MEN ONCE NAMED FOR SECOND PLACE

Citizens Who Have Received Votes for th: Vice-Presidency.

GLIMPSES AT OUR EARLY HISTORY

Some of the Nominees Are Yet Famous and Some Are Forgotten -- The Scattering of the Ballots of Electors on the Second Office -- Earlier and Modern Political Systems Compared.

From the New York Sun.

At Washington's first election he received the entire sixty-nine electoral votes; but under the provision requiring the electors to "vote by ballot for two persons," in order that one might be taken for vice president, no fewer than eleven persons were thus voted for. John Adams received thirty-four votes and became vice-presibut John Jay and George Clinton had received nine and three votes respectively; John Rutledge of South Carolina, and R. H. Harrison of Maryland, six each; John Hancock four, Huntingdon of Connecticut, and Milton of Georgia, two each; and Armstrong and Telfair, both also of Georgia, with Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, one each.

There was less splitting up at Wash-Ington's second term. He received the whole 132 electoral votes, while Adams had 77 and Clinton 50 for the vicepresidency, Jefferson receved four votes and Aaron Burr one. But at the 71 votes, or one over the majority required, while Jefferson, with 68, became

The unsuccessful candidates included Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina, with 59 votes; C. C. Pinckney of the same state, with 1; Burr, Clipton, and Jay, all of New York, with 30, 7, and 5 respectively; Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, with 15 votes, thrown not by his own state but by Virginia; Ellsworth of Connecticut, with 11 votes, from three different states, none of them his own; two North Carolina men, Iredell and Johnston, with 3 and 2 respectively: Henry, of Maryland, with and, perhaps, most noteworthy of nil, George Washington, with 2 votes, one from Vrginia and the other from North Carolna, in spite of his not being a candidate. As in the previous election, the distinct classing of parties as Federalist and Republican accounted for the throwing of the votes of states in some cases to others than their own

NEW STYLE OF VOTING.

The fourth presidential election, in 1800, led to a change in the mode of voting. Jefferson and Burr, the Republican candidates, having conceatrated all their party votes, had 73 each, while Adams and C. C. Pinckney, the Federalists, received 65 for the former and 64 for the latter, John Jay getting the odd vote. Nevertheless, the electo determine whether Jefferson or Burr with a vote of ten states to four, two course, became vice-president,

To avoid a repetition of such a result, tors voted for a president and vice-president, instead of for two persons of Buchanan. Fremont, and Filimore, was lost to sight, as I myself witover for Jefferson and George Clinton. with 162 votes ach, since C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King received but 14 each. And this election, too it is worth noting, yielded a result exactly like what we are accustomed to in later days.

was again elected vice-president, the latter in addition had six votes from New York, his own state, for president, while the remaining thirteen were cast for Madison. On the other hand Vermont's six votes, though thrown for Madison, did not go to Clinton for vicepresident, but to John Langdon, of New while Ohio, which threw three for Madison, voted a blank for vice-president. New York for vicepresident gave three each to Madison and Monroe, C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King were the Federalist candidates, and received forty-seven electoral votes

At Madison's second term, in 1812 Et. bridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, was his companion for vice-president, and received 131 votes to Madison's 128. The Federalist candidates were De Witt Clinton, of New York, and Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts and New Hampshire transferred two votes and one respectively from Ingersoll to Gerry, through voting solidly for Clinton.

At Monroe's first election, in 1816. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, received the full party electoral vote, 183, for vice-president. But on the Federalist side, while Rufus King received all the thirty-four votes for president Ross, of Pennsylvania, and John Marshall, of Virginia.

In 1820 Monroe was re-elected by the Hampshire. Tompkins' vote for vicepresident was nearly as strong, 218, but Delaware gave her four votes to one of cured eight votes from Massachusetts.

ANOTHER NOVELTY.

The tenth term brought in another novelty. The vice president, John C. Calhoun, was elected by an overwhelming majority, but there was no choice by the electors of a president, Jackson receiving 99 votes, John Q. Adams, 81; Crawford, of Georgia, 41, and Henry Clay, 37. Then Adams was chosen by the house. But for vice president, Calhoun had received, out of the 261 electoral votes, no fewer than 182. Nathan Sanford, of New York, got 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, 24, while Jackson got 13 for vice president, and Clay two, the remaining nine going to Martin Van Buren, of New York. This singular vote for vice president shows how the political system of that day differed from ours. Calhoun got all the votes of the electors who were for Jackson, and, in addition, those of Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont and Delaware, which were for Adams, and also seven out of eight of the Adams votes in New Hampshire, and three out of four in Rhode Island. New York's electors cast only one vote for Jackson, but 26 for Adams, five for Crawford, and four for Clay, yet they gave Calhoun 29 votes, while the other seven went to Sanford. Kentucky. with her 14 votes for Clay for presi- parture there was a vocal solo by Johnnie.

dent, gave seven to Calhoun and sev-en to Sanford for vice president. Ohio gave 16 to Clay for president, and the same number to Sanford for vice presdent. Macon's 24 votes came from Virginia, which had voted for Crawford for president. Van Buren's nine votes came from Georgia, which had also voted for Crawford. Finally, Connecticut's electors threw their eight votes for Adams for president and for Jackson for vice president, while Missouri gave her three votes to Clay for president and to Jackson for vice president. Such are some of the remarkable variations and combinations which illustrate the former relations between the vice presidency and the presidency, in elections, as compared with those of our

day. In 1828, Jackson and John Q. Adams on opposing tickets, received 178 and 83 electoral votes respectively, and Calhoun and Rush, for vice president, received 171 and 83, Georgia giving seven of her votes for vice president to William Smith, of South Carolina. But at Jackson's re-election there were four vice president. The Clay and Sergeant ticket received 40 votes from the electors of six states. South Carolina gave her II votes to Floyd and Lee, and Vermont her seven to Wirt and Ellmaker. Pennsylvania's electors, which which had furnished 30 votes for Jackson, gave the same number, not to Van Buren, who ran with him, but to William Wilkins of their own state; and thus it turned out that while Jackson got 219 for president, Van Buren received only 189 for vice president.

The vote of 1836 reversed these conditions, five candidates receiving electoral votes for president and four for vicepresident. The clearest party division is indicated by the votes of Van Buren plicity of candidates. The number of electors was 129, and Adams received Granger, 73 and 77 respectively. Virginia, however, which had iam Smith, of Alabama, for vice-president. As to the minor candidates, the ticket of Hugh L. White and John Tyler carried Georgia and Tennessee; the dectors of Massachusetts gave their votes to Webster and Granger, these of South Carolina to Mangum and Tyler, and those of Maryland to Harrison and Tyler. Here was another set of variations and cross-variations that would seem strange in our day. But the leading clue is that the Democratic vote hung together, except in the case of Virginia's for Smith, while the Whig vote

was divided. In the election of 1840, Harrison and Tyler were alike, with 23s votes for their respective offices; but while Van Buren had 60 votes for president, R. M. John on got only 48 for vice-problemt. South Carolina, which had voted for the former, throwing her eleven votes to L. W. Tazewell, of Virginia, for vice-presideat, and Virginia giving one vote to James K. Pelk

The fifteenth term, 1844, was notable for furnishing a straight electoral vote. of the kind familiar to the present day. Polk and Callas received 170 votes, and Clay and Frelinghuysen 105. Birney and Morris got a small popular vote, but nothing from the electors.

IN LATER YEARS.

Ever since then, with one notable exception, the same conditions of uniform votes for vice-president as for president have prevailed. Taylor and Fillmore should be president. The former won beat Cass and Butler in 1848, the Free Soil ticket of Van Buren and Adams fig- curred: voting in blank, and Burr, of uring in the popular but not in the electoral vote. Pierce and King beat Scott and Graham in 1852, and also Hale and the constitution was amended, and at Julian. Then, in 1856, J. C. Breckinnext presidential election the electridge, W. L. Dayton, and A. J. Donaldfor president. The result was a walk- Buchanan and Breckinridge being the nessed, while a thong remained in his winners. In 1860 there were four tickets in the field. Lincoln and Hamlin, with 1,866,352 popular votes, received 180 electoral, while Douglass and Johnson, with 1,375,157 popular votes, had but 12 electoral; Breckinridge and Lane, But for the following term, when with \$45,763 popular votes, had 72 elec-Madison won easily and George Clinton toral, and Bell and Everett's 589,581 popular votes yielded them 39 electoral.

Andrew Johnson was vice president at Lincoln's second election, the defeated candidates being McClellan and Pendleton. Then came Grant and Colfax, beating Seymour and Blair. But 1872 showed a novelty, recalling the earlier days already spoken of, The successful ticket was Grant and Wilson, they defeated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. But the death of Greeley before the electoral vete caused his party to divide its vote among four candidates, Hendricks recelving 42, Gratz Brown 18, Jenkins 2, and David Davis 1. Still greater, however, was the division for vice president. Gratz Brown received 47 votes, Julian and Colquitt five votes each, Palmer and Bramlette three votes and Groesbeck, W. B. Machen, and N. P. Banks one vote each.

Since then there has been no peculiarity worth noting, and it will be enough simply to give the names of those who have received electoral votes for vice president in order to make the record Tilden, and Wheeler with Hayes; la with Hancock; in 1884, Hendricks with Cieveland and Logan with Blaine; ia the votes for vice-president were di-vided between John E. Howard and R. man with Cleveland; finally, in 1892, G. Harper, both of Maryland, James Stevenson with Cleveland, Reid with Harrison, and James G. Field with Weaver, these last securing 22 electoral

tremendous majority of 231 electoral. It may be added that of the twenty-votes, against one for John Q. Adams, three persons who have filled the ofthis solitary unit being cast by New fice of vice president by election, Morton and the present incumbent, Stevenson, are alone living.

The names of minor candidates for her citizens. Daniel Rodney, while the vice presidency who received more Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, se- or fewer votes before the electoral people, but none in the electoral college and Harper, of Maryland, and Richard would reveal also some familiar and Ruth, of Pennsylvania, had one vote other forgotten names. Thus may be recalled in the last twenty years, S. F. Cary, who ran with Peter Cooper on the Greenback ticket in 1876, and B. J. Chambers, who ran with Weaver on a similar ticket in 1880; the Prohibitionist tickets of the last five terms consisting of Green Clay Smith and G. Y. Stewart, Neal Dow and Thompson. St. John and Daniel, Fiske and Brooks and Bidwell and Cranfill. There were the so-called American tickets for some of these terms, in which D. Kirkpatrick ran for vice president with J. B. and J. B. Greer with J. L. Curtis. A M. West was the candidate for vice president on General Butler's ticket twelve years ago. The Labor tickets of Streeter and Cunningham, Cowdry and Wakefield, and Wirg and Matchett must also be added to such a list, al-

> though they received very few votes. Musicical Item.

From the Texas Sifter.

The minister, Parson Downycouch, was at dinner with the Chaffle family. Johnny

spoke up and said:
"Can a church whistle?"
"Why do you ask, Johnnie?" asked the clergyman kindly.
"Because pa owes \$12 back pew rent, and he says he is gong to let the church whistle. After the clergyman had taken his de-

GREAT TRICKS OF FAMOUS FAKIRS

The More Astounding Feats Now Ascribed to Hypnotic Influence.

THE AUDIENCE IS SIMPLY FOOLED

An Ancient Trick That Can Not Be Explained in Any Other Ways-A Telltale Camera Reveals That the

From the Globe-Democrat. Among the wondrous stories of the none have seemed less credible than those they have left us of some of the feats of magic or jugglery witnessed candidates for president and five for by them in this mysterious land of mar- in Asia, among whom I may mention vels. In olden times the direct intervention of the evil one was sufficient to explain these and every other seemingsupernatural performance. It was make statues walk, who helped him to or Northern Asia and the medicine men among our Indians. The savage crowd satisfied with the explanation

with us. While we have abandoned the devil." faith and scorn the superstitious credulity of our forefathers, still we feel the need of some other form of belief in which we can find plausible, if not satisfactory, expianation for the seemingly uncanny or supernatural manifestations which oftentimes occur before us. So, at the present day, hypnotic suggestion is offered as the explanation of these wondrous tricks, and were it not that they are reported to have been witnessed at one and the same time by large numbers of persons, all of whom can not be supposed to have been influd, or, at all events, influenced in a like degree, by the hypnotic influences, the mystery which hange over some of performances were perhaps aware, unexplained. There is in the narratives of several

nessed these tricks evidence that they Tree," by P'u Sung-Ling.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

The most wonderful of these tricks and that which remains to the present. day the most completely shrouded in mystery, though of its actual performance, at least in times gone by, there appears to be little doubt, is that which is first mentioned by the Arab traveler, Ibn Batuta, who visited China in the fourteenth century. While in the present City of Hang-chou, not far from the great emporium of the erest Shanghai, he was entertained at a banquet by the Vicercy of the province and this is how he describes what oc-

"At the banquet were present the Khan's jugglers, the chief of whom was ordered to show some of his wonders. He took a wooden ball, in which there were holes, and in these long though, son were the respective running mates and threw it up into the air until it disciples to take hold of and to ascend by this thong, which he did, until he then called to him three times, but no answer came; he then took a knife in his hand, as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thorg, and disappeared also. By and by he throw down one of the boys hands, then a foot, then the other hand and the other foot, then the trunk, and finally the head. He then come down himself, panting for breadth, and his clothes stained with blood, and kismed the ground before the Viecroy, who spoke to him in Chinese and gave him some order. The juggler then took the limbs of the boy and put them one to the other and gave them a kick, when the boy stood up complete and erect. I was dumfounded, and was seized in consequence with a palpitation of the heart, but some cordial was given me and I recovered, The Kasi (judge). who was sitting beside me, swore 'Wailab, there was neither climbing up or coming down, nor cutting of limbs,

> twee nothing more than jugglery! CURIOUS ILLUSIONS.

The great Mogol Jehanguir, who succceded his father Akbar in 1605, has left in his autobiography a long and interesting account of the wonderful feets once performed before him by seven complete. In 1876 Hendricks ran with Jugglers from Bengal. The feats he witnessed were twenty-eight in number. 1886, Arthur with Garfield and English among them being two which, taken together, constitute the one described previously by Ibn Batuta.

PROF. FREDERICK MAX MULLER, GERMAN-ENGLISHMAN.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsaat

"They produced a man," says the emwhom they divided limb from limb, actually severing his head from his body. They scattered these mutilated members along the ground, and in this state they lay for some time. They then extended a sheet or curtain over the spot, and one of the men, putting himself under the sheet, in a few minutes came from below followed by the individual supposed to have been cut into joints, in perfect health and

condition.' The other trick is described by Jehanguir as follows:

"They produced a chain of 50 cubics in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it Physical Features Had No Exist- remained as if fastened to something in ence--Purcly a Case of Eye Illu- the air. A dog was brought forward, and being placed at the lower end of the chain, immediately ran up and, reaching the other end, disappeared suddenly in the air. In the same manner a hog. a panther, a lion and a tiger were one East told us by travelers of past ages, after the other sent up the chain, and all disappeared in the same way at the end of it."

Though various European travelers Tavernier, Bernier, Fryer and Ovington, refer to this piece of jugglery as being performed in India in their time (seventeenth century), only one of them, the devil who enabled Simon Hagus to Edward Melton, claims to have actually seen it performed while at Batavia, in fly, to pass through fire unscathed and Java, on which occasion be says: "It to change at will als shape, just as, at was witnessed by thousands." He tells present day, he nids the Shamans of it nearly in the words of Ibn Batuta, adding that so astonished was he when he beheld this wonderful performance that he "doubted no longer that these vouched and seeks no further. Not so misguided men did it by help of the

ANOTHER VERSION.

Let us turn now to the Chinese veraion of this performance, which I find in P'u Sung-Ling's "Linco chai," written in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and so admirably translated by Herbert Giles under the title of 'Strange Tales from a Chinese Studio,' The story as told by the Chinese author is too long to reproduce in full here, but briefly it is as follows: When a little boy Pu went to the

prefectural city of his department for where all the officials were scated in to the essence. state, clothed in their robes of ceresolved; such, however, is not the case, mony, there came a man and a boy, who and these tricks, remain, so far as I am | asked permission to perform some of the Oriental writers who have wit- duce some peaches, and to this he asalso, mishelleved the testimony of their ground; we shall never get peaches the existence of what we now call hyp- heaven in the Royal Mother's garden. notic suggestion. This is especially the and there we must try." With this he case in the remarks made by the Mo- took from the box he carried with him hammedan judge to the Batuta, and in a cord several tens of feet long, which, the story of "The Planting of the Pear | having carefully arranged, he threw one end of it high up into the air, where it remained as if caught by something. He now paid out the rope, which kept going up higher and higher, until the nd he had thrown up disappeared in the clouds and only a short piece was left in his hands. Calling his son, he bade him me up at once, and he ran up the rope like a spider on a thread of its web, and was soon lost to sight In the clouds. By and by a huge peach fell down and was handed by the gler to the officials. But just then down came the rope, and the affright ed father shricked out, "Alas! alas! some one has cut the rope! what will my boy do now?" and in another minute down fell something else, which was found on examination to be the boy's head. After that his arms, his legs and body came down in like manner, and the father, gathering them up, put them in the box and said: "This was my only son, who accompanied me everywhere, and now what a cruel fate is his! I must away and bury him."

He then appreached the dals on which ent the officials and said: "Your peach, gentlemen, was tained at the cost of my boy's life; help me to pay his funeral expenses, and I will be very grateful to you." officials who had been watching the scene with horror and amazement, forthwith collected a good purse for him, and when he had received the money, he rapped on the box and said; Pa-parh, why don't you come out and thank the gentlemen?" Whereupon there was a thump on the box from the inside and out came the boy and bowed to the assembled company.

USED THE KODAK. The only travelers who have, to my knowledge, within our time, claimed to have witnessed this trick, are two gentlemen from Chicago, whose account was given in the Chicago "Tribune" some time in 1890. It was at Gaya, in Bergal, that they witnessed the mango trick, and the one I have described previously, their account of the latter differing only from it in that it ended with the boy disappearing in space, after having climbed the rope thrown into Two travelers arranged that one of them should make peneil sketches of what he saw, while the other at the same moment would take a snap shot of what was occuring with his kodak; the result was that in no case did the camera record the marvelous features of the boy climbing the twine is evi-

dence that he saw it, but the camera says there was no boy and no twine. From which I am compelled to believe that my theory is absolutely correct, that Mr. Fakir had simply hypnotized the entire crowd, but could not hypno-

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

The Various Steps in the Progress Described by an Expert -- The Coffee Should Be Freshly Rossted and Not Too Finely Ground .- The Water Should Be Not Only Boiling Hul Also Cooked.

An expet tells the Sun: "Of course, he first thing is good coffee. That, as I have already told you, must be Java. Pedang Java it is known to the importing trade. You do not have to know that. Get your Java from a grocer who knows his business, and it will be all right, and don't have any mixtures. The first important thing in the preparation of coffee is the reasting. Once upon a time, and not so very long ago. particular persons had, to roast the beans themselves, but it is better done today by the great houses which do it for the trade. Your good grocer will have his coffee fresh rousted every day or two, and you should never buy more than a week's supply at a time. If your grocer has more than one color of roast, get the bright, or Eoston roast. "Gring the conce at home, and only

mough at a time to make one drawter Here is where your true skill must begin to show itself. For the French coffee pot, or any other of the filtering fine, and this is the first element in what a delicious odor arises from the beans are bein crushed in it. Every appetising whist which comes from the mill is just as much lost to your cup of coffee, and a very material loss, too The essence of the coffee bean is very volatile. It is held in minute cells, the sides of which in the raw bean are able to retain it for years. We reast the bean to make these cell walls friable the New Year's festival, and while and porus to water, and at the same standing around the Judge's residence, time we make them somewhat porous

"Still, if we do not break the bean into fine pieces we will not at once take so much of the essence as we will if tricks. This having been granted them, we grind it finely. What we want to the man was asked if he could pro- break it into pieces just as large as boiling water can thoroughly penetrate sented, saying: "There is snow on the and no larger or smaller. The proper size, you will find, is pieces about onees and sought an explanation in bere, but I fancy there are some up in twelfth of an inch square, or about as big as cubes broken from the lead of an ordinary lead pencil. Your wife will think that very coarse and you will get but little flavor from the coffee mill during the grinding. This, you will readily understand, when you compare the small number of broken cells exposed to the surface of these coarse grains and the far greater number cut into the fine grinding.

"Everything should have been made ready for the making of the coffee before the grinding was done but this isn't much. Now I will tell you the most important of trade secrets. Most people understand that in order to properly draw a cup of ten or to make coffee, boiling water is necessary, but there is comething more. The water must be cooked. Water that has merely been brought to a boil for some reason will not absorbe the ersence freely. For making both ten and coffee the water must be boiled for fifteen or twenty minutes.

"Now for the pot. Let it be just an ordinary plain coffee pot, either of tin or granite ware, but, of course, be sure that it is clean, and that the tinning no from is exposed. If the from is expoved it will be certain to make ink with the tannin in the coffee, and your coffee will be spoiled. Put your ground coffee into the pot, and then pour in the cooked water while it is boiling hot. Put in all the water that will be needed at once, so as to have the greatest quanity at hand to absorbe the coffee essence. Then let the pot stand on the stove until the water has again come to a good hard boll. Remove it and the coffee is ready."

"If you want milk, have the milk boiled and remember that milk is better than cream to bring out me coffee

"There is one other good way to make coffee, but it is not so good. That is the old-fashioned Yankee method putting the coffee in the pot with cold water, and leaving the pot on the fir until the water comes to a brisk boll. The Yankee coffee pot has a tin whistle on it which blows when the steam comes out and gives notice that the coffee is ready."

"Now tell us how much coffee to use for each cup." "That no one can tell you truly. Coffee differs as much in strength as it does in flavor. Of one sample you might have to use twice as much as of another. But this I wish to impress upon you; there is a positive disadvantage in using too much coffee. Did you ever try to test the odor of concentrated of the performance, "Lessing's sketch perfumes in the form in which they are sold by the wholesale trade to perfumers? If you open a bottle right under

you nose, you will find that instead of and made him believe he could cure, getting a pleasing odor you will get a with no idea that the matter would asstink. On the other hand, if you hold the bottle at arm's length and wave it | however, is laughed at by Keyser, who gently to and fro, the nostrils will be says that he has had a feeling that he delighted with the disseminated sence. So with coffee. All you need is years of age. Since then his life has enough to fill the water with a fullbodied flavor, and more would be not only a waste, but worse. When you have once learned to distinguish the true flavor from the taste of reasted vegetable and sugary matter which most people mistake for it, you will soon learn how much coffee to

AN INCORREGIBLE CASE.

They say you are not In society's swim. Oh, Benjamin Franklin, for shame! That your family crest was a little too dim To delight a Colonial dome. You couldn't have rolled up those trousers

so short When London was spattered with dew, And you kept on your hat when present Hence, Benjamin Franklin, go to!

And even if now you are given a chance. Would you do the right thing and array Yourself as you should; send a monacled glance Over a mountainous mass of bouquet? Nay, Nay! Such reform, 'twere too much

to expect. We know very well what you'd do Midst your books you would smile, though cotillions were wrecked-Hence, Benjamin Franklin, go to!

They say that in letters you did a great That preverbs and such things you

penned; That duty's command you were ne'er known to shirk; That you ranked as humanity's friend. But never a writer of history quotes You as author of fine billets doux.

And your paper contained no "Society Notes"-Hence, Benjamin Franklin, go to!

HIS TOUCH SEEMS TO BE MAGICAL

Supposed Cures.

W. Lloyd Keyser, of Mercersburg, Pa., Has Created a Furore in Cumberland Valley by His Strange Powers.

A Chambersburg, Pa., correspondent of the Philadelphia Record writes: The whole Cumberland valley has suddenly awakened to the fact that it has in its nidst what many believe to be a genuine healer. He does not claim to be gifted with divine power to work mircles; nor to be a spiritual healer; but an entirely new kind, who claims that his touch has cured or relieved over 100 people, of all kinds of ailments, from rheumatism to diphtheria and rheum. Although only 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighing 130 sounds, W. Lloyd Keyser, with no edueation whatever beyond that gained in an iron foundry, and without even long halr or whiskers, has in one short month jumped into a notoriety which pales into significance that gained here by even Henry Rife, the Rocky Spring Pow-wow man," or Mrs. Woodworth, the trance medium. In fact, in a community where college boys are almost is thick as bloycle riders, yet where expots, the coffee has to be ground very | isis superstition in some sections as dense as unfiltered Schuylkill water, their wasteful character. You know this young can, who never saw the inside of a college, has in 20 days become coffee mill when the fresh reasted the most-telked-of man in the valley from Hagerstown to Harirsburg.

Unlike Slatter or Mellenburg, or Rife, young Keyser does not profess to have any supernatural power, and he performs his work in as simple and businesslike manner as a doctor would feel a patient's pulse.

METHOD OF HEALING.

There is no incantation; no mumbling, and no public exhibition; but the healer goes right up to the patient, clasps his or her hands for a few minutes, then touches the parts affected. After that the patient claims to experience a feeling of rest and relief from pain. Just what it is that causes this feeling neither they nor the healer knows. The healer thinks it is electricity generated in his body, which "lubricates the joints," and the patients say that at his touch, which is warm and moist, they experienceatingling sensation throughout the entire body, followed by a pleasant and restful reaction

FAITH N HIS TOUCH.

Whether or not Keyser is a human battery that can shed electricity like a trolley wire, or whether his alleged cures are simply the working of the imaginations of the patients, who, as a class, are not educated people, he has undoubtedly magnetized this valley. While the intelligent hold aloof from him, as a class, and the physicians laugh at his claims, the lame, the halt, the paralyzed and even the blind, are seeking his touch with an abiding faith. This is one of the incongruities of this famous county, which Historian John M. Cooper claims has produced more great men who have held high office than any other rural county in the union

Who and what is this young man who has set the whole valley to talking and the doctors to laughing? The doctors claim that he is simply one of the periodical healers which this valley has become accustomed to receive with open arms-that is, the superstitious or granite enamel is perfect, so that part of the valley. They say that for a long time Rife was the craze; that there were thousands who believed in the efficacy of his touch and incantations, which were always performed right after sundown or immediately preceding sunrise. They point, also, to the alleged cures by Mrs. Woodworth, trance medium, and argue that Keyser's popularity will not last long after the novelty dies out.

Keyser, however, has many stanch with the doctors. One will known citizen of this borough, who will argue for week that the Bible is not a inspiration and who is a great admirer of Bob Ingersoll, has the greatest faith n Keyser and is a firm believer in the efficacy of faith cures. He says he so her father said. Keyser grasped her knows of two permanent cures of her- wrists held them for a nia right in this town through faith, asked the child what she felt The victims, he says, in obedience to She replied that she felt a funny sensathe instructions of a pow-wow man, simply looked at the new moon and placed their hands on the affected parts, asked Keyser. "Yes, sir," replied the saying softly three times: "What I see child. "You feel rested, don't you?" increase. What I feel decrease," and asked Keyser. "Yes, sir." she said the hernia was immediately and thor-

oughly cured. Against such faith as this the doctors here have indeed little influence, but the faith is so far confined almost entirely to the superstitious, although there are some intelligent men who admit that there is something about young Keyser that they do not under stand, and it is claimed some of his al-

leged cures have been remarkable. It is quietly whispered among some of the doctors here that some one over in Mercersburg played a joke on Keyser sume such serious proportions. could cure people ever since he was 12 been quite ordinary. At 14 years of age he was a messenger boy in Superintendent McClellan's office in Harrisburg, and since then up to a year ago he worked in iron and brass foundries. For the last year, he says, he has been "a gentleman of leisure."

STARTED ON HIS BROTHER.

With this feeling of ability to cure growing on him, he, about a month ago. concluded to practice on his brother, who had a stek headache. Fie touched his brother's head, and the headache immediately disappeared. The Merceraburg people heard of the cure, and the young healer next essayed his powers on the little daughter of David Stauffer, whom he claims to have immediately cured of neuralgia, Elated with his sucess, he started in to cure by the wholesale, and tackled with confidence rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and what he terms "big head." This latter disease appears from Keyser's statements to be quite prevalent at Mercersburg, where Keyser says two distilleries are located.

"I cured ten big heads in Mercersburg on Deccration Day," said the healer, proudly, and he intimated that to cure a Mercersburg big head is an accomplishment to be proud of.

The great specess he met with at Mercersburg extended his fame to Chambersburg, to which place he came last Monday in response to several calls. The first case he tackled here was a bad case of chronic rheumatism Mrs. John Lochbaum, who lives in a little cottage at the corner of Philadelphia and Vine streets, has been a helpless victim of rheumatism for three years, in fact, ever since it was thought a walking delegate!"-Washington

she was cured by Mrs. Woodworth, the trance medium. When young Keyser tackled Mrs. Lochbaum's case she was suffering great pain, and had been unable to sleep on her right side for three years. Keyser pressed her hands in his, then gently pressed her ribs and other affected parts, and, she says, a Young Man Astonishes Hundreds by His sensation like an electric thrill passed through her body, her pain left her and she turned over on her right side and HE IS LIKE A HUMAN BATTERY slumbered for over half an hour. When she awoke she felt greatly rested, and although she still has to use crutches, she says she feels much better, and especially when the sun is out and the air is dry and warm. She attributes her marked improvement to Keyser's touch.

PEOPLE HE HAS TOUCHED.

In a short time Keyser was run down with applicants desirous of being touched, and he now makes engagements with his patients, whom he treats either at their homes or in some place where a crowd cannot collect. Unlike other healers, he does not give public exhibitions. Among those he has impressed with his power to cure is Frank Rollins, a brother of the wellknown base ball catcher, Pat Rollins Frank Rollins has been doubled up with rheumatism for three months. Last Monday Keyser touched him on the ribs and hips, and Rollins, it is claimed by those who witnessed the operation, imbered up at once, straightened out his limbs and joyously exclaimed: "Well! I'll be dummed! I feel bully." The next day Rollins was balancing chairs and dancing jigs. He says he feels first rate now, except when the weather is damp, then he thinks he would enloy Keyser's magnetic touch.

MADE ANOTHER CURE. Mrs. Robert Coleman, colored, the wife of the sexton of the Central Presbyterian church, has suffered with a rheumatic knee since last August. She says that she had no use of her leg without a cane; that she had unsuc-cessfully used lodine, blisters and various lotions, and that her physician had told her that the muscle of her leg was worn out. Healer Keyser just touched her knee and pulled her leg. and she says she got up and walked. She

says she can now bear her whole weight on her rheumatic leg. Benjamin Parrott, an aged colored neighbor of Mrs. Coleman, says he suffered from a complication of troubles, beginning with a sunstroke and ending with grip, from which he claims he was partially paralyzed in his arms and right leg. Keyser touched him, for a few minutes, and the old man says he can now walk without a cane, and is anxiously waiting for Keyser to touch him up again to get him in trim to run foot races with his grandchildren.

There is another colored woman here who had asthma, catarrh, nervousness, rheumatisma nd a crooked leg. Keyser treated her and the patient said she feels better. Her leg is still crooked, however, but Keyser says it won't trouble her so much now, as he has "lubricated her joints" with his occult power.

Jacob Ault got mixed up with a Cumberland Valley railroad train about five years ago, and has since dragged himself through life on a pair of crutches. He had rheumatism before he was wrecked on the railroad, and his life has since then been one of continual suffering. Keyser pulled his legs and arm, rubbed his neck and head, and Ault said that he felt much better and slept that night with more comfort than he had enjoyed for years. thinks that if Keyser will rub his spine maybe he can shed his crutches. To all appearances, however, he is as much of a wreck as he was when Keysor touched him.

A man named S. Haller had salt rheum, which compelled him to use a crutch. Keyser touched his leg on Monday, and on Wednesday Haller had thrown away his cruten and was pushing a baby coach around town. It is claimed that Mrs. Frank Rollins was getting diphtheria, at least Keyser claims that she was. Keyser touched her on the head, and he claims that he adherents, who discuss his merits even chased the diphtheria clean out of her

system. THE CHILD FELT BETTER.

William Scheers brought his 9-yearold daughter Eva to Keyser. The child was afflicted with St. Anthony's dance, Then turning to the awe-inspired father Keyser said in a brisk, business-like way: "That's about all I can do for this little girl at present. I think I've backed her trouble a little, and in time I can entirely cure her of it." As the father left with his child, the healer carefully accepted an invitation to smoke a cigar As he puffed away at it he looked more like a base ball player than a healer.

Representative D. Hunter of Fulton county, is said to have been cured of a sore foot by Keyser's touch. and an old man who lives at this place, who is said to be 86 years of age, and who had been unable to raise his hand to his head for ten years, was touched by by Keyser, and it is claimed immediately raised his hand to his head pulled his whiskers and said: "Ah."

WILL "TOUCH" FOR A FEE. These are only a few of the many

manifestations of Keyser's alleged power. He is receiving calls from all over the valley, and among those who have written him for dates is Dr. G. H. Markley, the well known druggist of Harrisburg, who desires to be touched for tumbago and scintica, and who has expressed his willingness to come to Chambersburg for that purpose. fact, so great is the call on the healer's time that he intends to locate here with his pretty little wife, for several weeks, and begin "touching" his patients financially as well as physically. Heretofore he has made no charge for his services. "Now," he says, "the people have seen what I can do, and I intend to charge a nominal fee. Other

wise I make no more touches." It is the impression here that Keyser will not lack patients on account of charging a fee. A prominent physician of this berough used to administer medicine to many of his patients with the unvarying advice: "Now, take that, and by the grace of God it will cure There are plenty of people here who still believe in pow-wow men, and who attach significance to a dropped knife, spilled salt, falling upstairs, and other kindred things, supposed to be ominous by the superstitious, and in view of the apparent cures being wrought by Keyser there is no doubt

that his time will be fully occupied. Wrong Dingnosis.

"What you need," said the doctor, "is "Rest!" echoed the tall, gaunt caller, rising to his feet and glowering down at him. "Rest! You miserable quack! I'm