THEY NEVER SPEAK.

The Most Austere Order of Nuns Now in Existence.

Women Who Have Vowed a Life Silence—An Incident Showing the Relentless Severity of Their Penitential Rules.

An article in the Wide Wide World Magazine tells of the strangest and ost austere order of nuns in the world, who dwell far down in the southwestern corner of France, on the borders of Spain, and under the shadow of the Pyrenees. These are the Bernardines of Anglet, sisters of St. Bernard, the almost incredible severity of whose rule most resembles that of the famous Trappist monks. Indeed, they appear more meritorious when one remembers that weak women cannot bear the same hardships or sufferings that men can. These devoted nuns abandon themselves to a life of solitude and take a vow of perpetual silence, which every one must allow is far more praiseworthy in a woman than in one of the sterner sex. The only occasion on which the nuns open their lips to speak is when they join in the prayers. If it were not for this they would probably almost forget how to talk!

Over their heads, and arranged so as almost to conceal their faces, they wear long black woolen hoods, which are rendered the more striking by the great white crosses that are affixed to the backs. Each nun wears rough wooden sabots, and round her neck a chain, to which is attached a large cross. There is little of the appearance of the or-

dinary nun about their attire. It was the Abbe Cestac, a saintly priest of Bayonne, who founded the convent at Anglet in 1839. At first, owing to lack of funds, the nuns went through every sort of suffering, often having absolutely nothing to eat and no prospect of obtaining anything. However, by sheer pluck and hard work women overcame every difficulty, and now, although they



(The Morning Procession to the Refectory.)

are not rich, they can at least provide themselves with the necessaries of life. Their needs, after all, are very small They fast constantly, and when they do eat, their food consists of vegetables, dry bread, and, three times a week, a little-a very little-meat. The refec long, narrow, whitewashed room with a thatched roof and no ar tificial flooring, merely the deep sand of the dunes, which, however, provides the most comfortable of carpets. Each nun has her earthenware pitcher water and a little drawer in the rough deal table where she keeps her wooder spoon, fork and platter. On Fridays the Bernardines take their meals kneel-ing on the sand. At the appointed hour they make their way in single file to the refectory.

Every hour of the day is carefully mapped out, for the rules of the order insist that not a moment shall be wasted. There are constant prayers on every occasion. Each time the big clock of the monastery chimes the hour every nun falls on her knees and spends a few moments in prayer. Out in the fields it is marvelous to see how we'll the oxen know those chimes. Directly they hear

MARTIN L. SWEET.

He Was a Capitalist for Years, But Now Is Working for Ten Dollars Per Week.

Martin L. Sweet, a former mayor of Grand Rapids and ten years ago looked upon as one of the wealthiest men in western Michigan, now holds the position of garbage weigher at the city crematory at a salary of ten dollars a week. He still lives in a handsome old stone mansion on Fulton street, but the title and the property are not in his name. He has some income from other sources, but the humble position he holds under the city government is his main dependence. The duties of his



Capitalist, Now Works for Ten Dollars a Week.) (Once a

position demand his presence at the crematory early in the morning, and the sunrise usually finds him at his post, and in the discharge of his duties he is a model of fidelity. Mr. Sweet is now 80 years old. He

was born in New York state, and as a boy worked in his father's flouring mill. In 1842 he came to Michigan, built mills at Ann Arbor, Dexter and Delhi, and finally in 1846 he came to Grand Rapids, where he purchased a mill and engaged in business for himself manufacturing flour and buying and selling grain. He made money rapidly, invested in city real estate, engaged in lumbering, was interested in banking and had a model farm, which he stocked with Holstein cattle imported direct from the old ountry. He was active in promoting agricultural interests and was foremost in the affairs of the West Michigan and of the State Fair associations. He was one of the organizers of what is now the old National bank, and ten years ago held \$160,000 stock in that institution and had been its president from the start. In 1860 he was elected mayor of the city, but it was his only partici-

ation in political affairs. What became of the substantial for-tune which years of shrewd manage-ment and hard work had accumulated cannot be explained even by Mr. Sweet himself. It is certain, however, that the good luck which had been his constant attendant for half a century suddenly deserted him, and every venture he went into proved a new disaster. He was the chief promoter of what was known as the Lowell & Hastings railroad, and lost money in it. He engaged In furniture manufacturing and it proved a failure. He was interested in various other enterprises and was indorser for various relatives in business deals, and losses sustained fell upon him. The crash came about five years ago, and the bank and other preferred creditors took all the property he had left, and even this came far from satisfying the debts that were outstanding against him.

RATHER UNFORTUNATE.

A Chicago Street Incident Which Plainly Proves the Perversity of the Bicycle.

Doubtless every person who rides wheel has a very vivid and distinct recollection of the early struggles with the machine and how objects in the path seemed to exercise an uncontrollable



SOUTH SEA NATIVES.

To Be Studied by Anthropologists from the United States.

Uncle Sam Deeply Interested in His Ex-Cannibal Neighbors in the Pacific Islands-Tribes to

Be Visited.

The United States steamer Albatrees on her scientific trip to the South seas, will take along one or more anthropolo gists, who will make a special study of the queer and little known peoples which inhabit various groups in Poly-nesia. A first landing will be made at Tahiti, in the Society islands, where, partly by reason of the extreme fertility of the soil, which furnishes a subsist ence without labor, the inhabitants are idle and dissolute. They flatten their noses, and bore a hole through the middle partition of that feature to accom modate ornaments of flowers or feath ers. Their ears are bored also, and the teeth of sharks and of human beings are inserted. Chiefs are distinguished by large circular markings in tattoo over the whole body, while common folks are tattoed only about the loins. Another queer custom requires all women, except those of the royal fam-ily, to cut their hair off short.

All over Polynesia the practice of in fanticide is quite general, but in Tahiti it is particularly prevalent, young chil-dren being commonly strangled. Some mothers on the island are known to have done away with as many as ten of their children in this manner. Pigs on the other hand, are greatly pam-pered. They are stuffed like capons with bread-fruit dough, and are slaugh-tered at festivals. Weapons made formidable by the attachment of sharks' teeth are used by the natives, while small instruments of a similar description have been customarily employed for torturing and cutting up prisoners of war.

From the Society islands the expedi tion will go to the Tuamotu archipelago where studies of the character already



FIJI ISLAND CANNIBAL (How He Looks in His Full Dress Para-phernals.)

indicated will be continued. mous have the inhabitants of this group always been as warriors that the chief tains of Tahiti formerly fetched numerous mercenaries from there.

Next the Albatross will sail for the Tonga or Friendly islands, far to the west, whose people were ferocious cannibals up to a century ago. On one island of the group the natives until recently used for ornaments the iron nails brought by the famous Capt. Cook for trading purposes, one nail being reck-oned as equal in value to a hen. One of the insignia of the king is a fly whist. The early Tongans were the Phoeni-cians of Southern Polynesia, being the greatest of savage navigators.

The Fijians, whom Prof. Agassiz and his party will visit after leaving Tonga, are great catchers of marine turtles, whose skulls they hang up in their temple as offerings. They prize whales' teeth beyond everything, the chiefs wearing ponderous necklaces of them. In the department of state at Washington, by the way, is the tooth of a whale, which was sent to the United States as a treaty a number of years ago by a king of Fiji.

The natives of Fiji nowadays practice

PRAISES FORMER OPPRESSORS

Aguinaldo Tells His Followers What Good Fellows the Spaniards are and Exhorts Them to Fight Americans. Manila, July 13.—A copy of the In-dependencia has reached Manila con-taining the speech which Aguinaldo made during the recent celebration at nade during the recent celebration at Tarlac of the anniversary of Filipino independence. In substance it is as follows:

"Filipina, beloved daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, commended by providence to the care of Spain, be not ungrateful to her. Salute her who warmed you with the breath of her own culture and civilization. It is

true she sought to crush thy aspira-tion for independence as a loving mother opposes separation forever from the daughter of her bosom. This but proves the excess of affection Spain feels for thee. "Filipina, delicate flower of the east, scarcely eight months weaned from the breast of thy mother, thou hast

dared to brave a powerful nation such as the United States after barely or as the clinical states after birty or ganizing and disciplining thy little army. Yet we reply we will be slaves to none nor allow ourselves to be de-ceived by soft words. Let us con-tinue to defend our fatherland until ndependence is assured, for this justice.

"We shall see at last that the great "We shall see at last that the great American nation will acknowledge the right which is on our side. That doc-trine of the great Monroe—that America is for Americans—is not for-gotten. Just as we affirm that the Philippines are for the Filipinos. Some states of the American union have arisen in our favor. Especially is the democratic party convinced that both victors and vanguished will lose previctors and vanquished will lose pre cious lives. Thus many of the people cious lives. Thus many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley as inhuman for having or-dered his military representatives at Manila to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos. These to see if we are able to live up to the second color of our banner, red, which signifies courage, heroism and martyr-dom. Therefore we should not resent this struggle with the Americans. In spite of their expressed desire to domspite of their expressed desire to don-inate all the Philippines, well con-vinced are they that we fight with jus-fice and right on our side and that autonomy is all a show of deceit, only serving to save certain accumulated

wealth. "We have never concealed that w with the independence, that we will skruggle on to obtain it, perhaps from those who are now our enemies and to-morrow will be our allies, as they were for the overthrow of the bower of Spain. We might well accept this autonomy, but what can we do with it if our ambition is independence and if we are to accept it only to late overthrow by force of arms the sov-ereignty of America? As I believe it is the intention of the autonomists to nake use of treachery and deceit, we cannot accept such a procedure, "Let us avoid the example of those

natives who, having at one time been colonists, accepted autonomy to en-able them to make their work surer once everything was prepared. His-tory has given us an example of this in tory has given us an example of this in recent events. Let us persist in our idea which is only the legitimate aspiration of a people which is desirous at all cost to preserve its national honor spotless and pure as a crystal. Thus, then, there will not be a single Filipino autonomist. Those where are a prior the avec of the peop who are so are in the eyes of the peo-ple but time servers, fearful of losing their riches, threatened by risks of

war. "Filipinos, let us be constant. Let s strengthen the bonds of our union."

PUGNACIOUS SENATORS.

New Hampshire Statesmen Almos

Come to Blows. Concord, N. H., July 13.-The hear ing in connection with charges of violating civil service laws, against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, preferred by ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel, was con tinued yesterday. Only two witnesses responded to the invitation of the com missioners to be present. They were Postmasters Henry Robinson, of Con-cord, and H. A. Spalding, of Nashua Their testimony was to the effect that campaign circulars asking for assess ments for campaign purposes had been sent out, as alleged in the charges.

The afternoon proceedings were in cannibalism only occasionally and on terrupted by an exciting episode be tween Senators Gallinger and Chand-ler, who were only prevented from coming to blows by the interference coming to blows by the interference of friends. Chandler accused Gallin-ger of being responsible for the ab-sence from the hearing of Treas-urer Thayer, of the state com-mittee. Senator Gallinger dared Senator Chandler to repeat the statement outside of the room statement outside of the room Hot words followed and the senators advanced towards each other with elenched fists, when interference prevented blows. Commissioner Brewei threatened to have Senator Chandler foreibly removed. Senator Chandler ad Commissioner Brewer became in colved in a dispute which the senato says will lead him to ask Presiden McKinley for the removal of Mr. Brew from the civil service commission

WILL HAVE NO COMPETITOR. Score of Tube-Making Plants are Consolidated Into One Combine-Em-

New York, July 13.—Consolidation of the wrought steel, iron and tube industries of the country was effected Wednesday by William N. Cromwell and E. C. Converse, the consolidation purchasers. The new company will be known as the National Tube Co. It is the largest of the kind in the world and is the third in rank as a steel and iron corporation. It is exceeded by only the Krupp and Carnegie inter-ests. The plants controlled are: National tube works, McKeesport.

Riverside iron works, blast furnac

rolling mills and pipe works, Wheel ing, W. Va. United States Seamless Tube Co. Christy Park, Va.

National rollings mills, McKeesport

American Tube and Iron Co.'s plants.

Youngstown, O., and Middletown, Pa. National Forge and Iron Co., Mc-Keesport, Pa. Pennsylvania tube works Pittsburg.

Boston Iron and Steel Co., McKeesport, Pa. Allison Manufacturing Co.'s tube

mill, Philadelphia. Monongahela furnaces, McKeesport,

Pa.

Morris Tasker & Co.'s Delaware iron plant, New Castle, Del. Republic iron works, Pittsburg.

Oil Well Supply Co.'s Continental ube works and Elba iron works, of Pittsburg.

National galvanizing works, Verailles, Pa Chester Pipe and Tube Co., Chester,

a. Monongahela steel works, McKees port, Pa.

port, Pa. Hooven plant, Morristown, Pa. Oil City (Pa.) tube works. Syracuse (N, Y.) tube works. Ohio Tube Co., Warren, O., and Western Tube Co. Contract until 1902 and one-third stock ownership, Ke-warne III anee, Ill.

Pesides controlling the domestic pusiness the new combine will invade the Russian, Belgian, Japanese and Canadian markets, where it already supplies tubular goods for the oil wells and suppres tubuar goods for the off weils of those countries. It will sell mer-chant pipes to all the other nations of the world. Twenty-five thousand men are employed. William N. Cromwell, general coun-sel for the combine, said last night that the net earnings of the curr mere will be between six and sorem m

year will be between six and seven m lion dollars.

There is no mortgage lien on any of the properties and none can ever be placed upon any realty of the company without the consent of 80 per cent. of he stock, common and preferred.

The executive officers are: President Edmund C. Converse; first vice presi dent in charge of manufacturing, E J. Hearn; second vice president in charge of mercantile affairs, Horace Crosby; third vice president, financial ncis L. Potts: treasurer, Arthur F

The official and financial headquar ters will be in New York, the manu facturing headquarters are in Pitts burg.

HOME FROM MANILA

Ships Conveying Oregon Volunteers from Philippine Battlefields Arrive at San Francisco-A Noisy Welcome. San Francisco, July 13.—The trans-ports Newport and Ohio, bearing the Oregon volunteer regiments from Ma-nila, arrived here last night. The ves-cole ware sighted early in the aftersels were sighted early in the after-noon and soon the shrieking of steam whistles, the clanging of bells and the firing of cannon announced that the first batch of returning volunteers from Manila were nearing the shore of California. Within a few minutes the streets were thronged with people wending their way to the docks and to the heights overlooking the bay, inthe neighborhood of the second second

the arrival of the steamers. The roofs of the warehouses were crowded with people and from scores of flagpoles streamed the stars and stripes. Steamers, tugs, yachts and even small row boats were soon making their way toward the Golden Gate. The reception committee boarded their tug boats Sea Queen and Gover-

A BANK JUGGLER He Appears to Have Taken

a Big Piece of Money.

HE'S IN JAIL AND SORRY.

But that Does Not Bring Back \$125,000 That's Missing.

A PANIC AT PERTH AMBOY.

Residents of a New Jersey Town are Astounded on Learning that a Bank Cashier Had for Months Falsified the Institution's Books.

New York, July 15 .- George M. Val-New York, July 15.—George M. Val-entine, cashier of the Middlesex County bank, of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was closed Friday, has surrendered himself and is in jail on a charge of embezzle-ment. The affair caused dismay among the business men of Perth Am-boy, where the Middlesex County bank was considered as strong as the hills. boy, where the Andresex County bank was considered as strong as the hills. So panic-stricken did the residents of **Perth** Amboy become that crowds sur-rounded the Perth Amboy Savings In-stitution. What made the run on stitution. What made the run on the savings bank appear all the more serious was the fact that the officers of the Middlesex County bank and the officers of the Perth Amboy Savings In-stitution are identical, the business of both banks being transacted over the same counters same counters.

Though it became necessary to call for the aid of the police for the pur-pose of maintaining order, U. B. Watson, the president of both banks, says that the funds of the Perth Amsays that the funds of the Perth Am-boy Savings Institution were not touched, that the \$300,000 deposited to the account of the savings bank is safe and that no matter how badly the Middlesex County bank has been wrecked, the savings bank will be able to meet all demands upon it by the depositors. These words of as-surance from the officers of the sav-furge institution had the effect of

the depositors. These words of as-surance from the officers of the sav-ings institution had the effect of checking the run on this bank. On Monday last Cashier Valentine evidently concluded that he could no longer conceal the shortage at the Middlesex County bank. On that morn-ing he telephoned President Watson that he was detained, but that he would appear at noon. The bank had then opened for business and Mr. Wat-son, who was taking the absent cash-ier's place, discovered that there should have been \$7,000 in bills on hand to commence operations that morning. These he could not find in the vault. Mr. Watson had been searching for it when Valentine called up. He asked Valentine where this money was and was told that it had been placed in the cashier's private drawer. Mr. Watson remarked that was no place for if, but rang off on the telephone and went to get it. A duplicate key to the drawer was ob-tained on the varyar opened but up. duplicate key to the drawer was ob-tained and the drawer opened, but no money could be found.

Robert N. Valentine, the cashier's father, was summoned and aided in the search for the missing money. It could not be found and finally the work of checking begun. Then it soon became evident that during the last few months the accounts of the bank had been juggled. The other trus-tees were summoned and the banking department was notified to send an examiner. Deputy Commissioner of Banking Johnson appeared. On Wedexaminer. Deputy Commis Banking Johnson appeared. binking somison appeared. On wed-nesday Mrs Valentine, the wife of the cashier, returned from Ocean Grove and called at the bank and wanted to know where her husband was. This was the first intimation she had that he was not on duty and showed the officials that Valentine was not at the sea shore, as at first appeared.

sea shore, as at first appeared. On Monday the Park national bank, of New York, charged the Middlesex bank with checks to the amount of \$4,000, which are said to have been drawn on it against the account of the Middlesex bank by Valentine. A detailed investigation of matters by President Watson and Robert N. Valentine showed that the cashier's checks and stubs did not correspond; that the checks called for more money than the stubs recorded, and that while nor Irwin and headed for the ocean. It that the checks called for more money On board the Irwin were the harbor tional guard of California and Gov. Geer, of Oregon, and his staff. On the Sea Queen were the representatives of the press, a band furnished by Mayor Ducken and many invited guards. The ily on its New York correspondent, the Park national bank. The cashier in fact carried the accounts on the stubs, and from them to the books correctly, but when the returns from the cash-ier's checks came he pocketed the difference between the stub and check. Four or five months of method of financiering depleted the the bank's reserve and brought it to the verge of ruin. Then the cashier ev dently secured a portion of the read cash on hand and left Perth Amboy. Then the cashier eviready Thursday night the determination to close the bank was reached and Mr. Watson notified Chief of Police Burke and asked him to locate the missing cashier. Valentine, who had missing cashier. Valentine, who had been in New York City, returned to Perth Amboy from Woodbridge, ac-companied by his counsel, Edward Savage. He declined to go into de-tails about the shortage of the bank, except to say that he was very sorry that he had got his friends into trouble, and that he felt very bad about his wife and children. President Watson is of the opinion that the eashier's defalcation will amount to at least \$125,000. Where the money went to is not known, as the cashier is said to have been more rate in his tastes and habits of life. mod-The Middlesex county bank was operated under a state charter and had been in operation many years. Cashier Valentine was for years a elerk in the Park national bank, of New York. In 1893 he was made cashier of the Middlesex County bank. His bond was fixed at \$50,000. His relatives are wealthy, and it is said they will endeavor to make good the shortage.

them they stop instinctively, starting on their way again the instant the sisters rise from their knees.

The cemetery is as austere-looking as the rest of the nunnery. The grave are the simplest little sandy mounds huddled close together in the most pathetic way, with a rude cross traced in cockle-shells upon them. At the head of each is a little bush, while firs and gloomy cypress trees are dotted around. Here the nuns spend much of their time, praying for the souls of the dead, sometimes at the grave of the Abbe Cestac's father, a holy man who is buried here: and sometimes in the tiny thatched chaped which they have erected.

Perhaps the following story will il lustrate better than any mere descrip tion how minutely the penitential rules of this extraordinary order are obeyed. Two Bernardines lived side by side for years in two adjoining cells, so thin a partition divided them that they could even hear the sound of each other's breathing. All this time they ate at the same table and prayed in the same chapel. At last one of them died, and ageording to the wale of the order and according to the rule of the order. the dead nun was laid in the chapel, her face uncovered, and the Bernardines filed past, throwing holy water upon the remains as they went. When it came to the turn of the next-door neighbor, no sooner did she catch sight of the dead nun's face than she gave a piercing shriek and fell back in a swoon She had just recognized her dearest friend in the world, from whom she had parted with the deepest pain many years before to enter the convent. five years the two friends had lived side by side without ever having seen each other's face or heard the sound of one another's voice.

(Fair Cyclist Attempts to Pass a Sprinkling Cart.)

attraction for the unskilled rider with the result of a collision.

Probably the saddest case of this kind lately recorded was, according to the Chicago Daily News, that of a stout lady who was practicing on Michigar avenue last Friday afternoon.

She was evidently a beginner and more than half afraid of the bicycle, and when in attempting to pass a sprinkling cart the wheel steered itself toward it she yielded to the bike and rode directly against the rear of the Notwithstanding the fact that cart. the sprinkling apparatus was in full play and that she was almost enveloped in the miniature fountain she held on and pedaled, meanwhile screaming loudly for help.

A park policeman divined her predicament and rode to her rescue, but not before her bicycle suit and temper had been completely spoiled

Free Sewing Schools. sewing schools will be started Fr by the Prussian government.

the sly, but in former times they were habitual man-eaters. They ate prisoners of war as a matter of course, and certain weaker tribes on neighboring islands were compelled to supply a stated number of human victims periodically. Cannibalism was always a feature of every festival, long wooden forks being used at such grisly banquets. Some of their customs are very curi ous indeed. The mother-in-law is avoided as much as possible, and custom demands that she shall avoid looking at her son-in-law.

Held a Tiger at Bay.

The shah is a mighty hunter, a good shot and an enthusiastic sportsman. Big game is his delight. The king, like all the sportsmen of his country, uses a smooth bore and a bullet. A strange

incident of eastern life, but a true one occurred some years ago at one of these royal huntings. As usual, a uple of regiments accompanied the shah on his hunting party. The men acted as beaters. A tiger was wounded, and was making off under the king's eyes. The royal second barrel was dis charged, but did not kill the wounded animal. Fearful of losing his quarry the king was releading (muzzle-loader are still preferred by Persians), when private soldier seized the tiger by the tail and detained him long enough for the shah to dispatch the animal. His majesty made that soldier a captain on the spot.

Executions in France

In France, when a convict is sen-tenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he te to be led forth until within 15 minutes of the fatal moment.

Ring Down the Curtain.

Niles, Mich., July 12.—Dispatches re-ceived here from Belvidere, III., an-adunce the death there of William H. Peake, of this city. Mr. Peake, th Peake, of this city. Mr. Peake, th original Swiss bell ringer and harpis has been long before the public. In his palmy days he amassed a big for tune in the theatrical business.

Foundry : upply Trust Assured.

Cincinnati, July 13 .- The Enquirer "Following on the heels of ecret meeting of the foundry supply manufacturers of the United States said to have been held in Philadelphia last week, the appearance here Wed nesday of a pro-rating committee eting the three large plants in thi spectrag the three large plants in this city may be taken as an assurance that the projected combine of the seven great foundry supply plants of the United States is a foregone conclusion. The pro-rating of stock to individual

members is usually the final work in the formation of a combine."

Irwin and headed for the ocean. Phelan and many invited guests. The revenue cutter Golden Gate, bearing federal officials, was soon under way and she was joined by the federal juarantine boat from Angel island. Then there were boats at the disposal of the Red Cross and other societies and many chartered by private parties. As the transports slowly steamed up the harbor the soldiers gathered in cited groups on deck and some climbed into the rigging, where they shouted and cheered like mad. The band on the Sea Queen played patritic airs and the screaming of many steam sirens created a pandemon The health officials boarded the sels, which changed their course ninn toward the quarantine stations, where the doctors will make a thorough ex-mination of the men. It is yet unlecided whether the Oregon volunteers will be allowed to land in San Fransee before returning to their Oregon homes.

Found No Cause for Complaint.

Washington, July 13 .- The pensi ommittee of the G. A. R., which is nere inquiring into pension measure: and their administration, at the inviation of Commissioner Evans, practically closed its work yesterday. The the hydrogen is work yesteruly. Ing committee spent most of the forenoon at the pension bureau, going over the decisions in a number of cases which have been cited in complaints against the mericing cretery. No substantial the pension system. No substantial foundation has been found for the allegations against the work of the bu-reau and whatever is recommended will probably be changes in the law.