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THE APPRAIL

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Cats and Women.

Strange Hypnotic Influence Often Exerdised by the Former

Cats, like serpents, have long been known to possess the powers of hypnotizing their prey by a glance from their eyes.

The case of Mrs. Elizabeth Cunningham, who went to Bellevue hospital. New York, recently, twice in one day, with her jaws fixed and rigid and her mouth open because of the effect of cat's eyes upon her, has caused much wonder among laymes and medical authorities.

So wonderful is the case in point that it resembles in many respects the story of Du Maurier, in which poor Trilby was hypnotized by a glance at a photograph of her Svengali.

Mrs. Cunningham feels her jaws refax

hypnotized by a glance at a photograph of her Svengali.

Mrs. Cunningham feels her jaws relax and fix even at the mention of the word "cat" in her presence, causing her to show signs of mental uneasiness.

Many times while walking peaceably along the street she has been suddenly confronted by a stray cat and been obliged to walk home speechless.

To her a cat is a serious matter.

She is not a young, nervous girl.
She has lived in this world of sorrow and of cats for the last forty-eight years, so that her peculiar misfortune cannot be attributed to a youthful nervousness. When she was only sixteen years old, she says, she first felt the hypnotic influence hidden in the cat's eye.

A pet kitten with which she was playing suddenly went mad in her arms.

When she threw it to the floor in fear, the furry creature ran, withing, spitting and scratching, through every room in the nouse.

The impression made at that time upon The impression made at that time upon her was so strong that she never forgot it.

She leaped to a table, screaming.

Then her noise stopped, and she found herself looking straight ahead at the infuriated animal, with her mouth open as if she were still shouting, but not a sound came from her lips. Sound came from her lips.

Her jaws were tightly wedged, and she could neither open nor shut them.

Everybody supposed she had "lockjaw." but gradually the phenomenon went away of its own accord, leaving her again in her normal condition.

But the fear of a cat would not go.

Ever since she has been annoyed repeatedly by a recurrence of the malady. If the cat goes about its business and pays no attention to the cat.

The moment the creature faces her or

The moment the creature faces her or the moment she comes face to face with one unexpectedly and gets a look into its eyes she feels her jaws parting and shows all the outward symptoms of being af-flicted with tetanus.

On the day that she was conveyed to the hospital twice she exhibited all the usual signs.

When she awoke in the morning, like the hero of Edgar Allan Poe's "Black Cat," she found a cat in her room.

Of course it threw her into a "spell", and she was taken to the hospital in an

ambulance.

The cat was driven from the house.

In the afternoon, when she returned on foot, perfectly cured, to all intents and purposes, she found another stray cat in the back yard, and back to the hospital she went in short order. In an hour or so she was well again and able to return home. All they did at the hospital was to place a hand under her open jaw and tell her that there were no cats in sight, and that she had petter be calm.
Whereupon her paws clicked back into

In speaking of the case, Dr. Halliwell of the Bellevue hospital said that in his inion the woman had no signs of lockjaw.
He declared that it was nothing more or less than an unusual manifestation of hysteria. On the other hand, Mrs. Cunningham declares that she was hypnotized by the

cat.

"I always have a peculiar feeling whenever I see one—a sort of sinking sensation at the heart, and a desire to scream.
"If the cat fixes me with its big green,
staring eyes I almost swoon, and I cannot run away. I seem to lose the use
of my limbs, and am robbed of all power
of action.

of action.

"I have never been hypnotized, but I know that if I should be the sensation would be the same.

"Why I open my mouth, and why I cannot close it again is as much a mystery to me as it seems to be to everybody else."

Dr. George F. Shredy regarded the

Dr. George F. Shrady regarded the question in the light of auto-hypnotism. He said that the woman was evidently afflicted with the same mental hysteria which formed the controlling influence in the lives of the Hindoo priests, and socalled miracle workers.

called miracle workers.

"Many cases," said the doctor, "are on record where men have been able to control the involuntary muscles of the body for a period, and have been able to produce some curious results.

"One man stopped the beating of his own heart for the period of sixty seconds, and another threw himself into a deep sleep for thirty or sixty days.

"Auto-hyportism is the pame of this

"Auto-hypnotism is the name of this curious disease," if it can be so called. "In the case of the young girl, 'Nellic Corcoran," who attracted much attention by her long sleep, medical men are of the opinion that it was nothing else than a form of hysteria or 'auto-hypnotism.' 'Hers is the only case on record where the sleeep resulted in actual death. "The autopsy showed that there was nothing the matter with her.
"In India you often hear of the fanatics who go about inflicting terrible wounds upon their own bodies as a sort of worship or as a form of sacrifice.
"The amount of suffering they appear to endure owing to the serious nature of

"The amount of suffering they appear to endure owing to the serious nature of their own self-inflicted wounds and the subsequent loss of blood makes them an object of respectful generation to their fellow beings.

"But it is a well known fact that they do not suffer and that they do not feel the knife blades in their flesh.
"Just in the same way that a regularly hypnotized person cannot feel the pin that is thrust through his tongue.
"Auto-hypnotism differs from hypnotism only in the means of arriving at the same end.

end.
"In the first place the subject hypnotizes himself, and in the second the subject is hypnotized by an outsider.
"Hysteria is at the bottom of the subjective hypnotism, and the main feature of hysteria is the desire to do something to attract attention.

of hysteria is the desire to do something to attract attention.

"And they will do anything to secure that attention, as is evidenced by this woman's return to the hospital twice in one day from the same cause.

"It they throw themselves into a sleep it is not improbable that they 'sleep with one eye open,' so as to receive the benefit of the notoriety their strange condition is bound to bring.

"And the effect they have upon their own bodies is wonderful.

The pulse will become slow in the sleeper; the heart will less frequently beat; the temperature sometimes drops below normal; they can resist a galvanic one day from the same cause.

"It they throw themselves into a sleep fi is not improbable that they 'sleep with one eye open,' so as to receive the benefit of the notoriety their strange condition is bound to bring.

"And the effect they have upon their own bodies is wonderful.

"The pulse will become slow in the sleepers; the heart will less frequently beat; the temperature sometimes drops below normal; they can resist a galvanic battery or a knife cut, and the sleep is to all infents and purposes real.

"But it is also feigned, and the purpose is to attract attention.

"Hysteria takes many curious forms, but the 'cat hypnotizing' case is rather new."

Dr. Walter C. Gilday also ridiculed the lidea or hypnotism, as did the hospital physicians.

"The thing to do, and the thing they did. I suppose, was to give her a little chloroform and let her forget about it when she woke up. It seems to be clear case of hysteria, but there is no demying that it took an unusual form.

"Right in line with this case is one of medical history.

"It seems that an eminent physician once lived who made a specialty of his liseasses."

"He was enthusiastic over his sanitarium and took great delight in showing members of the medical profession through it.

"One day he took a doctor on a tour of inspection, and they stopped at a bed in which lay a woman with a bad case if his prouble.

"She smilled in recognition upon seeing the visitor, and the doctor smilled in returns."

"They have simply hyptonized them selves into a helief that they are ill and the rose in some of resund the same hip trouble.

"The hypochodriasic imitative is the most annoying form of hysteria in my practice, but they are all of the same kind—women live who made a specialty of his liseases."

"The kypochodriasic imitative is the most annoying form of hysteria that doctine with the same hip trouble.

"The hipse h



A MADONNA

God set His star in yonder sky, On earth he planted vine and tree; He took the sun and with His hand He placed it where all men might see. Not lovelier sky nor smiling flower, Nor sun into the heaven hurled, Than the sweet gift of womankind Which God has given to all the world.

is how to make them think they are well is how to make them think they are well again.

"All of which goes to show what a wonderful control we have over our bodies.

"Hysteria is a disease, and that is what the woman who was afflicted with the symptoms of tetanus was suffering fromnot so much from the eyes of the cat.

"She could have been hypnotized just as well by seeing her own face in the mirror if the idea pleased her fancy."—St. Louis Republic.

"He is a temperance advocate, never takes a drink, and yet he owns a distil-lery. It was bequeathed to him by a relative. "That's what I would call the frony fate.—New York Times.

THE BILL. "That was the bill!"—When first was heard In use this common term? Perhaps 'twas when the early bird Had easight the sarly worm.

THE TRUTH TELLER.

THE YEAR OF THE CORN.

let's hurry down to town—

For once we'll do this Christmas to the proper shade of brown;

We'll fill four pairs of stockings with the best the ship affords,

And as for red stick candy, why, we'll bring it home in cords—
Our home is not a pale gray front; we're humble, sure's yore born—

But we can have a Christmas, when the good Lord gives us corn."

"Come, hurry, let's be movin', for we want to take our choice;
We're only prairie farmers, but we know how to rejoice;
An' when it comes to buyin', with a heart that's beatin' right,
An' the money in yore pocket, an' yore feelin's shinin' bright,
Why, it's certain that the youngest will be sure to blow his horn
An' hurrah for Merry Christmas, if the good Lord gives us corn.

"Not every year we're flush, you know, but now we've got the means—And just to think our oldest is a-goin on her teens.

So let us make an effort to be extry good this year,
An' make them jes plum happy with the
best of Christmas cheer,
'Cause there may be drouth a comin', an'
of course we'll feel forlorn,
So let's make the most of plenty, while
the good Lord gives us corn.

"Put yore best on, let's be movin'; these six hundred acres cry are presents six hundred acres cry are presents such as town folks often buy.

That our children shall have presents such as town folks often buy.

We wantebes, bleydies, an' skaten.

An' we'll give em such a Christman as will title and the dog, and then the dog, and then the folks that boast of money, when the feel the bitter scorn.

Of the folks that boast of money, when didbe.

Bullidge Whipped Big Snake.

Bullidge Boysi-Victory in Doubt Till Jack Gave Death Bite.

Many snakes, many of them of unusual size, have recently been seen in monmouth county, New Jersey. The big three days ago in a nerce battle with a bulldog belonging to Jehn P. Applegate was a goore and made by the readed that the fire days ago in a nerce battle with a bulldog belonging to Jehn P. Applegate was dead."

My Applegate was driving through a peach orchard and the dog, named Jack, was on the seat with him, when her robust hands the repair of the smake struck it, and peach orchard and the dog, named Jack, was on the seat with him, when her robust has a bulldog belonging to Jehn P. Applegate was dead."

The doy was as well as ever yesterday, the force.

From this point of vantage he saw lock featen his resth in the wagon box free.

From the point of vantage he saw lock featen his resth in the wagon box free.

From the point of vantage he saw lock featen his resth in the wagon box free.

Bullidge the will the week even more modernized. In a little while the boast will held was reputed to the stand was mapped its was reputed in the dog, and the make the substance of this guestion. Bowly the make it was come in the long and the last respect of this little, and the like a flash its fangs had truck the dog and the face and that the threatment of the smake scolls was slowly to the same solve the same properties of the same problem of the pr

The Delhi of To-day

City of Factories and India's Chief

Rallway Center.

Q. Describe Delhi.

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A. The ancient capital of India, built of red granite, on the banks of the River Jumna. The grand moguls reigned there. It was besieged in the mutiny and captured. Lord Roberts-little "Bobs," the gunner subaltern-led a storming party, and won a V. C. In January they are going to have a Durbar there.

Q. What is Delhi famous for?

A. Ruins, memories and historic breaches. There are typ or three mosques, a palace, a fort, a pilar of victory and Chandni Chowk, which may be a chutney or, may mean Silver street.

Q. Is that all?

A. What more do you want?

These answers describe with no undue exaggeration the very vague ideas which widely prevail regarding that city of India which is to figure so prominently in the English newspapers during the next few weeks.

Even its pronunciation does not always come trippingly to the tongue—"Delly," it is not "Hel-high," nor "De-le," as Oliver Wendell Holmes would have had it, when forty years ago he made his bitter, biting pun.

biting pun.
A Busy, Bustling City.

when forty years ago he made his bitter, biting pun.

A Busy, Bustling City.

But Dehli is by no means a splendid Golgotha. It is a busy, bustling city, with a strong dash of Crewe and Clapham junction about it. It is the greatest railway center in India. Ten thousand of its people find daily work in the railway yards and railway workshops which are congregated within and without its battlescarred walls.

Where the cannon roared five-and-forty years ago the buzzers boom to-day. And the screaming whistles which call together the armies of industry make louder music than ever did the bugles when they summoned men to the slaughter.

Delhi is one of the livest commercial cities of the Orient. It is considerably larger than Bolton or Cardiff, and its population of 208,000 falls only a little short of Leicester, Newcastle and Hull, and is growing steadily.

Before the mutiny, Hindus and Mohammedans were nearly equally divided, but the census of 1902 returns 114,400 Hindus to 88,400 Mohammedans. There are in Delhi only thirty-five Parsees, the keenest traders of India, and but four Jews, figures which demonstrate more plainly than words that the Hindu and Mohammedan merchant of Delhi is a man who does not require to be taught the tricks of his trade.

It may help to remove a little of the false glamor which is gathering over the ancient seat of Mohammedan dynastles to be told that a steam laundry was a year or two ago opened in Delhi, also a soap factory and a steam bakery, and that the manner in which the proclamation of King Edward as emperor of India is to be permanently commemorated is by the construction of a new thoroughfare through the city, down which will run an electric tramway.

Modern Cities.

There are cotton mills and iron foundries in Delhi. Nearly 30,000 men and women earn their living within its

Modern Cities.

There are cotton mills and from foundries in Delhi. Nearly 30,000 men and women earn their living within its walls by working in modern factories, equipped with the latest machinery from England and the United States.

It is the very heart of the great rail-way systems of Northern India. And these systems are indeed great. For example, the manager of the Northwestern railway, which connects Delhi with the northwest frontier, controls a greater length of railroad than any other railway manager in the world, with a single exception, which occurs in the United States.

ception, which occurs in the United states.

So let it be understood that Delhi, with all its historical memories and splendid relies, throbs with vigorous vitality.

Calcutta, the winter seat of the government of India, is tucked away in one corner of the peninsula. Bombay, the most important seaport and the most enterprising commercial city in the East, is tucked away in another. Apart from tradition, Delhi, from its locality in the middle of the plains of Hindustan, with iron roads running through its gates from north, south, east and west, is the most convenient and the most suitable city for a mighty assemblage.

Tradition, however, counts for, perhaps, even more in the East than in the West,

Tradition, however, counts for, perhaps, even more in the East than in the West, though we have realized during the past year how very large a part it still plays in our national life. We could not imagine the coronation of King Edward having been solemnized in any other minster or cathedral except Westmister abbey. Nor can the natives of India comprehend their emperor being producing linear their emperor being proclaimed in any other city but Delhi.

other city but Delhi.

There was no jealousy among the provincial cities last spring at the thought that London might reap a golden harvest in the summer. So there is no jealousy in India over Delhi's good fortune at the New Year. And Delhi herself, as we have seen, is well worthy of her fortune, having tolled laboriously for many years in the forefront of industrial progress.

Meaning of a Durbar. Meaning of a Durbar.

Meaning of a Durbar.

What is this Durbar? The word itself is of Persian origin, signifying originally a king's audience chamber, and hence the assemblies that congregate in such a chamber. Probably the briefest and most vivid account of a Durbar in the English language is to be found in the second verse of the third chapter of the book of Daniel: "Then Nebuchadnezzar the king sent to gather together the princes, the governors, and the captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counselors, the sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces to come to the dedication of the image which Nebuchadnezzar the king had set up." Such was an Eastern Durbar six centuries before Christ. So is it in this twentieth century of the Christian era.

era. Princes, governors, captains, etc., when

they gather together with their guests, bring with them many shekels of silver and many shekels of gold. They spend the coin lavishly. And the ancient arts and industries of the Orient—for which and industries of the Orient—for which Delhi is still famous—will receive a new and vigorous stimulus.

Electric light is to be installed for the Durbar camp, and Delhi will in future be lighted with electricity. Motor cars are to be allowed, but not within the city walls. We hear so much of horses being frightened by a motor car; but imagine walls. We hear so much of horses being frightened by a motor car; but imagine the scene if a forty horse power Panhard ran teuf-teuf-teufing down an avenue of unaccustomed elephants. As it is, the authorities have been warned that the noise and excitement of the bands and salutes may upset the equilibrium of the more emotional pachyderms. At the Durbar of 1877 several accidents occured from runaway elephants.

But when "the captains and the kings depart" Delhi will count up her material gains. Her trade will have received a new impetus, her ways and her methods will have been even more modernized. In a little while the boast will be heard that Delhi, the rose red city of history, the ancient, glorious capital of Hindustan, cialms to be called the Battersea of India, or perhaps even the Birmingham of the Orient.—London Express.