

Mysteries of the Unseen.



In the sitting, which took place in the physiological laboratory, with Bottazzi, Madame Bottazzi, Prof. Galeotti, Drs. Jappell and D'Errico present, Eusapia submitted to the most rigorous restraint of her life. Two iron rings were fastened to the floor, and by means of strong cords, which were sealed with lead seals like those used in fastening a railway car, her wrists were rigidly confined, says Hamlin Garland in Everybody's Magazine. She was, in fact, bound like a criminal; and yet the spectral hands and fists came and went, jugs of water floated about, and as a final stupendous climax, while Galeotti was controlling Eusapia's right arm, which was also manacled, he saw the duplications of her left arm. "Look!" he exclaimed, "I see two left arms identical in appearance. One is on the little table, and it is that which Madame Bottazzi touches. The other seems to come out of the medium's shoulder, to approach and touch Madame Bottazzi and then return and melt into the medium's body again. This is not an hallucination. I am awake. I am conscious of two simultaneous visual sensations, which I experience when Madame Bottazzi says she has been touched."—Hamlin Garland.

Poverty and Luxury.

By J. T. Lincoln, in the August Atlantic.



POVERTY and Luxury—these are the diseases of our industrial regime, to the cure of which the socialists offer their ineffectual remedy—ineffectual since the population of the United States is made up of ninety million individuals, some of whom will be forever on the verge of bankruptcy, however great their income, and some frugal and always carrying their account on the right side of the balance sheet, however small their annual allotment of wealth.

Poverty and Luxury—twin diseases sapping the life of society—the one destroying ambition by withholding sufficient nourishment to the body; the other rendering men worthless to society by a superabundance of the good things of life. Poverty is a disease not indigenous to our American soil—it is a plague brought in by immigrant ships from worn-out Europe, and the patients are cured here by the thousands. So long as there remains an uncultivated acre of land anywhere in the Union, there is no real cause for poverty, nor any excuse for luxury while a foot of land is undeveloped.—The Atlantic.

The Richest Family In Europe



IT is not generally known that the imperial family of Russia is the richest royal family in Europe, and derives its vast wealth from three sources—the State treasury, the imperial domains (formerly church lands), and the so-called "cabinet properties." A writer in Harper's Weekly gives some interesting facts. The State treasury pays out \$7,000,000 per annum for the needs of the imperial house, principally for the maintenance of the palaces and the officials and servants attached to them. The reigning empress, for example, has an allowance of \$100,000 per year, and the dowager empress the same. Every child born to the Czar receives from birth to the age of twenty-one nearly \$20,000 a year, while the heir to the throne receives annually, in addition to the maintenance of palaces, \$50,000. Daughters receive a dowry of one million rubles when they marry.

Senator La Follette.



ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE, Republican, of Madison, was born at Primrose, Dane County, Wis., June 14, 1855; was graduated from the State University of Wisconsin, June, 1879, and admitted to the bar in February, 1880; was elected District Attorney of Dane County in November, 1880; re-elected in 1882; was elected a member of the Forty-ninth Congress in 1884; re-elected to the Fiftieth Congress in 1886, and to the Fifty-first Congress in 1888; defeated for re-election in 1890; was elected delegate from the Second Congressional District of Wisconsin to the National Republican Convention held in St. Louis in June, 1896, and elected by the Wisconsin Republican State Convention as Delegate at Large to the Republican National Convention held at Chicago in June, 1904. Mr. La Follette was elected Governor of Wisconsin in 1900; re-elected in 1902 and again in November, 1904; was elected to the United States Senate, Jan. 25, 1905, to succeed Joseph V. Quarles, and took his seat Jan. 4, 1906. His term of service will expire March 3, 1911.—From the Congressional Directory.

If Robbed Telephone A Paper



THE police everywhere warn citizens not to let anybody but the police know of such troubles. They say that if the newspapers get hold of the news they will publish it; this will frighten away the thieves and prevent the police from recovering the stolen property. This is only a police trick to avoid criticism. They give to the press all their successes, they suppress their failures, and thus keep up the appearance of efficient service. As a matter of fact, the first thing that the victim of a robbery should do is to telephone to the newspapers—all of them. That would soon show what a small proportion of the reported cases a detective bureau like that of New York "detects" and—it will make the police work on your case.—Lincoln Steffens, in the American Magazine.

A Kansas carpenter has patented a struck by the wood being sawed, device to be attached to a saw to send a current of air through a blow away the sawdust. A piston, curved tube.

Surgery in China.

The Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians in London has just received a queer gift for its museum—nothing less than a collection of pathological specimens from Upper Egypt. Some months ago several cemeteries were discovered, apparently centuries old, and the skeletons were found to be so perfectly preserved by reason of the careful burial as well as of the peculiar climate that it was quite possible to observe what means had been used for setting broken bones, and what bone diseases were most common. Nearly 400 specimens showed the surgical methods in use 5,000 years before Christ, and gave proof of a very thorough knowledge of several principles still in use today. There are two examples of splints used for fracture of the forearm, the bones coming from the most ancient tombs. These specimens are said to be the oldest in existence, and their discovery interests medical men.—New York Times.

Photographing the Deaf.

"That isn't a good picture," said the photographer, with an air of apology. "The man was deaf."

"How can that infirmity affect the picture?" asked the visitor.

"It gives his face a tense, strained look," the photographer explained. "All deaf persons have that expression when placed before a camera. They sit with their heads tilted forward and eyebrows uplifted, as if waiting for the command to look pleasant. Generally, I suppose, that is what they are waiting for. But even after I have given the order their muscles refuse to relax."

"What's that?" asks the deaf man when he sees my lips move.

"Look pleasant!" I shout again.

"Oh!" says he.

He takes his hand from behind his ear and tries to assume a beaming countenance, but he only compromises on a fixed glare. None of the devices known to the photographic trade can dispel that. In fact, the more 'business' I introduce to charm my subject into a joyful state the more rigid his facial muscles become. He is listening always for further instructions. Whether they come or not, the look of expectancy is there. For that reason the deaf are the hardest people in the world to photograph. If an artist's reputation depended upon the pictures he makes of them he would soon be obliged to go out of business.—New York Times.

The Malacca Wildcats.

In the forests of Malacca and other islands in the Indian Ocean may still be found the animal known as a wildcat. The upper parts of it are generally of a clear yellow color with black spots; the lower parts are white with black spots also. On the back the spots lengthen almost into lines or rings, black on yellow.

The average length of the animal, excluding the tail, is almost two feet; the tail averages nine inches. Its height when standing erect is about twelve inches at the shoulder and fifteen inches at the hindquarters. Its temper is mild and gentle; it plays almost like a domestic cat, or rather kitten, chasing its tail and amusing itself with anything that it can roll with its paws.—London Standard.

Death By Lightning.

The Supreme Deity in the Greek and Roman religions, Zeus of Jupiter, was supposed to be the manipulator of the lightning, and the person struck down by one of the fiery bolts was especially distinguished, inasmuch as he had been felled directly by the King of the Gods. The dignity of the killer was reflected upon the killed. In addition to this, the opinion was quite universal that the bodies of those struck by lightning were incorruptible.—The American.

A ready speaker will utter about 7,500 words an hour in making an address.

MRS. FRANK STROEBE

I was a nervous wreck.
I felt no desire to live.



REMARKABLE RECOVERY, THANKS TO PE-RU-NA.

Mrs. Frank Stroebe, R. F. D. 1, Appleton, Wis., writes:

"I began using Peruna a few months ago when my health and strength were all gone, and I was nothing but a nervous wreck, could not sleep, eat or rest properly, and felt no desire to live.

"Three bottles of Peruna made me look at life in a different light, as I began to regain my lost strength. While my recovery took nearly four months, at the end of that time I was better than I ever had been before. I had a splendid color and never weighed more in my life.

"I certainly think Peruna is without a rival as a tonic and strength builder, and it has my endorsement."

This lady entirely recovered from a nervous breakdown. She did not go away to a sanitarium, and spend hundreds of dollars for a cure. She just staid at home, took Peruna, and in four months weighed more than ever in her life, had a splendid color, life looked bright to her. Peruna did all this for her. What more could be expected of any remedy?

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