PENILLION SINGING IN OLD WALES

Singing Stanzas With the Harp Favorite Pastime.

VYCHAN AND ROYAL ED

A Brief Sketch of the Immortal Vicar Pritchard and Other Important Features from Old Gwalia.

Idris Vychan, the late celebrated pennillion singer, made his last public appearance at the Llandudno eisteddappearance at the Liandudno eisted-fod. A little before this he had the honor of singing before the prince of Wales, the princess of Wales and their young daughters at the London eistedd-fod in 1887. He was a native of Dol-geliau, and his family on his mother's side, were said to be all noted for their side, were said to be all noted for their skill in singing with the harp. He was nearly related to Mr. Ellis Roberts, harpist to the prince of Wales, and this gentleman, with a celebrated vio-linist, known as Eos Twrog, used to meet frequently at the old house where likes, grandgrother, mother, and ldris' grandmother, mother, and brother would alternately sing stanza-to the harp and violin. He published to the harp and violin. He published a volume, which was a prize essay at the Rhondda elsteddfod on pennillion singing, in which is contained a fine collection of old Welsh stanzas of suitable Welsh airs, as well as a chronological list of singers, harpists, violinists, etc. For many years his face and voice were one of the most familiar at our chief national festivals. He was besides being a singer, one of our best versed in Welsh poetry and in antiquarian researches.

quarian researches.

From a very remote time pennillion From a very remote time pennillion singing has formed quite a feature in our national gatherings, and at one time was much practiced in the houses of the Welsh gentry. The Welsh penlillion were sung by one voice to the harp and followed a quaint old air, which was not only interesting and peculiar, it set forth in a striking manner the humer of the verse. This old practice is entirely a Welsh institution, but we regret to say, is fast dying out, and is not in use except at some of our and is not in use except at some of our eisteddfodau. The following is an ex-ample of the old penillion in general use some years ago, which were sung to the Welsh air "Penrhaw" or "Difyrwch Gwyr Morganwg:"

Many an apple will you find
In hue and bloom so cheating,
That search what grows beneath its rind,
It is not worth your eating:
Eve closes summer's suitry hour,
This fruit will be the first to sour.

Varied the stars, when nights are clear, Varied are the flowers of May; Varied the attire that woman wears, Truly varied too are they.

Both old maids and young ones, the wit-Gain husbands at pleasure, while none will me prize;
Oh! why should the swains think so meanly of me,
And I full as comely as any they see.

My speech until this very day Was ne'er so like to run astray; But now I find, when going wrong, My teeth of use to stop my tongue.

Three things 'tis difficult to scan; The day, and aged oak, and man; The day is long, the oak is hollow, And man—he is a two-faced fellow.

VICAR PRICHARD.

Vicar Prichard, of Liandovery, was born 1579, and 1644. He was induced to the vicarage of his native parish after his collegiate course at Oxford, and afterwards was appointed prebendary and chancellor of St. David's. His religious poems had great influence over Wales, among his contemporaries, and up to the middle of the present century. "Canwyll y Cymry" in the last 270 years have sone through twenty-five editions. Here are his praise and commendation

of a good woman: A virtuous, cheerful, and obliging wife is better than all the pomp of life— Better than houses, tenements, and lands, Than pearls and precious stones and gold-

She is a ship with costly wares well stow'd. A pearl, with virtues infinte endow'ed; A gem, beyond all value and compare; Happy the man who has her to his share.

WELSH IN DAY SCHOOLS. Advocates of the teaching of Welsh in elementary schools have much to rejoice at in the success of the experi-ments wherever tried. The government ments wherever tried. The government report has the following statement in regard to the teaching of Welsh to students under training: "This is the first time for Welsh t be taken as one of the languages for the certificate ex-amination. Judging by the work of the 112 candidates examined, its introduc-tion has been an emphatic success from an educational point of view. The results are especially encouraging in the work of students, who have done considerable better, on the average, than the acting teachers. With one excep-tion, that of a student from Edgehill, who produced a paper of shining merit, the students are exclusively drawn from the church and British colleges at Bangor. In both of these colleges the subject seems to have received special and systematic attention, and the re-sults are very creditable." The marks attained by one of the Welsh classes in the Bangor Normal college for 1395 also

SIR GEORGE ELLIOTT MEYRICK. The recent death of Sir George Elliott Meyrick Tapps-Gervis-Meyrick, Ang-lesey, baronet, recalls the following story: Richard, fourth son of Owen Meyrick, high sheriff, County Anglesey, 1706, married 25th of July, 1732, Jane, eldest daughter of Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale Royal; and on the same day her cousin, Lady Lucy Pitt, only daughter of the earl of Londonderry, was married to his brother, Pierce, Owen's fifth son. The marriage of these two brothers was celebrated at the Fleet without the knowledge of their par-ents, and the well-known story is strictly true, that as they were on their way to be married the young ladies pro-posed to change husbands, to which the young gentlemen agreed, and accordingly they were so married, and not as they originally intended. The Meyricks are of the purest and noblest Cambrian blood, and have possessed the same ancestral residence and estates at Bodorgan, Anglesey, without interruption above 1,000 years. They have the rare distinction of being lineally descended from the Sovereign Princess of Wales and from Edward I. of England ("Burke's Peerage.")

CHORAL CONTEST AT LONDON. Wales will be well represented at the choral contests to be held under the auspices of the National Temperance Choral union at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, July 21. A Llanelly man, in the person of C. Meudwy Davies, has been appointed one of the adudicators in conjunction with J. H. Parrish, organist of the Crystal Palace, and A. W. Moss, L. R. C. M., Reading. A large number of cheller from England and number of choirs from England and Wales intend competing. The Lianelly contingent will not compete under the circumstances, but merely take part in the second great concert of 5,000 singers and the Handel orchestra.

WALES IN PARLIAMENT. WALES IN PARLIAMENT.

The Weish members, under considerable disadvantage, and, in fact, of an unparalleled majority on the other side, are fighting boldly for national rights. Under the circumstances it is inevitably a great deal of the guerilla type of fighting. It is the only possible one, and it is by no means useless or hopeless. Mr. Balfour, having got himself and the government into a pretty mess over business, has tried to hedge by taking away the disposal of private.

members. Ellis Griffith secured through the ballot for the consideration of the question of the further extension of self-government to Wales, was taken away after a severe opposition. The speaker was kept from his chop and Mr. Chaplin from his onslaught on Shaw Lefevre until the dinner hour had gone by, whilst the Welsh members discussed and divided the house in the lawful assertion of their rights and privileges. Greater opposition will come later, for the education scheme of Sir John Gorst will be fought at every step, whilst the agricultural rating bill, which D. A. Thomas calls a bill of job and plunder, will be opposed tooth and nail. Meanwhile the ranks of the party have been fairly filled up, and even the have been fairly filled up, and even the invalid member, Reese Davies, and oth-ers, are to be found back in their

THE TORIES AND THE WELSH LAND COMMISSION.

The Tory party has never liked the Welsh Land commission, and ever since the present government has come into power it has rather hampered than otherwise the work of the commis-sioners. We all know of the home secretary's disinclination to interfere for the protection of the witnesses, who are suffering in consequence of their giving evidence against their landlords and their agents. We now find another government department inclined to interfere quite unduly. The commissioners who, in the exercise of commissioners who, in the exercise of their duty, propose to give the country a complete and exhaustive survey of the many-sided aspects of the agrari-an question in Wales, have been urged by the officials of the treasury, in terms that are considered to be extremely offensive, to bring their labors to an early and premature close. This is more than the patient commissioners can stand and they have not hesitated to tell the treasury that they deem such demands entirely unjustifiable. One or two of their members have gone so far as to threaten resignation, and it is most likely that the matter will very shortly be brought under the attention of par liament. Meanwhile the relations be-tween the treasury and the commis-sioners are strained almost to snapping

WELSH INSTITUTE FOR LONDON. Thomas E. Ellis, M. P., addressing a meeting of the union of the London Welsh Mutual Improvement societies, held in the metropolis recently, under the presidency of Sir John Williams, Bart., delivered one of his highly ...uminative and suggestive speeches. He hoped the time was not far distant when London would have some more concrete and permanent symbol of Welsh unity than it had up to the present. There should be somewhere in a convenient center a Welsh institution which would form a meeting place for Welshmen of all denominations, classes, creeds and parties, with a worthy and characteristic building — worthy of Wales and characteristic of Wales where should be gathered Welsh books, Welsh pictures and Welsh records lilustrative of the constant educational and other public activities of the Welsh people in Wales and in London. This at present might appear a dream, but what one generation dreamed of anoth-er generation realized, and he was not altogether without hope that there might be reared within a few years in

WELSH

The Duke of York in accepted the position of an honorary member of the Honorable Society of Cymmrodorion. Between sixty and seventy members have been added to the society during the last three months.

the midst of London an institute which should be a symbol of Welsh unity and

of the living power of Welsh national-

Cardiff as a metropolis of Wales would have been impossible fifty years ago, in the address delivered by the late Lord Aberdare—then plain Mr. H. A. Bruce, M. P.—at the Merthyr Eisteddfod held Sep.: 2, 1839, the population of Cardiff at that time was given as half that of Merthyr and Aberdare—a fact which at the present time is very easy to realize.

Father O'Haire, late of Lianelly, pastoral charge of Radnorshire, in which there has not been a resident Catholic priest for 400 years. The total number of Roman Catholics scattered about through the entire county does not exceed 200. Father O'Haire has already settled down and began duty at Liandrindod, where he proposes to establish his headquarters.

Pont-y-cymner, slihough it has lost Tom Richards, and that its celebrated male choir is in danger of being disbanded, does not propose to allow its musical eminence to be snuffed out. A Pont-y-cymmer Ladies' choir, which is now being formed under the conductorship of Miss Edwards, G. T. S. C., of Pantygog, is bent upon keeping the choral fame of the district unsullied before the world.

Fifty years of service in the employment of the one and the same company is a record not often met with in this rest-less age, but even this record has been attained by Mr. William Prichard, the chief manager of the shops and brewery cortected with the Rhymney Iron company, and the employes have presented him with a handsome silver epergne, valued at 150, in celebration of the unique event. Mr. Prichard came to Rhymney from Brecon in 1846.

VENICE A DELUSION.

An Englishman Finds It Not at All Entrancing.

An Englishman who has seen Venice but to be distilusionized, writes of his impressions to the Westminster Budget as follows: "Here is a description of what these canals are, taken from my diary, and it is literally truthful, which the poets and the painters never see On either side staggers a crowd of de cayed buildings; from the roof downward they are a mass of squalid ruin; broken balconies cling to the stained and discolored walls, great scabs of plaster have fallen from their fronts as if a leprosy had eaten into them; for a foot above the water the walls are black with slime, the broken win-dows are stuffed with rags or paper. the shattered steps lead up to doors that swing by one hinge; the steps themselves are slippery with a greasy scum; to the edge of the lower stair there is a fringe of foul green weed it swings slowly in the crawling water: the iron grilles, once so beautiful, are eaten by bitter salt rust; the shutters hang at all angles, flapping and creak-ing in the wind; in the crazy balconies there is a number of broken flower pots with dead flowers in them and through all these recking alleys the greenish gray water slowly pulses and oozes, covered with straw, egg shells, cabbage stalks and nameless refuse. Over all this brood a hundred filthy and obscene smells, each canal contributing a particularly putrid stench of its own. No longer does Venice sit in state; hour by hour, and stone by stone, she is sinking into box disks and the state.

by hour, and stone by stone, she is sinking into her dishonored grave. "Night in Venice and music on the canal—that surely would have its old charm. I had pictured the soft air. pulsing with sweet voices, and over all a sky "thick inlaid with patines of bright gold." Well, every night about bright gold." Well, every night about 8 the singing certainly began, guitars tinkled, and now and then one heard a fairly good tenor voice, but as a rule the men's voices were barsh and worn. And the women's indescribably shrill. and the songs they sang were Verdi and Bellini at their worst, "Ah che la Morte," and its companion absurdities And when once they began they kept on, no sooner had one boatload of singers exhausted its repertoire than an-other took up its place and repeated the same songs with the same quaver-ings and tinklings."

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COOKING AS DONE BY ELECTRICITY

Milleanium for Housekeepers When It Use Becomes General.

FEATURE OF THE ELECTRICAL SHOW

of the Astonishing Things Shown at the Exhibition of Electrical Workers in New York. Women Stand Amazed -- All Kinds of Cooking Successfully Done--The Cost of a Household Outfit.

The star feature of the electrical exposition in New York is not the col-lection of Edison exhibits nor the Tesla oscillator, but the department where cooking in a dozen different ways is expeditiously performed by electricity. Says the Sun: "No matter what time of the day or evening you may visit the show you will always find a crowd around a certain exhibit on the left side of the main aisle. There is a raised platform here, so that, above the heads of the spectators, you can see the trim caps of three women. And you can smell things! Such funny odors to be hanging about an electrical exposi-tion! There is an aroma of coffee and a beguiling fragrance of warm cake. Every woman who enters the hall sniffs the air and then literally follows her nose. They watch Miss Sickles and her two assistants as children watch a candy maker. And when they see what a serene, drawing-room affair electric-ity makes of cooking they sigh pro-

"'Talk about your Rentgen rays!'
said one woman as she watched Miss
Sickles make chocolate frosting on one piece of iron with a string to it, while she baked the cake in a sheet-iron box with another string to it. 'If peo-ple would pay half as much attention to this cooking feature of electricity, there wouldn't be so much talk about marriage being a failure.'

ELECTRIC STOVES. "The pieces of iron with strings were coves. They come in different sizes. stoves. There are small ones six inches in dia-There are small ones six inches in diameter, and upon this one can a cup of tea in less time than it would take to build an ordinary fire. The 'string' which is tied to this stove is the insulated wire. It has a peg at one end and a peg at the other. One peg goes into a hole in the wall; the other peg goes into the side of the six-inch 'stove.' That is all there is to it. You stick the That is all there is to it. You stick the pegs in and the electricity does the

"The iron box into which Miss Sickles puts her batches of dough, and out of which she takes her bread and cakes and other good things, is an electric oven. It has coils of wires running all around it inside of its double sheetiron case, and you can use the same cord for it that you used for making tea if you wish. No one but a housetea if you wish. No one but a nouse-keeper can appreciate property the beauties of this electric oven. Every cook knows that for one thing a 'quick' oven is needed, while for another a 'slow' oven is absolutely essential. When electricity is the fuel, nothing is easier than to secure quickness and slowness at will. Pull out handle in front and you have a slow oven; pull out two and it is a quick one. Almost anybody's brain could grasp that. Then anybody's brain could grasp that. Then too, the electric oven bakes evenly on all sides. When it is introduced, the time will be past for burning the top of bread while the bottom isn't done, or for letting the cakes stick to the pas before they are brown on top. It sometimes seems as if an ordinary cooking range threw all of its heat out into the atmosphere of the kitchen.

2. 1839, the population of Cardiff at that time was given as half that of Merthyr and Aberdare—a fact which at the present time is very easy to realize.

The Vicar A stolle of Wales has given Father O'Hair, inte of Lianelly realized. tically all of the heat is confined to the

> "But an oven is only one of the mar-vels of the cooking exhibit. Next to it is a broiler. Now, of all deceitful do-mestic articles the broiler is the worst. The electric grill will have an opportu-nity of endearing itself to the long-suffering cook, if cooking by electricity becomes prevalent. It is ready for work in a few minutes after the current work in a few minutes after the current is applied, and it absolutely forbids the

> is applied, and it absolutely forbids the production of smoked or gas-flavored steaks and chops. The juices are collected in a pan beneath, so that they can be used in basting.
>
> "Miss Sickles makes tea, coffee and chocolate by electricity, and quite as coolly and comfortably as if she were making humanis." making bouquets. Te coffee pots make the French 'drip' coffee, and, inasmuch as the coffee pot contains its own 'stove,' there is no excuse for its getting cold after it is put on the table. This stove consists of a coll of wire in the bottom of the pot. On the same principle are the large urns for making tea and coffee in restaurants or making tea and coffee in restaurants or for any large number of people. The electric chains dish is on the same plan. It means good-by to the alcohol lamp with its pleasing habit of setting fire to the table cloth, and its unspeakable odors.

"There seems to be no end to the at-There seems to be no end to the attractions of those portable little stoves. They are just like a thick stove lid, only very much cleaner and well polished. They can be carled all over the house, to the nursery or the sick room, wherever there is electrical connection.

wherever there is electrical connection.
One can make almost anything on them, from a cup of hot water to a steamed plum pudding.

"But perhaps the greatest boon of all is the electric iron. Ironing day will cease to be a nightmare when people shall be able to go into a cool, comfortable kitchen or laundry, stick a peg into an iron, and go to work. You will never need to change your irons then. All day long, in fact, just as long as that peg is kept in its place, the iron will be ready for business. They are always clean and bright. If the housewife simply wants to 'press out' a few ways clean and bright. It the house wife simply wants to 'press out' a few handkerchiefs, or a seam, or a rumpled piece of cloth, she can stick in that peg piece of cloth, she can stick in that peg and do her five-minute job and be through with it. She doesn't need to wait until there is a fire and the irons

"The unfortunate part of it all is that "The unfortunate part of it all is that at present electric cooking is out of the reach of most people. It can be introduced only slowly. In the first place, a house must have electric connections of sufficient power for lighting. If it has wires of that size, then it is a comparatively simple thing to arrange the cooking department. It is also cheaper and casier in small places than it is and easier in small places than it is in cities like New York. In smaller towns the electric light wires are generally the electric light wires are generally carried on poles overhead, and a wire can be put into the house as easily as a telephone connection can be made. In a city where all these wires are in una city where all these wires are in un-derground mains the expense becomes a much more serious consideration. A New York house can be wired for cook-ing and laundry purposes for from \$300 to \$1,000. It can be seen, therefore, that although the millennium is in sight it is still far off.

still far off.
"Even after the connections are made there is till a good deal of expense to be incurred. The utensils for cooking are all specially constructed to be used are all specially constructed to be used with electricity. Every one contains its stove. The tea kettle is not simply a tea kettle, it is a tea kettle and stove combined and can be run independently of any other utensil. All of the articles are made of the best copper, nickle plated, and yet they do frighten an old-fashioned housekeeper by their cost. The irons cost from \$5 to \$10, the portable stoves from \$5 to \$15, chaing dishes from \$5 to \$25, coffee pots and tea kettles from \$5 to \$10. In spite of the expense attendant on this new domestic departure, there are a great may houses in which it has been introduced. The Peabody house, in Brooklyn, is the

most prominent example in this vicinity. In New England there are a good many houses in which electricity does the brunt of the work, but it is the west which has been the most progressive in

ANOTHER PROGRESSIVE NOTE. ANOTHER PROGRESSIVE NOTE.

"Woman and science do not generally go hand in hand, but they are coquetting with each other in a most promising fashion. Right next to the cooking exhibit is another of deep interest to women. It is the electric sewing machine. 'Running' a sewing machine will lose its terrors under the new regime, and women will have to find some other way of getting backaches. With the electric sewing machine, the only thing necessary is a single pressure of the foot upon the treadle. That sets the machine in motion, and it will sew straightahead until the pressure is released. It can be made to go fast or leased. It can be made to go fast or slowly at will, and can be stopped in-stantly. The electric curling iron heat sers also appeal to the feminine mind. So do the electric bed warmers and the electric 'poulticer,' the electric plano, and the burglar alarms.'"

THE ORIGIN OF PEARLS.

They Always Form Around a Foreign Body -- Cause of Iridescence.

From the London Chronicle.
Professor Stewart's lecture at the
Royal institution was about the shellforming habits of the lamellibranchs, or
oyster family. The shell-bearing mollusks, he said, are all endowed by na-ture with the very valuable capacity of depositing beautiful films of calcite or carbonate of lime from the cells of their soft cuticle or outer skin. In this way they build up their sheels.

The detailed structure of the shell is worth studying. The layers of calcare-ous matter nearest the cuticle are beautifully smooth and polished, forming the well-known mother-or-pearl, known to zoologists as nacre. The deposit takes the form of exceedingly thin, semi-transparent films, and it is from this cause that the beautiful iridescence of nacre arises. Brewster, many years ago, thought he had proved conclusively that this iridescence was due to ex-tremely fine lines on the surface, be-cause a cast taken of the nacre in wax exhibited the same iridescence. Pro-fessor Stewart mentioned that he had repeated Brewster's experiment, and found that the iridescence of the wax was due to fine films of nacre adhering to it. It may now be taken for granted that the nacre films produce what are known as "interference" effects in dif-fracting light and give rainbow tints on the same principle as Newton's rings and soap bubbles. The usual source of pearls found

within the oyster appears to be the intrusion of some small foreign body, which sets up an irritation of the cuticle. The only means of defense open to the mollusk is to deposit a layer of nacre round the irritating particle, and thus cut it off from the soft, tender skin. A grain of sand, a small crusta-cean, or a diatom may slip in between the lips, and, setting up irritation, provoke the cuticle to deposit around it a series of thin films of nacre. These are added to from time to time, like the skins of an onion, until ultimately the little nucleus is completely encysted, and a pearl is the result.

In this way many curious deposits are In this way many curious deposits are to be seen in mother-of-pearl, for the oyster applies the same remedy to all sorts of foreign bodies, of whatever character they may be. Professor Stewart had even seen little fish imbedded in the nacre. The Chinese, with their ingenious habit of turning natural phenomena to account have taken adphenomena to account, have taken adphenomena to account, have taken advantage of this to artificially excite the growth of pearls in oysters. A favorite device is to insert an H-shaped piece of wire into the mantle border, by means of which ordinary pear-shaped pearls are produced. But the process is not confined to producing ordinary pearls. Larger objects are inserted and coated with nacre especially metal. coated with nacre, especially metal figures of Buddha, which yield much-prized copies in pearl of that divinity, generally used as charms.

THE DIPSY CHANTY.

degree:
"Lo! earth hath pass'd away
On the smoke of Judgment Day.
"Lo! carth hath pass'd away
On the smoke of Judgment Day.
That our word may be established, shall
we gather up the sea?"

oud sang the souls of the jolly, polly mariners:
"Plague upon the hurricanes that made us furl and fice!
But the war is done between us.
In the deep the Lord hath seen us—
Our bones we'll leave the barracout, and God may sink the sea!"

Then said the soul of Judas that betrayed "Lord hast thou forgetten thy covenant

with me;
How once a year I go
To cool on the floe,
And ye take my day of mercy if ye take
away the sea!" Then said the soul of the angel of the offshore wind: (He that bits the thunder when the bullmouthed breakers flee)
"I have watch and ward to keep
O'er thy wonders on the deep,
And ye take mine honor from me if ye
take away the sea!"

Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners:
"Nay, but we were angry, and a hasty folk are we!
If we worked the ship together
Till she foundered in foul weather,
Are we babes that we should clamor for a vengeance on the sea?"

Thus said the souls of the slaves that men threw overboard: "Kenneled in a piccaroon, a wearry band

were we; But the arm was strong to save, And it touched us on the wave, And we drowsed the long tides idle till thy trumpets tore the sea."

Then cried the soul of the stout Apostle
Paul to God:
"Once we frapped a ship and she labored There were founteen score of these, And they blessed thee on their knees. When they learned thy grace and glory under Maita by the sea."

Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners:
Plucking on their harps, and they plucked unhandily—
"Our thumbs are rough and tarred, And the tune is something hard—
May we lift the Dipsy Chanty such as seamen use at sea?"

Then said the souls of the gentlemenadventurers—
Fettered wrist to bar all for red iniquity:
"Ho, we revel in our chains
O'er the sorrow that was Spain's;
Heave or sink it, leave or drink it, we
are masters of the sea!"

Up spake the soul of a gray Gothav'n 'speckshioner (He that led the flensing in the fleets of fair Dundee-); fair Dundee—):
fair Dundee—):
"Ho, the ringer and right whale,
"Ho, the fish we struck for sale,
Will we whelm them all for wantonness
that wallow in the sea?"

Loud sang the souls of the jolly, jolly mariners,
Crying: "Under heaven, here is neither lead nor lea!
Must we sing forevermore
On the windless glassy floor?
Take back your golden fiddles and we'll strike for open sea!"

Then stooped the Lord and he called the good sea up to him. And stablished his borders unto all eter-

nity,
That such as have no pleasure
For to praise the Lord by measure,
They may enter into galleons and serve
him on the sea. Sun, wind and cloud shall fall not from the

Sun, wind and cloud single face of it, face of it, stinging, ringing spindrift, nor the fulmar flying free.
And the ships shall go abroad To the glory of the Lord, who heard the silly sailor men and gave them back their sea.

—Rudyard Kipling. autd Meinuen.

THE SUBTLE FORCE OF HYPNOTISM

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EXPERIENCES OF THE PHYSICIANS Beneficial Uses of the Power Whose

Existence Tens of Thousands Still Deny -- A Professor Who Meddled With a Professional Hypnotist. According to the Sun, hypnotism in

New York has broken out in epidemic form. It says: Public interest in the mysterious agency has been aroused locally by the exhibitions of professional hypnotists now performing at places of amusements, and there have followed all kinds of experiments by tyros who find enforment in the exercise of who find enjoyment in the exercise of a power which is by no means devoid of an element of danger. Outbreaks of interest in the matter have been periodical here, and when the excitement hase died out and the parlor experiments have become mere memories, those who are really making any scientific use of hypothem team yieldentific uses of hypothem team yieldentific uses of hypothem team yieldentific uses of hypothem teams in the properties are not seen yieldentific uses of hypothem teams in the properties are not seen yieldentific uses of hypothem teams in the properties are not seen yieldentific uses of hypothem teams in the properties are not seen yieldentific uses of hypothem teams in the properties are not seen yieldentification. tific use of hypnotism keep right on at their work and study in this compara-tively unknown force, turning it to what account they can. These are nostly physicians.

People in general are divided into

three classes of belief, or disbelief, of the subject; those who utterly refuse to admit that there is any such thing as hypnotism, those who regard it as a form of necromancy, a weird and uncanny supernatural power given to a few persons of demoniac tendencies, and those who, recognizing it as a psychic force, seek to establish it by experimentation as a branch of science. Even though scientific men now admit. practically without exception, the existence of this power, there are thousands of intelligent people who regard it as a pure fake. Undoubtedly the performances of many self-styler mea-merists, animal magnetists, and electro biologists, who travel about chiefly in small towns, giving exhibitions with two or three confederates, are largely responsible for this skepticism. In this country, where tthere are no laws against the practice of hypnotism, as there are in many European lands, any person who chooses may set up as a hypnotist, real or pretended. Outside the many pretenders, there are three classes who perform, or attempt, hyp-notism: the physicians, who make use of hypnotism in their practice; the pro-fessionals, who really possess to a marked degree the power of exerting this influence over others, and the ama-teurs, who attempt it for fun.

USED BY DOCTORS. The physicians who use it are probably the largest class of the three. It must not be supposed, however, that these doctors are the ones who adver-tise themselves as magnetizers. On the contrary, they are, as a rule, loth to have it known that they exert hypnotic influence in certain cases, because of the prevailing prejudices against it, and of the belief of many that any and of the belief of many that any doctor who claims the power is a quack. Yet hundreds of reputable and respected physicians in this city employ hypnesis not only in cases of nervous trouble but also as an anaesthetic in surgical cases. This was done successfully forty years are successfully forty. surgical cases. This was done successfully forty years ago by the famous surgeon, Esdalle. It has been done recently by Dr. George F. Shrady for surgical operations, and in cases of nerve or brain trouble. Dr. Starr, Dr. Hammond, Dr. R. Osgood Mason, and many others of their high standing have found it effective where other remedies had falled.

A typical case in surgery was that

A typical case in surgery was that of a woman in one of the hospitals here who was obliged to undergo a painful operation on the thigh. Dr. Shrady was to perform the operation. For certain reasons, concerning a conthe cherubim, the cherubim and souls in their calling to the angels and souls in their the operation, which was not a dangerous one, and begged the physician to give her something to deaden the pain. It occurred to his mind that being of a It occurred to his mind that being of a high-strung nervous temperament, she might be susceptible to hypnosis, and before the time set for the operation he experimented on her with the result of finding her an easy subject to hyp-notize to an extent, although she did or inding her an easy subject to hyp-notize to an extent, although she did not fall into the profound condition of somnambulism often seen in these cases. When the time for the operation came and the patient was put upon the table, Dr. Shrady said to her:

"Now, I will tell you when we are go-ing to begin, but first we must prepare the instruments and bandages, and while we are doing that you must lie perfectly still and not raise your head."

At the same time he made passes down her face and across her forehead down her lace and across her forenead until she became tranquil. Making sure that she could not see what he was doing, he took up his knife and made an incision, saying:
"Now, I am preparing by fixing the
bandages on the place. You feel no

Speaking thus to her as he cut and probed, he went through the entire op-eration, the patient under his assur-ances that there was no pain, suffered nothing. After the operation was over she asked:

"When are you going to begin to cut In many surgical cases trials of hyp-notizing fail, the patient returning to the normal condition under the pain of the operation, but the attempt is suc-cessful in so many cases that it is a fre-quent resort of surgeons under circumstances where the use of drug anaes-thetics is impracticable.

FOOLISH PREJUDICE. "Prejudice against the employment of "Prejudice against the employment of this agency in such cases is foolish," says Dr. Shrady, "Often hypnosis is preferable to anaesthetics if it can be successfully used, as there is no danger of effects provided the physician under-stands the practice."

Nervous diseases are very often treat-ed with the greatest success by the con-

ed with the greatest success by hypno-tizing. Hysteria, hypochondria, ner-yous prostration, insomnia, and even such obstinate diseases as St. Vitus' dance and dipsomania have been cured by it. A well known nervous specialist of this city, whose name is not mentioned because the parents of the patient in the case were not told by what means their daughter was cured offer. The husband of a release with the case were not told by what means their daughter was cured offer. means their daughter was cured, effected a complete cure in the case of a young girl afflicted with St. Vitus' of a family of seven children, and terporal cure by repeated hypnotizations. Little by little through his insistent like a front row chorus girl. A dead suggestion and command to the patient while in the hypnotic condition she while in the hypnotic condition she gave over her twitching and jerking.

After each visit to his office there was a perceptible decrease in the malady "Ta-ta," coold the authority on ethics, and the girl is now completely cured.
But the repeated hypnosis left an aftereffect upon the girl's mind, so that now, whenever she sees the physical sees the physical sees the physical sees. The physical sees whenever she sees the physician, whether on the street afar off, or in a room, her eves become fixed, and she moves toward him like a fascinated being. It is, in fact, a case of self-hypnosis consequent upon the mental impression associating the physician with the content of the college faculty, suddenly rising in his place in the audience. "I forbid you to go any furnession associating the physician with pression associating the physician with that state. In time it probably will sist, for at a word from the interrupter wear off. In other cases this same doctor has failed signally to cure the same out of the house. Dr. H. never fully redisease by the same means. Another the covered from the shock of that night's disease by the same means. Another up town doctor for several years now up town doctor for several years now has treated an old colored woman, who has been a servant in his family for years, for nervous headaches. When they first began, some ten years are they first began, some ten years ago, they appeared to be utterly irremedial. It was with small hope of success that thte physician essayed hypnotism. It

Tage re-rolled a fr.

Europe old Dinah had an attack that kept her in agony for two days, spite the effort of an associate of first doctor to alleviate the pain. ONE GOOD CASE

ONE GOOD CASE.

One of the most remarkable cures on record is that of a wealthy young man of this city, who some years ago became a victim of drink. His family had been patients of Dr. R. Osgood Mason, and the young man when suffering from the effects of his debauches would come to Dr. Mason's office for treatment and help. Finally it came to a pass where the doctor told the young man that he was in a fair way to become a dipsomaniac, if he wasn't one already, and that his reason or his life would be the forfeit if he couldn't control his appetite for alcohol. The young man said he would take the pledge. A month later he staggered into Dr. Mason's office in a pitiable condition, the effect of a week's debauch.

"For God's sake, doctor," he cried. New York has broken out in epidemic

a week's decourch.
"For God's sake, doctor," he cried,
"make me sleep or I'll go crazy or kill
myself. I haven't dared close my eyes
for two nights because of what I see
when I do."

It was evident that he was on the verge of delirium tremens. Making him lie down on the lounge, the doctor sat beside him and began making strokes across his forehead. Soon the young man said drowsily: "You're putting me to sleep; don't

For many years Dr. Mason has made a study of hypnotism. He determined to try suggestion in this case. When the young man had become quiet, he asked him:

"Are you asleep?"
"Yes," said the young man.
"But you can hear what I say, and
understand?"

"Yes."

Then the doctor went on to impress it upon his mind that he must keep away from liquor, telling him emphatically that thereafter the very smell of liquor would be repulsive to him. On coming out of his sleep the young man remembered nothing of what the doctor had said to him; but a few weeks later, going into a barroom for a pack of cigarettes, he caught a whiff from a glass of whisky and became violently nauseated. Since that time he has not touched liquor, and, just as Dr. Mason told him, the very smell of it is repugnant to him.

UNSUCCESSFUL.

Sometimes the use of hypnotism has discouraging results even where the cure is effected. Such was the case with a young physician who has a good practice on the upper west side. The practice on the upper west side. The wife of a prosperous business man sent while of a prosperous business man sent for him to treat her for persistent in-somnia. After other attempts to cure her had failed he hypnotized her by the Charcot method of throwing flashes of light into her eyes from a mirror, and after a few visits had induced a condition such that she obtained natural sleep. Soon after he pronounced her sleep. Soon after he pronounced he cured her husband came in to the doc tor's office in a condition of great ex-

"What have you been doing to my wife?" he demanded.
"I've been curing her," said the physician. "Is anything the matter?"
"Enough is the matter. You've been practicing some mesmerism or some such tomfoolery on her."

"Hasn't it had the desired effect?"
"Oh, I don't say she isn't cured, but I want to ask you what right you had to make a fool of her that way."
"I make a fool of no one," said the doctor shortly. doctor shortly.
"Didn't you shake a mirror in front
of her and tell her some rot about mesnerizing her?"

"I did hypnotize her, and that is why he is cured." "Well, it's a damned outrage. There's "Well, it's a damned outrage. There's no such thing as hypnotism or mesmerism. It's a fake. You're a quack. How dare you hypnotize my wife?"
"If it's a fake, how could I hypnotize her, you blazing idiot?" cried the doctor, getting mad.
"Of course it's a fake!" shouted the man. "You're made a fool of we wife.

man. "You've made a fool of my wife and now you're trying to make a fool to!" retorted the doctor.

"but I'll make a surgical case of you if you ever come here again. Get out!" And so he lost a good patient. HYPNOTIZED THE "PROF." The second class of those who use The second class of those who use hypnotism are the professional performers, such as those now exhibiting in this city. As a rule they confine their appearances to the smaller towns, and the present access of interest in their art, as they call it is responsible for the invasion of the metropolis. Often they have with them their own subjects, introducing them as such; but this is not in all cases collusion and trickery. Particularly susceptible subjects are hard to get and some of the persons called "accomplices" by those who disbelleve in hypnotism are generally hypnotized by the performer, and are paid to travel around with him because of the peculiar characteristic which renders them sensitive texts. to travel around with him because of the peculiar characteristic which rend-ers them sensitive to the influence. Often,however, the "professor" will take subjects at random from the audience. When the reporter was at college in a small town in this state, a hypnotist named Carpenter advertised a per-formance in the local opera house. named Carrenter advertised a performance in the local opera house. Nearly the entire college turned out, with the intention of having fun with him, but those who came to scoff remained to dance jigs, crawl on all fours, stand on their heads, play kitten, eat tallow candles and perform other unmained to dance jigs, crawi on all fours, stand on their heads, play kitten, eat tallow candles, and perform other unpremeditated feats incited thereto by Professor Carpenter. The man was a wonder. In the audience was Dr. H., who filled the chair of philosophy in the college. He had promised his class a lecture on "Mesmer and the Hypnotism Superstition" on the following day, and had come there to get points. While the rest of the audience was lost in wonder Dr. H. was openly amused and skeptical. Suddenly Professor Carpenter, seeing him laughing, extended a hand toward him and made a motion as if pulling in a rope, and, as if he were tied to the end of the rope, Dr. H. came up the aisle. Amusement had died out of his face, horror and distress being substituted. Up he went to the stage, amid a breathless silence.

ing substituted. On he went to the stage, amid a breathless silence.
"Now," said the mighty Carpenter, "you are a gay young chap (Dr. H. was then about 65 and severely Puritanical). See the pretty girl over there. Why, she's waving at you. Isn't she nice?"

"Kiss your hand to her," suggested

COMMON DANGERS. they appeared to be utterly irremedial.

It was with small hope of success that the physician essayed hypnotism. It proved completely successful. Ordering the old woman to look fixedly at a glass ball, he soon put her to sleep, and upon her awaking an hour later she declared herself perfectly cured. Since then, every recurrence of the headache has every recurrence of the headache has try it out of curiosity, feeling a pride in being able to manipulate a power last summer while the doctor was in

Can't Eat

* Breakfast-

a failing altogether too common with Americans. Due generally to excesses of some sort, whether over-work or dissipation the result is the same. "The candle is being burnt at both ends." The man who begins the day in this way is living on vital forces that should be husbanded. If yon can't eat in the morning as you should, take a glass of milk containing a tablespoonful of

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The effect it marvelous. You will have taken a food stimulant that nourishes, makes new blood, new bone, new flesh and nerve tissue, and one that has no reaction. Every vital organ of the body will be kept in a normal condition and will be enabled to throw off disease. Bovinine is a powerful concentration of the life-maintaining elements of lean beef, all of which are preserved by the special cold process employed in its manufacture. Doctors everewhere will commend it, and druggists sell it.

case which occurred this year in a house on Fiftieth street, not far from Fifth avenue will show the danger of this. There was a small gathering of young people there. The talk turned to hypnotism, and the hostess declared that she and one of the men present could hypnotize anyone. A young man who had just come in from out of town, on a delayed train, and had hastily dressed and come there without stopping to get any dinner, was selected as the subject. Having had no food since moon he was rather faint, but made no objection to the experiment. It was decided that the two hypnotists should "will" him to go to the hall and get from the hostess's jacket a handkerchief. The two, putting their hands on his shoulders and looking at him fixedly, soon got him under the influence, his condition being such as to render him peculiarly susceptible. As he approached the hall there was a tumult in the street outside, and the shouts of a crowd. There had been a runaway accident. Those in the house ran out upon the stoop, including the two who had acted as hypnotists, the hostess catching up her jacket to throw it over her shoulders. When they returned they found the subject fumbling at the rack where the jacket had hung. They attempted to rouse him from his condition, but without success. A physician was summoned, who ordered him at once removed to his home. For two weeks he was between life and death, brain fever having set in. On his recovery his memory of the events of the evening, and of that entire day, was blotted out.

In view of many cases similar to this most doctors will agree with the opinion volced by Dr. Shrady: "No person except a resularly accredited practising

ost doctors will agree with the opinion olced by Dr. Shrady: "No person exvoiced by Dr. Shrady: "No person ex-cept a regularly accredited practising physician should experiment in hypno-tism, and not even a physician unless he has made some special study of the subject. It is too dangerous a force to I hope to see the enactment of laws prescribing severe penalties for any person other than a physician hypnotiz-ing another, and for any misuse or abuse of this power whether by a physi-

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