

ON THE TRAIL OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS

This Distinguished American Journalist is Traveling Around the World for the Purpose of Investigating the American Foreign Missionary from a Fully Disinterested, Secular and Non-Sectarian Standpoint. Illustrated with Drawings and from Photographs.

"Gift of Tongues" Given to Christians in India

Kedgaon, India.—I have stumbled upon an extraordinary religious manifestation, as remarkable as anything in connection with the great revival in Wales. So startling and wonderful is it that I feel quite unwilling to pass an opinion upon it, so I shall simply narrate, soberly and consecutively, what I have seen and heard concerning this "baptism of tongues," and pouring out of the gift of tongues," where, by ignorant, Hindu girls speak in Sanskrit, Hebrew, Greek, English and other languages as yet unidentified.

The name of Pandita Ramabai, "the Hindu widow's friend," is known among educated people all over the world. She is the most famous of all Hindu women. There is an international "Pandita Ramabai association," which cooperates with her in her work of rescuing, training and caring for high caste widows. She, more than any other woman, has made known to the world the horrors of the child widow's lot in India. Herself a high caste widow, of rare gifts and education, her appeal has been made to people of culture; nor was her work regarded as strictly religious or missionary, not being associated with any religious body.

A World-Famous Work. Ten years ago, at the time of the great famine, Ramabai took hundreds of famine orphans, as ever since she has had about 1,400 widows and orphans and deserted girls under her care, as well as 100 famine boys. All caste lines are now down, and the whole immense work is known as the Mukti mission, although in certain respects the original enterprise for widows maintains its separate identity.

Because of the fame of Pandita Ramabai, and because of the greatness of her work, I conceived it to be my duty to take the long journey out to Kedgaon. Were it not for the more important incidents which follow, I

floor. Some were sitting on their feet, with shoulders and bodies twitching and jerking in regular convulsions. Some were swaying to and fro, from side to side or frontwards and backwards. Two or three were kneeling upright, with arms and bodies moving. One young woman, the loudest, moved on her knees, unconsciously, two or three yards during the time I watched. She had a motion of her body that must have been the most exhausting physical exercise. She, like others, also swung her arms violently, often the gestures of the praying figures were with one or both hands outstretched, in dramatic supplication. Not infrequently, several girls would clap their hands at the same time, though each seemed heedless of the others. At times the convulsions of the faces were painfully agonized and perspiration streamed over them. One girl fell over, asleep or fainting, from sheer exhaustion.

All had their eyes tightly closed, oblivious to surroundings. Such intense and engrossing devotion I had never witnessed before. It was full 15 minutes before one of the girls, who had quieted down somewhat, espied me. Thereafter she sat silent, praying or reading her Bible. The discovery of the visitor had this same effect upon half a dozen other girls during the next quarter of an hour. At my request the guide after a time asked the leader if I might talk with her, and while a dozen of the girls were still left, praying aloud and unaware of the departure of the others, the leader withdrew.

A Strange Story. My first interest was to know whether the girls had been "speaking with tongues" that day, for I had thought that I detected one girl using English. Yes, several of the girls had been praying in unknown tongues, this young woman quietly informed me. Then, in response to my questionings,

shoulder, and she stops at once; whereas, if a girl is praying in the Spirit I cannot stop her, no matter how sharply I speak to her or shake her."

The Wonderful Gift of Tongues. "My hearing is peculiar," continued Ramabai, "in that I can understand most clearly when there is a loud noise (a well-known characteristic of the partially deaf) and I move among the girls, listening to them. I have heard girls who know no English make beautiful prayers in English. I have heard others pray in Greek and Hebrew and Sanskrit and others in languages that none of us understands. One of the girls was praying in this English (staff) a few nights ago, and although in her studies she has not gone beyond the second book, she prayed so freely and clearly and beautifully in English that the other teachers, hearing, wondered who could be praying, since they did not distinguish the voice." "Yes," spoke up the occupant of the room, and she prayed by name for a cousin of mine whom I had forgotten, and of whom I had never once thought since coming to India."

When I asked why, in Ramabai's opinion, tongues served no useful purpose being incomprehensible to everybody should be given, whereas the gift of tongues on the day of Pentecost was so that every person in that polyglot multitude should hear the story in his own speech, she replied, "I, too, wondered about that. But it has been shown to me that it is to rebuke unbelief in the gift of tongues, she herself has been given the gift."

All these wonders I have set down impartially, as phenomena of great interest to all who give thought to religious or psychic themes. Neither Ramabai, nor the native teacher who led the meeting which I described, is an emotionalist, so far as I could perceive. Both, in fact, are persons of more than ordinary reserve, culture and discernment, nor can I explain the relation between what is happening at Mukti and the revivals that are being reported from various parts of India, most of them characterized by astonishing confessions of sin, on the part of Christians and by prolonged and even agonized prayer, with pronounced physical emotion.

Making Presbyterians Dance. There has been a pronounced physical side to the demonstrations, as I found at Kedgaon. Entire audiences have shaken as if smitten with palsy, strong men have fallen headlong to the ground. Even lepers have been made to dance. Leaping, shouting, rolling on the floor, beating the air and dancing have been common. Concerning dancing, Bishop Warne said, "Personally, I have not seen much of the dancing; that is reported as most having taken place in Presbyterian churches." It is a fact that the dignified Presbyterians, even the Scotch church missions, have been foremost in these revival experiences.

The revival has continued in various parts of the empire for more than a year. I have reports from Lucknow, Allahabad, Adanoor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Khasia Hills and Kedgaon. The Methodist baptized 1,900 new converts during the year, besides the notable result of having secured more than 300 new candidates for the ministry.

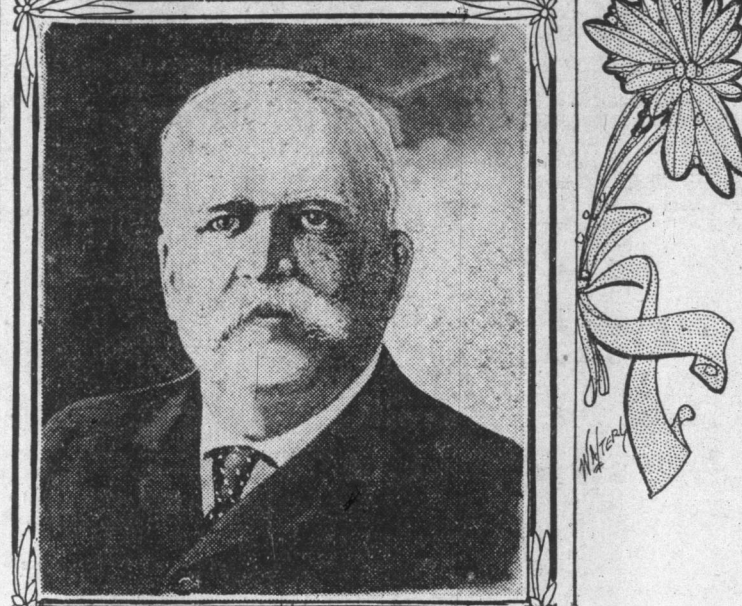
Dramatic in the extreme have been the confessions of sin, and restitution therefore, and the reconciliations between those who have been estranged. "The revival," says one, "has given India a new sense of sin." The spontaneous composition of hymns has been a curious feature of some meetings; Bishop Warne thinks that "there will be a new hymnology in the vernacular as an outcome of this revival."

While columns more could be written concerning incidents of this revival, there is only room here to add that it must not be assumed that all of India is being stirred by these events. Many churches and missions are strangers to them, and the European population of the country as a whole knows nothing about them. Yet it is the conviction of those who claim to have received the Pentecostal baptism that all of India is to be swept by a fire of religious revival. Some even say that they have been given direct supernatural assurance of this fact.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.) NO LIVING IN THE PRESENT. Devotion to Business Precludes All Nonsense Like That. The messenger from Mars surveyed the multitude which had gathered to meet him with undisguised interest. Nor did he hesitate to propound such inquiries as his curiosity prompted. "Where do you all live?" he asked, speaking generally. "I live in the future," said a young man, good humoredly. "And I in the past," said an old man. "How odd! And does none of you live in the present?" "Pardon me," said the Martian, hastily. "Perhaps I press my questions too closely." At this a voice from the outskirts of the crowd spoke up, saying: "We have not yet learned how to live in the present without interruption of business don't you know?"—Puck.

Makes Pulling Easy. William Bardell, American consul at Bamberg, Germany, reports the discovery by Dr. Radard, a Geneva dentist, that blue rays of light can be used as an anesthetic in the extraction of teeth.

The DAY of the DRYS



JOHN D. LONG, PRESIDENT OF THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

AY of the "Drys," indeed! We are not going to try to explain the remarkable wave of temperance which is sweeping the country; we are not going to try and point out the individuals or the societies to whom credit is due for the victories over King Alcohol; neither are we going to attempt to predict where the reform movement will stop nor how lasting its effect will be. We are just simply going to present some of the remarkable facts as they actually exist, and tell as interesting a story as is possible concerning the present conditions of this temperance movement. As the temperance workers would put it, they are cleaning up the map of the United States and making it look white. There are five great big white spots which stand out like beacon lights. North Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Georgia and Maine are wholly within the prohibition camp, and all the rest of the states except a western tier—Montana on the north and Arizona and New Mexico on the south, with Idaho and Wyoming, Nevada, Utah and Colorado sandwiched in between—are searching under some form of local option banner, which means that these states are more or less dry, in many cases more rather than less. In fact, in the south, the local option standard means practically prohibition in most of the states.

In the south, where prohibition has spread like a tidal wave, the chief reason has been the determination of the whites to suppress negro lawlessness. A majority of the crimes of violence which have resulted in lynchings have been induced by drink, and it was argued that if liquor be placed beyond the reach of the negro it would be a more effective way of restraining his brutal and criminal instincts than any number of lynchings. There are now five prohibition states—Maine, Georgia, North Dakota, Kansas and Oklahoma. In eight states and territories—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico—saloons are licensed with virtually no restrictions, although some of these have recently passed Sunday closing laws. In all the other states there is some form of local option. In nearly all states the local option states the "dry" territory has been steadily increasing for the last ten years. In the south as a whole it has doubled; in Texas it has tripled; in Kentucky it has spread so widely that the prediction is confidently made that within three years the state will take its place beside Georgia in the prohibition column. To-day 97 out of the 119 counties of Kentucky are wholly "dry," and of the remainder only four are wholly "wet." This seems an extraordinary condition for Kentucky, the home of, blue-grass whisky, the state in which \$100,000,000 is invested in distilleries.

Stepping over the border into Tennessee you cannot get a drink anywhere except in the cities of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga, and it looks as if Tennessee would race Kentucky.

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.) PLEASANT FOR THE "JASSAX." His Trip Down the Mountain Made Easy for Him. He was a newcomer in the mining town, and as everything he saw appeared novel and interesting, he kept up a rapid fire of questions that seemed mighty foolish to the boys. The placid little pack burro, mostly ears and voice, pleased him immensely, and he supposed they were kept as pets or else as camp scavengers to nibble the labels from old cans and eat stray newspapers. He came across one packing a wheelbarrow secured on its back, with wheel and handles in the air. "My good man," he asked the owner, "can you tell me why the little donkey is tied to the wheelbarrow in that odd fashion?"

"I shore can, stranger," replied that accommodating individual. "This here jassax has been acquired by old Walapal for a house pet at the Bully Boy mine, an' bein' as the animal is too delicate to walk all the way over them rough trails, the old

man drives him up hill an' at the summit jes' naterally turns him down the other side. Yessir, it do come hard on old Walapal, but it's mighty restin' for the jassax."—Success Magazine.

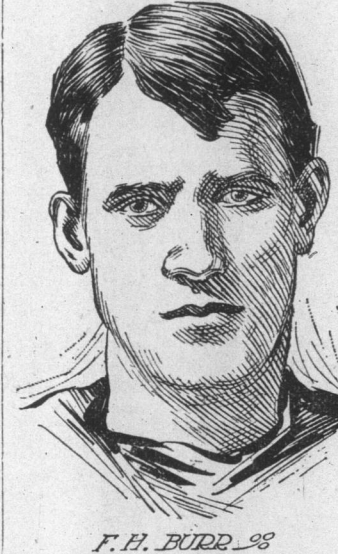
Actor-Managers. If Lillian Nordica finally carries out her project for an American Bayreuth she will not be the first singer to emerge as a manager. Jean de Reszke has a private theater in Paris, acoustically perfect, and there the other day Rossini's "Barber of Seville" was sung by the owner, his brother Edouard, Adelina Patti and Mario Ancona, and many people remember the ill-fated venture of Van Dyck, a Wagner tenor once almost the idol of a section of the Metropolitan opera house public here. Last season he gave German opera in London.

H. W. Putnam, of the Harvard class of 1869, was elected president of the Germanic Museum association of Harvard at a recent meeting of the association, in place of Carl Schurz, deceased.

SPORTING FACTS AND FANCIES

The prospects for a Princeton-Harvard football game for 1908 are very bright. Circumstances which have arisen in the last year point to it with the greatest certainty. Nothing definite will be announced until after the Christmas holidays, but the conference which have been held between the powers that be, at both Harvard and Princeton, indicate that all that has been said about the possibilities of the game is fact. There are just three men, as far as Princeton is concerned, who have the decision of the matter. They are J. B. Finn, director of athletics at the Tiger institution and a member of the football rules committee; Capt. Eddie Dillon of the 1908 team, and the head coach. But there comes the hitch. The head coach for next year has not yet been engaged. Bill Roper has held down the job with great success for the last two years, but it is understood that some difficulty is being experienced in getting him for 1908. Just how it will end up is only a matter of conjecture, but indications are that influence will be brought to bear to secure the great head of the Tigers for at least another year, for prospects are brighter than ever for 1908, and Princeton feels a sort of semi-confidence that she will beat Yale then.

Francis Haddon Burr, captain of Harvard's '08 football team, has had a remarkable football career at Harvard. He came from Phillips academy at Andover, where he spent a few months before entering college. Before going to Andover he had played a year or two at guard on the Noble and Greenbush team, but had displayed no particular football ability. When Burr entered Harvard there was a dearth of big men for the varsity line. Freshmen were still allowed to play on the varsity team, and the coach picked Burr out for his powerful build. He gave a won-



derful exhibition of punting and the coaches started to develop him for guard. In his first Yale game his work stamped him as a wonderful football player. Last year he was the general choice for all-American guard. This year Burr was moved to tackle and the change of position threw him off his game a little. Next year he will probably be found at guard again. Beside being a football player Burr made the varsity baseball team in his freshman year and last year he took to rowing. He is popular at Harvard and was president of his class in his freshman year. He is a member of the institute of 1770, D. K. E. Sphinx, A. D. and Hasty Pudding clubs. Burr is 21 years old, stands six feet one and one-half inches and weighs 195 pounds.

Now that the football season is a thing of the past college men about the various clubs in New York are looking forward to the rowing season next spring. It has developed that following the army and navy football game in Philadelphia an informal conference was held by rowing authorities from Pennsylvania, Cornell and Annapolis. The navy men stated that the academy was anxious to extend its participation in rowing events as far as possible, and had no idea of dropping out of the Poughkeepsie regatta in spite of the poor showing made by the middies' crew last year. Participation in any athletic event away from the academy, however, is dependent on the permission of the navy department. This, it is believed, will be easily obtainable when the time comes. It is expected that the middies will enter a four-oared crew, as well as an eight, but it is unlikely that there will be a freshman crew entered.

Cornell university has accepted a challenge from Brazil to send a soccer team to South America next summer for a series of games with various South American teams. The challenge came from the Paulista Association Football league, which governs the sport in the vicinity of Rio Janeiro, through the manager of the Cornell team, who is a native of Rio Janeiro. It provided for a guaranty of the expenses of a team of 15 men. Several members of the Cornell team are South Americans and it was decided to accept the challenge and send a team to Brazil and to other South American countries as well. The team will depart after the close of the college year and visit Rio Janeiro first. After playing there other games will be arranged. Negotiations have been opened with the Argentine Football league at Buenos Aires and the Uruguay league at Montevideo in the hope of extending the tour to those countries.

McGraw to Return to Game. Johnny McGraw, manager of the New York National league team, is going to get back into the game. The scrappy little leader will not rely on Doyle at second. He is going to get to work in the spring and will be perched on second when the bell rings at the Polo grounds. McGraw believes he can make good, as his leg is perfectly sound again. Besides, he realizes that Bridwell needs some training in inside baseball. Devlin, Bridwell, McGraw and Tenney will make a mighty tricky and fast infield. Bridwell is one of the fastest youngsters in the business, but in Boston he never had a chance to display his real worth.

Gridiron Chiefs for 1908. Tackles and halfbacks, in a majority of cases, have been chosen to lead the football elevens of the country next year. In a list covering both big and little schools generally these two positions have found the greatest favor, no less than 13 captains having been elected from each of them. Quarterback ranks next with nine captains and center and end are tied with eight each. From these it is a big drop to the next, fullback, with only four, while the guard position apparently developed the fewest gridiron leaders, only three schools choosing their captains from that position, Illinois being one.

More Bread Eaten in Cold Weather. According to bakers, people eat 20 per cent. more bread when the weather is cold than when it is mild.

FUNNY INCIDENTS OF THE GRIDIRON

AMUSING THINGS OFTEN OCCUR THAT ONLY THE OFFICIALS HEAR.

WHERE A FRESHMAN FAILED

Forward Pass Gets the Players Mixed Up and Usually Calls for Some Quick Thinking on Matter of Decisions by Referee—Ball Occasionally Hits Goal Posts.

If football officials would tell all that they see and hear in the course of football games it would make mighty interesting reading for the crowd of spectators that sit in the stands and miss some of the liveliest and most curious incidents of the contests. It would have added to the gaiety of the occasion had the spectators at the Yale-Brown game been able to hear Denzie of Brown during the game.

On plays which he made himself he would start giving signals when the teams lined up and he would still be giving them when the man was downed. On kicks he was invariably giving signals after he had kicked the ball down the field and his hands were chasing it, and on his own runs around the end the last signal was knocked out of him precipitately as the Yale tackler nailed him. He talked incessantly and even his own players had to soothe him at times.

It would also have been worth the price of admission to have heard a Princeton freshman protest against a decision by Referee Thompson in the game which preceded the Yale-Brown game. The Tigers had kicked and the Yale back was waiting for the ball when the Princeton ends hit him. The ball landed on the ground and a Princeton forward grabbed it and carried it on across Yale's goal line. Referee Thompson calmly stood on the spot where the catching back had stood until the ball was brought back. The excited Princetonian exclaimed: "Why he never signaled for a fair catch, Mr. Referee."

"That does not make any difference," said Thompson, "because you can't touch that man while the ball is in the air," he added, "Yale's ball," and he gave the Blue youngsters 15 yards.

The point came up in several games during the past season and incorrect rulings were made. No signal for a fair catch is required. Interference occurs when a back who has an opportunity to reach the ball is prevented from making a catch.

In the Harvard-Indian game, when the ball hit the crossing on Hausa's attempt at a field goal, and bounded back into the field of play, there was a spirited session. An Indian knocked the ball over Harvard's goal line and fell on it there, and there were wild cries for a touchdown. The ball had been batted toward the Crimson goal for the fourth time, with an additional five-yard penalty besides. Some in the stands who knew the game pretty well declared it should have been a touchdown anyway, but the Harvard goal posts are flush with the goal line, and a ball which strikes them does not cross or strike on the goal line, as required to make a touchdown. Were the posts behind the line, or did the ball strike on top of the crossbar it would have been a touchdown.

In the Princeton-Indian game a similar case of batting the ball toward the opponents' goal line occurred, but the penalty was not given. The official held that the batting of the ball was unintentional. Others claim there is no room for the consideration of intentions under the rules; that they are mandatory.

Again, in the West Point-Cornell game, when Mountford caught a forward pass ahead of his goal line, and fell back over it, scoring a safety, discussion arose. If Mountford was behind his line it was a touchdown; if ahead of it a safety. On a similar play in a recent game the ball was caught by one of the side making the pass, when behind the goal line, scoring a touchdown, while he had caught it one foot ahead of the line it would have been a touchdown. The man was thrown back into the field of play and immediately claimed he had been behind the posts when he caught the ball, deciding his own fate. Had he claimed he was in the field of play he would have retained the ball and had a chance to score on another play. There were loud protests against the ruling.

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ERIE'S NEW EQUIPMENT.

During the year now drawing to a close the Erie Railroad has put itself into the best of condition for the handling of the immense quantities of freight that pass over the rails of this, one of the most important of all freight lines of the Trunkline group of railroads. There have just been delivered to the Company the last of an order of 3,000 box cars, each with a capacity of 40 tons for the handling of merchandise freight that originates in the numerous factories on the line of the road. To the 4,500 steel hopper gondolas for carrying coal and ore that were added to the equipment in 1906 the Erie has added in 1907 3,000 more cars of this type, each with a capacity of 50 tons. This gives to the road a total of nearly 30,000 of each of these types of cars added within the past five years, thus fitting it for the rapid handling of freight of all classes. The Erie has also added within the year 27 new express cars of the most modern type for its express freight service which has been growing rapidly of late.

To help haul these cars the Erie has purchased within the year 35 locomotives of the Consolidation type, all of which have been put in service on the Western end of the road, besides the three Mallet type engines which have been widely noted as the largest engines ever constructed. Sixty passenger coaches of the latest type have been added to the passenger equipment for use on the lines in the Suburban territory about New York city and the first all steel passenger coach manufactured for use on steam rail lines is now being tried out on the through service, to see how it will serve during the cold weather. This experimental coach is being subjected to the most onerous tests that its efficiency in service as well as its safety may be determined. It was the Erie that first built and used the all steel postal car, an experiment that proved so successful that two more are to be added to the equipment early in the new year. The Erie also put into service during the year the first motor car of the Ganz type used in this country, and is now giving it a thorough trial on its Newburg branch to see if it will work as well as it is reported to have worked in Europe, where the type of car has been in service for several years.

J. H. MADDY.

THE DIPLOMAT.



Governess—Who was the wisest man?
Tommy—Solomon.
Governess—And who was the wisest woman?
Tommy—Well—er—it's either you or ma, I can't make up my mind which.

SUFFERED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

With Eczema—Her Limb Peeled and Foot Was Raw—Thought Amputation Was Necessary—Believes Life Saved by Cuticura.

"I have been treated by doctors for twenty-five years for a bad case of eczema on my leg. They did their best, but failed to cure it. My doctor had advised me to have my leg cut off. At this time my leg was peeled from the knee, my foot was like a piece of raw flesh, and I had to walk on crutches. I bought a set of Cuticura Remedies. After the first two treatments the swelling went down, and in two months my leg was cured and the new skin came on. The doctor was surprised and said that he would use Cuticura for his own patients. I have now been cured over seven years, and but for the Cuticura Remedies I might have lost my life. Mrs. J. B. Renaud, 277 Montana St., Montreal, Que., Feb. 20, 1907."

Changed His Mind.

"Well, what are you doing there?" asked the lady, addressing a tramp who had just climbed a tree in time to escape a savage bulldog.

"Madam," replied the hobo, "it was my intention to ask for a hand-out, but in the interest of humanity I now request that you give any surplus food you may have on hand to my canine friend down there."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Cuticura. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. WALSH, KENDRICK & MANTON, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

The Last Wishes.

Vicar's Wife—No, the vicar is not in just now. Is there any message you would like me to give him when he returns?

Old Woman (cheerfully)—Please, mum, Martha Higgins would like to be buried at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon—London Punch.

Musiel Musiel Musiel!

Special. Send now Four latest sheet music successes—38c. Get them while they are new. "Clementine" serenade, a beautiful song; "Ivah" waltz, very catchy; "Wapi-ta" march, a hummer; "Reuben Bowers" comic song worth while; "Gingerine" two-step, that "foot-warmer" with above, 7c. extra. Any single one, 15c. Bert S. Elliott, National Capital Music Pub., 22 Que St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Explanation.

"I wonder why the snakes a man sees when he's been drinking multiply so fast?"

"I suppose because the kind of snakes he sees are adders."

A word is a winged seed—none can tell, when once it has gone forth what its harvest may be.—Sydney.



Pandita Ramabai Dongre Medhavi.

should tell at some length the story of this great settlement, with its wide acres of farm land, its many modest buildings, and its varied forms of industry. Study and work are the rule for every girl; clothes for that multitude must all be woven on the spot, and the industrial plant is large. An uncommunicative English woman guided me faithfully to every spot of the settlement that she thought of interest, from the cornerstone to the steam engine and the drying vats. But not a word did she say that would lead me into a knowledge of what is by all means the most noteworthy fact concerning this famous institution.

Stumbling on a Revival.

Of course, I was aware of the unusual religious experiences reported from many Christian communities in India; but I had never associated this sort of thing with Pandita Ramabai's work; probably because some of her foremost supporters in America are identified with the "new theology" which has scant room for the camp meeting type of "old-time religion." My first clue was a pamphlet which I chanced to pick up, relating strange spiritual experiences on the part of some of Ramabai's girls. I began to ask questions, which were answered, I thought, with seeming reluctance, and discovered that this revival was still under way.

For half an hour I had been hearing strange sounds, now of one person shouting in a high voice, now of the mingled utterance of a crowd, and now of song. At last it settled down into a steady roar. "What is that I hear?" I asked. "It is the girls' prayer meeting," was the answer. "Could I visit it?" I pointedly asked my guide, after hints had proved unavailing. "Why—I suppose—so. I'll see." In a few minutes I found myself witnessing a scene utterly without parallel in my experience of religious gatherings.

A Tumult of Praying Girls.

In a large, bare room, with cement floor, were gathered between 30 and 40 girls, ranging in age from 12 to 20. By a table sat a sweet-faced, refined, native young woman, watching soberly, attentively and without disapproval the scene before her. After a few minutes she also knelt on the floor in silent prayer.

The other occupants of the room were all praying aloud. Some were crying at the top of their lungs. The tumult was so great that it was with difficulty that any one voice could be distinguished. Some of the girls were bent over with heads touching the