AMONG THE TURKS IN DISGUISE

A FAREWELL TO LUCA AND HIS BULGAR CHETA

How the Transformation of a Volunteer Revolutionary Chetnik Was Effected—Lurking Among the Stony Hills Until the Askers' Easter Spres Had Ended-The Journey to Monastir

ISpecial Correspondence of The Evening Post. MONASTIR, Macedonia, May 12.-When we came to the Lake of the Two Republics. we had not intended to stay more than ten days, but the bands of the Greek bishop showed so much aggressive activity that Luca deemed it necessary to remain in the neighborhood with some force to hearten the villagers. Time wore on, and we remained nine weeks, often spending nights in nearby villages, where attacks were expected. Then Luca decided to pull out of the marsh. During the day of April 5 we made preparations, rifles were cleaned. moccasins overlooked and mended, and each man put into his knapsack bread and cheese for three days.

For two hours we paddled up the main river until, toward dark, the first boat reached solid ground and its four occupants landed. Before us was the plain of the Slanitza, along the centre of which runs the railroad to Monastir; beyond rose a range of rocky mountains whose snow covered peaks blushed red in the dying twilight. We were fully fifty kilometres from its base, but before morning we must cross the plain and be up among the ridges, All night long we marched on at a smart pace, single file, resting only ten minutes. about every two hours. A little past midnight we approached the railroad. Two men went ahead to reconnoitre, for every portion of the line is supposed to be patrolled by askers. We marched across with-

out incident, however. By dawn we were well up into the forest on the mountain side, and there we camped, rolling up in our cloaks and going to sleep at once, after posting a sentry in a tall | wrapped them into a bundle, and, together tree, overlooking all approaching trails. At | with our arms, ammunition, and bombs, about noon I awoke; one by one my com- | hid them in a secure place. Next we put rades were unrolling and sitting up, some on well-worn peasant clothes, our long opening their knapsacks for bread and hair was cut short by one of the chelniks, cheese. From the limbs of our sentry tree and I was shorn of a two-months' beard. we had a far-reaching view; far to the The finishing touch was the clapping on eastward blinked the white walls of Sa- of old fezes. Later the three chetniks left ionica, with the deep blue streak of sea us to join their chief outside the village below. To the southward rose the white, in a shepherd's hut, while we rolled comcraggy peaks of Olympus.

A FRIENDLY SHEPHERD.

In the afternoon Luca sent out one of the boys to scout. He returned with a roast it-for a wood fire would be seenand a small cask of wine, also many loaves of bread still hot from the oven.

the rocks, suitable for position. At noon leaving his boy in charge of the We passed over ground that was historic during the previous week. to Teodor, for just a year ago, when Luca firing, askers appeared, and then began a tains to spend the night, the villagers beexamined the spot as we passed now, and fell. It was, in fact, the torn sleeve of served.

of a precipice; far below glimmered the lighted windows of Mesemer. We waited: then came a call and the exchange of each side the guich. passwords agreed upon. The shepherd and a companion appeared. With them as guides we divided into two groups, and, one at a time, crept through an orchard, up a small street, and into a doorway Luca. Teodor, Alexander, four chetniks, heap. At last Cugaroff alone remained and I went the same course. Our welcome was cordial, but the people were him alive but before they could reach him evidently much frightened, hardly daring to he shot himself through the mouth I have speak above whispers We had in since learned that the four spies have been tended to remain all night and next killed by the committee. The incident had day, but, knowing that our hosts would have no sleep if we stayed. Luca decided to withdraw. Toward midnight we again crept up to the side of the precipice, and even as we crawled upon the rock platform, we heard the challenge of a sentry rock loosened by our feet. Here we bade our two guides good-bye

Darkness came, and the full moon rose.

FATE OF THE TWO GUIDES

not know, but next day the Turks were dressed, and Tanne nudged me informed that we had been in the village. This is what happened to our two guides, the shepherd and his companion A detail to him in your language" of five askers came to them and told them . The young peasant came up greeted they must guide to a certain spring out in all, then sat down beside me the forest. They went. An hour later the soldiers refurned without the two

That evening they were found out in the forest, then throats shit. On the breast, surveyed me with heen surprise of one was pinned a letter in Gabek, stalling that these men had been discovered carrymies of the true faith had been slain did you come back? Then his face light-The letter was signed "Soldiers of Christ" | ened up with an idea - "You're the Ameri-Beside the dead men was found a bag of can who was with Luca, aren't youe

I would enter his territory so that we workers Tanne had

company me over into their reyan. On the moon of next day I parted from Luca and Teodor and their ment with whom I had been just two months. Luca gave me the Bulgarian chemik Alexander to accompany me on my travels, for henceforth I should meet few people who spoke pure Bulgarian, and Alexander. having been two years in service, of course could help me in my troubles with the dialects. Many of the simple-hearted boyswept freely as we two bade them goodby Then we fied down the mountain, and only turned once in a ravine below to see the cheta on the heights above watching us in our downward path. Before night we had reached the valley below, skirted the mountain, and were over in Lerensko reyan, in the vilayet of Monastir, the centre of the Macedonian revolution-

ary movement. The next afternoon we descended into village where we found a courier awaiting us with a letter from Tanne, who sent word that the Turks were planning a general raid during the Easter holidays, evidently with the hope of trapping some cheta in for thecelebrations. For a weekwe wandered about among those everlasting stones, living on bread and cheese. On the evening of the third day of Easter we did enter a village, intending to spend the night. But part of the garrison, going on a spree, began firing their pieces and entering the houses, demanding Easter eggs and brandy. During the general fusiliade, we again made for the hills.

On the day after the last of the holidays we again entered the village in the valley, and found another courier with a letter from Tanne, saying we might now come on. Alexander and I, bidding Naido and his companion good-bye-for that region was their permanent zone-went on. Two hours brought us into a dark ravine at the bottom of which was a spring. Imitating the call of a certain night-bird, we eceived an answer. Three men came down from the rocks above; we exchanged passwords, then shook hands with the patrol

Tanne had sent out to meet us. We climbed a steep, and came out on a winding highway. Presently dogs began barking, and we entered a large village, Our friends conducted us to a house where we were to spend the night, * The people expected us; a frugal supper was ready. Then, we two, taking off our uniforms, fortably up in rugs and fell asleep.

DISASTER TO A CHETA.

In the middle of the next forenoon, Thap-Vlach shepherd from a friendly Rumanian | pened to look up the road by which we had village, who brought us water, the want of entered, just in time to see a band of a which we were beginning to feel, for no dozen mounted men sweep over the brow springs or streams were near. After an or a hill in a cloud of dust, Down they of our saddles had we not. Horse-thieves supplying an atomizing agent are very hour's talk, the Vlach left us, but return- fiew with a dash, into the village, bringing were they, but they pass as gentlemen in bulky and heavy, and require considerable sheen, a bag of charcoal over which to away from us. By their uniforms and their short Manulicher carbines I knew them at once-Tanne and his men. Some villagers took their horses and they came striding of roofs and windows, bristling with We had camped on high ground among down the street toward us, we moving on a score of minariets. The road, or street, to meet them. Tanne came forward, the we descended into a wooded raying, where member of the local committee introduced we built a fire, cooked coffee, and made a us, and we shook hands. He was a midmeal. Two scouts went but and returned die-need man, with long chesinal hair, blue with another shepherd, who proved to be eyes, and a well-frimmed golden beard, a the uncovered faces of their women. The a Bulgarian, from a village not half an handsome fellow in spite of his rough ap- road was thronged with holiday strollers, hour away from Voden. The shepherd, pearance. We withdrew at once late a garden, or walled orchard, where we sentflock below, went on an hour ahead on ourselves on rugs, cross-legged, to talk

The chief voxvoda of the reyan, George was in Bulgaria for munitions, he had in- | Cugaroff, with twenty-four men, had entered the village Paravove, but later engaged a Greek band. As they were withdrew into the nearby mountriarchists, and askers. In one place a presence of patrolling askers. Four Grewounded Greek fell over a precipice. Teodor | comans had observed the passing of the cheta, and followed it at a distance. A troduce myself to my countrywomen. cold north wind was blowing, and that they covered a patch of cloth among some might have a fire to sleep by, the chet- A battery of artillery came rolling by As oil would often pay in great part the exthorns below, which, he said, must have hiks bivouscked in the bottom of a deep been torn from the Greek's shirt as he ravine, whence the flame could not be ob- from rod and made a feint to strike at heating the air necessary for effecting com-

> askers had quietly surrounded Cugaroff's camp, taking positions on the fidges on

SHOT DOWN FROM COVER. At sunrise they opened fire, and, of course, the cheta made a rush for position only to be met by volleys. So heavy was the fire that the chetniks fell almost in one standing; evidently they wanted to take

caused a good deal of depression, not so much because a whole cheta was annihilated which is of common pecurrence, especially in the spring, when the askers are active for a month or two-but because in the village, who, perhaps, had heard a a ten times greater loss, and Cugarott and usually in such actions the Turks sustain has men died without inflicting a single death among their enemies.

As we sat talking on the rugs. I noticed Before going further I may add what we a peasant enter the gate of the orchard and learned several days later. How we do walk up he path toward us He was well

"Notice that man," he said. "When he sits down here beside us you say something

"How's business" I asked health pretty good?" He took the cigarette from his mouth and

"Well, I be damped?" he exclaimed "You talk the pure United States How ing food to the brigand Luca, and as one- long have you been over there? When

We continued our conversation. He had ! Early in the morning of April 11, we ca- been two years in America, working most tered the village of Jervey, unexpected by of the time in a Philippingh factory at \$2 the villagers. Luca had sent a letter a day. Now he had returned with comto Tanne of the next reyan, Lerensko, that fortable captual and was one of the best

walted, either for him or word from him . This was Saturday Monday is market lid tip this to ket off 1'd fear my hood One evening Tanne's subwhich Naido ap day in the city of Monastir, or Buola as They shouldn't place me so for being go. peared with a cheinth; they were to ac- the natives call it. As it was my inten-

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tion to enter town, possible only on market day, we had to leave at once, for the city was two days' distant. So after dinner we bade Tanne and his people good-by, and we two, with a courier, set off on the road toward Bitola. In the evening we reached a small village in the plain, where the courier presented my letter from Tanne to the local committee.

We were up early next morning, to make slight changes in our costumes, to suit the locality, for this was to be our native village. Then we rehearsed our names, the names of our fathers, and various answers to questions that might be asked us. I was Ivancho, son of Mitse; Alexander was Seko, son of Mikolo. About our fezes we wound turbans, as is the custom of villagers going to market. The president of the local committee, a leathery, hard-faced peasant, was to take us in personally. Our confidence in him rose when he told us he had once taken Grueff, disguised as a priest.

It was pleasant travelling along the dust-white road, winding in and out among fields, over streams, and through groves of trees. Everywhere we met people: parties of askers out on forage or patrol, singing and shouting, Mussulman peasants on their way to market in the nearby town of Serin, driving loaded donkeys or small herds of sheep. Christian peasants were few, for the day was Sunday. Veiled women mounted on donkeys passed, always attended by young boys on foot, never in company of men. In the shade of a grove of trees by a spring rested a party of a dozen flerce-looking Alknife handles, Geghi we knew, by their saluted; they would have knocked us out the fact that air compressors necessary for

in the path of come wandering cheta. Presently we came to a large bridge; beyond were the houses of the town, a mass to effect an installation whereby either air from the bridge inward was lined on both sides with drinking gardens, all crowded with Turkish officers, young cadets, and Christians with families, as we knew by women and children, and young men, evi-

dently students.

of us, We followed leisurely, for Mes- and drink coffee. He brought us the incomers are usually searched for contra- plant to secure a uniform if not large outemer was only three hours away. All the | details of a terrible disaster which had | band, but the officer on duty took no notrail was downward, through heavy forest. befallen a cheta in a neighboring reyan tice of us. We had passed the bridge pumping water rather than oil to the burnin uniform dress approach. As they passed, a word caught my ear-English. Two oil is practically the same, no matter from women in European dress followed the what locality the oil may come. The dangirls. I guessed at once, and learned later | ger of using crude oil, however, is much running fight between revolutionists, pa- ing very nervous on account of the near from the American Protestant school, out for a walk with their American teachers. terminal points of a pipe line, the expense

We passed on, into the crowded streets. it passed, an asker on a caisson lifted an pense of distillation. The great benefit of The four spies noted this, and hurried hip with an instinctive start, then drop- provide a uniform supply of oil to the burnon to a nearby garrison to give informa- ped helplessly. The askers and some of the ers the oil should be heated by some simple Presently we dismounted and led our horses through the jostling crowd, until we reached the gates of a hahn. Here we room. From the lining of a saddle we

took our papers. Again we were out in the streets; then we entered the Greek church, Grecoman heads bowed, crossing ourselves frequently as the priests droned their chant. Out of the other door, our three guides were gone, but ahead walked a new guide. In half-an-hour we were housed among ALBERT SONNICHSEN.

THE ONLY CHILD. I'm my mother's only little cat! Thick of that! Sometimes my neistress takes me for a call; Then mother says, "Clarinda, mind, my dear, You're not like other common cats at all: So don't look pert and don't put back your car That way, like any sheep. If they have tea sure you sit as quiet as can be Until you're served. Don't tease nor be in many kittens act quite shockingly These days and are so spoiled, so pert, But I am sure that you'll be sweet and good If mother had some others, not just me Why then I could do sometimes as I pleas d And if I acted rude, or if I teased, Why then they desay "Clarinda's very bad Quite a disgrace! It's really very sad! Her by there and her sisters though, I'm sur Do er dit to their mother. So demure! such counting gentle little things! Dear me How sweet. And what a comfort they must be Haf vory as see there's nothing to be d to There are no others, -- I'm the only one

When mother's til she will not stay in bet Quite fight and shors her eyes and blinks in And how they gave her cathin leaves to car And then I the my head up, too, and blink And aigh and bay against her, and I think It really comforts her. Simetimes she it so But still I a'unys stay, Because you see She hasn't any, other only me

Semetimes I feed impatient and quite wild And and I were not mother's they think

SCIENCE FOR

NAVAL BOARD'S TESTS OF OIL AS FUEL FOR WARSHIPS

Satisfactory Results of Eighteen Months of Experiment-Cheap Labor Not to Be Thought Of-High Test Oil Required on Warships-The Problem Satisfactorily Solved-Liquid Fuel Notto

Be Used as an Auxiliary

As a result of the extended series of

tests of the United States Naval "Liquid Fuel" Board, made under the direction of Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, carried on for twenty-eight months, among others, the following conclusions have been drawn: That no difficulty should be experienced by an intelligent fire-room force in burning oil in a uniform manner. It need likewise require but little experience upon the part of skilled water tenders to be able to detect, either from the character of the roar or hissing noise or by the color of the flame at different points, an approximate idea both as to evaporative output and efficiency conditions. For general purposes on shore, high-pressure steam is a more satisfactory spraying medium than air. The use of steam, however, as an atomizing agent for naval purposes will undoubtedly require a considerable increase in the size of the evaporating plant, and this must be considered of importance The necessary increase of the evaporating plant is practically the main objection to the employment of steam as the spraying medium for liquid fuel on board naval and nerchant vessels.

While the use of steam as a spraying medium will undoubtedly prove most satisfactory for general purposes, the results of the tests show that the consumption of fuel oil cannot be forced to as great an extent with steam as the atomizing agent as when highly heated compressed air is used for this purpose. As the warship is designed to be operated at short notice under the severest forceddraught conditions, the question will have to be considered, whether it is not more advisable to fit air burners that would be found most efficient for the day of battle. rather than effect an installation of steam burners that are most desirable for general cruising. The advantage of air as the best spraying medium for severe forceddraught conditions is due to the fact that this atomizing agent, after entering the furnace, is a supporter of combustion. With the use of steam as the atomizing agent banians, bristling with revolver butts and the rarefied vapor simply displaces a certain portion of air that is requisite for costumes. We sat erect and respectfully complete combustion. If it were not for room for their installation, the question might be considered, whether for warship purposes it would not be advantageous or steam could be used at will.

That in every oil-fuel installation special provision should be made for the removal of the water that will collect from various sources at the bottom of the supply tanks. Even a small amount of water pumped to the burners will interfere with the efficient and satisfactory work of an oil-fuel instal-At the bridge was a sentry box, where lation. As it is essential with every boiler put, the annoyance and evil of occasionally when I noticed a marching column of girls ers cannot be overestimated. That the evaporative efficiency of crude and refined that I was right, that these were the girls | greater. As it should not be an expensive matter to build refineries near one of the But the situation did not allow me to in- of such refining should not increase to a perceptible degree the cost of such fuel, since the sale of the by-products of crude Alexander. His hand flew around to his bustion cannot be doubted. In order to We were on what appeared to be the brink | tion. Before morning over a thousand nearest pedestrians roared with laughter. means. It can be expected that the burners will be operated much more satisfactorily when oil is thus heated. It being understood that the heating has been carried stalled the horses, then retired to one only to a point well below the temperature of the deposition of the hydro-carbons.

The necessity of making special provision for straining the oil was emphatically shown. Marine firemen are not ill-disposed were we. We stood among the crowd, our toward the use of oil. It will be essential, however, particularly for marine work, to secure intelligent men for the operation of the burners. It will be found that resulting financial economy will ensue by entrusting the management of oil-fuel installation to men of skill and judgment. Cheap labor cannot be employed in this work; there will be resulting damage, annoyance, and danger if the operation of oil-fuel burners is assigned to unskilled labor. In the stowing of liquid fuel on board vessels, whether taken on board for fuel purposes or for transportation in bulk, the compartments ontaining the crude product should be as few as possible, both for reasons of safety and for facility of delivery and discharge With the use of oil the forcing of a marine boiler should be much more readily accomplished than with the use of coal. Under severe forced-draught conditions and with Water-tube boilers and with the use of oil as a fuel the solution of the smoke question is nearly as remote as ever. Where a limited quantity of oil is burned in a Scotch boiler, however, and retarders are used in the tubes the burning crude petroleum should be smokeless.

WEIGHT SAVING IN WARSHIPS

In order to secure for the day of battle in reased speed for warships, haval ad ministrators are justified in demanding of manufacturers of water-tube boilers in creased coal consumption per square foot of grate surface. The weight thus saved an the reduction of the number of boilers, should be exclusively applied to giving the machinery greater endurance by using heavier botter linings and casings and more orbstantial auxiliaries. The space gained in the reduction in the number of boilers should be assigned to providing increased. sized fit erooms, evaporator rooms, and pas-

sageways in the boiler compartments. The fireroom conditions on board the modern battleship could not be much worse, whe-LAY READERS | partieship could not be much worse, whether viewed from the standpoint of providing for sanitary stokeholds or for an arrangement of firerooms where not only officient stoking can be carried on, but an installation should be made in which there are adequate facilities for rapidly effecting routine examination and repairs. It is not surprising that there is excessive expenditure as regards cost of repairs, as well as rapid and excessive depreciation, and that the boiler endurance is exceedingly limited when marine steam generators are crowded in the manner in which they are now installed. Under existing fireroom conditions auxiliary feed and bilge pumps are likewise installed directly in the firerooms and even in niches out out of the bunker compartments. As now arranged, the character of the installation of these appliances not only interferes with efficient stoking and repairs to the boilers, but the pumps themselves are constantly under either repairs or examination, due to the dust and grit which settle upon their working parts, and thus cause their early renewal. There can be no satisfactory installation of either coal or oil-burning appliances until an increase of space is allowed for the operation and preservation of boiler installation.

HIGHER FLASH-POINT FOR NAVY.

For naval installation there should be supplied a fuel oil that will not flash under 175 degrees F. The higher flash point required for naval than for merchant vessels is essential for the following reasons: The war vessel must be kept in readiness to proceed to the tropics at immediate notice, and the firing of the guns subjects the naval ship to danger conditions to which other a protective deck in a naval installation, tences of the eloquent lecture which I had combined with the fact that both machinery and boilers are exceedingly crowded, sciousness. The "Coming Socialism" had makes it extremely difficult to properly been ably expounded. The new social orventilate certain compartments, and there- | der, when everybody would own everything, fore in warships it will be necessary to use with brotherhood prevailing and all misspecial precautions both in the stowing and a large number of men must be permanently housed beneath decks on the naval ships will make it difficult to prevent the use of of daily life behind me. I surrendered to open lights in some of the lower compartest in naval vessels. There should also be veloped me. The light was low and appearno attempt made to use oil as auxiliary or ed misty and soporific. The walls of the supplementary to coal. Such an installation is certain to prove unsatisfactory, and the solution of the oil-fuel problem for naval purposes is only delayed by any attempt to inject a limited supply of oil fuel over a bed of incandescent coal. The mechanical feature of the problem having been satisfactorily met, the good of the service requires that any installation attempted should depend alone upon oil as a fuel, and

of the fact that 48 per cent. of the world's output of crude petroleum is produced in the United States, and that practically our entire vield is secured from fields which portant maritime and strategic ports, the representing commercial, manufacturing, maritime, and naval interests, should be authorized by the Congress, whose prov ince it would be to formulate such rules and regulations as would provide for an economical, efficient, enduring, and safe cil-fuel matallation. Heretofore the cilfuel problem has been principally investigated by various individual interests which have sought to secure information along certain lines. As a result there has not been obtained that knowledge of the subject which would give to the country at large such development of the use of crude oil as a fuel as would be warranted, considering the natural advantages ossessed by the United States in having it its command near great seaports such ; large proportionate supply of the world's production of the crude product. Particularly for the development of our commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific Coast should the work of such a commission have an important influence in extending our prestige and power, whether viewed from a commercial

not any combination with coal.

In conclusion, the report says: "In view

naritime, or naval standpoint. LIGUID FUEL PROBLEM SOLVED.

"The board regards the engineering or mechanical feature of the liquid-fuel probem as having been practically and satisfactorily solved. For manufacturing purposes the fluancial and supply features are the only hindrances to the use of crude petroleum as a standard fuel. For mercantile purposes the commercial and transpor ation leatures of the problem are existing bars which limit the use of oil fuel in merchant ships. For naval purposes there is the additional and serious difficulty to be overcome of providing a satisfactory and safe structural arrangement. In the consideration of the problem of at- ed. These things are all to be regulated tempting to use oil as a fuel for either from Washington." marine or naval purposes it should be particularly remembered that, by reason of could be used as a fuel would not meet over 3 per cent, of the world's demand for coal | complete." and other combustibles. For a time, therefore, the effort should be made to use oil fuel only for special purposes in particular localities."

GOATS AS MOWING MACHINES,

A flock of Angora goats were put on a

rocky hillside that it was desired to have cleared and gotten into grass. It was such a tangle of brush and briers that it was with difficulty one could make a way through it. The goats actually are their way in until it was penetrated with paths in all directions. After the leaves within reach were eaten they would stand on their hind feet with their forefeet in the branches and so eat the leaves higher up, or, it the brush was not too large, would throw their weight against and bend it to the ground where others of the flock would help strip it of its foliage. The leaves would come out again only to be eaten off, then prouts would come from the roots to share he same fate, until, at the end of the secand summer, everything in the shape of not over six feet tall, except the pines and laurel, was completely killed, and white clover was beginning to appear These goats with their long, curly, white fleeces, atracted more attention, probably, than anyhing else on the place, but, as can be magined, they had to be well fenced in, for they would run over a stone wall like logs. Country Life in America.

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WHEN THINGS ARE DIFFERENT

Being the Story of an Interesting Dream-Menagerie

The fire in the grate burned low. After a strenuous evening I had come home late and, donning dressing-gown and slippers, types of vessels are not exposed. The fit- dropped into an easy chair for a little reting of numerous transverse bulkheads and flection before retiring. The rounded senattended were yet reverberating in my conery and wretchedness swept away, formed in the handling of oil fuel. The fact that a picture which fired my imagination. My mind was so filled with delectable fancies that I found it easy to thrust the cares reveries of the delightful era which was ments, and thus the danger of using oil as | just at hand-staring us in the face Grada fuel from this cause will always be great- ually a roseate atmosphere filled and enstudy melted and faded before me, and as if by magic I found myself transported to a great open square, in what seemed to be a strange city. Directly in front of where I stood was the imposing façade of a great edifice of marvellous beauty and symmetrical proportions. I looked up and saw, gracefully inscribed in golden letters over its broad portal, the words: "The Socialistic Menagerie." A pleasant-faced gentleman stood near

the entrance beckoning me forward, and as I came near he kindly invited me to enter and make an inspection. Prompted by curiosity and being fond of animals, I followed him into the building. It was not very broad edifice, but its perspective stretched away into the dim distance.

On the right hand, as far as (the eye could reach, there were a succession of cages filled with animals of every known species. On the left, exactly corresponding, and separated from the cages by a broad passage, was a long row of neat though modest apartments which were all exactly alike in size, arrangement and furnishing.

As we started down the long corridor my gentlemanly attendant observed with much enthusiasm; "To-day when the great bell strikes twelve, the new system goes into effect." I was about to ask him to explain the new system when we arrived in front of a cage containing two immense Bengal tigers. Their jaws were wide open, their eves shone with a greenish light and they greeted us with ferocious growls. Hanging in front of their cage was what seemed to be a set of handsome double harness. Its untarnished mountings and glossy straps showed that it was yet unused. Noticing my curiosity, my genial attendant volunteered an explanation.

"Under the coming order," said he, "these tigers are to do the work of

"Pardon me, but will you not have to tame them first?" I asked: "Oh, no," said he, "the supervision of the State does away with all necessity for

that. Through proper legislation these tigers will be driven in harness without difficulty." "Will not such a change require some

ages of evolutionary development?" I timidly inquired. "Oh, no. The old evolutionary laws are

repealed, superseded, in fact, played out," he replied with hilarity. "Pray, how was it done?" "That is very simple, for the State has

so decreed it. And let me add that, on the for carrying an adequate bunker supply. human plane, competition has been repeal-

"Will uniformity reign supreme?" "Most assuredly! No man will be allowed the economic and commercial demands for to work more than two hours a day, and crude oil for illuminating, lubricating, and he will have his allotted time for rest other purposes, the available supply of the and recreation. I tell you it is grand. No world's production of crude petroleum that | more drudgery and no more wage-slavery." "The system that you outline seems very

> "Sure." "But to return to the tigers. Will not the experiment be a little scary" "Oh, no. They will make good." "But Nature herself provides that they

are not amiable." "Excuse me, but Nature is an old Fogy, We are to set her aside and make a quick graft of artificial substitution. Ah! A great saving of time and trouble. We are to outwit evolution and surmount Nature. A glorious advance, my dear sir." I almost caught some of his overflowing

enthusiasm. Glancing at the long succession of rooms opposite the cages, my polite companion observed, "These are to be the habitations of the animals after their release from the ca ges.

"But they are all exactly alike," I sug-

various proposed occupants." new order. The advanced legislation makes them all uniform in opportunity. It is so fair! so ideal. And it goes into effect upon

Almost unconsciously, I pulled out my half hour to spare corridor I noticed yokes prepared for the Life of Canon Ainger.

the stroke of twelve to-day."

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lions and hyenas, as in future these animals were to do the work of oxen. All animals, heretofore wild, were to be as useful as horses and donkeys. We came to a pen filled with sheep whose long fleeces nearly touched the ground, "Under the new system," remarked my kind friend, 'all animals will grow a little wool, and sheep will only furnish their quota. All will produce the exact legal amount, not only of wool, but also of meat, fur, skins,

and horns. The time approaches-" I again nervously consulted my watchfifteen minutes more of the old regime. We now arrived at the department of entomology. I noticed clean now hives in front of the section which was devoted to ants. "These are for the forthcoming

honey." observed my cheerful friend. The clatter of machinery next attracted my attention, and upon examination I found in preparation an immense mass of brown material which looked like Indian meal dough. My genial attendant was quick to explain.

"This," said he, "is the Great Social Food Producer. All animals, great and small, and insects as well, will eat only this kind of food." I rebelled mildly. "That seems rather

thin," I replied, referring more to the story than the food.

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear boy," he said confidingly with a nonchalant air. as he familiarly patted me upon the shoulder. "It is all done by advanced legislation. I tell you, sir, under the conditions we can easily make black white, and white black. We shall tackle the tides next." We slowly retraced our steps.

"Shall you remain here at the ushering

"Most assuredly. Nothing like it in the history of the race. The Golden Age is at hand." I thought I had several minutes yet to

spare, but as the last words fell from his lips, the great bell struck, and every cage flew upon with a clang. The Bengal tigers, disregarding their harness sprang upon us. My congenial companion uttered a sharp cry as one of hem crushed his shoulder in his ponderous jaws, and the hot breath of the other was upon my face, when—the back-log rolled down and I awoke.

DID YOU KNOW THIS?

"Say, d'you know anything bout hosses, ney? D'ye know they'll eat pork? Well, they will, when it's fed 'em an' they have to. The heaves stops, subsequent, though they're an all-fired sight wass, afterwards. Belle went right onto a meat diet, hogmeat an oil-cakes. Yep, linseed-oil-it'll fat a rail fence. Belle took on weight amazin'. Cur'us thing 'bout oil-cakes, though: once a hoss has been fatted on em, an' then grows pickid agin, there ain't nothin' in God's world 'll put flesh onto him a second time. You can try as much as you're mind to; it ain't no use."-American Magazine.

A NEW ONE TO MARK.

Talking of Americans, I met at dinner the other evening, for the first time in my life, the great Mark Twain. A drollgested, "and do not seem fitting for their looking and droll-mannered gentleman, who did not, however, waste any very good "Ah," he softly replied, rubbing his things on his company. Oddly enough, I hands, "That is the great beauty of the told him a very ancient American jest which I remembered from the time I was in jackets. He had never heard i laughed so loud that the other end of the dinner-table insisted upon knowing the eason. It was a very fast-trotting mare that an American gentleman drove, with watch and found that there was still a friend by his side. After a while the were passing through—the As we slowly continued our way down the came so quick that he was misled.—[From