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SMOKERS ARE HYPNOTIZED

And Persuaded That They Should Break Off Habit

Many Instances Are Cited Where All Desire for Smoking Has Been Permanently Removed.

Some singular experiments have been made from time to time on inveterate smokers by a hypnotist. One case was that of a smoker sixty-three years old, who was a slave to tobacco. He began the habit at sixteen, and continued it without a break for forty-seven years. He had made some attempts during recent years to moderate his passion for tobacco, but without success. The warnings of his physicians were in vain. They went as far as to tell him that he was showing symptoms of a lesion of the stomach which might turn into cancer, and that this was simply due to the abuse of the weed. They also promised him a complete cure if he would only stop smoking. But it was of no use.

At this stage the hypnotist—that magician of modern medicine—appeared on the scene. He offered to try the effects of suggestion. After some hesitation the smoker consented. He believed himself a doomed man, but was willing to give this last chance of salvation a trial. The doctor held up the index finger of his left hand. In less than three minutes the patient was fully hypnotized.

Then the suggestion was made to him, "Your desire for smoking no longer exists. From this moment you will not give another thought to tobacco. You will smoke no more cigars, cigarettes or pipes. You will refuse all tobacco, cigars or cigarettes that may be offered you by your friends. Tobacco will disgust you."

The patient joyously announced next day that he had not smoked since, and that he had no desire to do so. "To ascertain," said the doctor in his account of the treatment, "whether he was resolved, in accordance with the suggestion of the day before, to refuse any offer of tobacco made to him by another person, I took a box of cigarettes out of my pocket and offered him one. He gave me a decided refusal. I begged him to try a smoke, but he would not. He seemed to have forgotten all about it!"

A friend called a few days later to see the former smoker, and knowing nothing of what had taken place, offered him a cigar. It was at once refused, and, further, the hypnotist subject proceeded, much to the other's astonishment, to make a present to his friend of all his own remaining cigars, declaring that he could no longer bear the sight of them.

Another case was that of a man of forty-six, who also was an inveterate smoker. He had begun when fourteen years old, and he smoked on an average twenty cigarettes a day. He felt that his health was suffering, and he was hypnotized at his own request.

On Thursday, April 18, 1793, appeared at Newark, or Niagara, the first number of the first newspaper published in Upper Canada. As it was designed to fill the double roll of preserving a record of the acts of the Government, while chronicling the events of the continent at large, it was, as Scadding describes it, a small-sized sheet of folio form, of about 15 by 9 1/2 inches; from ordinary type on a rather coarse but sturdy and durable paper, by one Louis Roy, a skilled artisan engaged probably from Lower Canada, where printing had been introduced about thirty years previously. The editor's address to the public in the first number is interesting.

The editor of this paper respectfully informs the public that the dattering prospect which he has of an extensive sale for his new undertaking has enabled him to augment the size originally proposed from a demitour to a folio.

The encouragement he has met will call forth every exertion he is master of, so as to render the paper useful, entertaining and instructive. He will be very happy in being favored with such communications as may contribute to the information of the public from those who shall be disposed to assist him, and in particular shall be highly flattered in becoming the province of whatever may tend to its internal benefit and common advantage.

In order to preserve the veracity of his paper, which will be the first object of his intention, it will be requisite that all transactions of a domestic nature, such as deaths, marriages, etc., be communicated under real signatures.

The price of this Gazette will be three dollars per annum. All advertisements inserted in it, and not exceeding twelve lines, will pay \$4. Quebec currency, and for every additional line a proportionate price. Orders for letter-press printing will be executed with neatness, despatch and attention, and on the most reasonable terms.

An advertisement which appears in this initial number is also worthy of quoting. It announces that a brewery is about to be established, with the sanction of Governor Simcoe:

"Notice is hereby given that there will be a brewery erected here this summer, under the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and encouraged by some of the principal gentlemen of this place, and whosever will sow barley and cultivate their land so that it will produce grain of a good quality, they may be certain of a market in the fall at one dollar a bushel on delivery.—W. Het, Niagara, 18th April, 1793."

The Roast Beef of Old England. A good deal of the "roast beef of old England" is imported transatlantic in its origin, just as the far-famed saddle of mutton—the pride of ancestral diners out-now comes largely from the Commonwealth of Australia.

The growth of both the Australian and American meat trades has been nothing less than stupendous during the last few years. In 1874 the former commenced with a modest 5,500 tons a year, and now it amounts to 100,000. In 1881 a little "parcel" of Australian and New Zealand meat arrived in London, it amounting to only 565 tons. Now the Commonwealth supplies the metropolis with 90,000 tons of delicious meat annually. The home supply has fallen during the past year from 172,974 tons to 243,381, while the imported supply has risen in one year from 232,482 tons to 247,017. It seems as if Macaulay's New Zealander, who it was predicted would regard the ruins of the metropolis from London bridge, will, instead, witness from the confines of Smithfield market the decay of the British meat trade.—London Telegraph.

Canada's First Newspaper.

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NEWSPAPER FOR INDIANS

Mohawks of Canada and New York Have an Organ.

The Mohawks of Canada and New York State are to have a newspaper. It will be edited by Charles A. Cooke, a full-blooded Indian employed in the department of Indian affairs at Ottawa.

Some time ago Cook began publishing the *Onkwawne*, a semi-monthly magazine, printed in the Mohawk language, and it was so successful that he has decided to turn it into a newspaper, the first of its kind in Canada and the second in America. There are other Indian publications not newspapers, but the majority of them are issued by missionary societies and they are edited by white men. The *Cherokee Advocate*, published in Indian Territory, is the only Indian newspaper in North America.

The *Onkwawne* will publish some telegraphic news from different parts of the world, market news and reports of prices of furs, skins, fish, etc., and will have an inquiry department, which will be one of its leading features. Editor Cooke is the son of a Mohawk chief and was educated at Government schools and afterwards took a course in a Canadian college. When he had graduated he got a clerkship in the Indian Department. He is a dark-skinned young man, with pronounced Indian features. He is a good singer and a member of the choir of the leading Methodist church in Ottawa.

Two other Mohawk Indians, Miss Maracle and Joseph Delisle, are employed in the same room with Mr. Cooke. All are well educated. A few of the Indians can read English, but about 10,000 are able to read anything printed in the Mohawk dialect. The Mohawk alphabet consists of twelve letters, and any of the others. An ordinary eight-page issue of the *Onkwawne* contains about one-quarter of an inch of news, and the printer soon runs out of it and his English characters are used. Here is a specimen paragraph from the *Onkwawne*:

"Lakonnewata: iakokese enske ne-tena teken 'mint' iankirawes onawarejakirke-ionehonkies-enska me jaiakaisera tenawiaseren senah jienwakatseke-ianonste."

When the *Onkwawne* came out first many of the old chiefs objected to it. "The Great Spirit, Gitche Manitou the Mighty, says good Indians never read newspapers," said they to the younger braves, but the paper became popular. Indians like to learn about the doings of the white men. When Editor Cooke started the paper he published incidents about the Indians, and some letters were sent to him from his fellow-braves, saying, "Stop publishing news about the Indians, tell us about Laurier and others!"

They did not object to the name *Onkwawne*, which means in the Mohawk tongue, "the only human being," in contradistinction to others who are looked upon as being less worthy of the name of man, or as lacking in qualities of manhood. "Onkwawne" means a human being, and would be applied to a paleface or to an Indian of another tribe. The addition of "owaw" is Mohawk for "the real thing."

The Mohawks are inquisitive. Among the questions Editor Cooke has had to answer are the following: "Why does the Government try to control Indians?" "What is electricity?" "Why was Papineau, and what did he do?" "What is an Indian?" To the last question Mr. Cooke answered: "An Indian is an Indian who has native blood in his veins, and who is on the reserved lands under the protection of the Government."

She Got a New Pair.

Sarcasitic and his wife were going to the theater. "Will you please go in and get my goats of the dressing table?" said Mrs. S.

"Your goats?" queried the puzzled Sarcasitic. "What fangle have you women got now?"

"I'll show you," snapped the wife, and she sailed away and soon returned putting on her gloves.

"Are those what you mean? Why, I call those kids."

"I used to," replied Mrs. Sarcasitic, "but they are getting so wild I am ashamed to any longer."

He took the hint.—Pearson's Weekly.

Send a copy of Goetzman's Souvenir to outside friends. A complete pictorial history of Klondike. For sale at all news stands. Price \$2.50.

Business to Close
Watches left with me for repairs should be taken away before January 1st as I am closing the business. **ALBERT MAYER.**

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