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VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY JUNE 2, 1888. No. 14

Professional Cards

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS,
Barrister, Notary, Etc.
OFFICE:
QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888—1yr

DR. H. D. CURRIE,
Surgeon Dentist,
164 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

GEO. F. GREGORY,
(OF LATE FIRM OF GREGORY & BLAIR,)
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: NEXT BELOW QUEEN HOTEL, LATELY OCCUPIED BY GREGORY & BLAIR.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.
Dentist,
FISHER'S BUILDING,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

DR. CROCKET,
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH;
LICENTIATE OF THE FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.
SPECIAL CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY.
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, COR. PHŒNIX SQUARE.
RESIDENCE, 109 BRUNSWICK STREET.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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Barristers and Notaries.
OFFICES: CARLETON ST., FREDERICTON
ALBERT J. GREGORY, FRANK B. GREGORY,
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887 Registrar of Probates.

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COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all Possible Despatch.
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COACH ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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Modern Improvements constantly being made.
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—ALSO,—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
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Principal Undertaker,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE
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Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO'Y,
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New business for 1886 over - $2,500,000.00

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ASSURANCE CO'Y,
Of London, Eng.
Established in the Year 1808.
CAPITAL, - - $6,000,000.00
Risks against loss or damage or by fire taken on all kinds of insurable property in both town and country at the lowest rates and losses adjusted in the most prompt and liberal manner. Unsurpassed security given to policy holders by this Old and Reliable English Company.
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H. C. C. WETMORE
AUCTIONEER, &c.
Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private Sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.
Terms moderate. Returns prompt. All business confidential.
Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

New Advertisements

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SAWMILL AND LUMBER YARD
SEASON 1887.
THE Subscriber, intending to pay greater attention to the RETAIL LUMBER BUSINESS than for the last few seasons, begs to inform the public generally that besides the usual stocks of SPRUCE, PINE, and HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand or sawn to order, will keep constantly on hand
DRY SPRUCE FLOORING AND SHEATHING,
PINE SHEATHING, DRY HEMLOCK
SPRUCE AND PINE BOARDS, AND PLANK
PLANED ON ONE SIDE.
Also intends to keep LATHS and PICKETS constantly on hand,
and all sorts of CEDAR SHINGLES well and Smoothly Sawn and Very Carefully Assorted.
☞ Office on QUEEN STREET, directly opposite mill
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Fredericton, Oct 6th, 1887

Spring 1888.
Joseph Walker,
Practical Tailor,
BEGS LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS RECEIVED A FULL LINE OF
Summer Tweeds!!
Trouserings a Specialty.
SUITINGS IN SCOTCH, ENGLISH & IRISH TWEEDS.
A SPLENDID LINE OF CORKSCREWS.
MODERATE PRICES. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Next door above W. H. Vanwart's Grocery Store, Queen Street, Fredericton!
Fredericton, April 21, 1888.

Two Cargoes of
MOLASSES!
Now Landing.
One of
BARBADOES,
One of
ANTIGUA.
☞ Direct importation. For sale at bottom prices by
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, May 1st, 1888

New Advertisements

Locks, Knobs,
&C., &C.
A Good Assortment of Locks, Knobs, Hinges, and
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Of All Kinds Just Received and in Stock.
Bissel's Latest Improved CARPET SWEEPER Just to Hand
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, May 29, 1888.

DO
Not be Deceived, but Call at J. D Fowler's if
YOU
Would like to see the Finest Stock of Rich English Jewelry in Sets, Necklets, Rings, Lockets, Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Gents Signet Rings, Buttons, etc. If you should
WANT
A Good Watch, we have them in Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled and Nickle Cases, at prices
TO
Suit all. In Silverware, our stock is now full in all lines, consisting of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Card Receivers, Castors, Vases, Napkin Rings, Jewel Cases. In looking for a Xmas Present you cannot
MAKE
Any mistake in examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. We have a full line of Clocks, French, English and American, all styles and prices, ranging from $1.25 to
$100?
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
JAS. D. FOWLER
Directly opposite Post Office
Fredericton, Dec 17th, 1887

WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
A GOOD STEADY
PRESSMAN.
GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT.
ADDRESS,
Post Office Box 123,
FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1888.

C. W. DYKEMAN & CO.
AGENTS,
DOMINION
ORGAN
—AND—
PIANOS,
Sewing Machines
OFFICE: QUEEN STREET,
Next Door Below Z. R. Everett.
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888.

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.
Furniture Repaired.
Jobbing in Carpentry
Attended to by
W. S. HIMELMAN
192 GEORGE STREET
All work guaranteed so far as possible. All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.
Fredericton, Oct 10th, 1887

TIMOTHY SEED!
Western Clover Seed, Northern Clover Seed,
Alsike Clover Seed!
One Car Load of the above Just Received.
The Timothy is prime Lower Canada Seed (not Western) and will be sold low.
JOHN M. WILEY, 196 Queen street.
Fredericton, May 15th, 1888.

212!
Girdles, Gimps Ornaments, Muslins,
Lawns, India Linen, White Robes,
Cold Robes, Dress Goods
in Plaids and Stripes.
CASHMERE IN ALL THE NEW SHADES.
JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, April 28th, 1888.

FEED. LIME.
NOW LANDING: ONE CAR
Feed, Middlings and Shorts, Extra No. 1 Green Head Lime.
COARSE AND FINE SALT.
Also: Grass Seed, Clover Seed, Seed Oats, Seed Barley, Seed Wheat, Seed Buckwheat.
Agents Soluble Pacific Guano.
W. E. MILLER & CO.
155 and 159 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, May 15th, 1888.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.
HONESDALE, PA., Aug. 11, 1887.
MR. C. P. ELDRED, Jeweler, Honesdale, Penn.
DEAR SIR:—In August, 1883, I purchased of you a Rockford eleven jewel nickel S. W. movement, No. 81,785, and since that time the watch has performed perfectly satisfactory. It has never stopped and could always depend on it. During the past nine months, the actual variation has been less than sixty seconds, using it every day on my engine, compared by the time received each day at the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Depot.
GEO. P. SLOCUM,
Engineer N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R.

Call and get one of the Record Books which contains many more such proofs that the Rockford is the Best.
S. F. SHUTE, Sole Agent,
Fredericton, April 26th, 1888. 302 Queen Street, Opp. Off. Sq.

W.R.LOGAN
Queen Street, Fredericton.
Mixed Pickles in half barrels, New Coconuts, Biscuits, Confectionery, Sugars, Molasses and all kinds of Canned Goods, Yorkshire Relish, Worcester Sauce, Fry's and Mott's Chocolate French Mustard, Lambs Tongues, Lunch Tongue, 25 half chests choice Congo Tea of extra good Quality, and 50 Caddies Tea, Black Currant Jam, Red Currant Jam, Strawberry Jam packed by Stephen & Co., England, Sweet Oranges, Choice Dates and Lemons, Labrador Herring, Shad, No. 1 Salt Mackrel and Choice Table Codfish, Just received at
W. R. LOGAN'S
Fredericton, March 24th, 1888.

TRAINING IN CITY SCHOOLS.

Mechanics Taught to Boys—Sewing and Cooking for Girls—Lectures.

Manual training in the public schools has gained a foothold and aroused an interest that seems almost incredible in the short space of time that has elapsed since it was introduced in New York. The first trial was made in February, and in four months fourteen different schools—the primary, girls' or boys' departments, in the same building or same district, counted as separate schools—were working out the principles established for this industrial work. The idea originated in Russia, and some of the features of it came from the kindergarten methods of Germany. The committee who first took up this new feature of education studied well the work as it was carried on in technical schools in this and other cities. They have striven to leave out all the weak points as they were discovered and produce a system that was superior if possible to any other in existence.

Whether they have accomplished this remains to be seen. They are free to admit that they are still far from having a complete knowledge themselves, and experience is teaching them important things every day. The schools are nearly all private where manual training is taught outside of New York, but as the benefits derived are felt it will undoubtedly come into the common possession of all the institutions of learning. One great fear entertained has been that in establishing it, time would have to be taken from other studies. Anything so unsatisfactory has not been the result. Instead of impeding progress in other studies, it helps them by changing the order of training for the better in every department. Drawing is the fundamental study in industrial training; it is the corner stone of the entire structure of manual work as taught in the common schools. It enters largely into the boys' department of carpentry, and the girls' classes of sewing and cooking.

The girls, if they do not know how to draw straight lines, will hardly be able to sew straight seams, or make proper hems, and in cooking will not be able to know the value of measurement. Drawing has already been taught for some years, so the three new features added in the schools are the workshop for boys and sewing and cooking departments for girls, and there is promotion in these just as in all the other studies.

Naturally a great variety of tools and materials are needed, and even now the supplies are not all furnished. The list for the cooking class is as complete as for a family setting up housekeeping. The great difficulty is in finding the proper teachers for this sort of training. Of course, it is easy enough to procure a good carpenter, or a good cook, or a good seamstress to show how to work in these departments, but the thing is to find some one who can teach these different branches—a carpenter, for instance, who not only knows how to saw a board, but can explain the reason for sawing it, tell what kind of wood he is using, and where it comes from, besides many other practical points connected with it.

And so in each of the other departments. But means will undoubtedly be found to meet each want as time goes on. The children take a great interest in manual training, and this is a great incentive to teachers. The girls are allowed to have a small repast made of the things that they have cooked or helped to cook, and this increases their interest in the performance to a vast degree. Then, too, they are inspired to try experiments at home, which is, of course, exactly what is desired by the founders of the work.

The principal of one of the best public schools for girls has made reading aloud a feature of her school—not elocution, but reading in a simple and intelligent manner. She herself as a reward of merit reads to the girls once a week on Friday afternoons—not Sunday school stories or set pieces from school books, but standard works. In that way she hopes to interest the scholars in literature, a study to which little time is given in the public schools.

It has been felt for some time that the teachers where this new manual has been adopted ought to have some training, too. They were assembled by the board of education in the hall of the building belonging to this body to hear a lecture on the subject. A second meeting was presided over by Dr. Paul Hoffman, the assistant superintendent, who has the manual training in charge. That gentleman has been a physician, an Arctic explorer, and is pronounced a man of genius—the right man in the right place. He gained the confidence of the teachers at once by his earnestness in stating that he knew something more about the subject than they did, but not much. He was thoroughly interested in it, and would work day and night if need be, in order to gain knowledge on the subject.

On them as well as himself depended the success of the work. He thought the way to teach manual training was to begin in the most primitive manner and demonstrate everything in the most practical way. He wished a child to "know" that a cube was a cube, not "believe" that it was because he was told so. In teaching, the sense of feeling could be called largely into play, and the child must be taught how to see, not what to see. He must feel of a cube, its edges and its points, and find out why it was a cube.

"Children," he said, "are great imitators and believe what you tell them. If you take a block of wood in your hand and say, 'Do you see this lump of iron?' each child will answer 'Yes,' when it is as plain as possible that the lump of iron is a block of wood."

We would have the children taught to draw with a free hand, not painfully and carefully by measurement. The method of teaching, writing and shading the letters has caused the children to use the middle finger in such a strained way that in many instances it has been found to be longer than the middle finger on the left hand. The eyes of school children are also being injured by the way they hold their books or their slates. His desire was that the scholars should become men and women, strong bodily and physically, before anything else, and he believed that this teaching would aid them in that.—New York Press.

Girls are trained to agriculture in Denmark, the owners of farms receiving them as pupils.

Garnet Ledges in Alaska.

The extensive garnet ledges at Fort Wrangell are an inexhaustible source of beautiful and ornamental curiosities. The cropping of the ledge is about ten feet wide, standing perpendicularly and running northeast and southwest several miles in length; the depth of it no man has ever found out. The rock is of a mica slate formation, and contains from two to four dozen garnets to the cubic foot. The gems are regular polygons, beautiful in color, and when fresh from the mines have a dashing and brilliant luster; but when exposed for a time they become dull and opaque. The crystal varies in dimensions from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg, and to the novice are quite fascinating and have the appearance of much value for ornamental and other purposes.

The lapidaries, however, have failed to utilize them for any purpose whatever, except as a curio and to demonstrate the certainty of the unerring law of nature which governs every phenomenon. Every plane of the polygon is of the same form; every angle of the same degree, and every gem is the equal and like of its fellow. The mining and shipment of this rock has become quite a business. It is worth $20 per ton on the wharf at Fort Wrangell, and is shipped to all parts of the country to fill the cabinets of the wealthy and the collections in public institutions.—Detroit Free Press.

BROKER AND CHINAMAN.

Feats of Mongolian Financiers in San Francisco—A Shrewd Trick.

The Chinese have a well established reputation in California for shrewdness. To observe the Mongolian in the act of counting a goodly pile of American shekels after a hard driven bargain is to see the pig tailed stranger in his most inspired moments of commercial keenness. Any day on Montgomery street in brokers' offices, or where gold dust is bought, one can see the fine financial acuteness of the Asiatic colonist displayed to advantage. An agreement on the price of the gold dust or the rate of exchange is not easily reached. The Mongolian is cautious to a degree, and it is when he thinks that he has secured all that is coming to him that he closes negotiations. Then commences the important task of examining the lucre.

A white trader generally takes up his handfuls of twenty dollar pieces or silver dollars and carelessly tosses them into his pockets or a convenient sachel with the most cursory examination. Not so the suspicious colonist from Cathay. Every piece is closely scrutinized and passed from one hand to another. The edges are scanned and the color of the gold noted, until the whole pile has been observed closely. This is only the preliminary inspection. The gold is fair to the eye, but the doubts of a well conceived scheme to defraud him have not yet been quieted in the Asiatic trader's breast. His ear has to be satisfied, and he begins to jingle the pieces one after the other on the counter till every coin has announced its true character. The result in all probability is that some pieces have been found that shows signs of wear or fail to ring with the clear metallic sound so characteristic of the incomparable twenty dollar pieces fresh from the mint. A wrangle with the broker ensues, and the less perfect coins have to be exchanged for more faultless ones. These substitutes have also to be counted and jingled, and when the cautious Mongolian carries his shadow outside the threshold of the broker's shop he is morally certain that he has avoided deception by the exercise of what he regards as ordinary business sagacity.

The broker on his side, if in the habit of dealing much with Chinese, is unusually cautious and alert. If the money be passing from the Chinaman to him, the broker goes through the same formula. He takes no coins on trust as it were, but scores them all, for experience has shown him that the proverb of all being fair in love and war has been extended by the disciples of Confucius to money matters.

The scrutiny which the careful broker bestows on the coin is only excelled by the attention he gives his Mongolian customers, whose lightness of finger he has learned to regard with apprehension. Shoplifting is a fine art in Chinatown, and sleight of hand performers are abundant. Almost anything, from a diamond ring to an anchor, that they lay their hands on, disappears with magic promptitude. It is a fine study to watch a cautious Hebraic broker, who has been bitten a few times, as he doles out the shekels to a suspicious looking Mongolian financier. Every movement of the Celestial's long and deft fingers is watched, and a restraining hand put upon his claws every time they wander too close to his ample blouse with a load of half dollars. It is only when the final stage of the barter has been reached, and the "wherewith" has been shoved across the counter and all is safe, that the broker's countenance assumes its normal quietude.

It is considered so much the correct thing in China to overreach another in a monetary transaction that no sensible man will accept money by lamplight, and will only take his coin in the broad daylight after an exhaustive inspection by eye, ear and teeth. The best Chinese financiers rely on their teeth to determine the genuineness of a gold or silver piece of money. After banging a suspected coin on the counter or the sidewalk, if he be unable to decide whether it is good or bad, the Chinese financier places the metal between his teeth and leaves the verdict to molars and palate.

Brokers who do an extensive business with Chinese tell some curious stories of the cunning of their Asiatic customers. A down town broker exchanged some money for two Chinese one day not long since and in the transaction saw that he had lost two ten dollar pieces. The Mongolians protested violently that they had not taken the money, and when searched readily turned their pockets inside out. Their hats, shoes, and every corner of their several coats were examined, but the money could not be found and the broker finally let them go, though morally certain they had robbed him. During the afternoon he was pondering over the affair when an American friend who had had considerable experience with the Chinese in Shanghai dropped in. The broker described his loss and recounted how he had cunningly examined the shoes and hats of the suspected Mongolians. The friend from Shanghai laughed.

"The chances are," said he, "the money is stuck under your counter. That's an old trick in China."

On looking under the overhanging edge of the heavy counter the missing coins were found stuck to the wood with some strong Mongolian glue. One of the rascals had rubbed on the soft glue while parleying with the broker, and the other fellow, seizing a favorable opportunity, had stuck the money under the ledge, knowing that the instant it was missed they would be seized and searched.

The Shanghai man explained the trick.

"Those fellows have a confederate who has been here before," said he, "and will be around soon to hook those $10 pieces while he is giving you a fill about wanting to sell gold dust or something. You wait and see."

The money was left sticking to the counter, so that when the confederate came in he might be caught red handed and railroaded to the county jail.

Every one in the office, which is occupied by several persons besides the broker, set himself to catch the thief, and the unexpected result was that the money vanished without any arrest. When the broker returned after a hasty flight across the street for a cup of coffee, he found that the money was gone and no trace of the robber left. The well grounded belief of the detectives is that some one of the half dozen Chinese who dropped in during the afternoon was the confederate of the thieves and carried off the plunder unobserved.—San Francisco Chronicle.

How Ostrich Eggs Are Hatched.

The ostrich egg is very delicate and will not keep its vitality more than thirty days. Now, as the laying lasts a couple of months, it is evident that half of it becomes worthless for sitting and can serve no purpose except as curiosities in bazars. It is, therefore, the business of man to provide against this improvident character of nature and utilize what is wasted by that force. No occasion to go into detail about incubators; the principle is well known. Practically they are padded boxes, each holding fifteen to twenty eggs and heated by hot water, which can have its temperature readily under control. The eggs are taken away as laid, one always being left in the nest. Each one is numbered and dated, and a list made out with its weight and description of the parents. They are kept in a dry room till the necessary number is obtained, when they are placed in the box and the heat is applied. The temperature is 40 degs. centigrade at first, 39 degs. at the end of eighteen days, and then 38.5 degs. to the finish. During the whole process each egg must be turned upside down every day at a regular time. This is absolutely necessary.

About the fifteenth day the eggs are examined to see which are impregnated and which not. This is done with a box containing a lamp and a reflector, in front of which is an opening which fits an egg supported on the outside by a little shelf. If the egg is clear it will not hatch; if opaque, except at the larger end, where the air chamber is, it goes back to the incubator. Sometimes the egg is rotten, in which case the gas formed within forces the liquid through the shell and turns it yellow. After forty days the greatest attention must be paid day and night to listen to the noise of the chick. On the forty-third day a small hole should be made in the shell near the air chamber, which has already been marked with a pencil. Next day this hole is enlarged so as better to notice any movement inside. When this is seen the shell must be broken, the membrane torn away and the chick freed, taking care to use the greatest delicacy in every movement. The chick is wrapped up and kept warm for twenty-four hours, when it has a very small lot of finely chopped greenstuff with a few bread crumbs. On the third day it gets a little milk; on the sixth a little grain with the vegetables and a little water to drink.—All the Year Round.

Tragedy of the Pet Dog.

I had been to a picnic luncheon with some friends in a glade near the lovely valley of Kujjar. We walked back, having our dandis (light palanquin) carried behind us; and when dusk began to fall we put the dogs which had accompanied us into the dandis, knowing it was no longer safe for them to run by our side. At length one lady became tired and called for her dandi. It was brought and set down for her to enter. As it touched the ground the little dog jumped out to welcome his mistress; but in a moment his pretty gambols were cut short. Like a flash a great creature sprang into the road, and snapping up poor little Prim, vanished with the rapidity of thought down the steep hillside.

We felt thunderstruck, and stood for some moments in horrified silence, gazing down into the bushes where the gliding form had disappeared; but nothing was to be seen or heard. The elastic tread of the leopard left no sign or track, and so noiselessly had it passed that we could not tell whether it had slipped at once to the bottom of the ravine or whether it was then lying only a few feet below us hidden in the brushwood. The latter we imagined to be the case from the sudden silence that fell upon the other dogs, which, instead of whimpering as before and rebelling against their imprisonment, now cowered, mute and terrified, in the cushions of the several dandis. Poor Prim must have been killed by the first clutch of the cruel claws, for he never uttered a single cry. We hurried home, grieving much over his dreadful fate, and the gentlemen of the party immediately returned to the spot with their rifles and beaters, but nothing was then to be seen of the leopard.—Chambers' Journal.

Convenience of the Telephone.

One has to go to other cities in order to thoroughly appreciate the revolution brought about by the use of the telephone. In cities like Cleveland, Detroit and Rochester all the well to do people have telephones in their dwellings, and the useful instruments are made to serve instead of letters, visits, and the employment of messengers. The ladies use them quite as much in the routine of household life as our down town men do in business.

After breakfast in the morning a provincial lady who has a telephone is apt to closet herself with it for a half an hour or more, during which time she finds out what the grocer has that is good to offer, sends her orders, connects with the butcher, and tells him what she wants; rings up her dressmaker and has a delightful chat over trimmings and flounces, and then calls upon one after another in her circle of lady friends, and gossips with each and all precisely as she would if she were making a social round in her carriage later in the day. The average New Yorker has scarcely any conception of the usefulness of a telephone as it is employed in other cities.—New York Sun.

Racial Elements of Russia's Army.

Probably the Russian army is the most heterogeneous in the world so far as its ethnology is concerned. From the information on the point just issued by the Russian statistical department we learn that of the 227,906 recruits levied in 1885, the racial composition was as follows: Russians, 169,052; Poles, 17,212; Bulgarians, 406; Tcheks, 12; Lithuanians, 5,800; Letts, 3,424; Greeks, 155; Moldavians, 2,350; French, 1; Germans, 3,573; Armenians, 142; Bohemians, 33; Georgians, 3; Jews, 10,011; Karaïtes, 209; Tchouds, 20; Esthonians, 2,601; Laps, 1; Moravians, 1,707; Cheremissians, 704; Votiaks, 841; Zyrians, 282; Permians, 68; Voguls, 5; Chuvachins, 1,529; Tartars, 4,508; Bashkirs, 3,017; and about 100 belong to three other races or tribes. In all, then, the Russian army comprises 23 different races, or at least tribal elements, among which it is noteworthy neither Ossetians nor Circassians are represented, so far at least as these recruits are concerned.—St. James' Gazette.

A WARNING AGAINST MESMERISM.

Disastrous Results from the Experiments of Amateurs—Risky Business.

It has become a great fad in family circles to experiment in the art of mesmerism and to try the various tricks of test mediums, such as staring steadfastly in the eye of a weak willed person and thus obtain control of their minds. These amateurs find a great deal of fun in this form of amusement, but sensible parents should never countenance such proceedings, for the most disastrous results are likely to ensue where the subject is of a neurotic temperament. Nervous, hysterical girls and soft boned, growing lads should be kept away from these circles, for there is always a possibility of administering a shock that will leave lasting effects.

I was called to attend a young lady in North St. Louis, who had lain in a trance state for three days and could not be restored by ordinary medical treatment. She had been playing at innocent parlor tricks one Sunday evening until the entire company declared they had enough of it. Then a young man proposed to mesmerize one of the young ladies, and, without any idea of his secret power, made the usual passes which he had seen practiced in the theaters. After the third movement the girl's eyes assumed a glassy stare, and the operator became alarmed. The subject was to all intents unconscious of her actions and would not respond to pinching, calls, or even a more violent summons. She was put to bed by her mother, who was a witness of the affair, and ordinary remedies usual in catalepsy applied. A physician was called in, but he could not suggest any relief except electricity. A strong shock was given, but the patient remained insensible, although breathing regularly.

When other measures failed, the parents sent after me, and after hearing the facts I decided the body was surcharged with electricity and the girl must be demagnetized. I worked for three hours, and was almost completely exhausted when I began feeling the cold current passing from my fingers through my system. Then I realized the girl was saved, for science had conquered. Imagine what would have happened if the result was failure. The patient was a handsome blonde, of a negative nature, only 17 years of age, and although she had never been south in her life, she spoke of places in Memphis, and while under the mesmeric influence claimed that her name was Henry Seymour. She would answer questions promptly when addressed by that name, and appeared to grow quite angry when informed that she was a woman—a fact that she would not believe.—Magnetic Physician in Globe-Democrat.