far með 7 mönnum á Hafnarfirði er kom sunnan úr Garðsjó upp á skjer og fórst þar algjörlega. Formaður var, Guðmundur Jónsson frá Brúnarhrauni. 15. marz drukknaði sira Jón Norðmann prestur til Barðs í Fljótum, í ós þeim er sellur úr Hópsvatni. 17. novbr. hropuðu 2 menn til dauðs Jón Steingrímsson og Tómas Egilsson frá Hrauni í Yxnadal; atvikadist það þannig, að snjóhengja sprakk með þá, í sjallinu milli Hörgárdals og Yxnadals og nam eigi staðar fyrr en langt niður í tjalli í kvos einni; þar fundust þeir daginn eptir. 4 menn urðu úti, sinn í hverju lagi, á veginum frá Reykjavík og suður í Grindavík, í vondum hvalbíljum er geysuðu eyðra seinast í janúar og fyrst í febr. 2. febr. varð drengur úti á Hallormsstaðahálsi í Skriðdal eystra. Hann hjet Finnboi Jónsson frá Hóskuldstaðaseli og var á 16. ári.

Skipstrand 29. octbr. sleit norskt kaupskip upp á höfninni Lambhússandi á Akranesi, albiúð til siglingar hlaðið íslenskri voru. Skipið hjet Heimdal. Snøbjoen kaupmaður Þorvaldsson átti það. Strandgózið var selt við uppboð litlu síðar með góðu verði.

Gufuskipið Diana á að ganga prisvar kringum Ísland í sumar. Fyrsta ferð þess frá Höfn er 15. maí, önnur 13. júlí og þriðja 7. septbr. Frá Reykjavík á það að fara 12. júní, 11. ágúst og 5. octbr. Stykkishólms ferð póstkipsins Arcturusar er lögð niður. Einnig á hann að hætta að koma við á Vestfirðum.

Brauðaveitingar 1. septbr. var Hestþing veitt kandidat Janusi Jónssyni, Goðdalir kand. Sofontasi Halldórssyni og Kvíabekkur kand. Jónasi Björnssyni. 3. septbr. vígði biskup, kand. Guðmund Helgason frá Birtingaholti aðstoðarprest til sira Daniels Halldórsonar á Hrafnagili.

Leiknaembættin. Af hinum nýstofnuðu lækna embættum, voru 8 veitt 14. ágúst í fyrri þessum lækna skóla kandið. Þórði Guðmundsen 4 suðurhreppar Gullbringusýslu, Páli Blöndal Borgarfjörður og Mýrasýsla. Ólaf Sigvaldassyni Strandasýsla, Garpdals og Staðar prestaköll. Júlíusi Halldórssyni Húnavatnssýsla vestan Blöndu. Boga Pjetursyni Húnavatnssýsla austan Blöndu og Skagafjarðarsýsla að fráskýldum Fells- Barðs- Knappsstaða prestaköllum. Einari Guðjónsen Svalbarðs- og Sauðanesprestaköll í Þingeyjarsýslu. Þorvaldi Kerúlfi Norður- Múlasýsla (að fráskýldum nefndum prestaköllum) og Vallanes og Hallormsstaða presta-

kalli í Suðurmúlasýslu. Sigurði Ólafssyni Vesturskaptafellssýslu.

Dómar. Meidýrdamál þeirra Þ. Jónssonar yfirdómsstjóra og M. Stephensens yfirdómara gegn Benidikt Sveinssyni var dæmt í hestarjetti í haust er leið. Skal Benidikt greiða 200 kr. sekt í hverju málinu, auk málskostnaðar, en meidýrðin dæmd ómerk.

Landsyfjirjetturinn kvað 26. novbr. upp dóm í öllum 3. meidýrdamálum Hilmar Þinsens landshöfðingja gegn Jóni Ólafssyni Gönguhrófs ritstjóra og gjörði honum útlát 200 kr. í fyrsta málinu, 400 kr í öðru, og 600 kr. í hinu þriðja auk málskostnaðar, svo skulu meidýrðin ómerk. Greiðist eigi sektirnar á tilteknum tíma, kemur í stað þeirra fangelsis vist (8, 17 og 25 vikur).

Hinn 1. marz seinastliðin dæmdi sýslum. í Eyjafjarðarsýslu í máli því er yfirkennari H. Kr. Friðriksson höfðaði gegn ritstjóra Norðlings Skapta Jóseppssyni út af meidýrðum er H. áleit að Skapti hefði viðhaft í svári sínu til hans í fyrra með fyrirsögn „Djöfullinn var rógberi o. s. frv.“ Var Skapti dæmdur sýkn og málskostnaður skyldi falla niður.

Hinn 16. novbr. f. á. dæmdi sami sýslumaður í máli er amtmaður Thorberg hafði höfðað gegn Skapta út af meidandi ummælum er Skapti hafði haft um amtmanninn í athugasemdum er hann hafði hnytt aptan við dóm er lögreglustjórinn í fjárkláðamálinu hafði kveðið upp yfir H. Friðrikssyni. Var þar kveðið svo að orði að athæfi amtmannsins lýsi því líkri fávizku eða einhverju enn þá lakara að langt keyri úr hófi og öllum megi blöskra. Álitur dómarrinn að orðin, þó þau hvert út af fyrir sig, og sýzt orðið **athæfi** (er hinn skipaði sökandi Eyríkur Halldórsson á Stóraeyrarlandi virðist hafa lagt mestu áherzlu á) sje meidandi (á vist að vera ekki sje meidandi). Þó svo ósæmil. þar sem um embættismann sje að ræða að þau beri ómerk að dæma og gjörir því svo og sektar Skapta um 20 kr. og málskostnað allan. Þar að auki var sækjandi málsins E. Halldórsson dæmdur í 4 kr. sekt fyrir að hafa leyft sjar að kalla orð Skapta um amt. Thorberg sem málið reys út af og sem Skapti var sektaður fyrir „ósviðni“ og það orð var einungis dæmt ómerkt.

Útflutninga er ekki getið að neinn í norð- lenzku blöðunum. Af brjefum má ráða að þrjár engir flytji í sumar. Allan og Anchor Innan hvað hafa umbodsmenn í Reykjavík og þó saupsátta. Orsakir til þess að engir flytji eru taldar þær, að menn ætli að bíða og vita hvernig þeim reidur af er síðast fluttu, samt almennt þingaleysi norðanlands en bæði viljaleysi og getuleysi sunnanlands.

Pólitikinni líður við hið sama og þá er menn fluttu af Íslandi í fyrra, enda er nú ætíð minna ritað um hana alþingislausu ártí. En nú verður alþing haldið í sumar og vonum vjer því að geta flutt lesendum vorum allmikið af politiskum frjettum áður en sumarið er úti. Hjörvarður nokkur hefir samt ritað all-snjallt í Nf. um setu Íslandsráðgjafa á ríkisráði Dana, og spáir engu góðu um það fyrirkomulag.

Norðlingur hefir meðferðis fjöruga grein um stjórnarsamband Íslands við Danmörku sem sýnir fram á að stjórnarskrá sú, sem sjekest eptir svo mikla baráttu, sje ekki það sem hún ætti að vera. Yfir höfuð má ráða af því sem ritað er í blöðunum um stjórnarmál, að menn sjeu smátt og smátt að reka sig á ýmsa agnúa eða galla, sem menn ekki tóku eptir í fyrstu, og að sú hugmynd sje að skýrast óbetur og betur, að menn hafi ekki fengið eins mikla náðargjöf og sumir töldu alþíðu trú um.

Skattanefndin sem sett var á síðasta alþingi til að semja frumvörp til nýrra skattalaga hefir lokið starfa sínum. Arnljótur prestur Ólafsson hefir með langri og allbituryrtri ritgjörð sýnt fram á að uppástngur nefndarinnar sjeu í mörgum greinum mjög óheppilegar og órjettlátar. Fer sira Arn. á einum stað svofeldum orðum um tillögur nefndrinnar. „Reyndar get þeg nú hugsað mjer, að nefndin hafi verið að spreya spóann við að leggja svo mikinn jarðarskatt og lausafjár á, sem samsvari öllum hinum gömlu gjöldum, eigi svo mjög til að augga landsjóðinn, heldur meðfram til hins, að hún gæti ánað sýslumönnum fremur riflegt kaup, og þó einkum bæjarfógetanum í Reykjavík, svo hann þurfi nú eigi

TO THE PURCHASERS AND READERS
OF FRAMFARI.

As the Printing Company of New Iceland is sending you the first issue of the first periodical published in America in the Old Norse or Icelandic language, we wish to address to you a brief introduction.

As soon as the Icelanders began to emigrate to this continent to any extent there began to be felt among them fear of losing their language and nationality here unless they did something special to maintain them. They have always agreed that two things were essential to maintain this priceless heritage. One was that the Icelanders should establish a colony of their own, but the other that here in America there should be published a periodical in Icelandic. Those two things are in such close connection with each other that it was scarcely thinkable that one could flourish without the other. There has been much discussion of founding Icelandic colonies and several attempts have even been made to do so in various regions of this country but nothing definite came of it until this colony was founded. On the other hand, there have been no attempts to publish a paper. Yet it was probably among other matters the objective of the Icelandic Association in America which was formed at the national celebration of the Icelanders (1874) in Milwaukee to promote that project.

When many of the Icelanders who have immigrated to America had settled in this colony, their fellow-countrymen in America will have considered, as was natural, that it was the intention of the colonists to (words illegible). Indeed, the colonists had felt the need of a periodical in Icelandic but everything was against this undertaking being carried out until now. Occupation with their affairs and especially the dreadful epidemic that overwhelmed the colonists last fall and continued through the winter made it impossible for them to pay attention to such matters, but as soon as the epidemic subsided, they began to think of it. This matter was first brought up at a meeting which was held at Gimli, January 22 of this year, and it was considered that it would be best to establish a share company to buy a printing press and all the required equipment. Several men then undertook to secure pledges for buying shares and they explained what progress they had made at a meeting that was held at Gimli February 5. So many pledges had by then been secured that a company was formed, a committee chosen and half of the required capital collected immediately. The managing committee immediately proceeded to order what was required but because the manufacturers of type in this country did not have on hand many of the letters that are peculiar to the Icelandic language they had to be cast. This caused so much delay that the printing press with its equipment did not come here until in June. Our well-known fellow-countryman, Rev. Jón Bjarnason in Minneapolis, interceded to secure the press and type. We are extremely grateful to him for all the trouble he has gone to in those matters.

Even though we still lack some of the necessary equipment for the printing press and some of the type that we need to secure before we can publish the paper, we are still beginning to set the type for it in the hope that this equipment and type, which we have already ordered, will arrive so soon that it will not delay the publication.

As can be seen from the provisional by-laws which are published in this paper, it is the main objective of the company to publish a periodical for culture, information, and entertainment for Icelanders in America and to maintain their nationality and language. In other words, it should contribute to their progress both mentally and physically. Since the company is to be a progressive one and its periodical a progressive paper, we consider it particularly suitable to give it the title "Framfari" (the Progressive).

All enlightened nations know and admit the necessity for and value of periodicals and daily papers, but none as well as the Americans; indeed they have proportionately the greatest number of papers, read them the most and, what is most essential, they use all the information and guidance that they have to offer. Although the Icelanders now dwell in this country of papers, most of them unfortunately cannot make use of the indigenous publications because they are written in languages that most of them do not understand and, since the Icelanders moreover are very unfamiliar with the customs and methods of work of the people yet no men are more in need of a publication to direct them in such matters. Therefore we shall be very mindful of having the paper bring them every sort of guidance in these matters, but we hope and require that they will make the best use possible of it.

We shall make it our concern to have the paper bring you every type of news from the colony and of Icelanders in America in general. With that in mind we have secured reporters in various localities. Besides we shall give a summary of the main news from Iceland. As concerns news from America in general and from Europe, it is more difficult to present news from there in a form useful to the public. This is because the Icelanders are so far behind the times as concerns current events in the world (Translator's note: The Icelanders had been from two to three years in America without any general source of news in their own language) and, therefore, so that they may to some extent comprehend the present situation one would have to go a considerable way back and explain various events of the last years. Although we do not have the space to do this as fully as would be required, we want to do our utmost to improve the situation as far as our means permit.

We shall comment on scientific and industrial discoveries, as far as our means permit.

For entertainment we shall have the paper contain short stories and jokes, yet we shall give first consideration to what is essential.

In particular we shall pay attention to and answer various questions about agriculture and industry, the condition of the Icelanders in general in the various localities, and about individuals insofar as we are able.

We shall be pleased to accept all constructive articles and treatises from whatever source, but shall as far as possible avoid disputes among individuals. All those who send us articles must forward their name and address, yet we shall not publish the names of authors or of writers if they wish to conceal them. If there is anything in an article that we cannot publish in the paper without the name of the writer being included but he wishes to conceal it, we shall not accept it in the paper. We shall pay no attention to letters or articles sent to us anonymously.

Just as we shall mention everything that is worthy of praise and emulation in the conduct of our fellow-countrymen, so shall we also unsparingly comment on everything that is evil and offensive, as a warning to people.

We hope that just as we wish with all our heart and soul to promote the progress and welfare of our fellow countrymen so may they in turn support us as far as they are able by buying the paper. We need all the support that they can give us in this matter, for we consider that never has a paper been commenced with as few subscribers as we have. We also hope that several more will promote the welfare of the company by buying shares which they can secure by directing themselves to the committee as advertised elsewhere in the paper.

PROVISIONAL BY-LAWS OF THE PRINTING COMPANY
OF NEW ICELAND

1. The company shall be named: "The Printing Company of New Iceland".

2. The company is established mainly to publish a periodical for culture, information and entertainment for Icelanders in New Iceland and to maintain the Icelandic language and nationality in America.
3. The office of the company shall be where the committee elected by the shareholders to manage the company considers most convenient.
4. The capital of the company shall be \$1,000. (one thousand dollars) to be divided into a hundred shares, \$10.00 each, and the shares shall be considered the personal property of the members. They shall not be refundable, but saleable, and the bearer shall be considered their owner, although with the provision that he has a statement from the seller to that effect.
5. The shareholders shall have a meeting every new year and then elect a three-man committee from their number to have on hand all the management of the company and of its property. This committee shall be the executive of the company and jointly make all purchases and agreements on behalf of the company, yet the committee shall be permitted to commission one man from among their number to manage all its affairs when it considers it necessary.
6. The company shall have its own printing press and shall itself publish the periodical mentioned in article 2. The executive committee shall see to the purchase of the printing press and premises for it, also hire a printer and look after the editorial management of the paper in whatever way it considers most suitable.
7. The executive committee shall receive the money paid by the members for their shares and collect money from them as needed until the required capital has been paid. The committee shall further look after the sale and delivery of the periodical, determine its subscription price, and collect it.
8. The executive committee shall lay before the annual meeting all accounts and reports concerning the receipts or expenditures of the company and their management in general, to be audited by the men whom the shareholders elect for that purpose at their annual meetings.
9. Any profit that there may be beyond the expenses of the company shall be annually divided among the members in proportion to the amount that each one has in the capital.
10. The shareholders shall not be responsible for agreements, debts, losses, nor any actions of the company beyond the amount that each one individually has in the capital. The editorial management or the editor of the periodical or paper of the company shall be responsible for anonymous essays or articles published in it, but the authors of signed articles shall themselves be responsible for them. The authors of books that may be printed in the printing office of the company shall themselves be responsible for them.
11. All those who have shares in the company shall have the right to vote at meetings and to hold office in the executive committee, and every share shall be valued as one vote up to the first ten, then one vote for every two shares up to twenty, but only five votes for every twenty shares beyond that.
12. These by-laws shall remain in force until they are changed at an annual meeting of the members or new ones composed, but to change these by-laws or to put new ones into effect a majority of the votes of members is required. The same regulation shall be in effect as to elections at meetings.

Translated by: Miss S. Stefansson, Gimli.

(Carried at a meeting February 5, 1877).

NEWS FROM ICELAND

According to papers from there the weather was uniformly good almost everywhere in the country from July of last year to the end of the year.

THE WEATHER was favorable there the latter part of the summer and exceptionally good all fall and into the winter. The growth of grass was at its best and the quality of hay also. However, there was some rainy weather in the South (or Southland - the south quarter of Iceland), but the weather was favorable there too. Before and about the New Year there was a change in the weather in most localities and then there came severe frosts, snows, and especially stormy weather. About the middle of January there came a great tide in Reykjavik, so that the sea came up between some of the houses, shattered piers and carried away boats belonging to farmers. About the same time hay was blown away extensively in Húnavatnssýsla (sýsla - one of the sixteen districts or counties of Iceland), particularly in Vatnsdalur (dalur - dale, valley), and houses were slightly damaged there. At Akureyri there also came a great tide on the 16th, so that the sea came up on the walks in front of low-lying houses, and at Oddeyrri (eyri - sandbank or sand-pit) the sea came right up to the houses and in between some of them. Again on February 3 there was a violent snowstorm from the north with pounding seas and a great tide that is said to have swept away sixteen boats large and small, most of which were completely shattered. On the same day 25 full-grown sheep at Gunnarstadir (stadur, pl. stadir - stead, farmstead) in Thistilfjörður (fjörður - fjord, firth, bay) were tossed about and snowed over till they died. This tempest is considered to have equalled the one of Oct. 13-16, 1869.

FISHING was good in many parts of the North and East, but mainly during the first part of the winter. Even in December it was over 2000 to the share (the fisherman's share of the catch) on some farms out by Eyjafjörður. The men from Arnarfjörður caught a considerable quantity of squid (cuttlefish) with fish-hooks sold to them by French fishermen and they caught a great quantity of fish. Before the New Year there was a good catch in Isafjardardjúp (djúp - a large bay), and also in Steingrímsfjörður and Tréjaskyllisvík (vík - an inlet, cove). Below Jökull (the Glacier) there was a small catch and conditions were bad. In the South there was great hardship last winter and little or no catch. Even by November many were showing the effects of privation. The market towns were poor, especially the trading station of Hafnarfjörður. After the New Year 20 homes on Akranes (nes - ness, cape) sought relief from the parish. Donations have been collected for the people of the South. The people of Isafjörður gave 800 krónur (crowns). Herring has been caught in the East and also by Eyjafjörður. In Krossanesvík 600 barrels were caught shortly before Christmas. A whale drifted ashore at Eidi (eidi - isthmus) on Langanes. It was very torn (or scabby?) and the blubber only 70 hundredweight. The past winter reindeer came down to the inhabited districts in the East. In Skridudalur about 30 were killed, in Faskrudsfjörður 2 and in Reydarfjörður 1. It is said that in Berufjörður a man killed 12. They were all lean.

Sheep scabies (scab on sheep) has everywhere been at a minimum this winter. Yet it is said to have killed 100 sheep on 2 farms in Vopnafjörður.

The braxy (an acute gastro-intestinal disease of sheep) was said to be in full force at the end of March.

Two Englishmen came to Seyðisfjörður last summer to buy sheep. They bought 1275 sheep, most of them wethers. They paid 16-20 krónur. (Note: The króna, plural krónur, or crown, is the Icelandic monetary unit, divided into 100 aurar). The Granufjelag (a cooperative trading company) bought for Mr. Lowe of Liverpool sheep to the count of 1000, mostly select wethers, and paid 16-22 krónur for them. It is said that receipts for sheep in the East came to over 50,000 krónur. Besides there has been a heavy trade in sheep at most of the trading stations in the North and East. Two new sheep-buying and trading points were added last summer, namely Blönduós (ós - a river-mouth) and Saudárkrökur.

We have seen few and vague reports on the price of goods, and none from the South. The best prices for domestic goods are as follows: white wool 95 aurar, colored 60 aurar, feathers 1 króna 10 aurar, eiderdown 20 krónur, butter 66 aurar, tallow 33 aurar, shark liver oil 44 krónur a barrel, cod liver oil 30 krónur a barrel. Meat sold in the West for 12-16 aurar a pound. Imported goods were the least expensive: rye 18 krónur, groats 26 krónur, peas (or beans) 26, rice 30 aurar, sugar 50 aurar and coffee 1 króna 8 aurar.

Health conditions may be said to have been generally good except that a disease characterized by swelling (mumps) broke out in the East this winter and has probably spread later through almost all the country. It was rather hard on many, especially young people, but very few died, mostly children. In the East there have been scattered cases of typhoid and diphtheria. There have been instances of pneumonia in the North.

Deaths and accidents, according to the papers, have been as follows: July 4 of last year Magnús Einarsson, farmer at Skaleyjar in Berufjörður died aged slightly over eighty. July 18 Sveinn Grímsson from Kílakot, parish director, died suddenly on the way home from

Húnavík; he was born 1826. Early in August Adalbjörg Sigurdardóttir (dóttir - daughter), housewife at Höfudalur, died in childbirth. August 4 Ólafur Pálsson, archdeacon at Melstadir died; he was born 1814. August 31 Ari Samundsson, formerly a royal steward, died at Akureyri; he was over eighty. Sept. 5 Páll Pálsson Hjaltalín, business manager, died at Stykkishólmur, aged slightly over seventy. Sept. 17 Benidikt Bogason Benidiktson died at Stykkishólmur, aged nearly 78. Sept. 17 Mrs. Kristin Sverrisen, widow of Sheriff Eiríkur Sverrisen, died at Modrufell on Hvalfjardarströnd. (Note: She is referred to as Fru - Madam, in honor of her social position). Sept. 26 the housewife of Adalbjörg Helgadóttir passed away at Bakki on Tjornes. Oct. 3 Jon Brásson, farmer at Sydtabæ in Hrinsey died. Oct. 8 Ásmundur Gíslason, formerly a parish director, died at Thvera in Fnjóskadalur. Oct. 12 Rev. Jon Ingvaldsson died at Husavík. Oct. 25 Gunnar Halldórsson, farmer at Kirkjuvegur (vogur - bay) in Hafnir died, aged slightly over fifty. Nov. 3 there passed away in Reykjavik Bjarni Thorsteinsson (superior magistrate of the West 1821-49); he was born 1781. Jan. 20 of this year Lucinda, wife of business manager Hillebrandt at Holanes died shortly after childbirth. In February the freeholder Páll Gíslason at Modrufell in Eyjafjörður died.

Oct. 4 of last year there was lost in excellent weather a short distance from Holanes a boat with two brothers on it, Guðmundur and Sigurdur from Klungurbrekka and Ós. In October a man named Erlendur Erlendsson perished in Tungufljót (fljót - river). He rode his horse across the river opposite Skalholt. The horse did not come up, and the man was drowned by the bank. On October 27, 2 boats foundered in a raging storm off Hofdaströnd (strönd - strand, coast) on Skagafjörður; there were 3 men on one and 4 on the other, and all were drowned. The skippers were Johannes Davidsson from Thonglaskali and Johannes Jonsson from Hornbrekka. Nov. 30 four men were lost off a boat on Skerfjörður, a short distance from the landing place, but three were rescued. The boat was from Alþanes. Feb. 2 a ship with 7 men coming from the south from Gardsjör (sjör - sea) struck a reef in Hafnarfjörður and perished completely. The skipper was Guðmundur Jonsson from Brunarhraun (hraun - lava). March 15 Rev. Jon Nordmann, minister at Bard in Fljót, was drowned in the outlet to the sea from Hopsvatn. Nov. 17 two men fell to their death, Jon Steingrímsson and Tomas Egilsson from Hraun in Xmadalur. It so happened that an overhanging snow-wreath broke away with them in the mountain between Horgardalur and Xmadalur and did not stop till in a hollow far down the mountain. There they were found on the following day. Four men perished, all separately, on the road south from Reykjavik to Grindavik in violent snowstorms that raged in the South in late January and early February. Feb. 2 a youth perished on Hallormsstadahals (hals - ridge) in Skriddal in the East. He was named Finnþogi Jonsson from Hoskuldssstadasel and was in his 16th year.

A shipwreck Oct. 29 tore a Norwegian merchant ship from its moorings in the harbor of Lambhusandur (sandur - sand; shore), fully equipped for sailing and laden with Icelandic goods. The ship was named Heimdall and was owned by the merchant Snaebjorn Thorvaldsson. The goods from the wreck were sold shortly after at auction for a good price.

The steamer Diana is to sail three times around Iceland this summer. (Possibly referring to a coast guard ship) Its first sailing date from Copenhagen is May 15, the second July 3 and the third Sept. 7. It is to leave Reykjavik June 12, August 11 and Oct. 5. The voyage of the mailboat Areturus to Stykkishólmur is discontinued. It will also discontinue its stops at Vestfirðir (firðir - firths, fjords).

Grants of Benefices (Note: benefice - district served by a minister of the church) Sept. 1 Hestthing was granted to Janus Jonsson, Bachelor of Divinity; Goddallir to Sofonias Halldórsson, B.D.; and Kvíabekkur to Jonas Eijorðson, B.D. On Sept. 3 the bishop ordained Guðmundur Helgason, B.D., from Birtingaholt as curate (assistant clergyman) to Rev. Daniel Halldórsson of Hrafnagil.

Medical Posts. (Districts granted to doctors). Of the newly established posts for doctors, 8 were granted August 14 last year to the following: To Thordur Guðmundsen, M.D., the four parishes in the south of Gullbringusýsla. To Páll Blöndal, Borgarfjörður and Myrasýsla. To Ólafur Sigvaldason, Strandasýsla, and the parishes of Garpdalur and Stadir. To Julius Halldórsson, Húnavatnssýsla west of Hlanda (a river). To Bogi Pjetursson, Húnavatnssýsla east of Hlanda and Skagafjardarsýsla except the parishes of Fell, Bærd and Hnappstadur. To Einar Guðjonsson, the Svalbard and Sandanes parishes in Thingeyjarýsla. To Thorvaldur Kjerulff, Nordur-Mulassýsla (except the previously named parishes) and the parishes of Vallanes and Hallormsstadir in Sudurmulassýsla. To Sigurdur

Ólafsson, Vestur-Skaptafellssýsla. (Note: parish - here a civil, not a church district).

Verdicts. The libel suits of Th. Jonsson, president of the superior court, and of chief justice M. Stephensen against Benidikt Sveinsson were judged in superior court last fall. Benidikt is to pay a fine of 200 kronur in each case, with costs of court, but the libel is judged null and void.

The superior court passed judgment on Nov. 26 in all 3 of the libel suits of Hilmar Finsen, Governor of Iceland, against Jon Ólafsson, editor of Gongu-Hrofur ("Rolf the Ganger" - a paper), and fined him 200 kronur in the first case, 400 kronur in the next and 600 kronur in the third, with costs of court; the libel to be null and void. Should the fines not be paid at the appointed time, they will be replaced by prison terms (8, 17 and 25 weeks).

On March 1 last the sheriff of Eyjafjardarsýsla passed judgment in the case of senior teacher (second master of a grammar school) H. Kr. Fridriksson against the editor of Nordlingur, Skapti Josepsson, for libel which H. considered that Skapti had used in his reply to him last year in the headline "The Devil is a Slanderer..." etc. Skapti was judged not guilty and costs of court were dropped.

On Nov. 16 the same sheriff passed judgment in a lawsuit brought by superior magistrate (one of three sub-governors of Iceland) Thorberg against Skapti for libellous remarks that Skapti had made about the magistrate in comments that he attached to a verdict passed by the chief constable on H. Fridriksson in the sheep scabies case. There he had stated that the actions of the superior magistrate displayed such ignorance or something worse that it was out of all bounds and everyone had reason to be shocked by it. The judge considers that the expressions, though each by itself is libellous (must be meant to read not libellous), and least of all the word action (conduct) (which the appointed prosecutor Eiríkur Halldórsson from Storaeyrarland appears to have stressed the most), are yet so improper in reference to an official that they should be judged null and void, which he did and fined Skapti 20 kronur and all the costs of court. Besides, the prosecutor of the case, E. Halldórsson, was fined 4 kronur for having permitted himself to call the expressions of Skapti against superior magistrate Thorberg, which occasioned the suit and for which Skapti was fined, "shameless", and that term too was judged null and void.

EMIGRATION is not mentioned to any extent in the papers from the North. From letters it appears that almost no one intends to emigrate this summer. It is said that the ALLIAN ANKA Anchor lines have representatives in Reykjavik, but that they are at odds with one another. The reasons for no one leaving the country are said to be that people wish to wait to know how those fare who last emigrated, as well as general lack of money in the North and lack both of will and resources in the South.

POLITICS is in much the same state as when people left Iceland last year; besides, there is always less written about it in the years when there is no session of the Althing (Althing - the parliament of Iceland, founded 930 A.D.). But now there will be a session this summer, so we hope to bring to our readers considerable political news before the end of summer. However, a certain Hjórvardur has written quite well in the Nf. (Nordanfari - a paper about the position of the Icelandic minister (Note: minister of Icelandic affairs) in the Danish cabinet, and it bodes no good for that arrangement.

Nordlingur (a paper) contains a lively article about the constitutional connection between Iceland and Denmark which indicates that the constitution which was won after so great a struggle is not everything that it ought to be. (Note: This refers to the constitution granting home rule to Iceland in 1874). In general it may be inferred from what is written in the papers about politics that people are gradually encountering many obstacles and defects that they did not notice at first, and it is becoming ever clearer that they have not received as great a blessing as some men had led the common people to think.

The Committee on Taxation which was appointed by the last Althing to draft bills for new tax laws has concluded its work. In a long and rather sharply worded article, Rev. Arnlfotur Ólafsson has shown that the suggestions of the committee are in many respects unfortunate and unjust. In one place Rev. Arnlfotur comments as follows on the proposals of the committee: "Indeed, I can imagine that the committee has been striving to levy enough taxes on landed estates and chattels to correspond to all the old taxes, not so much to enrich the treasury but mainly so that it can allot a rather liberal salary to sheriffs and especially to the bailiff (sheriff) of Reykjavik, so that he will not need

any longer to be also sheriff of Gullbringusysla and Kjosarsysla. According to the legislation drafted by the committee the 17 sheriffs are to receive collectively in salary 45,400 kronur, and the bailiff of Reykjavik 5,200 kronur, so that he may well adorn the ranks of the high-paid residents of Reykjavik; and the bailiffs of Akureyri and Isafjordur 600 kronur each, or in sum 60,800 kronur." Rev. Arnljotur concludes his remarks with these words: "In the beginning there was light on earth before the sun appeared. To use that as a simile, I have now thrown a tiny glimmer of light on the taxation case, so that it may be supposed that the public will not be as overly dazzled when through the dense and lofty clouds of the national government there rushes forth that great light, the opinion of the taxation committee."

There was an equally long article in Nf. in reply to this one, and the proposals of the committee were defended with might and main, but it cannot be seen who wrote that response.

We shall not pass any judgment on who are in the right, but since this taxation case, as well as the school and agricultural questions, are the main matters to be dealt with in the next session, we hope in good time to be able to inform our countrymen of their outcome.

MORE RECENT NEWS FROM ICELAND

In the North the spring weather appears to have been calm, dry and cold, the ground frozen and growth late. On June 9, Nordanfari reports: "For a long time now the weather has been cold, with frost and snow or rain; in many localities there is snow extending down to the inhabited communities, and in some places all over. In remote districts and up along the valleys there is scarcely any grazing for sheep. Most men are by now utterly destitute of hay, especially cultivated hay, and cows are in many places put out to graze on the withered grass. There is scarcely any growth. Livestock is in many places said to be lean and exhausted. Till recently there were reports of polar ice off shore."

Similar weather is reported in the South. At latest news (June 12) there was bad weather, cold and lack of growth there.

The braxy, which was in many cases rather mild this winter, killed 200 sheep in Broddanes parish in Strandasysla ((50 on one farm).

The catch of fish was excellent in the North this spring whenever bait was available. Early in May the aggregate of fish brought on shore since the New Year was in many parts of the country in the thousands. However, the catch was said to be less in June. There was little fish in the South all winter. In Bolungavik at Isafjordardjup there was a large catch from New Year till the beginning of Lent. On Easter Monday the men of Grimsey (ey - island) clubbed 120 seals on polar ice. Some seals were shot along the coast and also in Kelduhverfi. Nine seals were caught in large nets in Saltvik on Tjornnes. The sharkfishing ships sailed out before the middle of April. Three are said to have returned early in May, one with 51 barrels of liver, another with 40 and a third with 60 barrels, and some shark. It is said that in June the sharkfishing vessels could not anchor anywhere because of ice, but roamed in among and alongside it.

DEATHS, ACCIDENTS AND SHIPWRECKS

Oct. 4 of last year, Niels Hafstein Bjornsen, store clerk from Skagastrond, died in Copenhagen. He was born 1849. February 2 Gisli Konradsson, historian and poet, died. He was born 1787. March 20, Pall Palsson, undergraduate, died in Reykjavik, aged 71. March 24, Chr. Zinsen, a factor in Reykjavik, died. On March 23 a French fishing vessel ran aground on the Kalfanes shore in Skaptafellssysla. The crew members (21 in number) all survived. On April 2 a merchant ship sailing out of Copenhagen ran aground on Myrdalssandur and was shattered. The crew, 6 in number, all reached shore, but only 2 reached human habitation, the skipper and the mate. Among the ones who perished was Hakon Bjarnarson from Bildudalur, the owner and outfitter of the ship.

On April 5 an Icelandic seaman was lost in the Jutland Sea off a Danish trading vessel bound from Copenhagen to Skagastrond. On April 7 a ship was lost with 7 men on Krokksandur, near the landing place at Utskalar. On April 15 a French fishing ship was shattered on Kerlingarster (sker - a reef) before Saltjarnarnes. All the men survived and much of the provisions was saved. On May 17 the yacht "Ellen", owned by Gudmann, laden with Icelandic goods, was wrecked at Asmundarstada-eyjar (eyjar - islands) on Sljetta, when bound for home from Skagastrond. It is said that the wreck of the ship was sold at auction for 33 kronur, and salted meat, train oil (fish oil) and everything else at a correspondingly low price.

Arrival of Ships. By May 17 three trading

vessels had come to Akureyri to the trading company managers Moller and Laxdal, and three to the cooperative trading company Granufjelag. The Diana first came here on May 26 with 30 passengers, among them the two Gunnarssons, Tryggvi and Eggert, Members of Parliament. The Diana came again to Akureyri from Reykjavik, June 17. It carried 70-80 passengers, among them Rev. Pall Thorlaksson from Wisconsin. -- Hunavattssysla was granted to Sheriff E. Briem, but he reapplied, requesting permission to remain in Skagafjardarsysla and his request was granted. Hunavattssysla was granted to Sheriff Larus Elondal. -- Th. Jonassen, lord chief justice of the superior court, has been granted release from his office dating from July 1st, and superior judge Jon Pjetursson has received his post, but M. Stephensen is said to have replaced Jon in his office. -- Jon Olafsson, formerly editor of Baldur and Gongu-Erofur, resided in Copenhagen last winter. There he bought a printing press which he has brought with him to Eskifjordur and has commenced publishing a paper named Skuld. -- A new printing press has come to Reykjavik to Bjorn, editor of Isafold, together with a printer who was in Copenhagen last winter to gain full mastery of the art. -- The book and manuscript collection of the late Pall Palsson has been sold to the diocesan library in Reykjavik for 500 kronur. This is a large and remarkable collection of Icelandic books, most of which he had had bound.

MEETINGS AT AKUREYRI (according to Nf.)

(Note: Nf. - the paper Nordanfari)

The district meeting of the people of Eyjafjordur was held at Akureyri June 4. (Note: This meeting represented one of the sixteen divisions or districts of Iceland.) The most important things that happened there were: 1. Concerning the taxation question: the majority favoured enactment of the tax on landed property and having 80 aurar paid on each hundred of land valuation, half by the owner and half by the tenant. 2. Concerning the school at Modruvellir, it was unanimously agreed to ask the Althing for a sufficient grant to establish a grammar school (academic high school) and a vocational (technical) school there, and a committee was elected to estimate the cost of the building, etc. 3. The question of the school for young women: to ask the Althing for the land of Munkathvera for occupancy by the girls' school and for a grant of 400 kronur for the next 2 years. 4. Concerning coastal navigation around Iceland, that it be financed solely by the treasury, and that the Althing have full control of all arrangements for it. 5. Concerning a grant from the treasury for the hospital at Akureyri. 6. To abolish all free lawsuits. 7. To discontinue the offices of superior magistrates (sub-governors) as soon as they fall vacant. (This must mean that a petition is to be sent about these matters, not that what happened at the meeting took immediate effect as law, as those who are unfamiliar might suppose. - Ed.) On June 5 there was a meeting of the Oddeyri branch (chapter) of the cooperative society Granufjelag. Five commissaries (representatives) and five vice-commissaries were elected there. Among other matters, the business manager Tryggvi Gunnarsson reported to the meeting that this spring he had sent 8 ships laden with goods to the harbors where the company conducted trade; also that he had made arrangements to have an English ship come to Akureyri this fall to purchase sheep. Later on that day there was a meeting of the printing press committee. It is reported among other matters that it happened there that the rent of the printing press (220 kronur), which Skapti Josepsson offered to pay annually when he received the press, was reduced to 160 kronur a year for the past two years. On July 5 a district meeting was held at Binarstadir in Thingeyarsysla. The main national problems were discussed there, and on the taxation question it was concluded that a tax should be levied on both landed property and chattels, etc.

NEWS FROM A SEVERE FROST SKAGASTROND MAY 30

The latter part of the winter was cold and rather severe there, so that horses had to be fed indoors and many of them were lean this spring. The spring weather was full of frost and drought, with occasional storms and rain. In May there was so much frost that the ice on ponds scarcely thawed off in the daytime down in the settled communities. -- No ships have come either to Saudarkrokur or Grafaros, but on the other hand (they have come) to the trading stations in Hunavattssysla. Imported goods are said to be low-priced, but Icelandic goods going down. A ship sent by the merchant L. Popp to Saudarkrokur was lost this spring off the South-East with all its crew. On it there was the frame of a house which was intended to replace the one that drifted off Popp's ship last year and was to be set up at Saudarkrokur. -- This winter the farmers Jón, Gunnarsson at Busabakk in Holsur and Sigurdur Hafliedson of Vest-Baldalir died; both were well-to-do farmers. The children of Sigurdur from Husay were also drowned last fall in Husay-braut (fork of a stream). -- The sheep visited and were much afflicted without respect of persons; few died, but many were severely afflicted.

NEWS FROM CANADA

Last summer there was a severe crop failure in Ontario, mainly of wheat, which was caused by the great drought. As a result trade was unusually slack there last fall and winter. In Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island there was an average crop. There was a very small catch of fish in Nova Scotia last year, so that those who depended upon sea-fishing were in straits. The timber trade became considerably more brisk in the Eastern provinces last fall. In Manitoba there was an

excellent crop last summer, although wet weather did some damage. So the province has recovered from the bad season caused by the grasshoppers. In British Columbia there was also a good crop. The weather was excellent last winter in every province of Canada, and ploughing and seeding began at their very earliest this spring. The unusually rainy weather that prevailed over the western part of the United States during the latter part of May and first part of June also reached Manitoba and appears to have caused some damage to cereal crops there.

Health conditions have been good, except that smallpox has appeared in various localities, both in Quebec and Ontario. In the East it was most severe in Montreal, and it is estimated that 1/3 of all those who died in the city over a period of time died of smallpox. Diphtheria was rather severe in Nova Scotia this winter and spring.

The governor-general, Lord Dufferin, opened the parliament in Ottawa, last February 8. In his address he mentioned his trip to British Columbia last summer, and the preparation of the Pacific Railway in that province. Next he mentioned arrangements that had been made between sessions in respect to agreements with the United States. In particular he pointed out the advantages of the completion of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax which was opened last summer. These are mostly comprised in the fact that Canada now has a railway through its own territory to its best winter port, and that mail service was carried on without interruption over that route to and from Europe all last winter. He also mentioned what high esteem Canadian industrial products and works of art had attained at the Philadelphia exhibition, and he recommended that Canada take part in the exhibition that is to be held in New South Wales in Australia. He also spoke briefly about the financial state of the country and mentioned that although the revenues of the state had decreased considerably, mainly because of reduction in the import of taxable goods, and though the arrangements that had been made last year to reduce expenditures had almost sufficed to balance the budget, he still considered it necessary to maintain every economy for the time being. In conclusion he mentioned several bills that would be brought before the parliament by the government.

Parliament was adjourned April 28. It was the most tumultuous and contentious parliamentary session that has been held in Canada. There were hot feelings between the two parties that exist here as in other countries with a similar form of government. The parties are named "Conservatives" and "Reformers" and correspond to Tories and Whigs in England. The Reformers are presently in power and the ministers are therefore appointed from their party, but the Conservatives are now doing their best to discredit them in the eyes of the public, for a general parliamentary election is at hand. Of 88 acts that passed both houses the governor-general approved 85 immediately, but reserved three for ratification by the Queen of England. Two of these acts were especially a matter of public discussion. One was for increasing the duty on alcoholic beverages, the other for reducing the duty on coal oil. One of the acts granted \$5000 to the governor-general for the expenses of his trip to Manitoba last summer.

The various provincial legislatures held their sessions about the same time as the parliament, and in them everything was conducted peaceably and according to custom.

On June 22 a fire came up in the city of St. John in New Brunswick down by the river. The fire was not considered dangerous at first, but as the wind which blew off the river up toward the town grew, the conflagration spread rapidly so that half of the town was burned to ashes in a single day and many of the finest buildings were destroyed. One may form a reasonably clear impression of this dreadful fire from the fact that an area of over 400 acres of a densely populated city was laid in ruins. The Boston fire was not nearly as enormous. Donations have been collected both in America and Europe to help the destitute. The residents of Chicago have contributed the most generously of all, thereby showing that they have not forgotten what it means to be homeless and penniless, though their city shows no signs now that a larger part of it than what burned in St. John lay in ruins some years ago. Now the rebuilding of St. John is going on apace, and was begun within a week after the fire.

There was an average harvest last summer in all the states. In the western states, grasshoppers did considerable damage in some of the states last year was the Philadelphia exhibition. It was in commemoration of the fact that the United States had been existent for a hundred years, and was the most magnificent exhibition that has been held in any country, and different from their great world exhibitions in the respect that it is said to have shown a good profit. The exhibition was begun early in last year and ended late in October. On May 10 of this year the great buildings were reopened, and now there is a permanent exhibition there.

The matter that was most written about and discussed in the United States last fall and winter, namely, the selection of a president, was finally settled at the end of February, by the vote of the Republicans, Mr. Hayes, receiving more votes, so the nominee of the Democrats, Mr. Tilden, had to yield. Before old Grant, who had been twice elected and had therefore held the reins of power for 8 years, gave up his position Mr. Hayes was inducted into the office of president on the 4th day, March 4. Mr. Hayes was by no means to be envied for the honor that he received, for various circumstances made his position very difficult. The first and the main one among the difficult problems that he had to decide was occasioned by the fact that in the states of South Carolina and Louisiana there were disputes about whether the Republicans or the Democrats were legally entitled to form the government of the said states. These disputes began while Grant was in power and two governments were formed in each state, with governors from each party at the head. Lately the taxpaying residents of the states inclined to the Democratic government, but Grant had maintained the Republican government with military power. Now, as mentioned before, it was the Republicans who had put Mr. Hayes in power, so that he could expect their emity if he decided in favor of a Democratic government in the said states, but on the other hand he could expect it to make a bad impression on the states if he maintained the policy of Grant, both because of the animosity of the inhabitants of the states themselves were on either side, and also because in reality it was by agreement among the leaders of both parties that Hayes became president, and, according to report, on the condition being set by the Democrats that if they accepted Hayes without further questioning his right to hold office, he would acknowledge the Democratic government in the above-mentioned states. Soon after Hayes had assumed office he recognized the Democratic governments and recalled the ex-presidents. He has been severely blamed for this by the Republicans. One of the most difficult problems was that of removing several officials from office and appointing new ones, and improving the civil service in general. The third was that of suppressing the robberies and thievish incursions of Mexican marauders, who have and on made forays into Texas; and the fourth, to bring to an end the war with the Indians in the north-western part of the United States. The last two problems are not yet settled.

The United States have not yet recovered from the financial panic (bank failure, as some call it) that began in the fall of 1893. Last winter there was great unemployment throughout most of the states, but especially in the large cities. In New York, for instance, much money had to be distributed among the unemployed people to prevent their dying of starvation. Yet it is hoped that the condition of the states will again take a turn for the better, particularly if President Hayes, along with his improvements, shows concern for putting their finances on a firmer and better basis than has been the case. The crop prospects in the United States are generally good this summer. However, rains caused losses in many parts of the western states. In the central states, grasshoppers, which are doing great damage in central areas. There were no great epidemics in the states last year, but smallpox appeared in several places; yet it was not so severe except in California where it caused considerable loss of life.

NEWS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO

The president of the republic, Diaz, who came into power after the last revolution, has been quite active. For instance he has arrested the notorious robber Gen. Cortina, who during the past few years has been the terror of the Texans. Yet it appears now that the lucky star of Diaz is on the wane, and there is a strong movement afoot in the republic for ousting him. The old president, Lerdo, who has been living in Texas. It is also probable that the five most northerly states of the republic will join the United States.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND READERS OF FRAMFARI

As is known to many of our readers, we intended to commence publication of this paper in June; but as has been previously mentioned the printing press did not arrive here till in that month.

At the outset we lacked some equipment and type, which had to be reordered. To hurry the publication of the paper we made an attempt to obtain what was lacking in Winnipeg, but could not secure some of it, so that this attempt only caused further delay, since we finally had to order it from St. Paul. Since we cannot expect the missing type to arrive here till October, our readers are probably beginning to long for a sample of Framfari, we do not want to delay the beginning of publication of the paper any longer, although because of the reason stated above it will be far less perfect than was intended and would be desirable. We hope, however, that our countrymen will not be deterred from buying Framfari although this delay has occurred and though the first issues will be defective, but that they will rather show reasonable forbearance. It must be considered that it is more difficult in this country than in Denmark to secure the type required to commence an ICELANDIC paper. For Icelandic type has been printed there for many years, and manufacturers have dies (molds, casts) for the letters that are peculiar to our language. There they know from experience how much of each letter is required to print a paper of a certain size in Icelandic. But here they have at first to guess at the proportions, which are quite different from those for letters of equal size printed in the English language.

Since in order to hurry the matter we had as much of the type as possible typeset in August, the news are quite old and the issue makes a worse impression than otherwise would have been the case, but we hope in time to make amends for all defects, and that the old proverb will prove to be true of Framfari, that "the end is rarely like the beginning".

Then we also feel obliged to apologise for the many deficiencies in the paper which are caused by lack of type, so that we have had to use a varied assortment of letters mixed with the main type, as well as capitals in the middle of words; and instead of Ö we have had to use O. We hope that these flaws in Framfari will not spoil its reception among our countrymen, and that the kindly reader will take the will for the deed.

RIDDLE

(Note: The riddle is in verse freely translated into prose.)

What is life? A fleeting game.
What is love? A boiling geyser.
What is hope? It is a vapor.
What is the world? A flooded reef.

GREETING TO FRAMFARI

(Note: This is a poem in the ancient skaldic metre, here freely translated into prose.)

1. Hail to you, Framfari
Hail to all those
Who support your welfare,
In giant mood
Revive and refresh
Our minds.
May our homes
Be your home.
2. Speak with a mighty,
Heroic spirit,
You, our promoter,
Bring news
To our homeland
Of those leaders
Of our people
Who most love freedom.
3. Visit the ancient
Isle of Gardar; (Poetic term for
Wisest of papers; Iceland)
Instruct the people,
Where our brothers,
With backs sore
From their heavy burden,
Contend with tyranny.
4. Be a loyal fighter
For our colony;
Give us guidance
That may avail us.
Teach us to farm;
Teach us to live;
For lacking experience
We need to learn.
5. Recall to life
In the hearts of men
Love of fellowship,
Love of truth;
So will you, more
Than was Odin of old,
Worshipped be
Throughout the ages.

J. P.

JOKES

-- A certain Indian said that at first he had wondered that the white men should have killed their Savior. "But after I knew them better," said he, "it surprised me most that they should not have stolen his garments."

-- An Icelander came into a post office to ask for a letter addressed to him. He was asked his name, but he replied, "My name must be on the letter."

-- A man came into a drugstore to have a prescription filled. The druggist, who was busy, said, "If you will wait a moment I shall attend to you." "Oh, it doesn't matter," said the man. "Just let the boy look after it; the medicine is for my mother-in-law."

FRAMFARI

(Translator's Note: This section is in English)

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Keewatin
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The address of the paper is:
The Publishers of Framfari
Gimli P. O.
Keewatin,
Canada

* For those who are not certain of how to address Icelanders living in this colony, we wish to give the following instruction on this matter:

To men:
Mr. (Christian name and father's name)
Gimli P. O.
Keewatin,
Canada.

* To married women:
Mrs. (Christian name and father's name)
Gimli P. O.
Keewatin
Canada.

* To unmarried women:
Miss (Christian name and father's name)
Gimli P. O.
Keewatin
Canada.

Those who know what name the recipient of the letter has given to his home and in which district of the colony it is situated can make the address still clearer by inserting the name of the home and the district on a separate line between the name of the person and Gimli P.O.

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langur að vera jafnframt sýslumaður í Gullfingu og Kjósarsýslu. Eptir frumvarpi nefndarinnar eiga nú 17 sýslumenn að fá til samans í kaup 45.400 kr. Þjárfélagið í Reykjavík 5.200 kr. svo hann skarti vel í hokki hinna hálaunuðu Víkverja og bæjarf. í Akureyri og Ísafirði sínar 600 kr. hver þeirra eða 60.800 kr. Einar síra Arn. athuga- sendir sínar með þessum orðum. Í árdaga kom birta á jörðu fyrr en sá til sólar. Í þá líking hefi jeg nú brugðið upp fyrir monnum dálitilli skímu í skattamálinu, svo ætla má þeir fá síður ofbirtu í augu þá er brunar fram í gegnum háskýja mekki landstjórnarinnar ljós það hið mikla, álit skatta- nefndarinnar.

Þessi ritgjörð hefir verið svarað í Nf. með jafnlangi grein og eru tillogur nefndarinnar þar með oddi og egg varðar en eigi sjest hver hefir ritað það svar.

Vjer viljum alls eigi leggja neim dóm á hverjir hafa rjettara fyrir sjer, en þar sem þetta skattamál, skóla og landbúnaða málinu, eru hin helstu mál er koma fyrir næsta þing, vonum vjer á sínum tíma að geta skýrt löndum vorum frá afdryfum þeirra.

NÝRRI FRJETTIR AF ÍSLANDI.

Af norðurlandi virðist vorveðráttan hafa verið kyrr og þurr og kold, gaddur á jörðu og gróid seint. 9. júní segir Norðanf. „Veðráttan hefir nú lengi að undanforna verið kold, frosta- og hretasom; snjó er víða ofanundir byggðir, og sumstaðar alsnjóad. Á útkjálkum og fram til dala varla sauðjörð. nú eru flestir komnir á nástra, einkum með toður, kyr því víða látnar út á synna, gróður er sárlitill. Skepnur víða sagðar langdregnar og magrar. Hafs til skams tíma sagður úti fyrir.“

Somu veðráttu er að frjetta af suðurlandi. Var þar illviðrasamt, kalt og gróðurlaust til þess síðast frjettist (12. júní).

Deaðtrario, sem var víða með vægaramóti í vetur, drap 200 fjár í Broddaneshrepp í Stranda- sly, (30 á einum bæ).

Fiskali var hinn besti á norðurlandi í vor þegar beita sjekkt. Snemma í maí var að samtöldu sagan um nýjar víða komið á land svo þúsundum skipti af fiski. Aftur í júní var afli sagður minni. Fiskilltið var á suðurlandi í allan vetur. Í Bolunga- vík við Ísafjörðardjúp, var mikill afli frá nýrli til föstuinnangs. Á annandag páska rotuðu Grimsey- ingar 120 kópa í hafsi. Nokkrir af þeim akotnir út með og eins í Kjeldurverfi. 9 selir fengus- nstur í Saltvík á Tjörnnesi. Hákalaskipin lögðu út fyrir miðjan apríl. Snemma í maí voru 3 aðgð komin aftur, eitt með 61 tunnur lifrar annað með 40 og þriðja með 60 tunnur, og nokkuð af hákali. Í júní er sagt að hákalaskipin næðu hvergi legu fyrir ís, en flektust í og meðfram ísnum.

Manúalát, slysfarir og skipströnd.

4. octbr. f. á. andaðist í Kaupmannahöfn Niels Hafstein, Björnsson, verzlunarþjóm af skagaströnd. Hann var fæddur 1849. 2. febr. andaðist Gísli Kon- ráðsson sagnafróðingur og skáld. Hann var fæddur 1787. 20. marz andaðist Páll Pálsson stúdent í Reykjavík 71 árs. 24. marz andaðist Chr. Zimsen, factor í Reykjavík. 23. marz strandaði á Kálfa- nesfjörri í Skaptafellssýslu frakknesk fiskiskúta. Skip- verjar (21 að tölu) komust allir af. 2. apríl rak kaupskip er var á leið frá Kmh. uppá Mýrdalssand og brotnaði. Skipverjar er voru 6 að tölu, komust allir á land, en eigi nema 2 til mannabyggða, skip- stjór og stýrimaður. Meðal þeirra sem úti urðu var Hákon Bjarnarson, frá Bíldudal, eigandi og út- gjörðamaður skipisins.

5. apríl týndist í Jótlandshafi íslenskur sjómá- ur, á donsku kaupskipi á leið frá Kaupmh. til Skaga- strandar. 7. apríl fórst skip með 7 mönnum, á Krókssandi, nálægt lendingunni á Útskálum. 15. apríl brotnaði frakknesk fiskiskúta á Kjerlingarskeri, framundan Seltjarnarnesi. Menn komust allir af, og miklu af vistum varð bjargað. 17. maí brotnaði jactin „Ellen“, eign Gudmanns, á heimleið frá Skagaströnd, við Ásmundar-staða-eyjar á Sliettu fermd íslenskum vorum. Sagt er að skipskrokkur- inn hafi á uppboði verið seldur 33 kr. og saltkjöt, lýsi og allt eptir því lágt.

Skipkomur 17. maí voru 3 kaupskip kom-

inn á Akureyri til verzlunarfélagsmanna og Laxdals, og 3 til Gránufjellsverzlunar. Diana kom pangad fyrst 26. maí og með henni 30 farþegj- ar, þar á meðal þeir Gunnarsynir, Tryggvi og Egg- ert alþingismen. Aftur kom Diana til Akureyrar 17. júní frá Reykjavíki. Voru á henni 70—80 far- þegjar þar á meðal strá Páll Þorláksson frá Wis- consin. — Sýslumanni E. Briem var veitt Húna- vatnssýsla, en hann sókti aftur um að mega sitja kyrr í Skagafjarðarsýslu og var honum veitt það. Lárusi Blöndal sýslumanni, er veitt Húnavatnssýsla. — Th. Jónassen háyfirdómari í landsyfrrjettinum hefir fengið lausn frá embætti sínu frá 1. júlí, og Jón Pjetursson yfirdómari fjekk embætti hans, en M. Stephensen var aftur sagður kominn í Jóns stað.

— Jón Ólafsson fyrrum ristjóri Baldurs og Gönguhróls, dvaldi í Kaupmannah. í vetur er leið. Keypti hann þar prentsmiðju og er kominn með hana á Eskifjörð og farinn að gefa út blað er nefnist „Skuld“. — Ný prentsmiðja er og komin í Reykja- vík til Bjarnar ristjóra Ísafoldar, ásamt prentara er var í Kaupmh. í vetur er leið, til að verða fullnuma í ípróttinni. — Bóka og handritasafn Páls heitins Pálssonar er selt stíptsbókasafninu í Reykjavík fyrir 500 kr. Þetta er mikið og merkilegt safn af ís- lenzkum bókum er hann að mestu gekk frá í bandi.

Fundarhöld á Akureyri (eptir Nf.)

„Sýslufundur Eyfirdinga var haldinn á Akureyri 4. júní. Var hið helsta sem þar gjörðist. 1. um skattamálið; urðu fleiri með því að jarðarskatturinn yrði lögleiddur, og 80 aurar goldnir af hverju jarð- arhundradi, annar helmingur af jarðeigenda en hinn helmingur af ábúanda. 2. um Skólann á Möðruvöll- um, og var í einu hljóði samþykkt, að biðja alþingi um svo mikið sje, að þar kæmist upp lærdur skóli og gagnfróðisskóli, og nefnd kosinn til að gjöra áætl- un um hvað húsið m. fl. mundi kosta. 3. Kvenna- skólamálið: að biðja alþingi um jörðina Munkarverá handa kvennaskólanum til ábúðar og 400 kr. styrk í 2 næstu ár. 4. um Strandaferðirnar kringum Ís- land að landsjóðurinn kostaði þær eingöngu og að alþingi rjeði öllu þar um tilhögun þeirra. 5. um að fá styrk úr landsjóði til sjúkrahúsins á Akureyri. 6. að afnema allar gjafskókir í málum. 7. að ant- manna embættin legðust niður jafnóðum og þau losnuðu.“ (Það mun vera meiningin að senda bæna- skrár um þessi mál en eigi að það er gjörðist á fund- inum hafi þá í stað náð lagagildi. sem ókunnugir kynnu að álíta. Ritstj.) 5. júní var haldinn Gránu- fjellsfundur Oddeyrardeildarinnar. Voru þar kosnir 5 fulltrúar og 5 varafulltrúar. Kaupstjóri Tryggvi Ólafsson skýrði fundinum meðal annars frá, að hann í vor væri búinn að senda 8 skip, ferind vorum, á hafnir þær, er sjelagið hefði verzlun stna; einnig að hann væri búinn að leggja drögur fyrir að enskt skip kæmi til Akureyrar í haust til að kaupa sje. Seinna um daginn fór þar fram prentsmiðjunefundarfundur. Er sagt að meðal annars hafi þar gjörst, að prent- smiðjuleigan (220 kr.) er Skapti Jósepson bauð að borga árlega þá hann sjekk prentsmiðjuna, sje nú sett niður, fyrir næstl. 2 ár, ofan í 160 kr. um árið. 5. júlí var sýslufundur haldin að Einarstöðum í Þing- eyjarsýslu voru þar rædd helstu þjóðmál landsins, og komust menn að þeirri niðurstöðu í skattamálinu að skattur yrði lagður bæði á jarðir og lausafje með fl.

FRJETTIR ÚR BRJEFJ ÚR SKAGAFIRDI DAGS, 30. MAÍ.

Seinnihluti vetrarins var þar kaldur og allharður, svo bross varð að taka á gjöf, og var margt af þeim magurt í vor. Vor- veðráttan frosta og þyrkingafull með hreggvíðri ástundum. Í maí var frost svo mikið, að valla þjónaði á pollum í lögveltinni um daga. — Skip engin komin hvorki á Sandárkrök nje Grafarós, en þar á móti á hina húnvetnaku verzlunarstaði. Útlend vara aðgð með lígu verði, en íslensk vara lækkanð. Skip er kaupmaður L. Popp sendi til Sandárkróks fórst í vor fyrir suðausturlandinu með öllum mönnum. Var þar áhúsgind er kom átti í stað þeirrar, er tók út af skipi Popp í fyrria, og sem setja átti niður á Sandárkrök. — Í vetur ljotust bondurnir Jóh. Gudmundsson á Húsabakka í Hólmi og Sigurður Hafidason á Yfri-Hofólum, báðir gildir bond- ur. Einnig druknaði í fyrrihaust í Húseyjarkvísl, Þorsteinn Eld- Jónsson frá Húsey. — Hettusóttin heimaókti karla og konur án manngreinarálits, fáir ljotust, en margir fengu af henni allillar hremmingar.

Frjettir úr Canada.

Í fyrria sumar var uppskerubrestur mikill í Ontario einkum á hveiti, sem orsakaðist af of miklu purkum. Þar af flaut að verzlun var þar með daufara móti í fyrrihaust og vetur. Í Quebec Nowa Scotia, New Brunswick og Prince Edwards Eyju var uppskera í meðallagi. Fiskali var mjög litill í Nova Skotia í fyrria, svo þeir sem byggðu upp á sjávarafja áttu erfitt uppdráttar. Timbur-

veturinn þinnur varðast víð og þungrinn þinnur í haust er leið. Í Manitoba var ágætasta uppskera í fyrria- sumar jafnvel þó votviðri hnekkta dálitlið. Hefir því fylkið náð sjer aptur eptir engsprettu hallarið. Í British Colombia var einnig góð uppskera. Veð- urátta var hin bezta í vetur er leið í öllum Canada fylkjum, og var byrjad á þæingu og sáningu með lang fyrsta móti í vor. Hin óvanalegu votviðri er gengu yfir vestarihluta Bandaríkjanna seinnihluta maí og fyrrihluta júní náðu einnig til Manitoba og virðast hafa ollað þar nokkrum skemdu á korntegundum.

Heilbryggðisastand hefir verið gott, að undan- skildu því, að bólan hefir gjört vart við sig á ýms- um stöðum, bæði í Quebec og Ontario. Eystra var hún skæðust í Montreal, og var talið að þ af öllum, er dóu þar í bönum, um tíma, hefðu dáid úr bólu. Barnaveiki var allskæð í Nova Skotia í vetur og vor.

Ríkisstjórnin, Lord Dufferinn, setti alþing í Ottawa 8. febr. síðastl. Í ræðu sinni gat hann um ferð sína til British Colombia í fyrriasumar, og um undirbúning Kyrrahafsjárabrautarinnar í því fylki. Þar næst gat hann um ráðstafanir, er gjörðar höfðu verið milli þinganna, með tilliti til samninga við Bandaríkin. Svo drap hann á ýmsar framfarir rík- isins árið sem leið. Sjerstaklega benti hann á hags- muni þá, er leiddi af fullkomnu Intercolonial járn- brautarinnar frá Quebec til Halifax, sem opnuð var í fyrriasumar; og sem væru mestir í því faldir að Canada nú hefði járnveg, í gegnum sitt eigið land, til sinnar beztu vetrar hafnar, og póstsending- ar hefðu gengið tafarlaust til og frá í Norðurlá- umi yfir þann veg í allan fyrirvetur. Einnig gat hann um, hve miklu álitu Canadiskur afrakstur yðn- aður og listaverk hefðu náð við Philadelphia sýn- inguna í fyrriasumar, og að hann rjeði til að Canada tæki þátt í sýningu þeirri er halda á 1 Nýju Suður Wales í Austráliu. Ennfremur fór hann nokkrum orðum um sjárhag ríkisins og gat þess, að jafnvel þó tekjur ríkisins hefðu rírnað til muna mest sökum þess að minkað hefði innflutgur á tollaðri vöru og þó ráðstafanir þær er gjörðar voru í fyrria til að minka útgjöldin hefðu hjerumbil dugað til að jafna tekjur og útgjöld, áleit hann samt nauðsynlegt að viðhafa allan sparnað enn þá. Að endingu gat hann um ýms lagaboð, er lögð mundu verða fyrir þingið af hálfu stjórnarinnar.

Þingi var slitið 28. apríl. Var það hið ós- ingamesta og deilusamasta þing, er haldið hefir verið í Canada. Æsingar voru milli hinna tveggja flokka sem hjer eiga sjer stað eins og í öðrum lönd- um með samkynja stjórnaðskipun. Nefnast flokk- arnir „Conservatives“ og „Reformers“ og samsvara „Tories“ og Whigs“ á Englandi. Eru Reform- ers nú í völdum og ráðherrar því nefndir úr þeirra flokki, en Conservatives gjöra nú allt sitt til að veikja tiltrú þeirra í augum alþjóðu, þarad almenn- ar kosningar til þingsins eru nú fyrir hendi. Af 88 lagaboðum er gengu gegnum báðar tvalstofur sam- þykkti ríkisstjórnin þegar 85 er geymd 3 til stað- festingar Englands drottningar. Einkum voru tvö af þessum lagaboðum almennmt umtalsefni. Annað var um að auka toll á áfengum drykkjum, en hitt að minka toll á steinöltu. Eitt lagaboðið veitti ríkis- stjórnunum \$5000 til ferðakostnaðar til Manitoba í sumar.

Hin ýmsu fylkisping voru haldin um sama leiti og alþingið, og fór allt fram á fríðsamil og vanaleg- an hátt á þeim.

Hinn 20. júní kviknaði í bænum St. John í New Brunswick, niðurundir fjótinu var eldurinn eigi álitinn hættulegur í fyrsta, en með því vindur- inn, sem stóð af fjótinu og upp á bæinn, óx, greip eldurinn óðum um sig svo að helmingur bæjarins brann til kaldra kola á einum degi og eyðilagðist þar margt af hinum beztu byggingum bæjarins. Menn geta gjört sjer nokkurnvegin ljósa hugmynd um þenna ógurlega bruna af því að yfir 400 ekrum svæði af þjettbyggðum bæ lagðist í rústir. Boston eldur- inn var eigi nærri einu stórkostlegur. Gjofum hefir verið safnað bæði í Ameríku og Norðurlálfum, til hjálpar óreigum. Chicago býar hafa gefið allra manna sköruglegast, og sýnt með því að þeir hafa eigi gleymt hvað það er að vera hús villtur og all- laus þó bær þeirra sýni engin merki þess nú að sterra svæði af honum en það er brann af St. John var í rústum fyrir uokkrum árum. Nú er verið að endurreysa St. John af miklu kappi, og var byrjad á því innan viku eptir brunan.

Frjettir úr Bandaríkjunum.

Uppsæra var í fyrstum í meðalri um öll ríkin. Á nokkrum stöðum í norðvesturhluta áttunda þúsund þúsund þúsund til muna. Húð merkasta í áttunda ríkjanna, fyrir árið sem leið, er Philadelphia sýningin. Hún var haldin í mánudag þess, að Bandaríkin höfðu þá verið öðráð í átthundrað ár, og var hún stórkostlegasta sýning er átt hefur sjá stöð í nokkru landi, og að því frábrugðin öðrum stærstu sýningum heimsins, að hún hafi hafa borgað sig vel. Sýningin var byrjad enemma í júlí í fyrra og lokid seint í octbr. Í vor 10 maí voru hinar miklu byggingar aptur opnaðar, og er orðin stóðug sýning þar.

Mál það, er mest var ritað og rætt um í Bandaríkjunum í haust er leið og vetur, sem sjá forsetavalið, var loka útkljáð seinast í febr. þannig, að forsetaefni þjóðveldismanna (Republicans) Mr. Hays tækk fleiri atkvæði svo hið fyrirhugaða forsetaefni lýðveldismanna (Democrats) Mr. Tilden varð að viltja. Lagdi því Grant gamli, sem hafði verið tvíkjörinn, og þannig haldid stjórnartannum ríkjanna í samfleytt 8 ár, niður völdin, og Mr. Hays var settur inni forsetaembættid hinn ákveðna dag, 4. mars. Mr. Hays var engangveginn ófundsvörður af þeim heilrí er honum hlötnadist, því ýmsar kringumstæður gjördu stöðu hans mjög vandasama. Hið fyrsta og helsta vandamál er hann varð að skera úr var þannig vaxid, að í ríkjum South Carolina og Louisiana voru deylur um hvort þjóðveldismenn eða lýðveldismenn settu að lögum að stjórna greindra ríkjá. Deylur þessar byrjudu meðan Grant sat að völdum, og myndadust tveir stjórnir í hverju fyrir sig með ríkisstjórum í broddi áinam af hverjum flokki. Höllundust hinar skattgreiddandi íbúar ríkjanna uppá síðkastid, að lýðveldisstjórninni, en Grant hjelt þjóðveldisstjórninni við með hervaldi. Ná voru það þjóðveldismenn, etas og áður er getid, sem komu Mr. Hays að völdum, svo hann mátti búast við óvináttu þeirra ef hann óskurdadi lýðveldisstjórn í greindum ríkjum, en á hinn bóginn mátti hann búast við, að það mæltist illa fyrir meðal lýðveldismanna, ef hann hjeldi fram stefnu Grants, bæði af því, að fleiri hluti íbúa ríkjanna sjálfra drögu þeirra taum, og svo af því, að í raun og veru var það samkomulag hinna helstu manna af báðum flokkum, að Hays yrði forseti, og að sögn með því skilyrði af hendi lýðveldismanna, að ef þeir létu sjá lynda Hays, án þess þeir hefði frekar rjettkjör hans, að hann vidurkenndi lýðveldisstjórnirnar í hinum umræddu ríkjum. Brátt eptir að Hays var setur að völdum vidurkenndi hann lýðveldisstjórnirnar og kalladi heim herlidid. Hefir hann mátt þungu ólasi af hendi þjóðveldismanna fyrir þetta. Annad vandamál var að viltja frá ýmsum embættismönnum og setja nýja, og umbæta civillýðnumstuna yfir höfuð. Þridja var að bæla niður rán og þjófnadaráhlaup mexicanskra Galdarseggja, er vid og vid hafa brottist inn í Texas; og fjórða að ráða til líkta ótrid vid Indverja í norðvesturlöndum Bandaríkjanna. Hin tvö síðustu mál eru en eigi útkljáð.

Bandaríkin hafa enn eigi náð sjá eptir fjárbílinguna (bankahrunid er sumir kalla) er byrjadi haustid 1873. Í vetur er leið var atvinnuskortur mikill, vidasthvar um ríkin, þó einkum í stór-bæunum. Í New-York varð t. d. að útbýta stórfe til atvinnulausa fólks, til að forða því frá hungursdauða. Þó er nú vonandi að hagar ríkjanna fari aptur batnandi, einkum ef forseti Hays, með öðrum umhótum letur sjá ant um að koma peningamálum þeirra í betra og listara horf en verid hefir. Yfir höfuð lítur vel út með uppskeru í Bandaríkjunum þetta sumar. Þó gjördu rigningar víða skada í vesturríkjunum, og einnig engisprettur, sem eru skæðar í miðhluta Minnisota. Engar stórvættir hafa átt sjá stöð í ríkjumunum veturinn sem leið, en bólan gjördu vart við sig í nokkrum þlussum. Þó var hún hvergi skæð nema í California, þar gjördu hún talvert lítið.

FRJETTIR AF ÞJÓDVELDINU MEXICO.

Forseti þjóðveldisins Diaz sem komst til valda við síðustu stjórnaarbílingu hefir látið talvert til sín taka. Meðal annars tók hann fastann hinn almænda ræningja Gen Cortina sem undanfarin ár hefir verið grila Texasbúa. Þó lítur úr svo út sem lukkustjarna Diazar sjá í niðursigt, og er mikill hreyfing í þjóðveldinu að kalla aptur hinn gamla forseta, Lerdo, sem dvaldi hefir í Texas. Einnig eru líkur til að 5 nyrstu ríkin þjóðveldisins sam-eini sig Bandaríkjunum.

TIL KAUPENDA OG LESENDNA FRAMFARA.

Einsog mörgum af lesendum vorum er kunnugt, hugdum vjer að geta byrjad að gefa blað þetta út í júní; en einsog getid er um hjer að framan kom pressan eigi hingad fyrr en í þeim mánuði.

Þegar taka átti til starfa vantadi nokkur áhöld og letur, er varð að panta á ný. Til að sýta fyrir útkomu blaðsins gjörðum vjer tilraun til að fá hið vantandi í Winnipeg, en gátum aðeins fengið sumt, svo þessi tilraun seinkadi einungis fyrir, þarid vjer loksins urðum að panta það sannan frá St. Paul. Þarid vjer getum eigi búist við að hin vantandi letur komi hingad fyrr en í octbr. En mönnum mun vera farid að lengja eptir sýnishorni af „Framfara“ þá viljum vjer eigi draga lengur að byrja á útgáfu blaðsins, þó það fyrir greinda orsök, þangad til, verdi langtum ófullkonnara en tilgethaet var og óskilegt væri. Vjer vonum nú að landar vorir ekki fwellst frá að kaupa „Framfara“ þó þessi dráttur hafi á orðið og þó fyrstu númer hans verdi ófullkomin, heldur sýni skynsamlegt um-burðarlyndi. Menn verda að geta þess, að það er langtum órd-ugra að útvega sjá hjer í landi það er meðþarf til að byrja ÍS-LEZKT blað, en í Danmörku. Því þar hafa íslenskar bækur verið prentadar um mörg ár, og leturgjörðarmenn hafa til mót fyrir stafr þá er einkenna tungu vora. Svo vita menn og þar af reyztu hvað mikid þarf af hverjum staf fyrir sig til að prenta blað, með visari stærð, á íslensku. En hjer verda menn í fyrstu að geta sjá hlut-föllin til, sem eru allt önnur en fyrir blóð af jafuri stærð sem prent-ud eru á enskri tungu.

Af því vjer til að sýta fyrir höfum látið setja allt hvað vjer gát-um af fyrsta númeri blaðsins þegar í ágúst mánuði, þá eru frjettirnar orðnar xrid gamlar og þetta númer kemur verr fyrir en ölla hafdi verið, en vjer vonum að geta bætt úr öllum misfellum með tíman-um, og að á Framfara rættist gamli málshátturinn að „sjaldan er endirinn upphafinn líkur.“

Svo finnum vjer oss og skylt að afsaka þá mörgu ófull-komlegleika blaðsins sem stafa af því að letur vantadi, svo að vjer höfum orðið að nota ýmsa ósamkyrja stafr í graut innnum aðalletrid, og etas upphafstafi í miðjum orðum og í staðinn fyrir ó höfum vjer orðið að nota O. Þessi missmíði Framfara vonum vjer að ekki hnekki móttöku hans hjá löndum vorum, og að góðfús lesari taki viljan fyrir verkid.

RÁDGÁTA.

Hvað er lífið? Hverfall leikur.
Hvað er ástin? Heitur hver.
Hvað er vonin? Hún er neykur.
Hvað er hönnun? Flúskilvæn.

KVEDJA TIL FRAMFARA.

1. HEILL ÞJER FRAMFARI
HEILL SJE ÞEIM ÖLLUM
ER HEILL ÞÍNA STIDJA;
Í HRÍMNIS-MÓDI
HRESS OG FJÓRGA
HUGI OKKRA;
HÚS VOR SJEU
HEIMILI ÞÍN.
2. MÆL Í HETJU
ÓFLGUM ANDA
FLYTT ÞÚ FRJETTIR
TIL FRÓNS.
FRÓMUDUR VOR
AF FÓLKNÁRUNGUM
ÞEIM ER FRELSINU
FRAMAST UNNA.
3. HEIMSCÆKTU GARDARS
HÓLMANN, FORNA;
BLADA VITRASTUR
VYRDA FRÆDDU,
ÞARS BARMAR VORIR
UND BIRDI ÞUNGRI,
BAKSÁRIR ÞJÁN
BERJAST VID.
4. LANDNÁMI VORU
LÍDSKYLDUR SJERT;
LEGG NÚ RÁÐ
SVO REKKUM HLÍDI.
KENN OSS AD BÚA.
KENN OSS AD LIFA,
ÞVÍ REYNDIR LÍTT
LÆRA ÞURFUM.
5. ENDUR-LÍFGA Í
BRJÓSTUM BRAGNA
ÁST Á FJELAGSSKAP,
ÁST Á SANNLEIKA;
SVO MUNTU ÓDNI
ÓLDNUM FRAMAR,
TIGNADUR VERDA,
UM ÁR OG ÓLD.

J. P.

SKRÝTLUR.

— Indiani nokkur, sagðist fyrst hafa undrað sig á að hinir hvítu menn skyldu hafa deytt frelsara sinn en eptir að jég kynntist þeim betur sagði hann, undraði mig mest að þeir ekki skyldu stela fatnaði hans.

— Íslendingur einn grekk inná pósthús að spyrja eptir barni til sín. Hann var spurður að heiti, en hann svaraði nafni mitt er sjálfsgagt utan á bræfinu.

— Maður kom inn í lífabúð til að fá meðal tilbúid og selt. Lyfsalinn sem var vant viðkomin sagði ef þjer viljið bíða augnablik skal jég sinna yður. Ó það sakar ekki svarið hinn, látið einungis drencin afhenda það; meðalid á að vera handa henni tengdandið minni.

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Gimli P. O.
Keewatin
Canada.

Til gipta kóna

Mrs. (skýrnarnafn og föðurnafn)
Gimli P. O.
Keewatin
Canada.

Til ógiptra kvennanna

Miss (skýrnarnafn og föðurnafn)
Gimli P. O.
Keewatin
Canada.

Þeir sem vita hvað sá, er brjefið skal sendast, nefnir heimili sitt, og í hvaða bygð nýledunnar það er, ójora utanáskriptina en elloggari með því, að setja bæjar og bygðarnafnið í sjerstakra línu milli mannsnafnsins og Gimli P. O.

Auglýsing.

Þeir sem óskja að kaupa hlutabryef í Prent-fjelagi Nýja Íslands og ójorast fjelags-limir, geta fengið allar nauðsynlegar upplýsingar um fjelagið og ástand þess samt hlutabryfin, með því að snúa sjer til fjelagsstjórnanna.

FRAMFARI.

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Sigtr. Jónasson, Friðrón Friðriksson.
Jóhann Briem.

**Your Feb.
1970
Movie Guide**

STARLITE THEATRE

ASPEN PARK, MANITOBA

SUNDAY - MONDAY

THURSDAY

FRIDAY

SATURDAY

(1-2)

Finnian's Rainbow

Fred Astair, Petula Clark
Cinemascope

Adults \$1.00 — Children 50c
145 Minutes General

(5)

Corruption

Peter Cushing, Sue Lloyd

Cartoon
100 Minutes Restricted

(6)

Run Wild Run Free

John Mills, Mark Lester

Cartoon
110 Minutes General

(7)

The Big Land

Allan Ladd

Cartoon
105 Minutes General

(8-9)

God Forgives I Don't

Terrence Hill, Frank Wolfe
Cartoon

110 Minutes Adult

(12)

The Sergeant

Rod Steiger, Ludmila Mikael

112 Minutes Adult

(13)

Miniskirt Mob

Jeremy Slate, Diane McBowe

Cartoon
95 Minutes Adult

(14)

Lost World Of Sinbab

Cartoon

95 Minutes General

(15-16)

In The Heat Of The Night

Sidney Poitier, Rod Steiger

Cartoon
115 Minutes Adult

(19)

La Ronde

Maurice Ronet, Jane Fonda

114 Minutes Restricted

(20)

Southern Star

George Segal, Ursula Andress

112 Minutes Adult

(21)

Pirate Of Blackhawk

Cartoon

100 Minutes General

(22-23)

The Lost Man

Sidney Poitier

Adult

(26)

The Seagull

James Mason, Vanessa Redgrave

148 Minutes General

(27)

Riot On Sunset Strip

Aldo Ray, Mimsi Farmer
Cartoon

100 Minutes Adult

(28)

Time Travellers

Preston Foster, Mary Anders

Cartoon
90 Minutes General

SHOWTIME

Evening: 8:00 p.m.

Saturday Matinee: 1:30 p.m.

Doors Open One Half Hour
Before the Show.

