AN AMERICAN WOMAN AT THE FEET OF ABBAS EFFENDI.

Mrs. Getslinger's Account of Her Stay at the Home at Acre, Syria, of the Head of the Behalst Sect -- Her Emetions Stirred-Growth of the Faith Here.

Babism, which is one of the many sects that have grown out of Mohammedanism, brought to the United States four years ago, has had an increase of believers of late, owing to the active propagation of the faith-carried on last summer at Greenacre, Me. There, at Miss Farmer's institute, the leaders of the movement

Miss Farmer herself is an ardent and enthusiastic convert. She has been to Acre in Syria, and has seen Abbas Effendithe man who pretends to be Christ rein-carnated, and her zeal and energy were helpful factors in the summer's work.

Greenacre has long been known as a summer gathering place of representatives of many different kinds of believers, but mmer it was simply a school for Babists, or Behaists, as they choose to call themselves. The pronunciation of the name of the place was changed to correspond with that of Abbas Effende's place of residence in Syria, which is called "Akka." So the believers speak of having been at

Greenacca and not Greena They were instructed in the latest utterances of the master, Abbas Effendi, in contradistinction, to the teachings of the Beha 'U'llah, "God made manifest," his

The Behaists in New York were successful at the start in enlisting several wealthy persons in their cause, one of whom, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, has been generou to the point of munificence, and has helped the believers with her influence as well as with her money. Her gifts have been checks for thousands of dollars at a time, and though she is not now paying the travelling expenses of so many persons as formerly, she is active in her contributions

to the cause.

It is interesting to note that while some American women are devoting their ser-vices to the cause of Abbas Effendi, one American woman, Rose Oliphant Tem-pleton, a daughter of the late Robert Dale Owen, who has lived for many years in Syria, and knew the father as well as the brothers of Abbas Effendi, is in London reading the proofs of her book on Syria, in which she denounces Abbas Effendi as anything but a reincarnation of Christ. Anton Hadded, who had been a second

time to see the master, returned here last summer accompanied by Abram Fayl, believer, who went to Greenacre and was one of the speakers there. Since that time Mr. Haddad has published a book giving the maxims of Behaism, which he says has the approval of "our Lord, Abdul Baha." W. Hooper Harris has also published

an account of the teachings of this same master as he understands them. Howard McNutt has resumed his lessons, teaching every Sunday and Thursday evenings in

The Brooklyn branch, under the gement of F. E. Osborne, will hold frequent meetings, with Mr. Harris as teacher. In Brooklyn there are not more than twenty-five or thirty believers who have accepted "the message" and undertaken to worship Abbas as the Saviour, though the meetings, both in this borough and in Brooklyn are attended by many inquirers.

Among the most popular of the teachers of this new Mohammedanism is a Mrs. Getslinger, who has travelled twice to Acre to see the master. She has written a letter about her last visit which is now in circulation among the believers. Its contents will surprise those who are not aware of the existence of this new sect and of its teachas follows. The capitalization of the letter

A VISIT TO ABBAS EFFENDI. *On the afternoon of March 20 I said Good by to Dr. and Mrs. K. Nabiha and Labiba in Haifa (for they were to leave the next day for Port Said) and set out myself for Acca, the gardener, Abdul Hasim, who happened to be in Haifa, being my sole companion in the carriage, and he made the drive over very pleasant by telling me, in simple Persian, some of the tablets and words of the Manifestation.

"When we reached the city our Lord and Seyyed Yahya were standing near the gate, but we passed them without speaking or noticing them apparently, for there were many of the Turkish soldiers standing about, and went directly to the house, where I was most cordially welcomed by the 'Greatest Leaf' and the daughters of

apartment of the Holy Leaf, where we had ea and then sat talking, waiting for the King' to come. At last a servant announced that He was coming, so the two youngest daughters and myself ran out in the Court to meet Him. I reached him first and knelt down before Him, kissing the hem of His robe.

"lie thereupon took my hand, and, saying in Persian, 'Daughter, welcome' helped me to my feet, and keeping my hand, walked with me into the house where I sat down beside Him while He drank some tea, and asked me if I was 'well, happy and con-To which I could only reply that to be in His prosence was health, happiness and contentment itself. Then He said

"I am sending you back to America that you may work to gain a place beside me in the Eternal Kingdom." boos after this dinner was announced

and our Moster seated me beside Him, then His wife, the Greatest Holy Leaf and His daughters made up the rest of the party. while His sons in law waited upon us.

This meni was served according to the Arphic fashion, on a very low table, around which we sat on the floor, upon exchions. Once during the meal our Lord took a piece of bread, and putting on it some honey, handed it to me to ent . saying, as He did so 'Let all of your words he as amostly favored by hindness to all people, as this bread is finespeed with hotory

When I englished this mouthful from His bisseed hazed I truly fest a great spiritual blemning, my beart was iniriy medical by power of love, and the inpre fell like tain over my classic. The Greatest Leaf took my handkerchief, and wiring my *Proc. maid

"Indeed I was happy. My tones were tenso of juy. After it went was seen in the Grand I poured the water or

hard to tell them in Persian something about the believers in America, and succeeded quite well for the little time I have studied the language, though sometimes we had a good laugh over my queer accent. They never tire of hearing about the work in America, and the four daughters are studying English very diligently so they can speak to the pilgrims as they come to Acca in the future. We retired about 11

'clock and I was very happy, indeed! "Next morning very early the Babis Acca began to assemble at the house of our Lord, the ladies going to the room of the 'Holy Leaf' and the men remaining downstairs. The occasion of this gathering was on account of March 21 being New Year's Day, according to the Babis, so it

was a feast day.

"Our Lord came into the room and gave to everybody some sweets from his hand, after which Rooha Khanum, one of his daughters, chanted a beautiful tablet. Then He arose, and saying a few words of welcome went to the room occupied by

"There He gathered all of the children together and gave each of them a few coins, about 10 or 15 cents, which made them all delighted and very happy, of course, because He gave it to them. After drinking tee and visiting a little while they all wen

"Then we had lunch and directly after prepared to make my last visit to the tomb of the manifestation. I went in a closed carriage with Rooha Khanum, and upon our arrival we went into a small room where we remained hidden until all of the others had made the visit with our Master and departed.

AT BEHA U'LLAH'S TOMB

"Then He came and told us to come out which we did, three of us then being in that sacred place alone. Immediately He led the way to the room where lies the preclous casket which contained the most Brilliant Jewel that ever shown upon this earth, Beha U'llah, and then He lifted up his voice in supplication for me (worm of he dust that I am; oh, God, my heart burns like fire and my tears flow like rain when I think of it), asking that I should receive the confirmation of the Holy Spirit and go forth to work in the cause of God, guiding

souls to the kingdom. "What this day was to me no one can ever know! My work, my words, my ds must tell in the future whether or not He prayed for me in vain! I can only say I wanted to fall at His feet then and there, and give my heart, my soul and my life for the dear and sacred mouth that had spoken in my behalf.

"I then prayed for our teacher, who was the means of giving us the truth in America, for I felt that if I should live a thousand years I could never ask God enough to repay him for what he has done for me and for those I love in my own dear native land. I can never do it. God only can pay my deep debt of gratitude by answering my supplications for his welfare.

'As we turned away, my eyes lingered lovingly upon the sacred place and in my heart I could only feebly thank God for His great mercy and many blessings which I can never deserve, though I give my life for His sake by shedding my blood in his cause, which I pray may be my happy lot, when His will in me is done!

ABBAS'S EXECUTIVE ABILITY.

"It was dark when we reached the house of the Master in Acca, so we had dinner soon after. The Master was not present as he was obliged to go away on busine directly after our return, to the house of one of the government officials.

"We had a pleasant evening in the apartnent of the 'Greatest Leaf,' reading tablets, singing, visiting, &c., after which we re-

"Next morning, March 22, Mr. G. came, and was welcomed by our Lord who kissed him tenderly on both cheeks and bade him occasionally smiling and speaking a few words to him, asking after his health, if he were happy &c., though writing all the time. The great power of the spirit is very apparent when he is thus occupied

and it is a blessing to be in his presence. "All the day long he was very busy as many people came to him, but in the evening he came into the room where his sonin-law Monsur Effendi, Mr. Getslinger and myself were sitting (we bowing before Him as he entered) and sat down upon the sofa, telling my husband to sit by his side, while he motioned me to my accustomed place

"Then, putting one arm around him and laying Mr. G.'s head on his shoulder, at the same time gently stroking my head with his other hand. He began talking to us. His son-in-law interpreting what he

you leave us, and while we would love to see you always, would always love to have you with us, it is better that you should go and work in the cause of God, for thereby He will open upon your faces the door of

his gifts and shower upon you his blessings. Have no fears, God is with you, and with all those who are striving to advance his truth throughout your country. You must say to all believers in America that I love them and pray for them, and in turn I esire that they love and pray for each other, ever seeking to be united together, living in harmony and concord: for where division is God is not. The law of his whole universe is unity, and discord must in no

rise enter in among you You must be kind to each other and act toward each other like true children of the Kingdom thus you will all please me and piease our Father who art to Heaven

DIVIDED BREAD AND STREET "Oh, if you could have seen the expresgion of love and tenderness on His face as He attered these words it seemed that His whole, great, noble soul was pleading for the complete union in every respect of the believers in America

Oh, I beg of all of you to have each other He car Lord loves all of us. If you see faults in such other, overlook them quickly and forgive them for Ho dear

"He then ment His non-in-law for some bound and eyeng, made from the jules of posnegranates, which He knought and placed before this is a low table. Our Master took the heend ned trembing it. dipped it into the ayeng and gave a piece a Mr. G., manuther to me and took our Manuscif these told no to east it. which so did, it tarting most delicious after which peacels

He explices ownerity east.
"Now I amend you out toto the world

THE LAST DAY

"Thursday, March 23, our last day at the Holy Household was a beautiful day. Early in the morning Rooha Khanum called me and arising hastily I went with her to the room of the 'Greatest Leaf,' where the Master was sitting.

"He bade me welcome as I entered, and I knelt before Him, kissing His hand, and then sat down at His feet beside the 'Holy Leaf,' and we drank tea together. As I looked Him and thought 'I must leave Him to-day,' the tears came to my eyes, and my heart was very heavy, though I tried hard to conceal my feelings.

"He noticed it and said: 'Do not cry-be happy. I will go with you in spirit; the separation of the body is nothing-I will with you.'

"I dried my eyes and went with Him to the room where he writes and with Rooha Khanum sat down, while he began His work for the day. He took up Mr. C.'s picture, which was on the divan beside him, also one of Mr. C. and one of Mr. S., and looking at them kissed first one and then another then turned and said:

" 'You must tell them that I kissed their pictures and am glad to have them; that they are my sons, and my heart longs to see them so I may kiss them.'

THE PARTING.

"Soon after he called Mr. G. into the room and gave him a bottle containing juice of pomegranate, also to each of us a small bottle of the oil of roses. "Shortly before noon he went out and we watched him as He walked through the

court, for we wanted to see him as much as possible. After a little time He returned and sat down to luncheon with us, one on each side of him. We could scarcely swallow, for we well tnew it was our last meal with Him, and

the thought of parting was breaking our hearts. As we left the table a servant said: 'The carriage is ready.' "So then began the 'good-bys,' which were painful in the extreme, though every-

body was trying to be brave, but it was impossible—we all cried—and when we went to our Lord I was faint and sick. "He came quickly from the room, and, taking me by the hand, led me down one flight of stairs, and I pressed His hand to

my lips, while He turned away and silently

"When I reached the court below it seemed that the sun grew dark, for I realized would not see Him again, and the pain of it was awful.

"We rode in silence back to Haifa and very soon went on board the steamer. From the deck we watched Acca fade away out of sight, and then I knew that only my body was going away, for I had left my heart there at His feet.

"Please give my love to all the believers. and tell them all to be firm in the faith, for this is the Glorious Touth and will live forever and ever."

HAS NO DIVORCE LAWS. Very Little Conjugal Unhappiness Re

ported in Newfoundland. St. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 20.-Newfoundland is the only British possession where a di-vorce is unprocurable. The colony has no divorce laws and recognizes no inter-

erence with the marriage relation. In the Australian colonies divorce recognized as a necessity to the Constitutional machinery, and while the laws are rigid, still evidence of infidelity will ecomplish its attainment.

In South Africa also the courts are clothed with power to dissolve the marriage vows for adequate reasons, and the aid of this convenience is frequently called upon.

In Canada the procuring of a divorce is a very difficult and expensive operation and necessitates the presenting of evidence influence of the Catholic Church, opposed to divorce the world over, made itself felt through the delegates from Quebec when the Canadian Constitution was being framed. They stubbornly resented the proposal to vest the power of divorce in the courts. Only twenty-two divorces have been granted in the thirty-four years that Canada has been a federation.

Newfoundland is stricter still, and refuses to recognize divorces. This attitude is due to the predominance of the Irish Catholic element in the population.

against divorce than the French. Truth to tell, there is very little need for a divorce law. Did it exist there would doubtless be many persons availing themselves of it, but as it does not they do without, and are none the worse off

The colony's whole population consists but 200,000 persons, and while it would be absurd to contend that there is no conjugal infelicity it is quite correct to maintain that the percentage of marital dereliction is smaller than in probably any other country in the world, barring Ireland Cut off from the American continent, se old-time virtues flourish more vigorously than in the communities brought into closer touch with the advanced modern thought which finds expression in making marriage a civil contract, to be broken at the will of either or for very trifling causes. With the exception of St. John's, which has 30,000 people, there is not another town on the island with more than 2,000 or 3,000, and the great majority of the places are merely fishing villages, inhabited by the hardy count-folk who for generations

have followed the one pursuit Not among a people like that, who are incident in their existence, would a divorce mili find material, nor would a demand come from them for such an accessory the existing legal meditations

The measure approach to divorce which of man and wife, for drunkenness, sienertion, ill treatment or the like. The husband lemmed to pay the wife a meetly share

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Acca, so our stay in Cairo must be short. SAYINGS OF LI HUNG CHANG. other one?" went on Li. "I always ex-

ANECDOTES RELATED OF THE CHINESE STATESMAN.

view of Religion-In Quest of Information-Two Dancing Girls-The Philippines - Doctors' Charges - Punished Not Answering Questions. The following anecdotes of Li Hung

Chang are partly from interviews with Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, one of the few Americans who ever enjoyed the confidence of the Chinese statesman, and partly from other trustworthy sources. During Gen. Chaffee's command in Pekin Dr. Seaman was Li's American physician, being associated with his native physician, Dr. Mark.

The palace in Pekin occupied by Li was an old Buddhist temple, situated in the innermost of three compounds fitted to-gether like a juggler's boxes. The outer wall inclosed a whole city block. A Chinese temple of this sort is a kind of monastery inhabited by a colony of minstering priests. Sometimes with the march of progress the temple becomes poverty

stricken, and in that case the priests are only too glad to have their temple taken possession of by a great Mandarin who is able to feed and clothe the colony and keep up the magnificence of the ancient building. That was the state of affairs with Li's temple.

Architecture having long ago reached the perfection of its type in China, the entrance to Li's compound was the stereotyped Chinese opening in the outer wall peyond which the view from outside was shut off by a carved screen, around which you passed to the right or left. Once within the first enclosure you found yourself in the midst of an array of domestic animals such as ponies, goats, donkeys and their chattering attendants lounging about the stables.

Within the second compound you came upon chickens and geese and other domestic fowls, and always dirt. On entering the enclosure of the temple itself you were welcomed by the cawing of thousands of crows flapping about the old trees and the red-tiled roofs.

The rooms of the palace were superb. Usually they had red lacquered walls and great carved beams ornamented with dragons in gold and silver under ceilings of greens and blues.

Here Li kept patriarchal state with 100 soldiers and eighty priests in his retinue. all housed in this temple-palace and its outbuildings. And yet the establishment was so democratic that a travelling shoemaker with a kit of greasy tools would sit all day on the palace steps mending he shoes of the priests or of Li himself. One day in a familiar conversation with

Li Dr. Seaman asked him what religion he really believed in, reminding him that he seemed to favor equally the Shinto, the Confucian and the Buddhist faith. The old man with a twinkle in his eye replied that he was sure to be all right, as he took care to keep priests of each kind.

Dr. Seaman first met Li on board the St. Louis on the passage between Southampton and New York when Li made his memorable visit to this country. He was presented to Li by Lo-Feng-Lu, now Chinese Ambassador at the Court of St. James. It happened that Li, who was formerly Taotai of Shanghai, was already acquainted with the doctor's brother, who has been a merchant there for a generation. After discharging a volley of his usual questions about Dr. Seaman's, wealth, number of wives, &c., Li settled down to a sort of civil service examination of his victim,

which ran about as follows: "Who is the greatest philosopher in

England?" Well, your Excellency, there are a great many philosophers in England. great country for philosophers. Probably Herbert Spencer is the greatest philosopher England or out of it.

"Yes," said Li, "I am acquainted with his writings. I have his works. Who is the greatest philosopher in America?" Well," said the doctor, "that is a hard question. Philosophers are so plenty in America that you run against them at every turn; but I guess Mr. Emerson was about as good as any of them."

Agreat man, said Li. I am acquainted with his writings. I have his works. Who

is the greatest poet in America?" Nearly everybody is a poet in America We have only one good poet in the medical profession, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. then there was Bryant and a poet of the the sect of Friends by the name of Whittier and a fellow by the name of Bret Harte. But probably the greatest American poet was Longfellow."

"I never heard of him," replied Li. "I must possess his works," and he seemed to be giving an order to his secretary to make

the purchase.
"If your Excellency will permit me," began the doctor falling into the Oriental hyperbole with which he was quite familiar, will be the delight of my life, it will add peace to my declining years, and fill the soul of my ancestors with joy if you will permit me to present you with a copy of our greatest poet's works."

Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to accept the gift, " said Li. "You

The morning after his arrival a fine edition of the works of Longfellow in a rare binds ing was sent to the Waldorf. In two hours after the banks had gone Thirty-first street near Dr. Boarnan's office was blocked with carriages containing a section of Lin suite and with people who had followed face to face with death as an almost daily to see the Chinaman. Two servants of the suite with drawn swords came up the and an invitation to Dr. Scaman to dime

The Vicercy was a great admirer of tall recognized here is a judicial separation seen and extremely found of making pups As much as the plactor entered his that exeming he said, through his later is almost invariably in fault, and is com- preter that he was delighted to have the sories of one Longfelion and the company

the carrings, on penalty of imprison of another Although Dr. Scattan never heard Li pitter is mostly of English or of may other lunguage except thisten, he is entirelied that Li understand English and rould probaddy operate it as fluoritly as like interpreter of the coursed to . At he this tortical blood other actly old slipicount folgeted ignorance of Exercisis to have the densitie advantage of deligeraring during the tembelshion of his opportunit's material and of having opportunity to received his seen first atterance

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of Stone two Assertimes describe Why didn't you bring them with you? Are they married?" to added

pected my secretary," nodding at the par-ticular secretary, "meant to marry her. Then I could have her dance for me.

you go often to see her?" He was very fond of talking with any one who would answer him in a satisfactory way and would soon dismiss a man who

was only a listener. "What do you Americans want of the Philippines," he asked once. "They be-long to China, or they always did up to about 500 years ago. You have no business there. When my friend Grant was alive he was satisfied with America, it was big enough for him."

"We don't want them at all," Dr. Seaman replied. "They were just left on our hands the fortunes of war, but we didn't care leave them for the Germans to pick up. We will sell them to you cheap-or perhaps you will come and take them

"Oh, no," said Li, sadiy, "China is in trouble She is old and broken down as I am, but if you want to get rid of the islands you can sell them to the Japanese. They are natural soldiers. They could whip into subjection and keep them there.

"Now," said the doctor, "here is your Excellency's opportunity—you are the richest man in China. Why don't you buy them yourself? As you say, China in trouble with the Russians at Port Arthur and in Manchuria, the French in Tonquin and the Germans at Kiao-

"Yes, yes," said Li with the most touch "The old bird is weak and," with a feeble movement of his arms, "she can't

se her wings any more." Another American physician, whom Li met on a former visit to China, was in Pekin again in 1890 and went to pay his respects the old Viceroy. Dr. Coltman, a missionary doctor, and professor in the Pekin Medical University, chanced to be present at the interview. It was the same Dr. Coltman who extracted from Li's face the ball fired by the Japanese assassing

and was present at Li's death. Li recognized his former acquaintance as soon as he entered the room and his welcoming question was: "Well, what's

"About \$50,000," replied the American. I'm not practising medicine now."

"Fifty thousand dollars!" exclaimed Li. You must be a great deal better doctor than Coltman, here. He can't make any such money as that."

"Well, your Excellency," said the American doctor, "the trouble with Dr. Column is that when he treats rich men like you he doesn't know how to charge. When he makes a bill of 100 yen he ought to make

"Hush! Hush!" said Li, "don't put any such ideas into his head. When Li went to Niagara Falls the Nex York Central road furnished the special car for his suite and Passenger Agent Daniels was in personal charge. There were several other well-known men in the party at whom Li fired an indiscriminate fusillade of questions. As soon as Mr. Daniels ap-

peared in the car Li opened on him with special battery. Who owns this road?" he asked Well, your Excellency, Mr. Vanderbilt has a large interest in it. He is President

of the company that owns the stock "-How much is he worth?" Mr. Daniels became diplomatic and non mmittal, which seemed to annoy Li.

Who is the next officer in control? "Mr. Chauncey Depew is Vice-President "How much is he worth?" Again Mr. Daniels fought shy of the

"Well what do you have to do with the road?"

"I'm General Passenger Agent." "How much do they pay you?" Five thousand dollars?" "Well, they pay you too much, said Li, turning his chair in search of some one

more communicative.

SOUTHERN CANDY-PULL Revival in New York of an Ante-Bellum

Pastime Down in Dixle. Come to the candy pull to night For Southern beauties will be there With lasses candy in their hands And garlands in their hair.

This paraphrase of an old poem was on the invitations sent out by a Southern woman, whose home is up in the Nineties The guests are members of the Southern colony in New York.

The party was a revival of a social custom in the South before the War. To its renaissance in New York the young women came wearing gingham aprons. The hostess furnished the molasses, which had been sent up especially for this event from New

After the necessary bolling down of the sweet, each guest and her beau took a buttered plate on which was laid a roll of the candy. It was the young woman's part to get the roll into pulling condition.

This she did after the manner of kneading

dough. After this preparation she took

one end of the roll and passed the other to her young man. Then began the pull. When the roll was extended the ends were

When the roll was extended the ends were put together by the two pullers joining hands. This process left a rope of the candy, the lower end of which was taken up by one of the pullers, and they repeated the pull. This was continued until the cataly became brittle, when it was placed on another plate. The plates were then put in a cool place, and the young people proceeded to the drawing room where they intrigged in the old play, known in the South at all candy pulle as "King William." candy pulls as "King William."
The guests formed a circle, butning bands
One remained within the circle. This one,

of course, was a young man. As the guests revolved around the centre they saig the aid words sung by their methers and grand-methers and to the same aid. hing William was King James's me

At the conclusion of the sact line young man in the contre tonic his close As she stepped to the centre of the sathe grants chosed the gap and circles ac-

faces on this carped a on those kines four as the feature three body as the print of the math a natural size had been appeared to be the control of the part of the control of the control

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Why clidn't you bring them with your of the contrast related that making the related that making the related that making related that making related that it there client of them had in their term played "king William as married." Then why didn't you bring along the pull to take place in New York.

BANK ROBBING, NEW STYLE. litre-Glycerine Burglars Caught Wh

Twelve Banks Had Suffered LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23.-Styles in bank robbing in the West change as easily as in other forms of industry. In the days of the James and Younger boys it was the fashion to ride into a town in broad day light and proceed to shoot it up. While the town was being stood up a pair of the leaders would go into the bank and compe the cashler and his assistants to empty the vault into their pockets.

Once in a while a citizen would get bank robber, but the mortality was always greater among the townspeople than with the attacking force. With the retirement into State prison of the leaders the industry languished. It was revived about a dozen years ago

by the Daltons, in Missouri and Kansas, but they tackled the wrong town one day and lost the most daring of the gang at the hands of a trained sharpshooter who kept a livery stable. That ended the rough and ready style in the West.

In nearly every town of any importance in the West is to be found a bank. It is almost impossible to give these banks adequate protection in the smaller towns and this fact, coupled with the necessity of keeping from \$5,000 to \$10,000 on hand in usually insecure vaults, has made them tempting propositions to criminals of nerve and skill,

Four years ago forty banks in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri were robbed in less than ten weeks. The method em-

less than ten weeks. The method employed was the same in each case.

The robbers, usually two or three in number, would ride into town after nearly everybody had gone to bed, force an entrance into the bank and with the use of dynamite break off the time and safety locks. By an ingenious plan of drilling and exploding the dynamite the burglar-proof devices were shattered and the contents reached in a few minutes.

By the time the alarm had spread the robbers were well away, as they did not tarry to make an extended search of the rums, but took only what was in sight.

In self-protection the banks organized a mutual insurance-against-robbery com-

a mutual insurance-against-robbery com-pany, and this still flourishes in Des Moines. This company put detectives at work and in a few months ran the robbers down. For three years Western banks suffered comparative immunity from robbery with-

ror three years western banks stated comparative immunity from robbers began operating in Iowa and South Dakota. In three weeks twelve country banks, situated within a radius of 200 miles, were entered, their safes blown to pieces and from a few hundred to ten thousand dollars secured. The new men had introduced a new fashion in bank cracking. Instead of dynamite nitroglycerine was used. Heavy, watersoaked blankets were employed to deaden the sound of the explosion. The nitroglycerine seemed to be much more effective than the old explosive and the efforts taken to stifle sound prevented in almost every case discovery of the robbery until morning. The watchfulness of a young woman, a telephone operator in Spencer, has just led to the breaking up of this gang. She noticed, while on her way to work, some strangers driving through the outskirts of the town early one morning.

of the town early one morning.

As soon as she arrived at her post she telephoned to the Sheriff at the county seat, and he organized a posse and headed the robbers off, just as they were returning from a successful foray. The robbers—there were three showed fight.

were three—showed fight.

One of the posse was killed, and one robber so badly injured that he died. The other two, one a white man and the other a mulatto, fought a running fight for a mile, captured two teams in succession from ferners and drove the animals almost from farmers and drove the animals almost o death, but were eventually run down.

PIG STIRS UP A TOWN. His Subterranean Gruntings Set Stories of Ghosts Ageing. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22 .- A black pla

boasting an avoirdupois of scarcely twentyfive pounds deprived a well-known Petersburg citizen of the services of cook after cook, gave the neighborhood a ghost scare and a dozen carpenters and brick masons work in tearing down a good part of a dwelling house, and finally occupied the official consideration of the municipal authorities. W. E. Wells resides in a large brick house on South Sycamore street, the best resident part of Petersburg. Down in the basement one day last week the negro cook heard a grunt underneath the floor. She immediately thought of ghosts. Mr. Wells was called upon and went down to investigate. He tore up one plank, then another, and still another, but the sound seemed to come from a different direction every time. By nightfall the entire floor was removed The grunts continued, although the grunter could not be located. Meantime the cook became alarmed and

Meantime the cook became alarmed and resigned her job to take immediate effect. Another cook was engaged, but the grunts Another cook was engaged, but the grunts continued, and she, too, decided she had business elsewhere. Still another undertook to fill the place. During her administration excavation began. The third cook faced the music only a short time, then took French leave.

The grunts continued. Things were cetting and as Mr. Well. then took French leave.

The grunts continued. Things were getting serious: Mr. Wells desperate. Stories of ghosts gained circulation. Wells called in his neighbors to assist in the search, but they could flad no traces of the source. but they could find no traces of the source of the noise. The house extends many feet below the surface with earth against the walls. The grunts were kept up day and night, and nobody could sleep in the house. Relief seemed impossible, so Wells

made formal approach to the plan out.
The city engineer of Petersburg ordered
Earth was removed The sity engineer of Petersburg ordered a general search. Earth was removed in large quantities, walls were pulled down, and the work of destruction was extensive before the pig was finally located beneath the house. Leading from the house to the cultert is a large terra cetta pipe. The pig had marched into this When he reacted the wall from which small pipes led into the house he had to stop. He couldn't turn around, and there he was. Then came the grunts for help. The connecting pipes carried his sound to all parts of the basement at once.

Carpenters and bricklayers are now at work repairing the damage, and Mr Wells

of the basement at once

Carpenters and briklayers are now at

work repairing the damage, and Mr Wells
has a reach, but he refuses to give up the
right the owner coakes goed the damage

wrought by his physicip's visit.

ANADA NIBI ANTIESS, TOO.

Toronto Mamen Thinking of Sending to Martiations for Segram-The marrier of norward girls, according

cutting women in almost every city in womin and the matter reached again a Luturte wanner war treif in that rity to the water and means for supplying the six-

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WORLD FAMOUS MARIANI TONIC A SMALL WINEGLASSFUL IS A LARGE DUSE OF

fealth. Strength and Vigor At Druggists throughout the World.

SHE PAYS HER FARE IN CENTS

ONE OF LOVELY WOMAN'S MOST UNACCOUNTABLE HABITS.

Will Save Up Her Odd Coppers Religiously for the Satisfaction She Seems to Take in Passing Them Off Upon the

Long-Suffering Street Car Conductor

"Fare, please," said a conductor on Madison avenue car one day last week Immediately he was deluged with a shower of cash. Silver, nickels, and bills, for the most part from the men, and copper cents from eight out of the ten women in the car One old lady, who was riding with he nephew, a lad of about 16, laboriously fished out ten cents, three from her purse, three more from a jacket pocket, two from a chatelaine bag and the remaining two from a shopping bag she was carrying. The nephew objected to this hunt and offered to pay the fare himself, but the old woman would not be denied.

"Why, nephew," she said, "I always save my pennies for the conductors." The conductor returned to the rear plat-

form, and, turning to the reporter, said "It's a mighty funny thing that women are so taken with the idea of giving their pennies to us conductors. That makes over four hundred of them I have received o-day. The men in the office kick if we turn them in, because of the labor involved in counting and arranging them, and the very women who give them to us kick if we hand them any in change. I wonder

why they save their pennies for us?" During the next few days the investigation of this question was followed up and as a result of personal observation and inquiry among conductors on many different lines it was ascertained that on those lines which run through the shopping districts the number of cents taken in averages about the same every day in fine weather In the morning and early evening, when the business men and women are trav elling to and fro, the proportion is very small, but from about 10 o'clock until or a little later, when the bargain-hunting shopper is on her way to and from the big stores, the shower of coppers is unceasing In fact, there seems to be some fascination about the habit, for it soon becomes a habit of hunting through all sorts of odd corners of pockets, purses and so on, in quest of the five cents with which to pay fare. The old woman just referred to is a very com

mon type.

As a rule the conductors object most strongly because of the time they have to spend waiting for the fifth cent to be found, and also because of the scowls and sometimes growls, which they receive when they in turn pass over five or more coppers in change. Bargain-day they dread, or this account; for then nearly every woman, has the odd two cents, and odd cent she has saved on her purchases, and one conductor in Brooklyn declared that on Monday last he received 160 cents, for thirty-two

fares, on a single trip.
"Men," said he, "hardly ever hand then
to me, and I never give them to a man in to me, and I never give them to a man be change, unless I spot one who has handed me five pennies more than once; but when I get a chance to load up some of the women who seem to take so much comfort in loading us up with them. I get even every time. One evening last summer on a Coney Island car, three young women got into a discussion as to who should pay the fare. They almost came to blows about it, until

discussion as to who should pay the fare. They almost came to blows about it, until one of them settled the matter by saving:
"Don't squabble, girls, let me pay. I have fifteen pennies."

The conductor looked unutterable things as he took the little pile of cents, but reserved his grumbling till later. When it came time to collect the second fare he had his revenge. All the cents the young women had were already in his possession and so silver had to be used. The young woman who was to pay this time produced a fifty-cent piece. The conductor took it finished his collection before handing hackany change, and then made a neat little finished his collection before handing back any change, and then made a neat little pile of twenty cents, a nickel, and a ten-cent piece, went back to the young woman and handed it to the one who had paid

"I think this change belongs to you car companies that the conductors shaturn in as few cents as possible, and ma conductors go to the smaller stor rid of them. Those whose run ferry are the best off, because the boys are always waiting for them to the cents for silver. On some lin are regular days when cents are los in quantities, and this is especially true those lines that run through the poo-districts, for the end of the week, w cash is growing scarce and payday yet come around again, is always ; tive of coppers.

the wrong woman g Sometimes the wrong woman g cents in change. The other eve-woman whose husband has always that she pay her carfares otherwise coppers, when she was asked for it drew forth a handful of cents and drew forth a handful of cents and change from her pocket. Instead of ing over five cents this particular stook a dime from the pile and last out. Her surprise and vexation of imagined when the conductor gavin change five ed pers which he has received from a rether woman. "It was too mean for anything said to her husband at dinner that ex." I thought of what you said and have noticed about the way for

have noticed about the way of pick out the pennies for the and I had over ten pennies in my wouldn't give him any 80 1 to thing gave me five more permithat he had just received is watch for him and save up to Let square with him See if I is also a rule of the continuous that a conductor is not oblige change for a bill of larger de than \$2; and while they seemed it is only with much inward a ward accumulation as well. ward grumbling as well time they land up the until the tall, if a woman, with

that will strain the archemic bareting point. In each court, similing up the requi-face, is greatly to be desire tartance which he singles to tag five to the conductor a while the consignous those sides the constructor those sides the constructor. this relieves broken of all all has been specific to work day on his wastest passenger are minimizers. If he alone located a car in the phosphing the hostologies of trivials? The late formions and

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