## THE PIGMY SAVAGES,

What Is Known of the Four-Foot Men and Women of Darkest Africa.

TAKE THEIR MEAT RAW.

Climb and Swing in the Trees Like Trapeze Performers.

POISONED ARROWS FOR WEAPONS.

Creep Up on Lions and Big Game Disguised in Ostrich : kins.

THE TRIBES ARE EVIDENTLY RELATED

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]



English prisoner in the for years in the convict colony of Angola on the west coast of Africa, and had an opportunity while living there to travel much in Angola and the adjoining re-

gions. He was the first to make known the existence of the gorilla, the most remarkable among African animals; and he was also the first to announce in comparatively recent times, the existence of dwarfs-"little people called Matimba, who are not bigger than boys of 12 years."

There is no doubt that he discovered the ancestors of the Obongo dwarfs whom Du Chaillu brought to light again in 1865; and it is interesting to note that the world, determined not to accept dwarfs as an anthropological fact, rejected Battell's discovery in the seventeenth century, just as it more than half rejected DuChaillu's in the nineteenth. This is one instance among many of important discoveries in Africa discarded by the early geographers; and not a few recent explorations have merely been rediscoveries of facts that were well known 200 and 300 years ago.

Dwarf Contributions to History.

Forty years ago no one supposed that tribes of dwarfs existed in Africa. To-day authorities like Schlichter, Felkin and others affirm, not only that the ancient writers were dealing with tact and not fable when they wrote of the dwarfs of Central Africa, but also that the world derived im-portant geographical facts from these dwarfs. They believe, with Captain Stairs, that dwarfs found their way in ancient times into Egypt, and that they doubtless gave some information about doubtless gave some information about the "Mountains of the Moon," and the sources of the Nile. The theory that dwarfs from the upper Nile regious did reach Egypt is fortified in a striking manner by the recent discovery on an old Egyptian monument of the picture of a the dwarf peoples, but are scantily developed among some of them, while among others Egyptian monument of the picture of a dwarf with the name Akka beside it, which is the name of the most famous of the Central African dwarf tribes; but later centuries had no faith in dwarf tribes, and the Akka, Wambutti, Tikki-Tikki and Batua. is the name of the most famous of the Cen-tral African dwarf tribes; but later centur-ies had no faith in dwarf tribes, and the testimony of more than one recent discoverer was needed before the interesting subfeet attracted much attention.

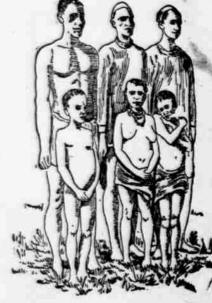
Some fitteen explorers have within the past few years added many facts to our knowledge of the dwarfs and knowledge of the dwarfs, and though our sequaintance with them is still incomplete, enough facts have been obtained to enable us to take a general view of these curious little people.

A Group of Which Little Is Known.

One group of these pygmies, the Dokos, have not yet been visited by any explorer, and yet it is certain that they inhabit, approximately, the region assigned to the on our map, south of Abyssinia. It is hoped that before long some explorer will visit them in their home and tell us more about them. Avanchers, Krapf and d'Abbadie, all travelers of authority, have met many of them and, independently of one another, have borne testimony to their existence They were described by these men as having the same characteristics that mark the equa-terial dwarfs, who were not known for year after the Dokos had excited the curiosity of ethnologists. Prof. Hartman in 1876 collected on the east coast reliable reports about the Dokos, confirming the earlier

eports.

The Dakos are said to be dark brown in color, extremely ugly in physique, and about four feet high. They go entirely without clothing, and build most primitive huts which they cover with skins or leaves Their only occupation is hunting. They change their quarters as soon as game be comes scarce, use only poisoned arrows and are expert in catching animals in traps and



Wambutti Dwarfs Compared With Eans

Porters. pitfalls. They do not know the use of fire and eat the flesh of serpents and other ani-

It is now possible to divide the dwarfs of Africa into four groups—the pygmies of West Africa, known as the Obongo, Akos and Babongo, who were first met in recent times by DuChaillu; the dwaris of the centimes by Duchailin; the dwarfs of the central regions, known as the Akka, Wambutti and Batua, discovered and described
by Grenzell, Von Francois, Lens, Wolt,
Wissmann and others; the East African
pygmies, known as the Dokos, though they
probably compose several tribes speaking
different dialects; and the dwarfs south of
the Kongo basis, who are the Rushmen and the Kongo basin, who are the Bushmen, and their relatives of South Africa. Some time ago Mr. Haliburt on reported the discovery of dwarfs among the Atlas mountains of Mo-

rocco, but the reports about these alleged organies are not yet sufficiently authenticated to be accepted as a fact.

Among all these widely separated dwarf tribes exist resemblances so striking that these little peoples are now believed to be branches of the same great family that by one cause or another was separated, perhaps centuries ago, until to-day its parts are divided by hundreds of miles of territory in which no dwarfs are found.

Traits of the Pigmy Character. They are all migratory, never remaining long in one place, though they do not often wander far out of their own district. Al-

wander far out of their own district. Although all of them are savages of the very
lowest type; their cunning and skill as
hunters are most remarkable. They live
among tribes of ordinary stature, whom
they supply with dried meat and fish in exchange for vegetable food, knives and other
articles. They intermarry only to a small
extent with their larger neighbors, and as a
rule are very shy in their intercourse with
other people, which accounts for the fragmentary information we at present possess
about them.

about them.

Beards are developed among them more largely than among other African tribes. All of them excel their neighbors in dexterity as of them excel their neighbors in dexterity as archers, in nimbleness, and in ingenious devices for catching game. Every school boy has seen pictures of native Africans disguising themselves in ostrich skins to get within bow shot of these shy birds. It is only the dwarf bushmen who practice this device. Livingstone said that the dwarfs he met killed many lions with their insignificant looking arrows. We know very little as yet about their languages and dialects, but the incomplete vocabularies that have been collected show that not a few of the words of these widely severed tribes are identical. severed tribes are identical.

The Obongo Are the Smallest.

bands of the
Portuguese.
He was kept
for years in In a number of respects, however, the various dwarf tribes show differences of some importance. In Central Africa the Tikki-Tikki dwarfs are a little taller, have darker skins, more vigorous limbs, and are covered with lewer but coarser hairs than the Akka who live a little north of them. The Akka, on the other hand, are a little taller than the Obongo in West Africa. The average height of adult men among the Obongo is four feet three inches, while the



Society of Psychical Research.

A VISITATION FROM A YOUTH.



A DWARF VILLAGE IN THE GREAT FOREST.

form the most important group of African pygmies. They are all warlike, and few of the tribes around them have given explorers so much trouble as the little folks who have dogged their caravans, skulking in the for



Distribution of the Pygmy Tribes.

ests or jungle where they can hardly be seen, climbing trees and swinging themselves out on the limbs with the agility of monkeys, and from this vantage place showering down poisoned arrows upon the enemy be-

Very Like Trapeze Performers.

Explorers tell of the Batus swinging from branch to branch as trapeze performers take flight from one bar to another. Grentell and Von Francois were astounded to see the Batua scramble out on boughs overhanging the rivers until the limbs bent low beneath their weight. These Batus tribes extend over the whole southern part of the Kongo basin, and doubtless much additional infor-mation about them will be brought home by future explorers. Very little is known of them at present, except the fact of their existence. Schlichter says that like the Akka and the Wambutti their intercourse with the various tribes of ordinary stature among whom they live is usually of a friendly nature, partly because the Bantu tribes are atraid of them and partly because the prymies supply these tribes with flesh and skins in exchange for vegetable food, cooking pots and other articles that may be regarded as among the luxuries of African pygmy life. Moreover, they are thoroughly at home in the forest, and are, therefore, valuable to their Bantu friends as spies and scouts in time of feuds and warfare. The sites of their encampments and villages are always carefully future explorers. Very little is known ments and villages are always carefully selected to prevent surprise, and Stanley describes their daily life as being similar to

that of the Bantu population among whom The Little Women Do All the Work. The women do all the domestic work, erect the bethive huts, collect wood and vegetable food, watch the fires and dry the wegetable rood, watch the fires and dry the meat. The men spend most of their time in hunting or in bartering with the neighboring tribes. They usually speak the dialects of their neighbors, but all travelers say that they also have a distinct language of their own of which we have as yet very little knowledge.

of their own of which we have little knowledge.

It is now very generally believed that all these dwarf tribes are the remnant of the original population of Africa who, many centuries ago, were decimated and widely acattered by the intrusion of stronger peoples.

CYRUS ADAMS

LADIES are greatly benefitted by the use of Angostura Bittera

ployed in the bouse as hall-boy not long before. I said that I was sure it was not he, for I knew he had left some months previously on account of ill-health, and looked down into the passage but saw no one. The passage was a long one, with a rather sharp turn to it, so we ran quickly down the last few steps and looked round the corner, but nobely was there and the corner, but few steps and looked round the corner, but nobody was there, and the only door that he could have gone through was shut. As we went upstairs my brother said: "How pale and ill John looked, and why did he stare sof!" I saked what he was doing. My brother answered that he had his sleeves turned up, and was wearing a large green appron, such as the footmen always wear at their work. An hour or two afterwards I asked my maid how long John Bianey had been back in the house. She seemed much surprised and said: "Didn't you hear, miss, that he died this morning!" On inquiry we found that he had died about two hours before my brother saw him. My mother did not wish that my brother should be told this, but he heard it somehow, and at once declared that he must have seen his ghost.

Mabel Cluvz Gorg Boorn.

Two Possib e Explanations of It.

Two Possib . Explanations of It. This apparition, says Mr. Myers— "unless we explain it as a telepathic im-

"unless we explain it as a telepathic impression projected at the moment of death and remaining latent for some hours before it attained externalization—may possibly be taken as showing something of continued memory in the departed boy."

Here is an instance where the decedent, who had been strongly interested in an event which was closely approaching when he died, seemed to choose the occasion of that event to manifest his continued interest in the friend whom the little crisis—a theatrical performance—concerned. The theatrical performance—concerned. The account of the apparition two days after the death of the person seen was written down by Mr. Myers from the verbal account of the percipient, and corrected and signed

August 4, 1890.

On the evening of Saturday, April 28, 1990, I was engaged with my sister and other friends in giving an amateur per ormance of "The Antigone," at the Westminster Town Hall. A passage led down to several dressing rooms used by the ladies who were taking part in the representation, and nowhere else. None of the public had any business down this passage; although a friend came to the door of the dressing-room once to speak to some of us.

down this passage; although a friend came to the door of the dressing-room once to speak to some of us.

I was passing from one dressing-room to another, a few steps further along the passage, just before going on to the stave, when I saw in the passage, leading against the door-post of the dressing-room which I had left, a Mr. H., whom I had met only twice, but whom I knew very well by sight and as an acquaintance, though I had heard nothing of him for two years. I held out my hand to him, saying, "Oh, Mr. H., I am so glad to see you." In the excitement of the moment it did not occur to me as odd that he should have come thus to the door of the dressing-room—although this would have been an unlikely thing for a mere acquaintance to do. There was a brilliant light, and I did not feel the slightest doubt as to his identity. He was a tall, singular-looking man, and used to wear a frock coat buttoned unusually high round the throat. I just observed this coat, but noticed nothing eise about him specially except his face. He was looking at me with a sad expression.

App-ar d Two Days After Death.

When I held out my hand he did not take it, but shook his head slowly without a word, and walked awaydown the passage—back to the entrance. I did not stop to look at him, or to think over this strange conduct, being in a great hurry to finish dressing in time. Next day, as a number of us were talking over the performance, my sister called out to me. "You will be sorry to hear that Mr. H. is dead." "Surely not," I exclaimed, "for I saw him last night at "The Antigone." It turned out that he had been dead two days when I saw the figure.

It may be added that Mr. W. S. Lilly states that he was present at a party when Lady M. suddenly informed her sister, Miss J., of the death of Mr. H., and he bears witness to Miss J.'s extreme astonishment, Appear d Two Days After Death,

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It may be added that Mr. W. S. Lilly states that he was present at a party when Lady M. suddenly informed her sister, Miss J., of the death of Mr. H., and he bears witness to Miss J.'s extreme astonishment, and her exclamation, "Why, I saw him last night at "The Antigone!"

As regards "spirit guardianship," Mr. Myers thinks it need not greatly surprise anyone "if that impalpable telepathle connection which sometimes seems to be long maintained between two living persons were to persist after the removal of one of them by bodily death. The writer of the following, who is personally known to Mr. Myers, is the wife of Colonel Wickham, of T. Comeragh road, W.:

On the evening of March E. 1872, I was dressing myself to go to a dinner party at Admiral and Mrs.— 's invitation, much against my will, as a sen friend was lying seriously fil at Brighton. How-

ever, the latest accounts had been so cheering and hopeful that I allowed myself to be persuaded by my bushand into going. An accountable manner, but I tried to throw it off, and succeeded in doing so to a certain extent; still, semething made me turn my head round and stare into my husband's dressing room, which opened into mine. I distinctly saw a hand waying backward and torward twice. I rushed into the room—it was empty. Soon afterward my husband came upstairs, and I told him what I had seen, but he put it down to "nerves."

Story of a Man Who Was Much Interested in a Stage Production.

A LEGACY ANNOUNCED IN A VISION

The article entitled "Marching Phantoms," in The Disparch last Sunday, has attracted a great deal of attention. It came from a thoroughly trustworthy gentleman, and his account of his "markable experience may be relied upon as truthful. Apropos of this it may be stated that the Society of Psychical Research is continuing its investigations at London. According to Pal Mail Budget the "proceedings" contains a number of cases of a more or less uncanny character which have recently come under its notice.

In a paper by Mr. F. W. H. Myers on "Indications of Continued Terrene Knowledge on the Part of Phantasms of the Dead," the particulars of a case for which the writer is indebted to Lady Gore Booth are given. Her son, then a schoolboy of 10, was the percipient, and her youngest by o'clock a. M., my youngest brother and I were going down a short flight of stairs leading to the kritchen to featch food for my chickens, as usaal. We were about half was goon, my brother a few steps in advance of me, when he suddenly said "who was a boy who have meet on the land of the company of the case of meet of the particulars of a tase for which the writer is indebted to Lady Gore Booth are given. Her son, then a schoolboy of 10, was the percipient, and her youngest by o'clock a. M., my youngest brother and it was paperition Following a Death, Liesabell, Silvo, Peb. 1891.

On the 10th of April, 1891, at about half-past 9 o'clock a. M., my youngest brother and its most was accounted the case of the control of the

THE GAMBETTA OF NORWAY.

Fjorns'jerne Fjornson to Be Founder of a Republic in the North.

"The leader of the Norwegians is, of course, Bjorns.jerne Bjornson, farmer, nov-elist and statesman. An independent Norwegian republic has been and still is the dream and the ambition of his life," says a Stockholm correspondent of the New York

"To it his best thoughts and hardest toil are given. Years ago, when he first avowed are given. Years ago, when he first avowed his republicanism, he was unpopular. Nor way wanted independence, but under a king of her own. She was not yet educated up to republicanism. Then, amid unpopularity, Bjornson began the task of educating the people in politics. Now he has succeeded. Norway is republican to the core. And he is by lar the most popular leader in the whole country. He is not only a republican—he is an advanced radical, and as such he not only has a majority of the Norwegian Parliament, but of the Norwegian people also at his back.

"Bjornson's writings are well known to the world"

Bjornson's writings are well known to the world. And Norway is very proud of his fame as a writer. Yet 10-day I think he his fame as a writer. Yet to-day I think he is held in higher esteem as a statesman and political leader. He is regarded as the destined liberator of his country and as the founder of the republic. He has, moreover, entire faith in himself and in the success of the cause he champions. His oratory is superb. Nowhere else in Europe, now that Gambetta is dead, is there any like it. His speech is like one of his own Norwegian cataracts in the impetuosity of its flow. It startles, and flashes, and glows with enthusiasm. It roars and thunders, with intense conviction. Whether on the public platform or in his own house at Aulestad, before a multitude or in the presence of three or four friends, he is one of the most masterful speakers in all the world."

THE MOST DEFFUL MINERAL

Ice Is of More Benefit to Mankind Than Either Salt or Iron.

commonly used as food, the answers would probably be both varied and amusing. Salt would, I fancy, first suggest itself to many, and to those whose training in physiology and hygiene has not been neglected, a doubt the claims of lime and iron and car doubt the claims of lime and fron and cab-bon, which, in one form or another, we use with food to build up bone and brawn, would be amply urged. But, after all, it is water, for water is a mineral—a fused min-eral," says a writer in Harper's Magazina. "You will find it described as such, along with quartz and topas and the diamond, in Dana's Mineralogy, or in other treatises on stones.

"We usually think of minerals as solid things, such as metals and rocks and jewels and various chemical salts. But when we consider the matter a little we see that all these things if melted by strong heat are minerals still, only they are now in a fluid instead of in a solid state. The difference between these minerals and water is that water gets fluid at a lower temperature than they do, and, like quicksilver, stays melted at ordinary living heat. But in those old ages which, one after another, have swept ages which, one after another, have swept now over the Northern and now over the Southern hemisphere, bringing ruin and desolation, the natural and common condition of water was that of a solid—lee—as it largely is to-day out-ol-doors in winter when not kept fused by the stored-up heat of the soil and rocks, or melted by the sun."

MISTAH PEACOCK AN' MIS GUINEA-HEN.

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 Dey libed on de same plantation, But endden' git long bery well, Kase he's mighty hi alutin', An' sase her a lot, so dey tell; I heah she his po' relation, An' do' I dean know dat fer fack, Er true, hits mos' sho'ly de reason Fer de mean, snabby way he ack.

He had de run ob de gyardin, He had de run of de gyardin,
Wile she hatter stay hin' de fence
Wid wings cut ter keep 'er frum flyin'.
I tell yu, he tink he'z immense
Wen spreadin' he tuil an' struttin'
'So biggitty ober de grass,
An' goin' close un ter de palins
So she hatter look at 'im pass.

One time he fly up on de railing

"No wundah yu wanster hide hit, Yuz a po' ol' speckle-face ting, Widout enny tail ter speak ob Or eben de use ob a wing: Ez ter de mattah ob talkin', Yu can't eben ansah me back, All evah I hea'h yu 'spon' is 'Put-rack-al put-rack! put-rack!"

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

An Ex-Member Tells the Story of Its Formation in Tennessee.

PURELY TO PRESERVE THE PEACE.

its Code of Signals, Demonstrations and Protective Measures.

EFFECT OF THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN



[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Aug. 27. South is at present engaged in business in Wall street. He is an Alabamian, a tall, muscular blond, with an exceedingly emotional tempera-

ment and a fiery energy of character. He gave me yesterday some of the inside pictures of the original formation of this once powerful organization. I have sat through a number of Congressional investigations during the reconstruction period and have witnessed the numerous official attempts made to establish absolutely by evidence the true history of the organization. All of these official attempts have failed. No member of the society has ever betrayed its secrets. The only evidence that could be obtained concerning it was through witnesses who gave testimony concerning its

These stories were often colored by partisanship and exaggerated from the influence of terror. Yet enough was brought out to show that there was such an organization, although Southern leaders for many years have pooh-poohed all of the allega-



founded. The Ku-Klux Klan was founded founded. The Ku-Klux Klan was founded in Pulaski, Tenn. It was organized as a vigilance committee for the purpose of preserving law and order. It was made up of ex-Confederates. The organization begun in Pulaski extended throughout the South. It was formed first in the spring of 1867. The organization continued only until after the inauguration of General Grant, in 1869, when it was disbanded and cessed to exist as a society. There may have been sporadic demonstrations from time to time in the name of the Ku-Klux, but this has been done without authority. All through the South now whenever there is a raid made by masked men it is said to be the work of Ku-Kluxers, but the fact remains that the organization only existed the short period above named.

This yentleman said, from his point of

This gentleman said, from his point of view, there was the most justifiable reasons for the formation of the society. During the war the negroes were very faithful to their old masters; in fact, he said, the old negroes to-day are the most loyal and affec-tionate people in the world. After the war succeeded a very unhappy period. The worst blow that ever belel the South was the assassination of Lincoln. The administration of Johnson stirred up all of the un-

appy elements in the South. Lawlessness Breame A most Universal, There came into the South a party of adanturers who sought to use the negroes to other dishonest and unworthy ends. The earoes were taught to believe that the en-re South was to be theirs and that their tire South was to be theirs and that their former masters were to be driven out. The States were put under territorial forms of government, soldiers were placed at the polls during elections, while the test oath excluded from the right of suffrage and from the power to hold office every one of the leading men of the South. The local courts were abolished. Nothing but the Federal courts remained. Such a complete disorganization of society had a great effect upon the negroes. They saw the class that they had always been taught to look up to discredited and disqualified. Stimulated by the passion of partisan leaders, they by the passion of partisan leaders, they were led to take an antagonistic position to their former masters. This, with the un-settling of the normal condition of affairs, the abolishment of the regular courts, made lawlessness almost universal

It was a most unhappy time. The cruel outrage of a mother and her daughter, of one of the best families of Northern Alabams, led to a meeting of the leading citi-

bama, led to a meeting of the leading citizens to take some steps to protect their lives and property.

The sound of Cocking a Gun.

This was the first formation of the Ku-Kiux organization. The first meeting took place across the border in Pulaski. There was no name given to the organization. It was simply the formation of a vigilance committee. The society received its name later from the negroes, who gave to it the name Ku-Kiux, as the nearest approach in words to de-cribe the cocking of a gun. Theword "Klan" was afterward added by some allierative writer of a new-paper.

word "Klan" was afterward added by some allierative writer of a newspaper.

The first meeting of the Klan took place in a church. The pastor fully comprehended the object of the meeting and willingly lent the church for this purpose. The meeting was held at night. Guards were posted on the road for half a mile about to avoid any interference or spying. The first speakers called attention to the fact that the country was in a condition of disorder. A Presidental election was near at hand and it was of the highest importance for the whites to take such steps as to prevent the negroes from asserting their superiority of whites to take such steps as to prevent the negroes from asserting their superiority of numbers so as to gain control of the Southern States. This control, it was said, meant the destruction of all of the property rights of the planting class, the possible murder and outrage of their families, or, in any event, srile.

It must be remembered that the Southern States up to that time had ratified the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, but had never ratified the fifteenth, giving right of suffrage to the negroes.

ments, but had never ratined the inteents, giving right of suffrage to the negroes. This is given in explanation of the attitude of many of the Southern politicians of today. They have always opposed negro suffrage, and, through their local legislation, have practically disfranchised the

A Membership of Twenty-Five Thousand The Klan, when first organized, comprised some 500 members. It afterward spread throughout the South so that there were upward of 25,000 men eurolled in the society. The leaders were very able politicians. Their chieffeforts were to be directed first to terrorizing the negroes without in-

juring them.

A very mysterious uniform was devised.
All of the members of the Klan were mounted. The hoofs of their horses were done up in half tanned leather. This

cells the Story of Its in Tennessee.

SERVE THE PEACE.

SIRVE THE PEACE.

MISSISSIPPI PLAN

MISSISSIPPI PLAN

The of the original leaders in the Ku-Klux Klan of the South is at present seems the sound. The horses were then covered with white cotton ticking down to their fetlocks. Each rider wore over his ordicary ciothing a long black calico garment, which, being divided into pantaloons, descended until it hid his feet. Over the head of each rider was a black calico mask, which fell over his shoulders. Each rider wore what he pleased on top of this mask. Some devised fantastic headdresses. One ingenious Ku-Kluzer used to wear a skull, with a candle gleaming in the interior.

All new members of the society after their first meeting in the church were initiated at midnight in some deep woods. It was one of the rules of the Ku-Klux to never meet except at night. Any member of the Klan who permitted himself to be seen in the uniform of the society in daylight subjected himself to the most rigorous military punishment. Three members of the Klan were shot for disobeying the order of only appearing at night. These men used the name and uniform of the society of only appearing at night. These men used the name and uniform of the society



The First Water Since Manasses

for the purpose of committing a daylight robbery. They were tried that very night, shot and buried at the place of trial.

Everything Was Done by signs.

At the meetings of initiation the new candidate was made to take the most awful oaths that he would faithfully obey the commands of the society. He was then taught the various signs, because in the ritual of the Ku-Klux no words were spoken. Everything was done by signs. Executions when ordered were all carried through by a language of signs. After a caudidate had accepted he was given a little book, a pamphlet of some eight or ten pages, which contained all of the signs of the society. These the candidate had to study and master before he would be societied as a full-fledged member. These signs were of the simplest possible character. For instance, the question "Are you a member of the Ku-Klux Klan," was made by simply placing the thumbs inside of the belt with the hands pointed downward. The answer of "yes" was the careless push-Everything Was Done by Signs.

by simply placing the thumbs inside of the belt with the hands pointed downward. The answer of "yes" was the careless pushing back of the hair with the right hand. All of the natural gestures were employed as the language of the society. When there was to be a meeting of the society the various members were summoned always by someone living at a distance. A member living 15 miles away would be sent to notify a neighborhood. This was done by a series of whistles imitative of some night bird. No one ever failed to obey these signals, as the penalties for refusal were very severe. When the section of a klan moved out at night no one knew his neighbor. From the time they started on the road until their return no words would be interchanged. They always rode in single file 30 feet apart. Where the number was large and two were ordered up abreast, they invariably placed the width of the road between them.

Funished Only the Serious Crimes.

Funished Only the Serious Crimes.

some negro who was conspicuous for his disorderly qualities, surround the house and burn white lights or red lights as the caval-cade would file past. The negroes would generally swoon with terror and swear afterward that they had been visited by

afterward that they had been visited by ghosts.

After a time the story was circulated that they were the ghosts of their former masters, killed on the field of battle. One Ku-Klux joker emphasized this story by conceiling under his black shirt a vessel made of skins which would hold it or 15 gaillons. He headed a cavalcade one night which stopped at the house of one of the most superstitious negroes in the county. They surrounded the house and under cover of a revolver made the negro come out.

Drank a Tank Full of Water. He came ashen with terror, and receiving only signs doubled himself to the right and the left in his cagerness to carry out the only signs doubled himself to the right and the left in his eagerness to carry out the orders of his visitors. The Ku-Klux joker signed for water. He made the negro bring water to him, which he pretended to drink until he had stowed away some 15 gallons. The more water he poured down the wilder became the terror of the negro. When the last bucket had disappeared, the Ku-Klux leader said in a hollow, sepulchral voice:

"That's good. That's the first water that has passed my lips since I fell at Manassas."

At this the colored man utterly collapsed with fright and fell to the ground. In another moment this small army of phantoms had disappeared in the darkness. This story was enlarged upon until the mere word Ku-Klux Klan was enough to turn any colored man in the neighborhood the color of ashes.

One of the greatest demonstrations of the Ku-Klux was made one night at Huntsville, Ala. This town was then occupied by 12,000 United States troops. It was just before the Presidental election of 1568. The demonstration was made on Saturday night. The election was in the following Tuesday. This parade was made for the purpose of overawing the colored voters.

This ex-Ku-Klux leader says that following Grant's election as President the Klan was formally disbanded throughout the South. The reason of it was that they had belief in Grant. His treatment of Lee's army when it surrendered had created for him throughout the South a most favorable opinion. The leaders of the Kisn were old soldiers and they looked to General Grant with confidence for fair treatment.

About the Mississippi P an.

About the Mississippi P an. The Mississippi plan of limiting the suffrage by educations and property qualifications will soon be adopted throughout the South. This is practical distranchisement of the negro. This Mississippi plan, they say, is strictly within their powers and cannot be interfered with. I think that the political leaders in the South have come to political leaders in the South have come to the conclusion that they will have to accept the cutting down of their representation in Congress. They will have to consent to be represented there by the number of votes cast instead of as to-day, by the votes that might be cast. This, they claim, is the only real point of contention between the North and the South. They revard the control of their own State affairs as of vital import-ance.

With the representation in Congress recust With the representation in Congress recast they say that the North then will have no real right to oriticise. They add that the Mississippi qualification could with propriety be extended throughout the North. In Mississippi no man is allowed to vote today who cannot read or write or who has not paid his taxes on a certain amount of property. They say that these qualifications, if insisted upon in all or the States of the Union, would result in a better administration of affairs, and that there would be a wiser use or public money if only property owners were allowen to impose taxes. They say that this is the only way the race problem of the South can be solved. This is another point or view and is of interest in connection with the inside story of the Kn-Kiux Klap and the objects for which it was or anized.

T. C. Chawford.

A Traveling Man's Experience With Diarrhoa

I am a traveling man and have been afficted with what is called chronic diarrhosa for some ten years. Last fall I was in Western Pennsylvania, and socidentally was introduced to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy. I ventured to make a trial and was wonderfully relieved. I would fike now to introduce it among my friends. H. M. Lawra,

24 Freeman street, Cieveland, Q.



WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH . BY DAVID LOWRY,

> IN TWO INSTALLMENTS. [ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

[Note-The following story was found in a roll among the effects of a Lieutenant Com nander in the United States Navy who distinguished himself in the war for the preservation of the Union. Placed in charge of a prize which he with six others captured, they were lost at sea, no tidings having ever been heard of the vessel or the crow by the Department.]

> CHAPTER L THE ELDERLY WOOER.

"God save all here!" My mother looked up. She was sorting some woollen stuffs and had turned to the window. I think I see her now, spectacles pushed up, looking with surprise upon Gideon Perkins as he seated himself. I was but 10 years old, and rather forward was but 10 years old, and rather forward for my years, but not impertinent, for impertinence to elders was a thing unknown. I was mending my boat. The door was sjar; I could see Gideon Perkins plainly. He had a big, high nose, wiry, red hair, and eyes that bored one through. I was in mortal fear of him.

"God save all here!" he said the second time. Wy mother listened respectfully.

time. My mother listened respectfully, but she did not take his hat, a circumstance that surprised me greatly, she was so prompt in such matters.

"I was speaking to Philip Gray on a matter you may apprehend. It was about your daughter Hannah, a very sensible, prudent young woman. She has good right to be, seeing she has such an example."

right to be, seeing ane has such an example."

"And did my husband tell you to come to me, Mr. Perkins?"

"That I will not say. I said I most assuredly would speak to you."

"Do you not think it would be as well to let the young people arrange these things themselves."

"Here is some strange mistake," said Gideon Perkins, holding his head up. "I spoke not of my son. I would marry Hannah myself."

"And that be the case, you are old enough to speak to Hannah yourself." Then my mother stood strangely silent before him.

"You know she will be well provided for," said Mr. Perkins slowly. My mother looked at him calmly.

"The best provision a woman can have is the love a true husband bestows upon his wife." Gideon looked at her keenly, and said sharply:

wife." Gideon looked at her keenly, and said sharply:

"At least you will not prevent her."

"Be sure, if she comes to me I will not fail to give her a mother's advice." There was a ring in her voice I rarely heard.

"There are many who would deem it an honor"—there my mother cut, him short, say-

"We have lived so long without seeking anyone's favor that it is little matter who is honored now." The color came to my mother's cheeks; she never looked handsomer than she did when Mr. Perkins rose, turned and looked at her angrily, then walked out of the house, I heard my mother say, under her breath as she looked after him, "she will never marry you, Master Perkins and I can prevent it."

I entered the room and exclaimed. "I I entered the room and exclaimed, "I hate Gideon Perkina You won't let him

have our Hannab."

me, Allan, never to think of such a thing without first asking me."

I promised very reluctantly; then Hannah wiped her eyes and walked to the house, while I ran after the dog that was barking around a heap of stones near a clump of trees in which one could conceal himself from all within view of the road. The trees grew in what I thought a great hollow; since, I have learned it was only a large dimple in the broad field. All manner of rank weeds and undergrowth grew there. Tangled briers thrived there, as my bare legs and hands could testify.

The dog left the pile of stones and made straight for the clump of trees. As I was running headlong after the dog, my feet caught in a bramble, and I fell my full length. The breath was knocked out of met when I rose, panting, I saw my sister Hannah walking in the opposite direction. She had gathered her shawl around her head—I knew her shawl as well as I knew my cap. She seemed to be in great haste. When I bethought me that I had left her not five minutes before walking in the opposite direction, going to the house, I was irightened. It was very strange; it seemed like the warnings I had heard people taiking about.

As I stood there looking after her with a

As I stood there looking after her with a

As I stood there looking after her with a strange fear at my heart, forgetting the dog, which was barking and snapping among the trees, a heavy hand was laid on my shoulder. My terror was so great now that I almost dropped, but the hand held me up in a tight grip, and a deep voice stunned me with the words:

"See that your lips are sealed, youngsten. If you ever mention what you have seen, it will be worse for you."

When I looked up I met a scowling face, the face of one I had never seen before. He shook me roughly with both hands; he looked down on me with murderous eyes, then turned and walked away straight to Leyden. I called the dog, and hurried home as fast as my legs could carry me. When I entered the house, Hannah met me at the door, and putting my copybook in my hand smiled as she said:

"Allan, father has been asking for you. Go, and maybe he will find your work well done for once. Why do you stare so?"

"Did I not see you just now going to "Shf Allan."

Granny Means?'

I did not know then that the air was full of all sorts of rumors of apparations, witches, and evil spirits. "Say not a word if you have seen anything. Be sileut as the grave," and with that she pushed me gently into the next room,

CHAPTER IL

THE SECRET OF THE WOOD. My father affected surprise at my delay. He was turning over the leaves of the copybook when voices sounded near the house,



A change came over my mother suddenly; she drew me near her, stroked my head and said in an earnest tone: "Allan always be kind to your sister; never let anyone say ought against her."

I was going to answer her warmly, when my father entered. "Where is Hannah?" he asked. My mother answered that she was in the lot. Thes my father, who was in a strange mood, looked at my mother in a quizical way.

"Did Gideon Perkins speak to you?" My mother glanced at me, and my father ordered me to bring him my copybook. Now, if there was one time more miserable than another, it was when my tather turned Now, if there was one time more miserable than another, it was when my lather turned over my copy book. He would point out the blots and affect to believe that the cat had overturn the like His irony was worse than a scolding. My mother plead for me, and I was glad to escape from the house. But I knew they were talking about Gideon Perkina. I was running after the dog across the field, when I stumbled over our Hannah. She was sitting on the grass, plucking a flower to pieces, a thing I would not have believed had I not seen it. Her eyes were wet with tears. Instantly my mind turned to Gideon Perkins again. I associated him with Haunah's tears. "Is Gideon Perkins a very rich man, Hannah?"

"The rienest man in Leyden some say."
Why do you ask, Allan?"
"I wish I was rich. I will be some day,"
I said confidently. "As soon as ever I can,
I'll go on a ship and make my fortune."
Hannah looked up at me piteously. "O,
Allan! You boys all want to sail on the

"Mercyl child!" My mother caught my arm. "How often have I told you never to isten."

"The door is wide open—how could I help to ister stood at the door looking out.

"Is not that Peleg's voice? What does it mean?" my mother said. Peleg was my said in an earnest tone: "Allan always be look in his hand advanced to the door sand threw it wide open. My mother and sister stood at the door looking out.

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"Is not that Peleg's voice? What does it mean?" my mother said. Peleg was my said in an earnest tone: "Allan always be look in his hand advanced to the door looking out. "What alls the lad? Why do you come in on us in this fashion?" demanded my

father.
"Such an awful thing! It makes or blood run cold."
"He is beside himself with fright," my mother, sharply. "He has lost his

"He had little to lose," said my sther, catching him by the arm and shakin him "What is it they are bringing here? "Twas none of my doing. I'd ather walk ten miles than see it again, his murder, Master Gray."

My mother put her hand over her heart; my sister stared at Peleg with a white, see face.

my sister stared at Peleg with a white, set face.

"Go into the other room," said my father sternly. "This is nothing for women's eyea. Wait until I call you."

But chance or stupidity precipitated the very thing my father desired to prevent. The door of the back room was ajar. The crowd, seeing the door open, walked in. When my father pushed my mother and sister and myselfinto the back room and followed us we encountered four men bearing in the body of the dead man. There was a handkerchief over the dead man's face. My blood ran cold; my mother screamed, and my sister would have fainted had not my father put out a hand. With one swift movement he pulled her back into the front room. At the same time I was in his grasp. My mother seemed to be pushedjout along with