

## A RAILROAD HORROR.

ABOUT SEVENTY SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONISTS KILLED.

OVER ONE HUNDRED INJURED.

DUBLIN, June 12.—The following particulars have been received in regard to the terrible accident to the excursion train: The excursion party left Armagh this morning in two trains. The accident occurred at a point where the train ascends a grade on a bank 50 feet high. The first train ascended the grade without trouble. The second section attempted the ascent, but the weight of the train proved too great for the engine. Several cars were detached and allowed to run back towards the level track, but before they reached it they came in collision with an ordinary train from Armagh, which was proceeding at a good rate of speed. The excursion cars were completely wrecked.

The scene which ensued was heart-rending. Hosts of volunteers were soon on hand, and the dead and wounded were taken from the wreck and carried down the bank. Medical aid was called for, and a special train from Belfast brought to the scene 20 surgeons from that city and a number of medical men from other places besides Belfast and Armagh. The disaster is unparalleled in the railroad history of Ireland.

The brake power of the engine of the third train was inadequate. While the second train was ascending the incline the engineer remarked to the fireman: "I'm afraid we can't do it." The following train was commencing the ascent when the engine saw the runaway cars. Shutting off the steam and reversing the lever, the engineer and fireman jumped from the engine, shouting to the passengers to do the same. The latter, however, not hearing the cries, did not obey.

No one was injured on that train. The engine was hurled 60 feet down an embankment. The carriage that ran into the engine was shattered to splinters, and fragments of dress, umbrellas, etc., were scattered hundreds of yards. A dozen corpses were found beneath the engine in a mangled condition. Some of the occupants of the runaway cars tried to escape, but the doors were locked.

The front part of the train started back in pursuit of the runaway cars, and the passengers saw the collision at a distance of 300 yards. A man named Hughes, who visited the scene of the disaster, was so horrified at the sight that he died on the spot. His corpse was taken to Armagh in his own car.

The shrieks of the children were horrible. The bodies of the victims were arranged in rows as soon as recovered. Many were mangled beyond recognition. There is scarcely a family in Armagh that has not some one dead. The embankment on which the accident occurred is 70 feet high. Many touching scenes were witnessed. The children bore their injuries with great patience. Wrecking gangs are at work clearing away the debris.

A private of the Irish Fusiliers, before the collision, jumped on the footplate of one of the cars and dropped four children to the ground. He then offered to assist others to escape, but his offer was refused.

In many of the families were killed. Crowds of people are visiting the scene of the disaster and the air is rent with lamentations.

Before starting on the fatal excursion the children paraded through the streets of Armagh, with flags and banners, and the townfolk turned out almost en masse to wish them a happy holiday.

The party of excursionists included ministers, teachers, the parents of some of the children and a few other adults.

Dr. Lynn is the head of the school to which most of the youthful excursionists belonged. He is one of the most prominent Methodists in Ireland, and his school is attended by many children of other denominations.

The number of injured is about one-third of the entire number of passengers. Many of these are certain to succumb to the effects of their injuries.

### EIGHT PERSONS INJURED.

COACHES OF A PASSENGER TRAIN ON THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT BY A BROKEN AXLE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 10.—The West bound train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, due here at 9 o'clock this morning, met with a serious accident a short distance this side of Sugar Notch, through the breaking of an axle on one of the forward passenger coaches. The disabled car dropped upon the track, and the several cars following crashed against it, all being precipitated down an embankment. The cars were all badly wrecked, and 16 passengers were seriously injured, though none fatally. The passengers were principally residents of the small towns below this city.

The injured are: John McGroarty, of Wilkesbarre, badly cut on the head and face and body bruises.

Attorney George H. Troutman, of Hazleton, cut on face and shoulder dislocated.

J. B. Labaugh, of Freeland, collar bone broken.

Mrs. Patrick Costello, of Bear Creek, cut on head.

Frederick Tighe, of Delahoy, leg badly injured.

John Daniels, of White Haven, slight cut on head and face.

Nathan Searfoss, of Wilkesbarre, cut on neck and face.

Patrick Gibbons, of Wilkesbarre, hurt inside and legs.

The first report, that 16 had been injured, was incorrect, those whose names are given being all that were injured. Superintendent Mitchell, with Train Dispatcher Essen, were promptly on the scene of the disaster with a corps of physicians to give aid to those requiring it. There was no delay in the running of trains, the New Jersey Central Railroad being utilized until the tracks were cleared.

## The Great Flood

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 10.—Statements are made on all sides by survivors, who say that there is scarcely a single pile of wreckage in the district that does not contain human remains. Bodies are constantly being taken from the debris on Main street, from river lodgments and from the ruins of private residences. The task of handling these has become most trying to the men at the morgues. The seven stations for receiving the dead in Johnstown and immediate vicinity are constantly in operation. There is no lull in the work from morning to night. The bodies now found are in such a state of decomposition that it requires heroism to persevere. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Beale states that he has not yet heard one complaint; that the men are working with energy and without any cessation. Burials take place at once, after preparations of the remains.

Reports from the morgues, especially that in the vicinity of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, show that, in numerous instances, identification is impossible. Some of the bodies taken from the drift, near the stone bridge, have the head, arms, legs, or other members, burned off, the body being so charred and blackened as to bar all idea of recognition. While it is estimated that the returns from all section in the valley will show the recovery of about 300 bodies up to today. Dr. Beale states that the actual number dug out in Johnstown has reached 1700 already.

Distressing incidents, the result of the disaster, continually come to notice. Mrs. D. S. Lane was taken away this morning insane. Her husband kept a shoe store on Morris street, the family living in Kernville. The couple are quite aged and lost all their children and property in the flood. Mrs. Lane brooded over the calamity to such an extent that her mind became affected, and her husband was obliged to take her away to an asylum.

T. W. Kerlin, a citizen of Johnstown whose place of business was opposite the Cambria Library, lost his wife and three children. He was injured so badly himself that he is lying at Morleyville so ill that he is not expected to recover.

Colonel J. M. Vanderalie, who has been busy at work in the Grand Army headquarters since Tuesday, states that one of the applicants for relief was a German woman of about 40, who was rescued after being caged in a house for four days. Her husband and four children were drowned.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., June 10.—At a meeting of citizens held to-day a resolution was adopted requesting that the following be given to the Associated Press:

"To the people of the United States: This city has been devastated by the recent great flood and immediate assistance is needed. Our streets, alleys and homes are in a frightful condition and money is needed at once to save us from an epidemic. We are receiving a generous supply of provisions, but Lock Haven alone is not the only place to be supplied from these. Many towns have lost nearly everything they had and are dependent upon us for money and provisions. We need disinfectants badly, and money with which to hire teams and men from a distance to help clean our streets and cellars. There was not a square inch of land within the corporate limits of the city proper that was not submerged, and when the water subsided it left a layer of mud and filth, which under the strong sun of to-day creates a stench that is almost unbearable. The contents of vaults and cesspools are in our cellars and our main thoroughfares, and nothing will save us from a frightful epidemic unless help comes promptly and generously.

Mayor Mason issued a proclamation to-day warning all idlers and tramps to leave the city. Work will be furnished all able bodied men on the streets, and provisions will be furnished only to such as are deserving. Wilson M. Gearheart, of the State Department, attended the citizens' meeting at the Court House this morning, and stated that, after personal investigation of the city and neighboring villages, he was satisfied that the generous people of the State had no conception of the great need here for money for sanitary purposes.

The total cash contributions received up to noon amount to \$3577. Fifty thousand dollars, and perhaps more, will be required. Hon. C. A. Mayer, President Judge of the county, and several other prominent citizens, were appointed at the meeting to-day to visit Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and present to the Governor and Mayor Fidler a statement of the pressing wants of the city and county.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 10.—Although things are looking up in many respects, yet the distribution of supplies by the Central Relief Committee shows that over 2000 persons are now getting assistance in the way of provisions, and some have left the city. Large quantities of clothing have been given out and stoves and cooking utensils are still loudly called for.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., June 11.—Mayor Mason flashes it to be known that provisions have been coming to this city in liberal quantities and have been distributed in the city and vicinity.

There is very little new to say about the situation in Lock Haven. The work of cleaning up is going on, and business is being resumed by merchants generally. Over 800 families are supplied with provisions and clothing by the Relief Committee daily. Thus far 11 carloads of supplies have been received and distributed. Much of it was sent out to neighboring villages and small country places. A committee appointed at the citizens' meeting prepared a letter setting forth the needs of the city and correcting any false impression that may have gone abroad as to the actual condition of the city and county.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 11.—A report was made by the committee to examine buildings. The committee stated that, in a single square, leaving out all buildings the owners of which

are able to repair them, \$10,000 will be necessary to replace the buildings. The Chairman of the Relief Committee reported that aid is being furnished to 1400 persons, representing families aggregating 7000 people.

The total cash contributions received are over \$30,000. A careful estimate made to-day of the direct loss in goods by the grocery, dry goods, hardware, clothing and a few minor lines of trade shows the total to be fully \$2,000,000. The loss in buildings, furniture, books, etc., will increase the total to a much larger figure, without reference to the loss on lumber. Engines were enabled to pass over the Williamsport bridge to-night, and tomorrow the running of trains into the city will be fully resumed.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 13.—The work of removing the filth coming from the stores and cellars proceeds vigorously, with a large number of men and teams, but there is a vast amount of it still to be done.

At the meeting of Council this evening reports were received of vast amount of damage done to the streets by the flood. In the Seventh Ward the bank of Lycoming creek and a large area of ground in addition were washed away, opening a new channel, and threatening to flood the upper end of the city whenever a rise in the stream occurs. Steps will at once be taken to repair this damage, but it will be a big undertaking.

Calls for help are being received here from many surrounding points. A request came from Muncy to-day, where provisions for the destitute are badly needed and hard to be obtained, even if money is furnished. A stock of provisions for immediate use was forwarded from here.

Destitution is reported along the Pine Creek Railroad at Waterville and other points, as well as along the Northern Central at a number of places. It looks as if many of the supplies collected here would have to be divided among sufferers outside this city.

The Linden bridge has been in use all day, and the block of trains on the south side no longer exists. Through trains for the West will still go by the low grade road to-morrow, but probably no longer, as the main line will be in shape from Tyrone west for all trains.

The merchants say that their losses show up larger every day, the damaged goods proving nearer a total loss than was at first supposed. Some of the large store rooms are now entirely empty, and are being thoroughly cleaned before being re-opened.

A number of merchants have lost from \$50,000 to \$60,000 each. The Board of Health to-day ordered a number of houses torn down, which were declared unfit for human habitation.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Luke Dillon is said to be responsible for the statement that a prominent Irishman in New York will be arrested in connection with the Cronin murder. He says he is confident the murderers of Dr. Cronin will be in custody before two weeks have passed.

—A despatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, says that Cale Younger, who was notorious as a bad man, was drowned on the 8th while attempting to ford a river on horseback. Ernest Williams, the only witness of the accident, has been arrested, and will be held until Younger's body is found. One of the canal banks at Holyoke, Massachusetts, gave way on the evening of the 11th, and caused the collapse of the Cabot Mills. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

—An Iron Mountain Passenger train was rounding a curve on Poplar street, St. Louis, on the evening of the 10th, just before reaching the Union Depot, when the engine left the track and ran into an adjoining building. John Gebhard was killed and three train men were dangerously injured. Patrick Curley, Reese Lloyd and Richard Williams, miners, were killed on the 10th in Nottingham Mine, at Plymouth, Pa., by a fall of top coal and rock. Matthew Davis, another miner, who went to their assistance, was fatally injured. A boiler in the Mahoning Valley Iron Works, at Youngstown, Ohio, exploded on the evening of the 10th, killing James Robinson and severely injuring two other men.

—William Harrison, alias "Bill Kent," a notorious "fire-bug" and counterfeiter, was arrested on the 11th in Scranton, Penna., charged with manufacturing and circulating spurious coins. When arrested Harrison had in his possession \$600, three gold watches and a 32-calibre Smith & Wesson revolver. The coins made by the prisoner bear the dates 1888 and 1849, and are very clever imitations.

—A despatch from Decatur, Illinois, says the high water in the Sangamon river has broken through four levees built at a cost of \$4000. The levees had redeemed nearly 1000 acres of land, but they were not built high enough. The bottoms are overflowed for miles.

—While crossing the Fort Wayne Railroad track, near Clinton, Ohio, on the afternoon of the 12th, Lawrence and Edward Stieb, business men of that place, and two orphans named Seifer, whom they had adopted, were struck by an express train and all were killed. A gravel train collided with a passenger train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, near New Cumberland, West Virginia, on the 11th. Charles Rodgers was killed and William Brown fatally wounded. Both were engineers.

—Thomas Kinney was found dead in a street in Indianapolis on the morning of the 12th. When last seen he was half intoxicated in the company of a married woman whose husband was heard to threaten Kinney. The police are unable to find either the woman or her husband. Peter Sawyer quarreled with his wife in Carthage, New York, on the morning of the 12th, and struck her in the head with a hammer. She ran screaming from the house and he went into the barn and hanged himself. It is not yet known whether the woman's injuries are dangerous.

—The village of Croton, Michigan, is inundated by the back water from a jam of logs in the river. —A carelessly erected scaffold at the new Power House, in Chicago, fell on the afternoon of the 12th, and nine workmen were injured, some, it is feared, fatally.

—A heavy thunder storm did much damage in various portions of New England on the 10th. At Marlboro, Massachusetts, Charles Butler's house was struck by lightning, the chimney demolished and the occupants stunned. At Contoocook, New Hampshire, 27 telephone poles were shattered. At Keene the roads were badly washed, telephones burned out and the South Keene Railroad depot was struck by lightning. At Dover, New Hampshire, the Belknap church steeple was set on fire, the calendering room of the Cocheo Print Works was nearly ruined by lightning, and a bolt entered the composing room of the Daily Democrat. Frederick Pierce, a clerk in Higgin's Market, was fatally injured by lightning. Policeman Charles Stevens was knocked down on the street, but is expected to recover. Several houses were badly shattered. A tornado at Arkansas City, Arkansas, on the evening of the 8th, wrecked the Methodist and Baptist Churches and several dwellings. The roof of the Arkansas elevator was blown across the Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks, demolishing a number of loaded freight cars. Two colored children were killed and their mother and another daughter were badly injured. A cyclone passed through Lewis county and the southern part of Jefferson county, New York, on the afternoon of the 9th, doing great damage to buildings and crops. At Florence, Mrs. Spain was killed, and at Phinney, a settlement near Fort Leyden, Mr. and Mrs. Phinney were severely injured. Reports from all parts of the State of Indiana indicate great damage from the rains of the past week, both to the growing crops and to property situated along the water courses. In White and other counties hundreds of acres of growing crops are submerged. Many families have fled to the highlands for safety.

—Three men jumped from a freight train at Suter, Penna., on the morning of the 11th, just as an empty engine was passing, and fell under the engine. Joseph Rarker and another, name unknown, were killed, and Isaac Williams was fatally injured. All were stealing a ride from Conneautville.

—Lucien Freeman, while insane, killed his keeper and his mother with an axe at their home, near Meriden Village, New Hampshire, on the morning of the 11th. At Dalton, Georgia, on the morning of the 11th, S. E. Field, State Senator, was shot dead by his stepson, Dennis Taylor, whom he was attempting to chastise.

—A violent thunder storm broke over New York City and Brooklyn about 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 11th. A frame building, in course of erection in Brooklyn, was blown down, killing two men and dangerously injuring three others. Reports were received in Dover, New Hampshire, on the 11th, from all points, of damage done by the storm on the 10th. At South Berwick the Berwick Academy, erected in 1792, was struck by lightning, the bolt entering the school room and affecting 63 scholars. Three girls were prostrated and lay unconscious for hours, while only one scholar was able to go out for medical aid. In Denver many people were so afflicted by the lightning that they were kept all night by vomiting. Reports from Franklin county, Vermont, show a large amount of damage done by the storm on the 10th. Six tridges were carried away and the loss to farmers will be very heavy.

—About 1500 men were at work at Johnstown on the 13th, under the direction of General Hastings, and great progress was made in clearing away the wreck. The dirt at the stone bridge was fired in the afternoon, and the mass was burning furiously at midnight. About 200 merchants who had survived the flood, many of them penniless, met General Hastings and were assured that they would be re-established in business, Pittsburg and Philadelphia wholesalers having offered long credit. Nineteen bodies were found on the 13th, making the total to date 1999.

The burning of the drift, of course, will prevent the recovery of the bodies entombed therein. The latest estimate of life, based on opinions of well informed people, places it at between 3000 and 4000.

—A collision between two freight trains near Havre-de-Grace on the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the 12th, resulted in killing Joseph McKean, brakeman, and wrecking several cars, two of them loaded with provisions for the Johnstown sufferers. The train hands say the telegraph operator gave the wrong signals.

—Lord A. P. Ceell, an evangelist, was drowned on the 12th in the Bay of Quinte, near Picton, Ontario. —The Governor of Minnesota has been advised by telegram from Mora, in that State, that the Chippewa Indians at Mille Lacs Lake "have massacred six whites, all inoffensive Swedes," for "no known cause."

—A forest fire is raging south and west of Superior, Wisconsin. Already over half a million dollars' worth of pine has been destroyed. The districts tributary to the Nemadji and St. Louis rivers in Wisconsin are suffering heavily. The smoke from the burning districts is obscuring the sun and renders difficult the entrance of vessels into the harbor. The fire is burning from St. Croix to Northern Pacific Junction.

—A despatch from Springfield, Massachusetts, says that work is being pushed with all possible rapidity on the cofferdam at Holyoke, so as to get the mills running again. All the mills dependent on the Holyoke Water Company are shut down, and the loss to the manufacturers will be quite large. The actual damage done by the wash-out to the canal, the Cabot street mill and the railroad will probably be \$100,000, but the loss of production will be much more than that.

### A TERRIBLE MOMENT.

The Story of a Desperate Struggle With an Alligator.

A Family named Lambert, living on Lake Charlie Apopka, or Taala Lake, as it is called, reports a very thrilling experience. The family is composed of Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and three children, two boys and a girl baby, the boys being 8 and 15 respectively, and the girl just able to toddle about. They moved there some two years ago, and pre-empted a homestead on the south side of the lake. The house is built about 200 feet from the lake and on a slight elevation, the land in front sloping down gradually to the water's edge. At the left, off some little distance, is an immense saw-grass pond.

Near this Mr. Lambert built an inclosure for his pigs, one side facing the lake, and up to a month ago he had a magnificent lot of porkers. One night several weeks ago he heard a tremendous uproar in his hog pen, and hurrying out with his shotgun and lantern, he was just in time to see one of his fine hogs disappearing in the lake in the mouth of a huge alligator, while the scores of balls of fire seen glittering in the darkness on the lake showed the presence of others. From that beginning their inroads were kept up with great regularity, and though he killed a dozen or more, the pork was too nice for them to relinquish their feeding ground. Lately they have grown so bold as to crawl into his yard in daytime and the predatory raids of these marauders on his hogs and fowls have rendered Mr. Lambert's life a burden.

A recent adventure, however, of two members of his family with one of these dreadful creatures has so terrified the farmer and so alarmed his entire household that he is seriously contemplating abandoning his place. One Saturday afternoon a short time ago Mrs. Lambert, who was in the back part of the house, was attracted by the screams of her little girl and frantic cries of "Mamma! Mamma!" Hurrying to the front of the house she could not at first locate the little one's whereabouts, but her piercing screams continued and the almost frantic mother soon discovered the flutter of her child's dress near the lake shore, the palmetto bushes nearly hiding her from view.

Snatching up an axe from the wood-pile, she flew to the water's edge, and as she rounded the palmetto patch a slight burst upon her that nearly drove her crazy. On the edge of the bank, with its body half in the water, was a huge alligator, its forepaws outstretched, raising it from the ground, while its tail lashed the water into foam. Just in front of it, and clinging to a palmetto root with her tiny hands for dear life, was the little girl, her dress being held in the jaws of the alligator, who was slowly dragging the child. The alligator's dull eyes gleamed with anger, like red coals of fire, and when Mrs. Lambert appeared the monster uttered a hoarse bellow and started backward, tearing loose the child's slight hold. The latter's infantile features were drawn into an agonized appeal, and as the animal dragged her down she was too completely paralyzed with fear to even cry out.

The peril of her baby banished all fear from Mrs. Lambert and she rushed up and straddled the saurian over the head with the axe, and, seizing the child with both hands, tried to pull her away. The sharp blade cut into the alligator's eye, and mad with pain, he opened his jaw and half sprang at the woman. This left the child free, and they both fell backward. Mrs. Lambert said afterward that at this moment she never expected to save her life. As she fell the alligator swung around his tail with a terrible sounding whisk, but the fortunate fall of the two just placed them outside its deadly sweep. The alligator advanced as far as it could with its unwieldy waddle, and Mrs. Lambert attempted to rise and escape. Her dress caught on a root, and before she could get up and free herself the alligator made a snap at her and missed, catching hold of her dress instead.

Finding that it had secured something it commenced backing toward the water, dragging along the prostrate woman, who now fully realized her peril and filled the air with her cries for help. She frantically clutched at the roots as she was dragged over them, but her dress was of stout material, and the alligator's strength soon overcame her feeble resistance. Suddenly, with a heavy sinking of the heart, she felt that her foot was in the water, and that if no help came she was doomed to a terrible death. The horror gave her strength for a moment and she made another frantic effort to free herself, but it was in vain, and she felt herself drawn into the water.

Suddenly her hands, which were nervously clutching at anything and everything that seemed to promise support passed over the axe-handle. With the swiftness of thought and with superhuman energy she seized the helve and scrambled up, and how she cannot say, she managed to deal the 'gator a heavy blow with the blade. With rare good fortune it struck his other eye and crushed into the head. The maddened and wounded reptile opened its jaws with a roar of pain and rage and Mrs. Lambert's dress slipped off its high teeth. Scrambling up she seized her

baby girl and fled wildly to the house and fell on the porch in a dead faint.

Her husband, on returning home at night, found her there unconscious, with the child patting her mother's cheek trying in her baby way to arouse her.

### SECRETS OF THE PALM.

Outlines of Character and Prospects of the Future Revealed.

A prominent expounder of palmistry, in explaining the methods of his art to a reporter, said:

"The reason we are able to discern many hidden truths from the simple inspection of the subject's hand is, briefly, in this way. We know from having observed the characteristics of innumerable people that persons with this or that hand have such and such characteristics. Certain occupations produce certain lines in the hand, and we can most always tell the person's occupation from the character of his hand. Knowing his occupation, it is not very difficult to tell his characteristics.

"The lines of life and accident are fixed, and the predictions which we are able to make from an inspection of them are almost invariably fulfilled. There is a certain line in the hand which tells me that the subject has recently passed through a serious difficulty of some kind. You remember when Kate Claxton came so near losing her life in the Park theatre fire in Brooklyn a number of years ago. Well, I was in St. Louis at the time, and was an enthusiast in palmistry. I traveled all the way to New York to see whether the line indicating difficulties had developed in her hand. I inspected her palm and there was the line as plain as day.

"Here is another instance. In my youth the line of life indicated that I would die at about the age of thirty-six. I had looked forward to the time with some dread, and when it came, sure enough I was laid low with a serious illness. The doctors gave me up and were about to arrange for my funeral, but my will dominated the disease. I simply said to myself: 'Here, it isn't time for you to die yet awhile. Your business is in bad shape and you can't leave your family in this way. You must recover.' And recover I did.

"The lines of marriage are less distinct than those of accident and death, but nevertheless we can tell pretty accurately whether a man is to be married at all and if so how often. A man of domestic, affectionate and impressionable characteristics will in all probability take unto himself a wife. More wives die and are divorced than husbands, therefore it is pretty safe to say that this impressionable man will marry twice. There is the man who has the Shylock hand. It is easy enough to tell that he will attempt to gather great riches. Then there is the man with the fat, pudgy hand. He's generous. The man with long, taper fingers is likely to be an artist and to have artist's characteristics. And so on with the other kinds of hands.

"You may smile when I tell you, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that it is the most intelligent class of people who have the greatest faith in palmistry. You can't satisfy an ignorant person by telling him what his capabilities are or what special line of usefulness he can pursue with the best prospect of success. He wants to know everything of his past and future, and if you can't tell him he is dissatisfied. On the other hand, an intelligent person knows that the art of palmistry does not pretend to go as far as that and is satisfied with the simple character reading. It is curious, but true, that nothing is more interesting to the average man or woman than hearing about himself or herself. That's what brings most of my visitors here.

"They have their own opinions of the characteristics, but like to have them confirmed by an expert. I do not say that a man is a poet, a musician, an artist, an orator or an artisan because his hand presents certain features, lines or mounts, but being of a certain character and in possession of certain powers his hands reveal the character. The soul is the real man, and the body is simply its material manifestation. The body exists and subsists from the spirit for its use and changes naturally solely in obedience to the power and direction of the spirit. It can be changed mechanically by outside forces, but it can be developed only by the spiritual and vital force working within it.

"The palm of the hand shows physical strength, endurance, activity, or their opposites. It is also a health-bulletin. It shows also the appetites and inclinations: The lower part, next to the wrist, indicates animal strength and instincts when prominently developed, the middle of the hand the power of the brain and nerves, and the upper part the force and character of the emotions.

"Large hands belong to those that work. A man with such a hand executes his plans, acts out his impulses and materializes his thoughts. He is complete in the performance of his work. Small hands indicate magnitude of plans, grace in execution and a delight in dealing with generalities. The medium sized hand is the hand that will do the best thing. The hard hand indicates persistency in effort and endurance in physical exertion. The snowy hand expresses rapid, skillful activity, and so on."

It's a wise man that knows his own want.