

DESIGNED FOR A FRIEZE-HEARTS TO BE EXECUTED IN MARBLE.-Life.

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HYPNOTISM MADE EASY.

Arthur L. Webb, in the Hypnotic Magazine, Tells How to Practice It.

try is necessary to success. If you it always to be the case that he really haven't absolute confidence, assume as could not understand others. For inmuch as you can, when trying your first subject. Get you a person someone who is willing, and tell him you will. If he does what you tell him, put him to sleep. Impress upon him the idea that you can do what you say you will. Be-fore beginning operations, tell him that you will give him a bright object to look at, and that he will, after looking at it awhile, become drowsy, then more and more drowsy, until finally he will be compelled to close his eyes and to sleep. Be sure you tell him that he will notice nothing unusual about the drowsiness; tell him that it will be just as natural as any sleep that he has ever enjoyed. Let him not expect anything unusual to occur; for such will distract his attention and make him to some his attention and make him to some extent less passive than he should be. If the subject happen to be a friend who knows your purpose, it may be necessary, in order to gain his consent, to say that you will let him sleep only a few minutes, and that you will not wake him do anything ridiculous while make him do anything ridiculous while under your influence. Of course, you intend to make him sleep a long time, and you mean to make him do a great many funny, if not ridiculous thingsexcusing yourself by the reflection that you are guilty of the fiction for the sake and benefit of science. You will after awhile become so interested in making experiments, that you will feel no stirring, much less pricking, of con-science for a deception which injures no one. After assuring your subject that no harm can come to him, you will place him in an easy position, bring his hand about four inches from his eyes, having placed in it some bright object. I usually take a bottle-stopper of cork and cover it with tinfoil; though a coin, or even an object not bright, will do as well. Tell him to look right at it: and to never, under any circumstances, look away from it, but to continue, no matter who comes into the room or around him—to look straight at it. Say such words as these: "Keep on now looking right at it, and directly you will become drowsy, your eyewill get heavy, and then heavier, and heavier; then you will close your eyes and sleep. Now keep on looking, and do everything I tell you to, but nothing else." Pause a moment or two and let him have time; for you will fail you try to hurry too much at first. He will think it more natural if you give him a moment to get sleepy. No wide-awake person can become sleepy in a single moment. Again repeat 'Now your eyes are getting heavier still-you are getting more and more sleepy-directly you will sleep-but do not close your eyes until I tell you. you can scarcely hold them open; but keep looking at it. I will tell you when to close them." Keep making such suggestions, and be deliberate and positive in making them. Make them as if you knew them. Give him no time to think after he really begins to get sleepy. Let him only listen. As soon as you observe his eyelids really growing heavy, say: "Your eyes are al-most closed now," making your words long drawn out, and spoken in a tone which will not arouse him, but will, instead, indicate that you are yourself sleepy-and almost gone. Continue as follows: "Directly your eyes will just have to close—you just cannot keep them open—see, they are closing—now they are almost ready to close-now they will close and you will sleep. Close

gulet, yet firm and masterful, way.

them." Pause a moment, then say: "Sleep." Give the comand to sleep in a

MAKE SUGGESTIONS. You will see that the eyelids may quiver for a few seconds, sometimes for a minute; but very soon the subject will settle back in his chair, frequently with a sigh, and the eyes will be-come quiet, and his limbs show perfect Let him remain so some minutes, saying nothing to him atall. When you are ready to operate, it is well for you as a beginner, especially if you have a new subject, to con-stantly make suggestions. For instance, you say, "Nothing will wake you, and nothing will hurt you. You can open your eyes, but you will stay asleep. Now I am about to raise your asieep. Now I am about to raise your arm, but you won't wake up. Nothing will wake you." Rub the arm a few times and say, "Now you can't take it down-see, you can't. You are sound asleep and you will do everything I tell you to do; but you will not wake up-you can't wake up. It it I tell you. up—you can't wake up till I tell you."
The arm will remain in the position in which it is placed, and, if you tell him which it is placed, and, if you tell him that no one can take it down or bend it, you will find it true that no one can. I almost always begin operations in that way, placing both arms in uplifted position, with both legs outstretched in same manner. When you are ready to take them down, rub them gently but firmly (though in a different manner from the way you stroked them in making them rigid) and say them in making them rigid), and say, "Now you can take them down—see, you can—you will do everything I tell you. You will have to do so. No one can wake you except myself."

Some people say that the eyes must be opened or a shock must be given, before the subject will become cataleptic; but they are entirely mistaken. I have, with the subject's eyes tightly closed, asked people to try to bend a rigid arm, and even though they exerted their whole strength in the effort, they have invariably failed. Again, I have had a subsect, while in the cataleptic state, tempted by an offer of cataleptic state, tempted by an offer of reward to move his hand or other part reward to move his hand or other part of his body; but in every instance the arm has failed to be moved. For example, I have, amusing my friends by giving a private exhibition, taken a new subject provided by them, and, having hypnotized him, asked in a whisper someone to offer him money if he would only take it. Often the subject's fingers would move very, very slightly at the tips, but never has one succeeded in taking the money. Again succeeded in taking the money. Again, be quiete after I have suggested to the subject he will that he may hear others talk but that dreaming. he will not understand them, because

Confidence that you can do what you | he will listen to me alone, I have found could not understand others. For instance, I once had a boy hypnotized who was dreadfully afraid of his father. This fact was known to a friend of mine who happened to come into my office at the time; and knowing that I had told the boy he could not wake unless I commanded him, and that I had told him he could not understand anyone event me he shock him and anyone except me, he shook him and told him that his father was right there with us. The boy did not move, even when my friend shook him as hard as he could, nor would be make an effort to take a five-dollar coin when placed to take a five-dollar coin when placed in his open palm; though he was told that he might have it for his own if he would only take it. Not even his finger-tips twiched. This proved to my friend, who had been prior to that time somewhat skeptical, that there was more in hypnotism than he had believed. I tried an experiment once with this same subject, the result of which has since been verified by numerous other experiments, to see if a person hypnotized at one time can remember, hypnotized at one time can remember, hypnotized at one time can remember, at a subsequent time when he is hypnotized, what he did when he was under the influence at the first time. I once told him that a stick, holding it before him, was a snake; and when I moved the stick toward him, he exhibited signs of alarm. I told him that he would always know, whenever he might see it, that it was a snake. After I had aroused him, in a manner to be rehad aroused him, in a manner to be re-lated hereafter, he did not remember a single thing which he had done while a single thing which he had done while hypnotized; and when the stick was shown him and he was asked what it was, he at once said it was a stick. Some time afterward, I think about two weeks after, I had another chance at him; and when he was thorqughly hypnotized. I held the stick up before him; he at once jumped quickly back and asked me not to let it bite him. I moved it toward him and he cried aloud, begging me all the while to take it away. When I asked him what it was, he at once said: "It's a snake, it's a snake." Yet, when he was aroused after this trial, he knew the stick only as a stick. This suggests an experiment which I will be glad to try, or have tried, and show hifn a stick. I do not know myself what would be the do not know myself what would be the result, but I take it that if he remem-bers one thing while hypnotized, that he has done at another time while in the same condition, he will also remem-ber everything. To further prove the fact that one remembers in this way what he has previously done, I will give another illustration. I once told a young lady while hypnotized, to count after me-thus, "one, two, four, five, six," etc., being careful that I should leave out the number three. Then I told her to count in the same way by herself, and she left out that number. After arousing her she counted properly, much to my surprise, as will hereafter appear. She was not told that she had counted wrong, or that she had been made to count at all, while asleep. Some weeks afterward I hypnotized her again and, after trying a number of other experiments, said: "Count." She, without the slightest hesitation, counted as follows: "One, two, four, five, six," etc. I had, frequently, before that, told a person under the influence to count, leaving out a certain number—always suggesting to him that he was counting right. For instance, I would say: "Count, one, two, four, five, six," etc. Then I would say: "There is no such thing as three-you will always remember that there is no three, and when you are waked you will count one, two, four, five, six, etc. Now, count again." Invariably, until my experience with the young lady before mentioned, the subjects have counted wrong after being waked. The strange part about it is the fact that they will not remember a single other thing that they have done. I have told them to count off on their fingers; and they will, to the amusement of the spectators, skip one finger of the hand, or will put two fingers together and count them as one. I am not sure why the lady counted properly after being waked, but I have reached the conclusion that I failed to make the suggestion that she would, after being waked, count as she had while hypnotized. My mind is not, however, altogether clear on this point. Somewhat similar to this experiment is another which, when you practice it, will astonish you. For in-stance, you say to the subject that he will not know you when he wakes, but that he will think you are some other person. Invariably (I have never known it to fall) he will, after being waked, think you are that other per-son. I have had subjects to ask me where I had gone, even though I was in plain evidence before them. This is true of new subjects as well as old ones. I have told a subject that her sister, who was sitting beside her, was some other person (naming the other), and other person (naming the other), and that when she waked she would know her sister as that other person. Surgenough, she would declare, even insist indignantly, that her own sister was someone else. The effect of this would necessarily wear off after a time; but to avoid any possible harm that might result to the mind of one left in such confusion. I always re-hypnotize the subject and remove the false impression

subject and remove the false impression by proper suggestion. If I happen to be the one who disappeared, I simply say: "I have come back now, and when you wake up you will know me." TO RE-HYPNOTIZE. To re-hypnotize I do not use any bright object, but simply tell the subject that I am going to put him asleep again. I leave no time for argument, but proceed, often over their objections, to make a few rapid passes with my hand, touching their face, forehead and eyes, always making the proper sugestions, such as "you are getting leepy—you will sleep very soon—oh, you are so tired-you want to rest-to you are so thed—you want to rest—to sleep—to sleep—and you will sleep—you are about to sleep now—you are almost, almost, almost asleep." Pause a mom-ent and then say: "Now you are asleep; sleep till I wake you." If a subject ever becomes hysterical, he can at once be quieted by simply suggesting that he will sleep quietly and without What I have said proves that a cer-

be exerted upon one by the operator af-ter his subject has been waked; no, not by the operator (for I believe his influence—as a hypnotist—ceases as soon as his subject is aroused), but that the operation itself may exert its influence over subsequent actions. Uninformed persons pretend that a hypnotist can compel a man to commit a crime after being awakened from his trance. I say, emphatically, and I am sure every prac-tical hypnotist will bear me out in the assertion, that a hypnotist cannot make good man act after he has been aroused, contrary to what his conscience dic-tates. Whether or not a good man will do wrong, by suggestion while in the "trance." I regard as still being open for discussion. I have made many subjects steal and hide things away in their pockets, and after being waked and having their pilferings discovered, their confusion and absorbed have been for their pilferings. confusion and chagrin have been pain-ful to behold. These persons have borne good reputations and are apparently good men; but who can say with absolute certainly that they were as good as they seemed. From the very nature of the thing, the question will remain always somewhat unsettled. I do believe, however, that a good subsequent influence can be exerted, and that those morally bad can be made to reform to some extent. In fact, by making this kind of an experiment several times on the same person, I have been successful in curing a subject of bad habits.

A FALSE IMPRESSION. It is also true, when you have a per-son hypnotized, you can make him have a false impression of something asleep. For instance, I have made agreements with new subjects who refused to be hypnotized without remuneration, to pay them some certain amount; and while they were asleep I have told them that they would not remember what I had promised to pay them. In such case they would not remember, and I could afterward pay them just whatever I pleased. I have also told them that they would remember what I had promised to give them, and I would then name a much smaller. that has happened before he was pu ber what I had promised to give them, and I would then name a much smaller amount, and tell them that, when they waked, they would know that the smaller amount was what I had promised to pay them. Invariably, they would name this smaller amount, I have seen no mention made anywhere of an experiment of this kind, and I know of no beter one to try when an operator wants to convince his friends operator wants to convince his friends that hypnotism is no fraud. Let your friends make a contract with some person to be used as a subject; and, when he is hypnotized, change the amount by suggestion. If he is a subject with whom you have had no con-versation, and whom you have not previously known, there can be no previously known, there can be no room for doubt in the minds of your audience, when the subject demands, and is contented with, a much smaller amount, than they had agreed to pay him. I always pay such subjects, as have been deceived in this way, enough to raise their requirement on what I to raise their renumeration to what I had really agreed to pay; but I always do it as a gratutious contribution. A person who would take advantage of such a situation and rob a man in this the very meanes and most degraded in the whole category of mean and degraded thieves.

Once I made the mistake of telling boy, whom I had frequetly deceived in this way, the real reason why I had given him more, as he supposed, than I had agreed. Afterward, whenever I wanted to hypnotize him, he would refuse to allow me to do so until he had written down the amount on a piece of paper and had carired it down the street to some particular friend. He would always tell his friend to give it to him whenever he should see him again. I sometimes would tell him to write the amount on the paper and put it in his pocket; but he would say that it in his pocket; but he would say that I could make him tear it up and forget having done so, which, of course, I could have done. Another subject, a friend of this one, thought he would be safe in hiding the paper on which he had written the amount I had agreed to give him; so, before being hypno-tized, he carried it down from my office and hid it very safely away. The most of you who honr me by reading this, have really hidden them from yaurhave really hiden them from yourselves. Just so with this boy; he hid
his paper so well that he has never
found it since—in fact, he has never
thought of finding it. It is needless to
say that he was paid even more than
The control of the contr say that he was paid even more than I had premised to pay him. I mention the circumstance merely to show the wonderful possibilities of this strange induence. In this connection, I must tell a joke on myself. I once told a subject that he would remember a much larger amount than the one I had really agreed to pay. When he waked he stoutly declared that I owed him the larger amount; and he was honest the larger amount; and he was honest in his contention. I was sorry the rule worked both ways, though I should have known it would; nevrtheless, I paid him the advanced rate, because I knew he would otherwise always believe that I had cheated him.

A FRUITFUL FIELD.

Such experiments suggest a fruitful Can an event that took place a month or more before be, by hypnotism, so changed that it will appear to be a dif-ferent thing, or to be forgotten altoferent thing, or to be forgotten alto-gether? Suppose a man sign a note for \$100 and, afterward, while hypnotized be made to sign one of the same date as the first but for a larger amount. Supposet hen, the first note is desroyed and the man is made to believe that he gave a note for the increased amount. Will this belief be permanent? I know such false impression of some-thing happened immediately before will be pedmanent; for I have proven such to be the case in a great many harm-less experiments.

less experiments.

A few evenings since, I gave an exhibition for the pleasure of my friends, and I expected, in order that I might be and I expected, in order that I might be perfectly successful and they might not be disappointed, to use a subject whom I have hypnotized before. As has been often said, a subject works better after having been hypnotized a few times. Thoughtlessly I had told a friend of this subject a few of the pranks we had been playing on him at various times while we had him asleep. Well, the friend let the cat out of the log. It was the subject's first being afraid that I would make him do some tricks to amuse the company, that he did not appear. Someone volumered to get another person; and one whom I had never seen was brought in. I was entirely successful, and his antices amused those present very much. For instance, I would open his mouth and tell him that he could not close it; nor could be. Then I would tell him that bees were going into it. He would not close his couth, but he used his hands with raps, and repeated motions at the imaginary bees. I

tain kind of influence can continue to told him his nose was made of india- relief of the subject and, doubtless, rubber, and, taking hold of it, made pretence of pulling it out as I would a rubber band. When I told him I would let it go, he begged me not to do so, and cried aloud when I did let go. And it was the same way with his ear; he would feel it and rub it, and his expression showed very clearly his surprise at finding it made of india-rubber. I made him assume the ridiculous positions of a man fighting with a brooming of the subject and, doubtless, also, to that of the company. I then he waked he would remember that he had put it behind the piano, which was in a different part of the room. I took also a quarter of a dollar and told him that it was a five-dollar gold piece (to which he assented), and made him put it, with his eyes open, into the shoe positions of a man fishing with a broom-stick, which is a very common experi-ment. I took his hand and forced a ment. I took his hand and forced a needle completely through it, and he did not move a muscle or show any sign whatever of discomfort. After I had told him that he could not feel anything, I rubbed his eyeballs with my finger; yet he did not make a motion. As physicians say, "reflex action of the nerve was not present," and a surgical operation could then have been performed without pain to the patient. To continue: I made his limbs rigid, and no one could bend them. I put a chair somewhat removed from the one on which he was seated and told him he was getting stiff all over; and he did at once become cataleptic and lay stretched out, with his head (not his head and neck—but his head) on one chair and his heels on the other. In this position I placed a heavy planestool on him, and he bore the weight easily, and would have borne much more. I am sure the editor will say that he does not approve of such foolish experiments; and I agree with him.

> EXPERIMENTS IN CATALEPSY. A much better experiment is to make a subject become cataleptic, by suggestion, while lying full length upon the floor. Then you can take him by his feet and raise them, without his body bending in the least, until he is stand-

again. As soon as I counted two and said, "Now it is cold," he sat down again with evident relief. The company was very much amused by his description of heaven. I asked him if he wanted to go there with me and he declared that he did. Pérhaps it may not be conflicted in the foregoing instance. Many things will suggest themselves to you as interesting experiments, and you will make many wonderful discoveries as you proceed. not be sacrilegious for me to say that I was desirous of obtaining the credit of being the means of at least one of being the means of at least one person reaching heaven; so I touched his shoulders with my hand and told him that I had given him wings. Being unaccustomed to flying, he proceeded to use his pinions in a very ungraceful manner, in the imaginary flight through space. Soon I told him that we had reached the place, and he looked all around him with eyes wider open than any I have ever seen. wider open than any I have ever seen. His delight made his face almost shine. He was, there is no doubt of it, really happy. He saw angels, heard music, joined himself (at my suggestion) in the chorus, danced and shouted. The the chorus, danced and shouted. The cows browsed upon grass that was pure gold; the stars also were of pure gold, except, as he expressed it, their "points," which were made of diagrams of the chorus and the control of the control monds as large and brilliant as the sun in the sky. It seems to you, doesn't it, a shame to carry a person from so beautiful a place to condemn him to the horrors of the world—or condition—called hell? I think so myself; but wait till you are yourself making these experiments and you will also be, under the condemn him to the horrors and you will also be, under the condemn has the condemn to the

der the excitement and interest of the moment, unnaturally cruel. I told him we would leave, that we were sinking, falling-falling faster and faster, and on—that we had passed our own world and that we had passed be in hell. I then said, "Now, when I count three, open your eyes and you will be there." I then counted three and he was, to judge from his expression and his movements, really there, His expression was one of alarm, ac companied with the utmost horror. told him the devils were after him, and he struck at them frantically every-where around him. I myself personated the devil (and some tender-hearted and good person who reads this will think the substitution could easily have been made without loss of character to myself) and told him I would throw fire on him. As soon as I made a movement of doing so, he begged me not to do it, crying aloud and knocking which you wanted to keep very, very secure; and sometimes you have succeded so well in hiding them that you I then took a broom and, telling him if he was wicked be would come to live in that place forever; and he was very ready to assure me that he would always be poor. I tried to atone for my cruelty to him by teaching him in this way a lesson in good, moral conduct. All this occurred at the home of a prominent attorney, all of whose sons are also attorneys. It so happened that one of them, an able practitioner, had defended this particular subject in a case where he had been charged with committing a criminal offense I was asked to learn if he really committed the offense. Placing my hand on his head, I told him he would tell me the truth about whatever I asked him—that he would have to do so, I then asked him if he had committee the crime, and he told me yes. I made im tell the then in circumstantial detail all about it, omitting nothing at

> He had been acquitted of the charge, a jury having declared him to be not guilty; yet he made a complete con-fesion, without hesitation or shame, before the whole company. I assured him he would forget telling us about it, and when he was waked he denied that he had committed the offense. He said that people had accused him of it, but that he had not done; and he persisted, and yet persists, in declaring

UNCONSCIOUS CONFESSION While speaking of compelling sub-jects to tell things which their good common sense would prompt them to preserve secret, I am remladed of one preserve secret, I am remladed of one occurrence that shows how particular a person should be in pursuing this line of investigation. One day, upon his own suggestion, I hypnotized a young man who defied me to make him tell anything while I had him asleep. He thought he had too much sense to say anything that ought to be kept secret. Having his consent I made him tell me Having his consent, I made him tell me who was his sweetheart and to tell me their secrets. Had the name he disclosed been that of one whom I knew, or was likely to know, I would asleep. Well, the friend let the cat out of the bag. It was the subject's first knew, or was likely to know. I would of the bag. It was the real nature of have allowed him to go no further. To the affair, as I had always told him to my office was about companied him to my office was about the life. I would only make him go to that I would only make him go to sieep and that I would not make him perform at all. The consequence was, being afraid that I would make him do was his cousin that the boy was talk-

which he assented), and made him put it, with his eyes open, into the shoe of his left foot. I told him that he would remember when he wakened that he had put a five-dollar gold coin in the right-hand pocket of his pants I then told him that he would remember absolutely nothing else except these two things. When I aroused him from his slumber he was much mortified to find himself stretched upon the parlo floor without his coat, in the presence of so many ladies. To the amusemen of the company, he went at once around behind the plane to find his coat. Not finding it he thought some one had taken it away. A few moments afterward, when a reward was offered him if he could find the coat, he went again to could find the coat, he went the plane to search more closely for it. He never did find it, and declares until this day that he put it beday that he put it be-the piano. When asked if anyone hind the piano. When asked if anyone had given him anything while he was asleep, he answered that someone had given him a five-dollar gold piece but when told that he might have it i he could find it, he at once ran his hand into the right-hand pocket of his pants. Yet this man was made to forget every single thing that he had done and said except these two things, which he remembered, but in a wrong and different way from that in which they occurred. It is very strange; yet it is true! I have tried the same experiment in as many as twenty-five cases, and the result has always been the same—they may be made to forget some things and to remember others—and those others, if you wish them so, wrong.

I have detailed our work with the foregoing particular subject, because you can, if you try, do the very same things; and what you do with one you can do with all. I have in as many as thirty excess do not be the control of the con

AROUSING THE SUBJECT.

I have not yet told my method of arousing the subject, and I will now do so. Whenever you are ready to arouse him, merely tell him that you are going to wake him very soon. This gives his mind preparation for the change-not that he would not at once awake if you should simply command him, but I have decided that it is best to give this notice. I usually say: "Now, I am about to wake you; you will feel perfectly well; you will feel even bet-ter than you did before you became asleep; you will not have any headache at all. Now, when I count three, you will open your eyes and wake up, and you will be wide-awake. Now pay atyou will be wide-aware. Now pay at-tention to me. Do you understand me? All right. One, two, three—open your eyes—wake up." The last words should be spoken in a quick, clear, decisive

Do not be alarmed if occasionally a et who has been long in a pi lethargy seems to be drowsy and only half awake. Talk of him and he will very soon be all right. There is absolutely no danger of failing to wake a subject. I have read somewhere that you have to snap your fingers before them, or blow in their face. These methods, accompanied by the proper suggestion, will certainly work, but I think a gradual transition is always best for the subject. He is not then se bewildered.

Some people have wondered at my uniform success in making my subjects completely forget what they have donwhile under my influence. I do not know how it happens, unless it be for this reason, viz., I always make thom, just before waking, slumber very profoundly. I say, "Now, I am going to let you sleep soundly for awhile, and you will forget every single thing you have done while you were asleep." If I want to make some exceptions I name them again to the subject and tell him to be sure that he will remember those things, but that he will forget every single thing else. I then let him sleep for a few seconds, or a minute, being careful to not make him perform any more afterward. Then, before I pro-ceed to wake him. I tell him he has forgotten those things. Sure enough, when he wakes he has no recollection of

when he wakes he has no recollection of them. This has been true of every single case which I have tried. I have never had a case in which the subject was only partially hypnotized.

Again, I have seen it written that a person can wake of his own volition whenever he wishes. This is not so, if you impress the subject with the suggestion that he cannot wake until you tall him to do so, and that no one extell him to do so; and that no one ex-cept you can possibly wake him. I have several times had persons to beg with persuasive pleading that I wake them. Yet these same persons would continue to be responsive to my sug-gestions, and, after being waked, would have forgotten everything that occurred during the sleep—sometimes contending that they had not been asleep at all, and denying that they had done any of the ridiculous things of which we told them. I once told a sub-ject that no one could wake him except myself; and after I had impressed him with the suggestion I left him lying prostrate upon the floor. Ten or fifteen prostrate upon the hoor. Ten or lifteen minutes afterward, at one time an hour after. I had sent some men, one after another, to try to wake him; and every single one had failed, even though all had shaken him vigorously.

I was cruel enough once to make a

was a cornfield, and that he would go as much as do the gay Parisians.

All Cleaning

out into it and gather me some corn It was at night and I made the experi-It was at hight and I made the experiment in opposition, I am sorry to say, to the wishes of some ladies who were present. The weather was warm and I kenw no harm could result. At the suggestion, the subject at once walked out into the water without the slightest hesitation, and did not stop until I told him. I do not know whether or not he would have gone beyond his depth; for I would make no such experiment, and I advise all who read this to make none such. It is always criminal to triffe with human life, even if crime may not result from the trifling.

At another time I made a boy sit down on a hot stove without seeming

At another time I made a boy sit down on a hot stove without seeming discomfert, and with no apparent damage beyond the scorching through of two pairs of pants which he was wearing, and which I replaced by two pairs of new ones. It was a very cold day, and he did not wake. Such foolish experiments as these were made only during the first days of my experience, when I was testing the phenomena of hypno-I was testing the phenomena of hypno-tism. I had read no books upon the sub-ject and none were, in fact, available. I was anxious to learn what one could do with hypnotism.

NOT SUPERNATURAL.

I am almost through, but I must, before closing, take issue with those who claim that the hypnotist is a person of supernatural possibilities. Anyone who will practice with patience the rules here laid down can successfully typnonere laid down can successfully typno-tize; but you need not expect, even if you should so desire, to hypnotize a per-son against his will, at least not in the first instance. I have, after hynotizing one subject quite a number of times, say fifteen or twenty times, succeeded repeatedly in mesmerizing him in opposition to his will and against his physical resistance; but I believe such cases are rare.

Nor can you possess the mystical and mythical power of Svengali! If a per-son has not music in her soul, she can neither sing nor play (even though hyp-notized) at the dictation of a Svengali—the lamented bu Maurier and many sentimentalists to the contrary not-withstanding! You may have a person hypnotized ever so thoroughly and that person cannot read your mind nor the mind of anyone else; nor can the person hypnotized foretell events, nor tell what is happening in another part of this or any other country, though spir-itualists and charlatans think other-Hypnotism is not something unreal:

ryphotism is not something unreal; it is not something new. It is only a mental phenomenon, long discovered, though not yet understood, being now put to practical use. In the hands of physicians the good to mankind of this physicians the good to mankind of this force, this phenomenon, this mental condition (or whatever it may be called), is inestimable. I myself have quit practicing it; and to me many of its mysteries will be mysteries forever. I have never studied the philosophy of the subject, and I shall not. I have learned what I know from practical experience and I want he meakers. perionce, and I want no more know-ledge and no more experience. No that I know all about the subject, for do not, nor does anyone; but my deci-sion has been made from the firm be-lief that it is not well for a layman to practice hypnotism. I sincerely believe that it should be used for the benefit humanity, and not merely to gratify the curiosity of the operator and for the amusement of his friends. I know how to hypnotize, but I do not know how to apply its use to the benefit of mankind; therefore, with this treatise (if it may be dignified by the name) I leave the subject and its practice for-

HORSELESS SLEIGHS.

Will Be Run by Sharp Pointed Wheels Between the Runners.

The first heavy snowfall in New York and Paris this winter will see the arrival of a most novel invention for the sleighing season—a horseless sleigh Heretofore the horseless wagon has a monocoly of transportation sensa-tions, but French ingenuity has substituted runners for wheels and devel oped the "two-and-a-half-scate sleigh"—two-and-a-half-scated bo cause there is a little seat for the drivr in front and room for four person at the rear.

Perhaps it may seem a little out

place to talk about diving a horseless sleigh, but if an engineer drives an engine, why is it not possible for a pretty girl to drive a sleigh propelled by a gasoline motor? That is just what is going to happen, anyway,
In general appearance the horseless sieigh does not differ from the regu-lation sleigh that we see every winter Beneath the body of the vehicle is the mechanism that mover the runners. A sharp-toothed wheel there situated digs

into the frozen earth and pushes the sleigh along, as side wheels propel a steamboat. The texth of this wheel are very strong. A paving stone has no terrors for them, and as for asphalt pavement, the wheel makes merry with it. Pos-sibly this may be considered an argu-ment against the horseless sleigh, but what's the use of borrowing trouble?

Just back of the wheel is the motor It is under the last seat, and the gaso-oline which moves it is contained in a little tank. The steering apparatus reminds one of that of a hook and ladder truck or a cable car. To guide the sleigh it is only necessary to turn

wheel.
There is no danger of the sleigh run ning away. There is nothing about the steering aparatus or the motor itself which the simplest mind cannot prehend. Whether or not New York takes to the horseless sleigh remains I was cruel enough once to make a youth, without waking him, walk into a lake of water to the depth of his throat. I wanted for my own benefit to see if it would wake him; so I told him it would not. I did, however, tell him that the water tor New Yorkers like novelties quite as much as do the gay Parisians.

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WASHINGTON Tours, each covering a period of three days, will leave New York and Philadelphia Dec. 29, 1896, Jan. 21, Feb. 11, March 11, April 1 and 22, and May 13, 1897. Rates, including transportation and two days' accommodation at the best 7 ashington hotels. \$14.50 from New York, and \$11.50 from Philadelphia.

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