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THE SECRET REPUBLIC OF MACEDONÍA

MARVELLOUS STRIDES MADE BY THE has denied him the advertising with which those two heroes have been favored by "COMMITTEE"

Entire Country Now Virtually Organized Into a Republic-Relation of the "Committee" to the Citizens at Large-Educating the Populace in the Benefits of a Representative Government-Lessons Which the Macedonian Patriots Have Learned from Our History

By ALBERT SONNICHSEN

[Special Correspondence of The Evening Post: 1 | ernment to the pupils in those schools. The KUSTENDIL, Bulgaria, November 1.—Per- work is done in a more subtle way. haps there is no secret organization in the world which has been so widely advertised: as the Macedonian Committee. I remember first hearing of it on the veranda of Then Miss Stone helped to advertise its existence some more. Now, I suppose that every schoolboy in Europe and America knows that there is a Macedonian Commit-

I believe that it is popularly supposed, outside of the Balkan Peninsula, that the committee is a secret society of semi-political bandit chiefs, a Ku-Klux Klan sort of an organization, or, at the best, an assembly of revolutionary leaders. But it is

The Macedonian Committee is nothing established within the Turkish empire, chosen by the people by popular but sepeople. I am beginning slowly to realize this truth after three months of familiar intercourse with members of this secret government, including its chief representative, the President of the Macedonian Republic. I realize now that in the heart of the world's rottenest Government there has grown up from below the complete form of a political organization, as complete in all its branches as that of a free republican nation. There is a Macedonian police; there are Macedonian courts of justice, a Macedonian militia, Macedonian schools and newspåpers, and a Macedonian postal ser vice, all existing in spite of the regular. recognized Government's mightlest efforts to destroy them.

DEMOCRACY BRED OF OPPRESSION. Oppression breeds democracy among a people; this truth is strongly illustrated sembles and votes. here in Macedonia and free Bulgaria, where the people are intensely democratic. But even ignorant democracy cannot organize cation must strike the pregnant mass before it can form. It was America that applied the touch. What the committee stands for, all built up on thoroughly American principles, is mainly the result of American schools, of American education.

Fifty years ago the Macedonians were a people among whom education was unknown; their minds were on a level with the soil they tilled. They were submissive to their Moslem masters because they did not realize that registance could bring them something better. For all they knew, it was tianity all over the world. They were ideal slaves and the Turks liked them, because they were obedient. In those days there were no insurrections, nor were there mas-

sacres, for they were valuable slaves. Then came the Americans, first as missionaries, but gradually developing into schoolteachers as well. They planted the first ideas of liberty and equal rights among the Macedonians. Now every Macedonian peasant knows more about American political institutions than the average English-

In 1858 an American school was founded in Turkey in the vilayet of Adrianople. It was only the first of many others that followed; even up north, in what is now free Bulgaria, they sprang up. Thirty years ago two Americans came to Constantinople. where they founded an American college. Every year this institution, Robert College, has turned out between one and two hundred graduates, among whom Bul- have had some little effect on them, too, as garia has found some of her ablest statesmen This is what the famous English journalist, W. T. Stead, editor of the Review of

"They have insisted that every student within their walls shall be thoroughly trained on American principles, which since they were imported by the men of the Mayflower, have well nigh made the tour of the world. That was their line, and they have as Tarkish spies. The Turkish peasants by strick to it now for thirty years. With what result? That American college is today the chief hore of the future of the millions who inhabit the Sultan's dominions. They have two hundred students in the college to-day, but they have trained and sent out into the world thousands of bright. brainy young fellows who have carried the leaven of the American town meeting into

all the provinces of the Ottoman empire." There, in Robert College, and in the numerous minor American schools throughout Turkey, was born the movement that has produced the Macedonian Committee. It was the town meetings that did it. The American college graduates who went to teach the village schools in the provinces were the moving spirits of those secret town meetings. Thus they communicated the new ideas to the many who could not go to the American schools. This is so recognized a fact that to the Turks the word "schoolmaster" has became synonymous to the word "comitaji," or revolutionist. And even the Turkish ambassador in Washington has repeatedly protested against the American schoolteachers as the fomenters of insurrection among the Christians of Turkey. In reply the directors of those schools each word been spoken against the Sultan's Gov- time to vote. He must have his permanent why there is now quiet in Macedonia.

In time the town meetings became more numerous and general. They discussed cona tea house in Nagasaki some years ago. dittons in those meetings and gradually the conviction became general that they were not getting their due. But when they expressed that opinion in public the heavy hand of the Government came down on

hem. Then began the insurrections. With insurrections came the need of organization, and that was done entirely along American lines, just as they had learned in American colleges. There were more town meetings, but now no longer held to discuss the people's wrongs. Plans of action were definitely drawn up. Town councils, or

less than the Senate of a secret republic representatives to meet representatives from other towns that they might act together. Pretty soon this was being done cret elections, of the people, and for the all over the country. Then a number of neighboring towns joined together into a district and elected one representative to meet the delegates from similar districts all over Macedonia. Those district senators met, representing the country as | mances. whole in one meeting, and that was the

> to his district and learns the will of his constituents. Then the committee reas-

The sole object of the committee has not been insurrection. One of the first things it did was to establish a judicial system backed by police force. The laws of the Koran make it impossible for a "glaour" testimony is not even accepted there. The Christian neighbor, and in criminal cases the Turk was seldom punished. Now the Macedonian peasant has another source of justice to look to. He appeals to the local the Turkish offender to make reparation member of the committee, and his friend for each municipal committee has its own police band in the neighboring mountains. ready to obey its bidding. And outside of garrisoned towns Mustafa has a holy horror of the bands

In big cases, where a Turk has committed an outrage on a woman, or has denounced some member of the committee or the band, and if there is time, the matter is referred sentence is passed, the culprit's doom is. sent to the local committee. The band is summoned, its members draw lots, and the chosen man is the executioner. Some days after there is a report of murder being done in such and such a village, and the European papers say it is the work of

bandits. Nor is this system always levelled at the Turk. Two Bulgars in dispute invariably appeal to the committee before the Turkish courts. A Bulgar who has committed an offence against his neighbor gets his trial as well, and is punished. Nor are all Turks enemies of the system. American schools is proven by that big reform party, Young garian Government pushed its protests so Turkey. There have been cases where Turks have appealed to the committee for Reviews, said of Robert College three years | redress, in preference to the corrupt courts of their own people.

Spies and traitors are most severely punished, for the big sums of money which the Turkish Government offers for information is tempting to many. But there have been just as many Christian traitors no means hate the committee. The fight is between the two Governments, between the bandsmen and the regular soldiers.

There is an underground mail system esletters at the same time, one by Turkish post, the other by the committee's courier system. The latter reached me twenty-four guides to those travelling in unfamiliar districts on business for the committee They know all the short cuts through the Turkish scouting parties. Through them, also, information of every movement of

Founded on American principles as it is. it is only natural that the committee should have its cover executive representing in his person the people of Macedonia as a whole. And so it has. He does not rule them; he time effectively prove that never has one ations as many arise on which there is no slowly but surely preparing for. That is ter, fitting name) and Harry Longbaugh,

headquarters where he may be safe from Turkish interference, where outside people may find him. His office is in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. There are few people outside of Macedonia and Bulgaria who know this man's identity. It is not Boris Sarafoff, as many believe, nor is it Gen. Tsoncheff. Dr. Tatarcheff's intense modesty has denied him the advertising with which

friendly journalists.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICES OF THE REPUBLIC In a small, narrow side street of Sofia stands an old-time stained house, the plaster of which has fallen off in large splotches, exposing the bricks beneath This is ostensibly the office of Dr. Tatartheff, practising physician. It is really the executive office of Macedonia's underground Government. Here, in a few barefloored and bare-walled rooms, unfurnished save for some heavy wooden tables and chairs, sits Dr. Tatarcheff, surrounded by his assistants and his clerks, poring over long written reports, or dictating instructions to the various branches of his organization. It has more the appearance of a decayed business firm's office than the executive office of a revolution. But when you look at the men you notice they are not the types that usuall occupy a business

I cannot remember that I have ever met man who so strongly impressed me as Dr. Tatarcheff. Judging by his letters to the New York delegation, of which I was secretary, I had expected to find in him a keen, brusque, and self-assertive sort of man, of military appearance. When a door from an inner room opened and a tall, bearded man of scholarly aspect, with the abstracted air of a German scientist, appeared, I found it hard to believe I had met Dr. Tatarcheff. When he spoke, slowly, as though thinking over each word first, he impressed me as being almost bashful. When I told him of the sympathetic interest ...t had been displayed in New York to-

ards his unfortunate countrymen, he "committees," as they were called, elected flushed with pleasure without saying a word. I began to understand why we had never heard of him in the public press in It would be hard for the keenest observer

o note in Dr. Tatarcheff's frank, almost boyish countenance, the traces of his own wonderful past life, a life that would please the hearts of the writers of mediaval ro

Years ago he was a practising physician Central Macedonian Committee, elected by in Salonica, and while he openly practised the people and representing them as truly his profession, he secretly worked for the cause of Macedonian freedom. But the Turks got him at last, although they could pro-It is no exaggeration, then, to say that duce no legal evidence against him. They Macedonia has two distinct Governments. merely decided to rid the country of him. Each the direct Congress rules, but each Together with a hundred other suspected member is responsible for his vote to his revolutionists, big, heavy chains dangling constituents; he must vote as they instruct I from his wrists to his ankles he was marchhim. The committee cannot of itself de- ed through the streets of Salonica to the clare an insurrection. When such a grave steamer landing, where the exiles for Asia question comes up each delegate goes home | Minor embark. I was told by an eye witness how he burst out into a revolutionary song, and the others roared the chorus, in spite of blows from the gun butts of the

Albanian guards. After a long period of hardship and sufferings in the walled towns of Asia Minor. Europe, after the Armenian massacres, forced the Sultan to proclaim a general to get full justice in a Moslem court, his amnesty, and Dr. Tatarcheff was set at liberty. But he dared not return to Salonica Turk always gained his case against his He was assured by a Greek consul that in sailed to Athens. But, although the Greeks hate the Turks cordially, they hate the Macedonian Bulgars one degree more, becommittee. In small matters the local cause they combat the Greek propaganda in committee decides. A demand is sent to Macedonia. Dr. Tatarcheff was known as a and pay a fine. He usually obeys promptly, the Greek consul sent word ahead that he was coming on to Athens. When the refugee landed he was arrested and thrown into prison in the city of the old philosophers. At first there was no specific charge against him, but finally he was accused of having murdered a Greek physician in Salonica some years before, through motives of perfessional jealousy. The charge was so preposterous that even the Turks laughed at it. Macedonian Bulgars brought the case before the Bulgarian Government, and a protest was made at once. Free Bulgaria demanded Dr. Tatarcheff's release.

Then the committee took a hand-Deltcheff was alive then. They did not fear that he would be officially tried and found guilty: they suspected other methods. A note was sent by the committee to the Greek Government, which practically read:

HOW DR. TATARCHEFF WAS FREED. "If Dr. Tatarcheff, who is now imprisoned in Athens, should by any cause die in prison or in any other way disappear, each hair of his beard shall represent a Greek grave in Macedonia." At the same time the Bulfar that relations became strained, and there was popular talk of war. Then the Greek Government was forced to release

Dr. Tatarcheff. From Athens he came on to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, and there he has been ever since, save for occasional trips to Macedonia, as the "comitails" travel, with steel passports Last year Macedonia's great leader and organizer, Goetze Deltcheff, was killed in battle. Since then Tatarcheff has been the head.

For reasons already stated, the outside world has popularly supposed Boris Saratablished throughout all Macedonia which foff to be the representative of revolutionis better than the Turkish official post. A ary Macedonia Years ago that was true. friend of mine in Salonica mailed me two but now Sarafoff does not stand so solid with the committee. He no more represents Macedonia than Forrest or Morgan reprehours sooner. These couriers also act as brilliant guerrilla fighter, but he has little gang." In the minds of the thief takers mountains, and they can always avoid the not gain Macedonia her liberty, and, be- Wall without Logan would surely become Turkish troops is supplied to every local bitious, and his ambitions do not always ship of the bunch that robbed the Butte committee in the land within a few days, | point along the same course with Mace. | County bank at Belle Fourche, S. D., in 1897. and, incidentally, to the members of the donia's best interests. And lately he has that held up a thion Pacific train at Wil-Central Committee. Thus they can always lost much of his popularity. Now it may cox, Wyo., in 1899, that robbed another exchoose upon a favorable spot in which to be said that Dr. Tatarcheff, the scholar, press car at Tipton, that looted the First the man who looks upon war as the last to for freedom, is most truly the representative of the Macedonian people. If war must do it, he thinks, let it be one obeys their will, and deals with such situ- permanent end, and that is what he is now

IN "THE HOLE IN THE WALL"

A HAUNT OF WESTERN DESPE-RADOES

The Beginnings of the "Wild Bunch" -A Woman Member-Probable Perpetrators of the Cody Bank Outrage The Hole in the Wall' Once the Site of an Ancient Lake

In that chapter of 'The Virginian' immediately following the one called "Superstition Trail," Owen Wister has sketched the rendezvous of the Wyoming "wild bunch" which is known locally as "The Hole in the Wall," and also as "Jackson's Hole." It is high up in the Teton range of mountains. After the dramatic scene among the cottonwoods, when Steve and Ed were hanged to expiate the high crime of the cattle country, "rustling," it will be remembered that the Virginian and his companion struck off through the hills and up to the higher peaks. After a long climb up a rocky trail the two gained the basin, where Shorty's final tragedy was played. Out of that green retreat only Trampas emerged-his horse's hoofprints were fol-"Somewhere at the eastern base of the

ed paths have led. He that took another man's possessions, or he that took another man's life, could always run here if the law or popular justice were too hot at his heels. Steep ranges and forests walled him in from the world on all four sides, almost without a break; and every entrance lay through intricate solitudes. Mo. Snake River came into the place through cañons and mournful pines and marshes, to the north, and went out at the south between formidable chasms. Every tributary to this stream rose among high peaks and ridges, and descended into the valley by well-nigh impenetrable courses: Pacific creek, from Two Ocean Pass, Buffalo Fork, to be lost. Down in the bottom was a ern California, the whim might take him its chain of lakes to the west, and other and down and in and out of this hollow abounded, there skulked a nomadic and

A REFUGE FOR THIEVES AND MURDERERS. It was to "The Hole in the Wall" that Trampas and Shorty, with but one horse between them, had fled. Trampas got there. and was swallowed up; and Shorty, a victim to "necessity," was left behind. In the real life of Wyoming scores of "rustlers" and murderers and train robbers have found refuge from eager pursuit in the "Hole." After the raid on the bank at Cody two weeks ago, whose only result was the killing of a brave cashier, it was to the "Hole" in the Tetons that the raiders fied, nearly a hundred miles southeast Tom Horn, hanged last year after a pic turesque career as a cattle thief and bad man, knew the "Hole"; "Black Jack" Tom Ketchum, hanged at Clayton, N. M., was known as the original leader of the "wild bunch" that used the mountain refuge of Wyoming: Harvey Logan, who killed himself a few months ago at Parachute. Col., when surrounded by officers, and half a score of others, knew those gloomy, enclosing mountain walls. To the northwest the Teton range has been what the Algerian mountains are to the people of Tangiers, a safe hiding-place for whatever Raisull gained their shadows.

If it were possible to go straight northwest from Chevenne towards the Yellowstone reservation, "The Hole in the Wall" would be found to lie almost directly in the way, and less than a hundred miles from the southeast corner of the great national park. Once upon a time, as a geologist would describe it, this huge cup in the mountains was evidently a lake. In the course of centuries (a geologist always seems to speak loosely) the waters of the lake gnawed their way out in a narrow stream where it was easiest to break through. Later the outlet became a deep gorge, and the waters of the lake fell lower and lower until the once wide and deep hody of water became but an interrupted chain of small pools and a rapid little stream that is a veritable torrent when the snow melts in the springed It was the receding lake that left the "bleak, crumbled rim" that ran "like a rampart between the towering tops," and under that rim subterranean passages and staring caves were left, too, where a cautious man, familiar with the basin, might hide and be safe from capture for any length of time. The entrance to the "Hole," and its exit, are narrow, steep, rock-bottomed gorges through which the prehistoric lake found

its way to lower levels. The end of the "wild bunch" has been announced to a relieved Northwest more than once. When Logan was found self-killed an enthusiastic sheriff wired to a Chicago detective agency whose work had been onerous in Wyoming and Colorado: "Dead robber absolutely identified as Logan. This means the end of the Hole in the Wall voice in the councils of the committee. In- and men tamers of the West, Harvey Logan, telligent Macedonians are beginning to rea- who was better known as "Kid Curry," was lize that continuous guerrilla warfare will the leader of that band: "The Hole in the sides, Sarafoff has shown himself a man of but a memory of wickedness. To that verlittle self-restraint at times. He is am- satile outlaw had been credited the leader-National Bank at Winnemucea, Nev., over reasonable resort for his country to appeal | \$30,000 in 1900, and that got \$35,000 from a Great Northern train at Wagner, Mont., in 1901. By the time he was run to earth it was thought that the "wild bunch" had bold stroke, one terrific struggle with a dwindled to "Kid Curry" and two others. It was known that "Butch" Cassidy (a sinisthe Sundance Kid, were at large, but Leader.

and the state of t

it was thought that they had deserted "The Hole in the Wall" forever. Now, with Col. Cody and his Indian scout on the trail of the men who killed Cashier Middaugh, and with the trail pointing again to the Teton Range retreat, it is not so certain that the regnancy in outlawry lapsed when Harvey Logan killed himself at Parachute. It is even hinted that the great "Bill" Cruzans, who was reported to have been killed in a fight with officers, is still alive, and a leader of sortles from the "Hole."

For fifteen years, at least, "The Hole in the Wall" has been known and used by the outlawed among the cowboys and gamblers of the Northwest. It was in 1892 that its secrets were revealed to the world. In that year a Northern Pacific train was hold up near Big Timber, Mont., and the express car plundered. The "job" was well done, and the posse formed to run down the robbers had a long, stern chase. One man, Camilla Hanks, was captured. He was the "Dear Charlie" of the gang, and from him the officers got the first trustworthy information concerning the "wild bunch." He was from Texas, as was Ben Kilpatrick, the "Tall Texan," who was neatly trapped by detec-Ives while on a drunken spree in St. Louis. After serving a ten years' sentence at Deer Lodge, Mont., he returned to the old life, to be killed two years ago by a posse at San Antonio

It is the general belief in the country where such things are most talked about that at least one woman was an active member of the "wild bunch," and knew the secrets of the "Hole." She was Laura Bul-Tetons did those hoofprints disappear into lion, an intimate of the "Tall Texan." who a mountain sanctuary where many crook- fled to St. Louis with Kilpatrick after the robbery of the Great Northern express car at Wagner, Mont, When arrested her satchtana and the American National Bank of Helena. She, with Kilpatrick, is serving a term in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, The outlawed went to the "Hole" by 50

cret ways, one by one; they gathered there from no pass at all, Black Rock, from the out a raid. When a robbery had been com-To-wo-ge-tee Pass-all these, and many mitted and the plunder was distributed evmore, were the waters of loneliness, among ery man had to defend himself. He might whose thousand hiding-places it was easy go southwest into Arizona or into southspread of level land, broad and beautiful, down into the Rio Grande country, or Chiwith the blue and silver Tetons rising from | cago or St. Louis might draw him. But when the chase grew stern and the money heights presiding over its sides. And up grew scarce the "Hole in the Wall" was the final refuge. Even those men who, for one square of mountains, where waters plenti- reason or another, gave up the Robin Hood fully flowed and game and natural pasture existence and became, as Mr. Wister dewere always ready to furnish food and news to the hunted. It was when the refugees left the "Hole" and put aside the looking the village, and is a long, low, tremendous advantages of its fastnesses that they were "plucked." Thus "Flat-Nos- street. It was built by John Bowne in 1661. ed George" was killed in a fight with Titah officers; Sam Ketchum was wounded and of the original structure, the door a masscaptured near Cimarron, N. M.: "Black Jack" Tom Ketchum, another brother, was also taken in New Mexico; Bob Lee, Tom O'Day, and Elza Ray fell victims to the law far out of sight of the Tetons. There was nothing in the "Hole" worth having except | it off. The hall is not large, but the livsafety, and that was worth risking when a ling rooms are of generous proportions, with man had money and a six-months-old de- ample fireplaces. The floors are of wide sire to spend it on a glorious carouse.

> AN UNCONSCIOUS BENERACTOR. Ole Bill Smithers stood aroun' Runnin' everybody down. Used to stop his work to say Things about folks out our way. By the vexin' way he had. That we lived in mortal fear Of his tongue-'twas that severe!

Reisin' crops to heat the rest Cause Bill said, with many a sneer, Wa'n't no fus-class farmers here. Tried the very best we knew For to raise big cattle, too. Hustled day no' night to show That Bill Smithers didn't know

That he let his own work go. Now bout all that he has got la mortgages; an' they're a lot But us folks he criticised Prospered till you'd be surprised, He was irritatin': still. We are much obliged to Bill. -[Washington Star.

FISHING FROM HORSEBACK.

The novel experience of fishing from 'aboard" a horse was one of the pleasurable incidents of the trip that fell to the lot of Mrs. Miller Not any ordinary cob was this, but one which had been trained to go into the water without stirring up a whirlpool, to stop and stand perfectly still at a sign from the rider, and to edge step by step to the bank when he heard the reel The advantage of having such a trained companion on a fishing trip is apparent when one thinks of the kingdoms he has sighed away for lack of a horse, as, standing on the bank, he was told that "right out there are fish to be caught but it's pret-This particular horse had the business

down to a science. He had been trained, his rider was told, for a "fisher." When fishing on such animals, the sportsman must of course be clad in waist boots since often the horse takes a depth of nearly four feet .-[Sait Lake Herald. KING'S MESSENGER.

Over the stubbled grass, over the burrying plain. Hand on the pulsing rein. Mother and sire withstead The bride in her hower alone. The embers warm from the wood, And I, like the night, have flown A crust and a backward look. A drink from the lee-bound brook And then but speed and speed. For them I leave, is the sound And brilliance of song and light, For me, the echo from frozen ground. I read not the news I bring I ride I ride for the king Alice Brown, in Harper's.

farael Putnam-Fire when you see the whites of their eyes. Admiral Dewey-When you are ready, you see them spit on the bait.—[Cleveland] Remonstrance of Flushing to Gov. Sluyve be 1719. But that there was an exchange that there was an exchange the sant, which John Fisko called one of the

FAMOUS SAYINGS.

FLUSHING'S QUAKER RELICS

ANCIENT HOUSES STILL IN GOOD CONDITION

Quaint and Interesting Records of a Time When the Village Was a " Hot-Bed of Toleration" -- Flushing's Famous Remonstrance '> to Governor Stuyvesant - The Furniture and Bible Used by George Fox, the Founder of the Society of Friends

The Evening Post of October 25 last contained an account of the demolition of a barn built in 1695 on the Van Pelt estate at Bath Beach, and said to be the oldest frame structure in Greater New York. If this assertion is well founded, the metropolis is far behind many of its neighbors in the possession of time-honored buildings. Long Island alone has a number of villages that boast of buildings more than 200 years old and still in excellent preservation. Southampton and Brookhaven at the eastern end of the Island have houses dating from Edward Farrington and William Noble. 1640 or very near that time. They were signers, were arrested and imprisoned. Nocertainly standing in 1700, and they bear ble and Farrington humbly craved pardon. handmade-beams, planks, and shingles, fireplaces came from Holland.

still interesting examples of pre-Revolutionary architecture, is Flushing, where close by the modern Queen Anne cottages of New York business men who have been lucky enough to make homes in a lovely old town, are houses that remain very much what they were 200 years ago or more. The Bowne house of Flushing and the Quaker meeting house are famous among lovers of old-time buildings, and yet surprisingly few people know how interesting they are and how admirably they have been preserved, furniture and all. The Garretson house is also a wonderful old structure. And all these may be seen and admired by any one who takes the treuble to make an hour's journey from New York.

THE BOWNE HOUSE NOW A MUSEUM. Thanks to the public spirit of the present

owner of the Bowne House it is now preserved as a museum, and for a small fee and to envy the fine old furniture. The house itself stands upon the hill overtwo-story structure, one end toward the The door and porch are apparently those sive Dutch door in two parts, with portderous wrought iron bolts and hinges, and an iron knocker that only heavy bolts have preserved from the attacks of the vandals who have several times tried to wrench boards more than an inch thick. The windows are of small panes that would be rejected nowadays as defective, but were doubtless considered of great excellence when they were put in. The living room contains a lot of curious old fixtures and furniture—a chair supposed to have come over in the Mayflower-John Bowne came to Flushing from Boston; long, narrow drawers above the mantel shell for the clay pipes of the sixteenth century; a massive oak table put together with wooden plas, and to-day more substantial than any modern table; the lounge upon which the famous George Fox, the apostle of the early Quakers, used to stretch himself after meeting; the Bible of 1622 he used; cupbearing the marks and initials of cabinetmakers whose names are to be found only in the old records, but whose tombstones have long since crumbled into dust. Right across the way is a stone that marks the site of an oak under which Fox used to preach to the Friends before the meetinghouse was built. The kitchen of the Bowns House has a freplace with an opening eleven feet and a half wide. A whole forest must have gone up in smoke upon that hearth since its first fire was lighted, and when one looks at this vast affair it is easy to understand why, in the list of the lands hold by early Flushing settlers, there was always included a "wood lot," usually from ten to twenty acres, somewhere back in the country, to which the owner went every year to get the thirty or forty cords of oak and pine needed to feed an immense hearth fire during the winter months. For that matter, the fire burned there from one end of the year tothe other. Matches were unknown, and if by chance the fire went out, live coals

had to be horrowed from a neighbor. The bedrooms of the Bowne house are large for a house that looks so small from the road, and still contain the four-posters of olden times. Of course, Washington is said to have slept in the biggest of them. John Bowne, who built this house, was horn about 1625 in Derbyshire, England, and emigrated to Boston in 1649. Two years later he visited Flushing, and married there in 1666 Hannah, daughter of Robert Field, or Feke, as the name is sometimes found in the old records, a sister to Capt. John Underhill's second wife. He built his house in 1661. Bowne's wife belonged to the Society of Friends, and he became one of its stanchest adherents. The Friends had made themselves conspicuous in Flushing some time before Bowne's arrival. During the summer of 1657 the English ship Woodhouse had brought to New Netherland several members of the Society. Some who had settled in Flushing held their meetings in the house of Henry Townsend. Townsend was arrested, fined, and ordered to leave the province within six weeks. A proclamation was Essued, imposing a fine of £50 on any one who sheltered a Quaker for one night, one-half of the fine to go to the informer. This edict called out the famous

noblest of protests on behalf of liberty. The Remonstrance said: "Ye have been pleased to send up unto us a certain prohibition or command that we should not retaine or entertaine any of these people called Quakers. . . . We cannot condemn them. . . neither stretch out our hands against them, to punish, banish, or persecute them. . . . We are commanded

by the Law to do good to all men. That which is of God will stand, and that which is of man will come to nothing. . . Our only desire is not to offend one of these little ones in whatsoever form name, or title he appears, whether Presbyterlan, Independent, Baptist, or Quaker, but shall be glad to see anything of God in any of them, desiring to do unto all men, as we desire that all men should do unto us, which is the true law both of Church & State.

. . Therefore, if any of these said nersons come in love unto us, we cannot in conscience lay violent hands upon them. but give them free egresse or regresse into our town and houses. . . This is according to the Patent & Charter of our town. . . which we are not willing to infringe or violate."

This Remonstrance, dated December 27, 657, was written by Edward Heart, or Hart. the town clerk, signed by twenty-eight freeholders of Flushing, and carried to New Amsterdam early in January, 1658, by Thomas Feake. Feake and Heart, together with every mark of a day when everything was for "acting so inconsiderately," and promising to offend no more, were pardoned. nails and locks. In many instances, the Heart also weakened and pleaded for mercy. bricks for the foundations and the tiles for The full weight of Stuyvesant's wrath fellon Sheriff Peake, who was degraded from Among the villages rich in buildings office and sentenced to pay a fine of 200 whose history is well known, and which are guilders, or to be banished. Finally, he.

> JOHN BOWNE, A FRIEND INDEED. John Bowne was not one of the signer of the Remonstrance, but his father in the was one, and Bowne's wife seems to have been particularly earnest in her advocacy of the new faith, for Bowne's home soon became known to all Friends as a haven of refuge. It was only a year or two later that the magistrates of Jamaica notified the director-general of the province that Bowne's house had become a "conventicle" for the Quakers of all the neighboring vil-

lages. Bowne was arrested, fined £25, and threatened with banishment. He refused to pay the fine. After three months imprisonment "for the welfare of the community." He was told that he would be transported in the first ship ready to sail should he continue obstinate. On the 9th of January, 1003, he was sent to Holland on the Guilded Fox. He stated his case to the directors that goes to a local charity the visitor is of the West India Company, who set him welcome to explore it from top to bottom at liberty and rebuked Sturyesant. They wrote to the latter:

"Although it is our cordial desire that similar and other sectarians may not be found there, yet as the contrary seems to be the fact, we doubt very much whether vigorous proceedings against them ought not to be discontinued; unless, indeed, you intend to check and destroy your population, which, in the youth of your existence. ought rather to be encouraged by all postsible means."

Bowne returned to Flushing after two years' absence and continued to give wellcome to all travelling Friends. In all Quaker records of early times frequent mention is made of the hospitality of the Bownes of Flushing, which village soon became known as, to quote an old protest, "a hot-bed of toleration." In the extracts from the journal of Thomas Story, a travelling preacher of the Society of Friends, quoted by Onderdonk, there is constant mention of the comfort to be found at Sameuel Bowne's, the son of John. This prescher had often a hard time of it. Sometimes. he records, his bed was a coat laid on the floor, upon which he slept "indifferently": again he was troubled with "fleas and musketoes." But Bowne's house seems to have been a haven of rest for poor Mr. Story. To it he repaired after many a disappoint. ing meeting which did not always end "comboards and dressers made in Flushing fortably." He gives the following account. of a wedding (August 28, 1699) that must have been anything but orderly:

A large meeting it was, and to it also came some of those called Ranters; but in the meeting time they were all pretty civil, except one that stood without and gave a except one that stood without and gave a great hallo, being possessed with an evil spirit, roaring like a bear, which caused some lightness. I, being standing up a speaking, the zeal of the Lord sprang in me, and the power of the Lord fell upon me, and judgment from the Spirit of God went out against them. It was with me to compare these Ranters to the mad folk in Bedaur. I also showed the people what Bedaur. lanr. I also showed the people what Bed-lan was, and what frenzies the mid folks. raised there. As to these people's practices, they are lewd and lastivious, who w'd tain ey are lewd and lasorvious, guakers. So. called by the name of New Quakers. So. too, their manner of worship is this: they meet some fall a-singing, some a-dance ing, some shouting, and some howling, some jumping straight upwards, some smoking of

This "smoking of topacco" Mr. Story places at the end of his category of vices. the most beinous of all.

The fournal of George Fox contains several references to his visit to Flushing in 1672, when he was John Bowne's guest. Once he writes: "From Oyster Bay we passedabout thirty miles to Flushing, where we had a very large meeting, many hundreds. of people being there, some of whom came about thirty miles to it. A glorious, heavenly meeting it was (Praised be the Lord God) and the people were much satisfied.

AN HISTORIC MEETING HOUSE.

The most interesting building in Flushing and one of the most curious on Long Island is the Quaker Meeting House, a long, two-story structure, on Broadway, near the heart of the town, covered with oak thingles still held by forged hand-made natio. and apparently good for another hundred years. Hardly anything about the building, either outside or in, is much less than two centuries old. Probably much of the glass in the windows has been replaced, but the present panes have the bulging shape and the color that are to be found only in that of houses dating from pre-Revolutionary times. Some one, following, tradition. has painted in large letters the date 1895 upon the street front. According to the records preserved at the Friends headnuarters in New York, and quoted by the Rev. Henry D. Waller in his History of

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