



Lincoln, Neb., is filled with about 10,000 men and women in broad-rimmed white hats and gray sunbonnets, who never go to law, take no share in politics, and are entirely opposed to war. They are attending a great national conference. They are the delegates of the church of the Dunkards all over the country, and they represent one of the most picturesque and remarkable of religious movements.

These Dunkards are inclined to live together in communities, though this is less pronounced than formerly. They are cut off from the rest of the world not only by their peculiar dress, but by many of the religious beliefs and observances. Altogether they now number more than 100,000 members, though there is not much, if any, growth in their numbers of recent years. The young people who grow up in the denomination seem to be more and more inclined to leave it in recent years for some faith which will give them more freedom of thought and action.

Every congregation of the Dunkards is entirely independent of the rest and elects its own deacons, ministers and bishops. None of the clergy is paid a regular salary, but if he is poor the church members will contribute to his support. When there are questions which involve more than one congregation district and general conferences are held, and the Dunkards meet by the thousands in the open air to settle them.

At every conference, as well as at the love-feasts which are held in every congregation twice a year, the first ceremony is that of the washing of feet. All the men of the congregation sit on one side of the meeting-house and all the women on the other.



Then as the candles are lit, the members on the front benches remove their shoes and stockings. Men and women come in, carrying tubs of lukewarm water, and a man on the man's side and a woman on the woman's side then wash the feet, one by one, shaking the right hand of each individual as the washing is completed and giving the kiss of peace.

In the meeting-houses the back of every third bench is so arranged that it can be turned on a pivot and transformed into a table, about which the faithful gather for the sacrament of the Lord's supper. The pew back is covered with a white cloth, upon which are placed large bowls of soup. Three or four people help themselves from each of these bowls. After this the communion itself is administered, and the services conclude with the singing of hymns and preaching.

In case of sickness among the members of the church the orthodox members cling to the ancient ceremonies of anointing the patient with oil and praying over him. Word of each case of illness is sent to the elders of the church, and at an appointed time they appear, pour oil upon the head of the sick man, lay their hands upon his head, and offer prayers in his behalf. Baptism is administered in running water and by threefold immersion.

The Dunkards originated in Germany, out of which country they were driven by persecution early in the eighteenth century. They came to Pennsylvania on the invitation of William Penn, and in that state they thrived and grew numerous.

Until recently Pennsylvania has been the head center of the Dunkards, but so many of them have emigrated to the farm lands of the far west that the center has now shifted. It was from one of the Pennsylvania communities that sprang an even more curious and interesting development—that of the monastic Town of Ephrata, Pa., once a manufacturing and commercial metropolis, now a mere village.

Nearly 200 years ago Conrad Beissel, of Dunkard parentage, was baptized into the German Baptist church. He was a man of great study and pious zeal, and he became convinced that the seventh, instead of the first, day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath day. He wrote tracts in support of this view and urged it so strongly that, to avoid trouble, he was finally compelled to withdraw from membership in the society. He retired into what was then a wilderness and made his home in an old cave on the bank of a river, where he lived the life of

a hermit. Gradually some of his friends and others who were convinced that he had the right way of thinking gathered about his cavern, and in 1732 a communistic life was entered upon by those who followed him. The men of the society wore long white flannel gowns and cowls, with shirts, trousers and vests of the same material. The women were attired in the same way, with the exception that a short petticoat was substituted for the trousers. There were no vows of celibacy taken nor required, though the idea was taught by Beissel. The great estate of the old community has practically passed out of the hands of the few surviving members of the society, and the last of the brothers in white gowns has long since passed away.



The old cloisters, where the brothers and sisters lived until a few years ago, are now leased to a number of families and are fast crumbling into decay. Within their walls one will be struck with the strange fact that all the doors are extremely small and of the same size, measuring exactly five feet in height and twenty inches in width. This, it is explained by the old Dunkards who still live about Ephrata, was intended to be a constant reminder to the faithful, as they stooped and twisted to get through the doors, that the way which leadeth to eternal life "steep and narrow" is narrow and steep.

Almost all of the Dunkards are engaged in farming. They will suffer a wrong rather than go to law about it, and are not accustomed to take any part in politics, though more and more of the young men of the church are to be found among those who vote regularly and take an intelligent interest in matters of public policy. The old-fashioned Dunkards pride themselves on the peculiarities which separate them from other people, and are accustomed to refer to the members of their church as "God's peculiar people." But it is the disinclination of the young people of their church to cut themselves off from others of their own age that has proved to be the greatest weakness of the church. It is said to be barely holding its own at the present time.

Scientists are much interested in a lamp which has been constructed by Prof. Raphael Dubois, and which has been alight for the last few weeks in his laboratory. The wonderful feature about it is that the light is actually furnished by living creatures, since it is produced from liquid which is composed of luminous marine microbes in preparing this liquid, or culture, Prof. Dubois has spent many months, and those who have seen the light which it furnishes claim that he has good reason to be satisfied with his achievement.

The lamp consists merely of a metallic support, to which is attached a large glass globe with a flat bottom. With the globe are connected two tubes, one above it and another at the side, and these are closed with cotton, but in such a manner as to permit of a limited circulation of air. The base of the globe is covered with a sheet of tinfoil, which serves as a reflector. When the light becomes dull or unusual brilliancy is required, all that is necessary is to inject a little air through the tubes into the luminous liquid.

A lamp of this kind, once filled, will furnish light continuously for several weeks.

Schwab's New Palace Car.
Mr. Schwab, president of the steel trust, has ordered for himself the finest private car than can be built by the Pullman Company. The walls and floors will consist largely of onyx, the observation room will be made entirely of plate glass. The cost of the car would suffice to build at least half a dozen extremely comfortable houses.

Current Topics

Continuous Marriage.

Mr. Herbert E. Carle of New York has the singular fad of marrying his own wife. Several gentlemen have recently found themselves in trouble through their habit of marrying a variety of wives, and several ladies have suffered annoyance from the law by reason of their superfluity of husbands, but Mr. and Mrs. Carle's custom of repeatedly marrying each other is a novelty. Probably they have a sound psychological reason for their peculiarity. They have probably heard the aspirations of married couples for continuous honeymoons, and have resolved to



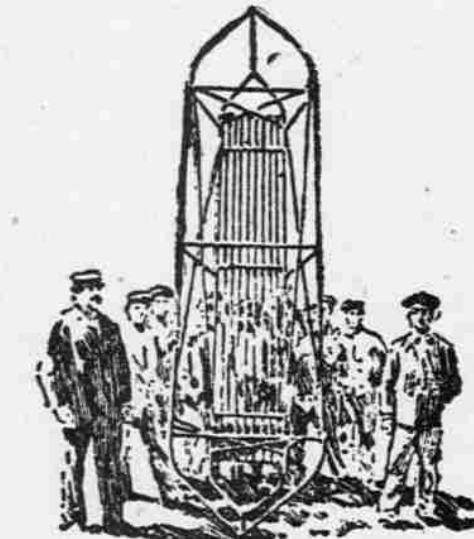
RICHARD E. CARLE.
realize the apparently impossible. If they marry often enough there is no reason why they should not have a honeymoon every month.

The Contest in South Carolina.

The resignation by Senators Tillman and McLaurin gives a dramatic interest and intensity to the political contest in South Carolina. The resignation in each case is to take effect in the middle of the approaching September, long before Congress meets. The seat of only one Senator, McLaurin, was originally involved in the contest. Two seats will be affected by the struggle which has now begun. Tillman has thrown his own record and personality directly into the canvass, and thus greatly broadened its scope and added to its picturesqueness and to its excitement. It is certain to be by far the most interesting political contest which will take place anywhere in the United States in 1901. It will attract the earnest attention of the entire country.

Making a Boat in Five Minutes.

For a long time past each German cavalry regiment has been accompanied by a wagon containing two folding boats, but as the outfit weighs about 6,000 pounds, it seldom follows the troops rapidly. Quite lately a novel boat has been introduced, so light that one horse can easily carry on its back



the entire material for two boats. The frame is formed of from sixteen to twenty of the lances in use in every regiment, while the cover consists of watertight sail cloth. Six men can put the boat together in five minutes and take it apart in two. The whole boat weighs about sixty-five pounds.

World's Coffee Consumption.

The total annual consumption of coffee is: United States, 802,000,000; Germany, 344,000,000; France, 179,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 92,000,000; Italy, 31,000,000; Great Britain, 29,000,000; Russia, 18,000,000. The United States thus consumes more coffee than all other countries together. The importations come from different countries as below: Brazil, 628,000,000; Venezuela, 62,000,000; Colombia, 28,000,000; Mexico, 27,000,000; Costa Rica, 17,000,000; Guatemala, 15,000,000.

Faith Healers in Trouble.

Rev. John Alexander Dowie, the Chicago faith curist and general overseer of the Christian Catholic Church, has been held to the grand jury to answer the charge of manslaughter, Mrs. Emma Lucy Judd, one of his disciples, having lately succumbed to death regardless of Dowie's alleged healing power. H. Worthington Judd, a disciple of Dowie, and husband of the victim, was also placed under arrest, having appeared at the Criminal Court building in company with his superior. Both men were taken before Judge Tuley, who admitted them to bail. Henrika Bratsch and Mary B. Sprecker, maternity nurses, who were at Mrs. Judd's bedside when she died, were also arrested and released under bonds. For Dowie and Judd bonds were fixed at \$10,000 each, while the women were released on sureties of \$5,000 each.



Mrs. Judd.

Commoner Comment.

Extracts From W. J. Bryan's Paper.

Mr. Watterson's Cartoon.

Editor Watterson of the Courier-Journal has devoted so much space to me that no apology is necessary for another comment upon his views.

Relying upon his age, experience and more extended observation, he has on several occasions outlined what he regards as the proper course for me to pursue. Without questioning his good intent or his wisdom on subjects in general, I find it is impossible to follow his advice without abandoning all that I have been taught to hold sacred. In the first editorial on this subject Mr. Watterson's position was criticized as an immoral one. The editorials with which he has attempted to support his position has more and more clearly demonstrated the weakness of his argument.

No advocate of imperialism has placed his defense upon lower ground. No one who has attempted to defend the administration has shown more complete disregard for the principles and motives that should actuate men, parties and nations. He says: "In abandoning them (the Philippines) we yield our vantage ground in the far East, which is already become the center of the strife of the powers for commercial supremacy. We make what the world and the ages will hold an ignominious and a short-sighted surrender; for we are entering upon a cycle of pure commercialism, whose end will witness the survival of the fittest, and since when was any spirited people insensible either to money or empire? Wrong, morally wrong, says Mr. Bryan? Why, on that line, all effort, which has gain for its object is wrong. Out of line with American traditions, says Mr. Bryan? Why, every important movement from the Louisiana purchase to the abolition of slavery, might be so described. But, right or wrong, facts, and, as organized body, what shall the democratic party do about them?"

This is Mr. Watterson's argument. He first assumes that we are entering "upon a cycle of pure commercialism." Second, he assumes that it is impossible to combat this spirit and, third, he argues that (assuming his two prophecies to be true) it is better for the democratic party to do wrong and prosper than to do right and suffer. He attempts to disclose what is destiny and then criticizes those who refuse to accept him as an ordained prophet. All through Mr. Watterson's argument runs the theory that wrong is not wrong if it is successful, and that right is not right if it fails. His argument ignores entirely the fixed moral principles which should guide the individual, the party and the nation, and he also ignores the fact that retribution always follows wrongdoing.

He tells me how I can be a Warwick, if not a king. He does me scant honor when he assumes that I am willing to purchase either position at the expense of moral or political principles. It is not my present purpose, however, to discuss his views, for when two men differ as to a moral question, argumentation is of little value. Morals are matters of heart rather than head. If argument would keep men from stealing or from taking human life there would be neither larceny nor murder, but when a man really wants to steal or to kill, or to apply the principles to the present case, wants nothing but immediate victory, and cares not for the necessary but remote consequences, the case is almost hopeless.

The object of this editorial is to call attention to a picture which illustrates Mr. Watterson's views better than his pen or mine can do. Judge, the illustrated paper, asked Mr. Watterson to suggest an idea for a cartoon. In reply he wrote: "Draw a picture of baby Jonathan in his cradle asleep. About him are his playthings—a toy kettle drum, marked 'Independence,' a toy cannon marked 'Freedom,' and dangling by a string from his clutched hand a child's balloon, marked 'The Future.' Above him hover the spirits of Washington and Franklin. Beyond, in the clouds, a vision of domes and spires, spanned by a rainbow of red, white and blue. Beneath, the words out of the old song, 'Asleep, I Dream of Love.'"

"Draw another picture of a richly furnished apartment and a party at a card table; England and Germany at the right and left of Uncle Sam, who, with calm self-confidence sits in a rocker. Russia, France, China and Japan ranged about. Some exposed cards marked 'Peace,' 'Order,' 'Religion,' 'Humanity.' Behind Uncle Sam on the wall appear portraits of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, and on the floor a great mastiff, eager and alert and ready to spring, marked 'Popular Sovereignty.' Beneath this portrait Uncle Sam is made to say 'Gentlemen, I bank this game.' Under the first picture write 1801, under the other 1901."

It would be difficult to illustrate more forcibly the change that has taken place within the last two years. It is hard to conceive of a more scathing condemnation of the innovation wrought by the republican administration. From the child dreaming of love to the successful gambler is a transition.

The London Speaker is guilty of lese majestie when it attempts to speak disparagingly of the right honorable Marcus A. Hanna. The criticism shows a lack of gratitude as well as a disregard for Hanna's feelings—for did not Mr. Hanna speak in glowing terms of the English system of government after his return from Europe? The Speaker says:

"There is not much to awaken the spirit of national vanity, alert as it is in the states, about a political system in which Senator Hanna is one of the greatest and most powerful figures. Not that Senator Hanna is a wicked man. He is simply a kind of man that

tion, indeed! The remarkable thing about it all is that men who, like Mr. Watterson, recognize the change, should attempt to defend it or should counsel democrats to accept it as final. The question that must occur to every reader is: Is this change necessary? And if not necessary, why should it be submitted to as a matter of destiny? Is freedom only a toy common, and independence a noisy drum? Is there no other future for baby Jonathan than the career of a fortunate gambler? Is it not possible to conceive of a republic developing and expanding without the abandonment of ideals or principles?

This doctrine, that virtue and morality are good enough for a child but out of place in a man is a monstrous one, and one unworthy of the great brain and big heart of the man who seems to have fallen into the advocacy of it. It is impossible to exaggerate the demoralizing influence of such a doctrine; it paralyzes all attempts to instruct or restrain youth. When you say to a young man that a nation when full grown must throw off restraint, ignore well-settled principles, and plunge into the exciting but uncertain career of a gambler, you cannot blame him if he tells you that the same doctrine applied to him would lead him to discard all the good advice given him in his boyhood.

The imperialistic doctrine lays the axe at the root of the tree and attacks every vital tenet of our government and of our religion, and we already begin to see the evil effect of it. The embezzlement at Havana and the crookedness at Manila are only illustrations of what may be expected under a colonial system. If this nation adopts the principle that helpless races can be exploited because we are strong, carpet-bag officials will not be slow to adopt the same principle and appropriate everything within their reach. Mr. Watterson knows something of the corruption that developed under the carpet-bag reign which followed the civil war, and ought to be able to make some estimate of the malfeasance and misfeasance which can be expected when this nation denies self-evident truths and encourages infidelity to moral precepts.

As an individual can better afford to retain his character rather than grow rich by dishonorable means, so the democratic party can better afford to appeal to the conscience of the people, even though it remains out of power, than to enjoy power at the expense of its principles. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" What shall it profit the democratic party if it gain power and lose the spirit that has made it inextinguishable? What shall it profit a nation if its flag floats over every sea and its garrisons terrify every land, if in the language of Lincoln, it loses "the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all people in all lands everywhere?"

Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech.

As the survivors of the Mexican, civil and other wars prepare for the solemn services of Memorial day they will find both pleasure and profit in re-reading Lincoln's Gettysburg speech. To the veteran it is an expression of lofty patriotism, to the student of oratory it is a model of brevity, beauty, simplicity and strength, and to all it is an inspiration:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

At no time within the past quarter of a century has there been more necessity than there is now for the lovers of liberty to exert themselves to preserve "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

It is noticeable that all of the republican tariff reformers do not in session.

A respectable neighborhood would be shy of putting on its district council in this country—that is to say, there is nothing to distinguish him from an uneducated, slightly brutal, ignorant, forcible and hard-headed vulgarian. Self-confidence and energy rule him, as they should rule a politician; but, knowing all the world of business, he can think of nothing higher. No tradition makes him bow to men whose institutions are of more practical value than the whole of his experience or teaches him to recognize that the government of a nation is a field for qualities of sympathy and imagination and same idealism."

TRACED WATCH AROUND GLOBE

Timepiece Stolen in China Is Recovered in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 29.—A magnificent gold watch, studded with diamonds and valued at \$5,000, which was stolen from an English army officer at Tien Tsin, China, was recovered at Woodlawn, Ala., by United States postoffice inspectors. It is alleged that a United States soldier from Birmingham, stationed at Tien Tsin, who was a watchman, was given the watch, together with the timepiece of an English lady, to repair.

The soldier deserted his post and the watches disappeared with him. The superintendent of mails at Tien Tsin found that the soldier had sent a registered package to Woodlawn, Ala., before his departure and this gave the inspector a clue. The watch was recovered and sent to Washington to be returned to the English officer. The United States officials refuse to give the name of the soldier or the recipient of the watch.

RUSSIA APPLIES THE SCREWS.

Suspends Leading Newspaper for Moderate Comment on Strikes.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29.—The prohibition of the publication of the Novoe Vremya for a week because of its editorial articles on the labor troubles is creating an immense sensation, as indicating extraordinary nervousness on the part of the government.

The Novoe Vremya is second only to the Moscow Vedomosti in conservatism and is usually allowed greater latitude than are the other papers. The editorial in question is mild as compared with many governmental publications on the labor situation in more quiet times. It merely said the operatives were poorly paid for excessively hard work and were beginning to be influenced by western literature and suggested that the government carry on the work begun for emancipation and enforce social reforms.

SUITS THE ADMINISTRATION.

President and Cabinet Officers Pleaded with Court's Decision.

SIDNEY, Neb., May 29.—The president and the cabinet received the official information here that the supreme court had decided the insular cases in accordance with the contentions of the government.

The news came in the shape of a telegram from Solicitor General John K. Richards. It was brief, however, and contained no details beyond the bare announcement that the administration had been sustained.

Naturally the president and cabinet officers were elated over the victory, although they have never doubted that the decision would be in favor of the government.

The members of the cabinet aboard the train declined to express their opinions for publication in advance of a perusal of the text of the opinion.

ALL VOLUNTEERS TO LEAVE.

Last of them Will Quit Manila for Home Before July.

MANILA, May 29.—It is reasonably certain that the remaining volunteers will sail for home before July. The Forty-seventh regiment and battalions of the Forty-ninth and Thirty-eighth will sail on the transport Thomas on May 28.

The Ohio sails May 29 with the Forty-second regiment, and the Kilpatrick and Logan June 1 with the Forty-third and Forty-ninth regiments and two battalions of the Thirty-eighth. The Grant sails from Appari June 1 with the Forty-eighth regiment and two battalions of the Forty-ninth.

Carrie Wants Her Hatchet.

TOPEKA, May 29.—Mrs. Carrie Nation tried to get a warrant for Chief of Police Stahl, charged with stealing her hatchet. The county attorney refused to issue the warrant. Mrs. Nation lost her hatchet to the chief of police when she was arrested for smashing a Topeka joint. She was informed today that she could get back her hatchet by replevin proceedings.

Mr. Bryan Comments Briefly.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 29.—Mr. Bryan's only comment on the decision in the insular cases was that it seemed to uphold the contention of the republicans in some respects and that of the democrats in others. He said he would not commit himself further on the effect of the opinion until he had read the full text. He had hoped the constitution would follow the flag.

General Sikes Leads.

CLEVELAND, O., May 29.—The Plain Dealer will say tomorrow:

A majority of the Grand Army of the Republic men of Cleveland seem to be in favor of the candidacy of General Sikes of New York for commander-in-chief. No other name has been mentioned so prominently as his in all parts of the country, and as yet practically no opposition to his selection has been organized. He will probably be chosen.