

QUAKER GIRL SAW SULTAN

But Mary Fisher Failed To Convert Him

A 17TH CENTURY PILGRIM

Received Better Treatment In Adrianople Than at Home in America—Her Journey to The Land of the Turk

In 1857, when Sultan Mahomet, the Fourth, had removed his court to Adrianople, a Quaker servant girl appeared one day before the royal eunuch demanding speech with the Grand Turk about the things of her religion.

The account of her journey reads like a page from the "Arabian Nights," and is worthy of a place in history beside that of the young Sarracens who found her way to the land of the Grand Turk. With the two words: "Gilbert" and "London" for her passport. But it is doubtful whether this seventeenth-century pilgrim possessed so much as two words of any foreign tongue. The mystery which was no pronounced element of her religion made no account of material obstacles. She was sustained by some such vision as that which confronted the Quaker preacher in Newgate jail—a visit of "several men, most nations upon the earth, whose (outward) language I understand not, but the seed of God in them I saw and understood clearly."

Again, however, dreadful was the report of Turkish cruelty which was current in England, it was not likely to exceed the cruelty which Mary had endured at the hands of her own countrymen. Although not yet thirty-five years of age, she had had long and varied acquaintance with the inmates of English prisons. While still a young girl in service at Selby, her determined interruptions of the service in the "Steeplehouse" had earned her three periods of imprisonment in York Castle, and she was the first of the Friends to endure the punishment of public flogging, the result of her denunciation of the Cambridge scholars.

In 1850 she had attempted to carry the gospel into New England, but was not even allowed the privilege of landing in Boston. By order of the deputy governor she and her companions were stripped and searched for signs of witchcraft, and after lying in prison for five weeks, half-starved and unable to communicate with their friends, they were shipped back without even the tender mercies of the Turk to those of her own kindred.

She was not without precedent for her journey, although up to this date no Quaker missionary had succeeded in reaching the capital of Turkey, being invariably intercepted along the route and sent home by an English consul or ambassador. The mission which set out from England in 1857 "to convert the Grand Signior" consisted of three men, all of them Irish, and three women, of whom Mary Fisher was one, and, according to contemporary accounts, the only one who reached the goal of their journey. They started with the help of the newly-formed General Quaker Fund for the Service of Truth Abroad, which contains items for the year under the head of "Turkey," to the amount of £177 10s. 7d.

At Zante, which they reached by way of Leghorn, the first separation occurred, and Mary Fisher, still accompanied by her two women friends and by one of the men, pushed on to Smyrna. The remaining two men, Perrot and Luffe, after travelling to and fro in Italy and interviewing the Doge of Venice, were betrayed in Rome into the hands of the Inquisition. The fate of the unfortunate Luffe was for some time in doubt—he was reported at the end of the year to have died in prison as the result of his refusal to take food, the hunger-strike being one of the many early practices of the religious world which have been revived of late years in the political.

The truth, however, leaked out at last, that he had been hanged as the Pope Alexander VII.

Perrot's captivity lasted for two or three years longer—in the prison and later in a madhouse. When at last his release came his shattered mind had been voluted from the doctrine for which he had suffered so cruelly, and he became the leader of the first Quakers who had taken refuge in the city of Rome. The cruelty of William Penn's summing-up of this history is only equalled by the quantities of comfort, the Turkish honor, and the church's peace.

Meanwhile Mary Fisher had learnt, on arriving in Smyrna, that the Sultan was to be found at Adrianople, and thither she resolved to pursue her journey. The English consul, having tried in vain to dissuade her from an enterprise which seemed to him both mad and dangerous, put her on board a ship bound for Venice. When she learned the destination to which she was being carried, Mary persuaded the shipmaster to set her down upon the nearest coast. From this point there is no further word of any companion, and it seems certain that it was alone and on foot that she performed the land journey of 500 or 600 miles along the sea coast of the Morea, Greece, and Macedonia, and so across the mountains of Thrace to the broad plain where Adrianople lies, watered by the River Maritima.

"Nor are all our troubles from without us," he complains; "some are, as I may say, from among us, and from within us, occasioned by a generation of people crept in unawares called Quakers, three whereof not long since arrived here from Zante by way of the Morea, whom I suffered with tenderness, and until by reason of their disturbances of our divine exercises and several notorious contents of me and my authority, I firmly warned them to return, which the two women did quietly, but John Buckley refusing, I was constrained to ship him hence upon the Lewis."

When she insisted on returning to her friends, he urged her at least to accept an escort, and he "would not for anything that she should come to the least hurt in his dominions." But it was Mary's wish to go to Constantinople, as she had come, without a guard, "whither," says the old history, "she came without the least hurt or scorn."

A curious incident is thrown on the scene of this journey by the English ambassador at Constantinople, to be found in the Thirteenth State papers. It is dated 24th July, 1658.

Here the Sultan was accompanied with his army and the whole of his vast retinue

of courtiers and attendants. It was only after many attempts that Mary found a friend bold enough to speak for her to the grand vizier and tell him that "a woman was come who had something to declare from the Great God to the Sultan." Ahmed Pasha belonged to an Albanian family who for two generations supplied a grand vizier to the Sultan, and by the magnificent gift of organization and their genius for government might even now give the lie to the popular estimate of Albanian capacity. He procured Mary Fisher an audience with his master, and the following morning she was ushered into his presence, where three dragomans stood ready to act as interpreters between them.

To Sultan Mohammed IV. at this time, young man of seventeen, received her with all the honors accorded to an ambassador. As she stood "exceedingly pondering" how best to deliver her message, he spoke to her with encouraging words, bidding her and could hear it. They listened gravely while she was speaking, and then the Sultan, acknowledging that what she had spoken was the Truth, desired her to stay in his country, as they could not but respect one who had travelled from so distant a land to bring them a message from the Lord God.

In this manner Mary Fisher returned to England, her mission accomplished, to be honored ever after amongst the "New Quakers" as "she that spoke to the Grand Turk."—Mabel R. Brailsford, in Manchester Guardian.

WAS HELD IN ARMS BY BUONAPARTE

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excitement in court for the jury to come to an agreement.

After being sentenced the woman prisoner burst into a storm of grief and sobs, crying: "My poor little children." But Parrott and Nollet, after protest and oaths on the heads of the former's child, the latter's mother as to their innocence, took the result with quite a satisfied air, being delighted at having escaped the attention of the guillotine.

Another double murder was committed in the Rue Nollet a few nights since, the victims being an octogenarian named Pelletier, formerly a highly-placed official at the ministry of justice, and his servant, Madame Faupied. The discovery of the crime was made by the concierge who, entering the servant's room on the ground floor in the morning, found everything in a state of disorder and the servant lying on the floor, apparently suffocated with a handful of rags stuffed into his mouth. The porter ran up to the next floor to tell Pelletier of the murder of his servant, only to find him bound and gagged in the same fashion as his servant and dead in his chair. His room also had been ransacked. Madame Faupied, it seems, had a violent dispute with a man who visited her the evening before, and the police investigation led to the theory that this man is the murderer. It is believed that the servant planned the crime, and that she was killed by her accomplice in the course of a dispute as to the sharing of the money stolen, which amounted to \$800.

Hold-up by Armed Youth

A tramcar full of passengers was "held up" the other night at the very gates of Paris by young highwaymen armed with daggers and revolvers.

The tram was proceeding at full speed along the Rue Courcelles when six highwaymen boarded it, knocked down the conductor, and presented revolvers at the heads of the astonished passengers. The conductor, who had just time to ring the bell before he was seized, was relieved of his money, about fifty francs. The tram stopped, and the highwaymen's cries for assistance drew the roadster's eyes to a shoving, but was promptly confronted with several pistols and told to drive on. He did so.

Meanwhile the frightened passengers had made good their flight through the windows of the vehicle, and had warned the officials at the tramway station, a little further on. When the car arrived a sharp fight took place. A gentleman and two tramway men were injured, but they succeeded in arresting one of the gang. The rest took to flight, and fired on the tram on its return journey. This time, however, it contained several gentlemen, who gave chase and arrested three more of the highwaymen.

To The Guillotine

Joseph Renard, an accomplice in the Orleans and Angerville outrages, and the murderer of a gendarme, Dornoy, has been guillotined at Versailles. There had been rumors of a projected attempt at rescue on the part of fellow-anarchists, and the authorities had taken precautionary measures. A detachment of gendarmes from Boulogne was present at the execution, but from their number were purposely excluded those who had taken part in the arrest of the criminal. Dornoy's death expressed her wish to be present, also, but her request was refused. To the last the condemned man had entertained some hope of a reprieve, and he was in deep sleep when the procurator of the republic, presided by three gendarmes, called at 5:30 a.m. He leapt up in terror at their

HAD A DREADFUL COUGH FOR OVER SIX MONTHS.

Thought It Would Turn Into Consumption.

Miss Jane Dousette, Point a la Carde, Que., writes:—"Just a few lines of praise I must write on account of your famous remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had been suffering from a dreadful cough, for over six months, and tried everything but in vain. I thought it was going to turn into consumption. A friend happened to come to me, and was so frightened when he saw me he nearly dropped. He asked me what I was taking, so I showed him some medicine I had, but he said for me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I bought a bottle and before it was finished I was well, and did not cough a bit. I will recommend your medicine to every suffering friend, for I know it will do good to them just the same as it did me."

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lie in its absolute purity and wholesomeness, its delicious natural flavor, and its perfect assimilation by the digestive organs.

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entrance, and, "Is it for this morning, then?" he gasped.

Soon, however, he mastered himself and asked to see his advocate, to whom he gave a large packet of papers. He refused impatiently a glass of rum and cigarette offered to him. "What are you waiting for?" he said, and allowed himself to be led away by the warders. He approached the guillotine with a firm step and within two minutes he was dead.

AN UNPROFITABLE JOB.

Old lady (to driver of hansom cab)—"Now, I want you to go very carefully." Driver—"Certainly, mum." Old lady—"And not go racing with other cabs." Driver—"No, mum." Old lady—"And go slow around corners." Driver—"Yes, mum." Old lady (after the ride)—"Here is a shilling; you have driven very carefully. Have you driven a cab all your life?" Driver—"No, mum; I used to drive a hearse, and bless if I don't go back to it—this morning." Old lady—"This. Hope I'll drive you again, mum."

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SIX BIG PRESENTS—10 PIECES.

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THE LEMIEUX ACT GOOD FOR ENGLAND

(Continued from page 12.)

(c) Cost of living to the workmen, was a sufficient minimum wage to meet the necessities of the workman and his family as a first change upon the industry.

The scheme has not yet been submitted to the workmen for their consideration. At the last annual meeting of the federation such proposals were not even mentioned. The National Council of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain is not tied down to the execution of the instructions of the annual delegate meeting. It is well within its power and practice to initiate as well as to carry out changes, and in an unofficial way some such reforms as those referred to have been introduced.

It is not likely that that step will be taken immediately. Action, except perhaps by way of academic discussion, may be delayed till the more important of the agreements now in force expire, but according to Mr. Bruce the proposals mentioned represent "the considered judgment" of the executive authority of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and he warns the coal owners of the country that they will be expected to "treat them in a serious manner."

But this is the first occasion on which the Miners' Federation of Great Britain have officially identified themselves with the movement and given expression to it in a definite set of proposals, and their next step probably will be to take the views of the organized miners of the country. It is likely that that step will be taken immediately. Action, except perhaps by way of academic discussion, may be delayed till the more important of the agreements now in force expire, but according to Mr. Bruce the proposals mentioned represent "the considered judgment" of the executive authority of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and he warns the coal owners of the country that they will be expected to "treat them in a serious manner."

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