

THE PARTING.

BY WM. W. LONG.

She looked upon him coldly, with a calm and quiet face. And so she said, with a sadness that ruffled her beauty or her grace: Her mien was proud and stately, no tremor shook her hand. As she handed back his letters—haughtiest lady in the land. His soul was filled with yearning, as he looked into her eyes. But their liquid depths were placid as cloudless summer skies: And he murmured low and sadly, in a touching monotone. That the low winds wafted softly to the forest in a moan: "Good-by, darling Laila, we shall never meet again; I am going far away, to the land of fair Lorraine. You have bartered your proud beauty for hearts of gleaming gold. And a bridegroom stern and selfish—a bridegroom gray and old. His path of life is galled with the orphan's falling tear. And the widow's wail of sorrow hath ascended to the ear. Of the Great Eternal Ruler, like the ringing of a knell: But the reckoning must be settled, for He doeth all things well. My fortune is my honor, with a conscience pure and true. And a heart that gives its worship as no other will to you. But your path of life is chosen—jewels and gold are thine. And a deep, sad, tender yearning and a broken heart are mine." He passed from her quietly presence, down to the winding lane. Into the forest's shadows, and she saw him never again. She glides about, a princess, through the marble halls of Lockair. Her person robed in satins and jewels in her hair: But her lips are never smiling and her voice is soft and low. Like the music of Aeolus in its undertone of woe. They tell a passing story of the youth, young Alderbrand. That he faded like a flower, and died in a foreign land. There are serpents at the fountains, and light upon the flowers, And dreams of life are shattered in this strange world of ours. PALMYRA, Va.

Dr. Eifenstein's Mission

A Remarkable Romance.

BY EMILY THORNTON.

CHAPTER VII.

THE HAUNTED TOWER.

Leaving Sir Reginald at his wild ride on that lovely May morning, we will go back a day or two in our story, and again seek Dr. Eifenstein. In many of his visits, which were all professional, he had, by dropping some leading word, striven to discover the public mind in regard to the murder committed in their midst twenty-five years before. To his surprise, he met everywhere a decided reluctance to talk upon the subject, as the law had acquitted the only one suspected, but the gloomy looks and wise shakes of the head he so often met told him well that the younger brother Fitzroy was still held guilty in the opinions of the general mass of the inhabitants. Sorry to see that his friend was still so hardly thought of, Earle Eifenstein dropped the subject. Jumping into his rig, he drove away to the village, resolved to go through the extensive grounds of the "Hall," as strangers were in the daily habit of doing. Glendenning Hall lay next to his own cottage home, and stopping at the gate lodge, he asked permission of the keeper to drive around the premises. This permission was easily gained, and the son of the gatekeeper, an intelligent boy of fourteen, volunteered to ride with him, to explain the places on the route. So climbing to his side, Sandy began at once to chatter of all that came into his young head. "You are the new doctor. I know that, well," he remarked; "so it is all right for you to know how to get to the Hall, in case you are sent for in a hurry. It is quite a ride, you see, before the mansion comes even in sight. This front part of the house is where the family live, and is of stone, very handsome; but all that wing, or part, that runs back, very old, deserted, and almost falling to pieces." Dying insensibly away from human thoughts and purposes, it seemed—wall, window, roof, and tower—to bow to some transforming power, and blend with the surrounding trees. These lines flashed into Earle Eifenstein's mind as he gazed on the almost ruined portions of the old Hall. Then, again, his thoughts returned to the boy, and he said, quietly, "There was a murder committed here once, I have been told, my boy. Which part was that done in?" "It is not on the front, but on the right-hand side, where the blind is half-open. That was Sir Arthur's room, and is now occupied by Sir Reginald. It is in the second story; but the balcony railing that surrounds it, you see, is not so very far from the ground, as the house sets so low at that end. The body was evidently swung from that balcony to the ground by means of a rope tied under the arms. The rope was dangling there, the next day, in the wind. "See! This path leads to a beautiful lake; you can see the water plainly through those parting tree boughs. There the body was supposed to have been flung, to hide it for a time; but it must have been carried away the same night, for it never has been found." "That is very strange," quoth the Doctor. "Where could the murderers have hidden it?" "No one can tell. People think his brother did the deed, as they had quarreled the night before it happened; but when he was tried it seemed to be proved that he did not." "Yonder is a curious-looking building," remarked Earle, pointing to a square brick tower that stood beyond, yet attached to the deserted wing. "What may that be?" "It is called 'The Haunted Tower.' Please drive fast past that, Doctor, for I shiver whenever I think of it, even, much less pass near it!" returned Sandy. "Why?" "Because it is a fearful place. It is haunted!" was the whispered reply. "Who says so?" "Everybody. No one likes to take this

path, even in daylight, such terrible things appear at those windows at the top of the tower on dark, stormy nights. "Who, for one, has seen these things?" "I have. And so has every person who lives in a house with windows facing this way, or who is out much nights. You see, that tower is very tall, and soars way above the trees. I saw it myself the last time we had a terrible storm. I was staying with Jim Colgrove all night. Jim lives just below you, in the village. It was about ten o'clock, and we were in his room, undressing. "When we were ready for bed, Jim put out the light and I ran to the window to see if it still stormed, when suddenly a bright light caught my eyes, in the top of the tower, and, looking up, I saw the most frightful object eyes ever beheld, dancing inside, plainly seen through the windows." The boy stopped here, while his eyes seemed dilating with horror at the remembrance, and his lips grew pale. "What was it like?" "Oh, I don't want to describe it! I can't, really! Jim looked out when I screamed, and was as frightened as I, so we both jumped into bed, quick, and covered up our heads to shut out the sight. It was terrible, Doctor, terrible! "Are you sure others have seen it?" "Oh, yes; and you can see it yourself if you look that way about ten o'clock the next hard storm that comes. It seldom fails to appear then." Dr. Eifenstein said no more, but inwardly resolved to remember, and be on the lookout for the specter of the Haunted Tower. Yet, while he resolved, he laughed at himself for putting the least faith in this boy's unlikely story. "It is a wild tale these villagers have invented, in order to excite strangers and draw attention to this quiet, rural place. I do not believe one word about the ghost, yet, for the joke of the thing, I will look this way about ten some real stormy night and see what is to be seen." As if to keep the thing in remembrance, Earle saw that the sun was sinking, even then, into a bank of clouds, and he concluded that a thunder storm would burst over them that very night. One thing, however, Earle Eifenstein noted, the present baronet's apartments were on the same side of the building that connected with the ruined portion, while the tall old tower, which seemed of more modern build, stood just back of the whole, while its large windows on each of the four sides could be distinctly seen by the whole village inhabitants, as it rose so far above the houses, and even above many of the numerous trees that filled the grounds. With a breast full of curiosity and eager to be at work unravelling the mystery that hung so deeply over this well-known place, Earle turned the head of his horse toward the entrance, determined if a storm did rage at ten that night to be stationed at some window or place where the Haunted Tower could be distinctly seen. Could Dr. Eifenstein have known what the appalling storm had in store for him he surely would have dreaded more its coming. CHAPTER VIII. WHAT DR. EIFENSTEIN SAW. The life of a physician is certainly a very unsettled and unsatisfactory one. No sooner, therefore, had Earle Eifenstein retired to his library after his lonely supper and become deeply interested in a book, while waiting for the hour to come, than a severe thunder shower was ushered in by muttered thunder and zig-zag lightning, and a rat-tat-tat-tat-tat came at the door, and a call for services about two miles off, and "Well," he thought, as he vaulted upon the back of his faithful horse Sultan, "I can, perhaps, have a view of his ghostship on our way back if we hasten. "My! what a sharp flash that was!" So saying he touched his horse and sped off in the darkness. Before reaching the home of his patient, the storm was indeed upon him. He lingered fully an hour, hoping it would abate, but instead, its fury seemed to increase with every breath. His patient had fallen into a quiet sleep, and he was anxious to be off. Donning his rubber coat, with its protecting hood well drawn over his hat, he started homeward. Pitchy darkness he encountered all the way, relieved only by vivid flashes of lightning that darted hither and thither over the inky sky, while the wind, eerie-like, soured through the tall trees of the grounds surrounding Glendenning Hall; then, seeming to gather force with each lull, broke loose again into fury, lashing and thrashing the branches in a fearful manner. The rain also fell in torrents. Suddenly, a brilliant flash of lightning caused his horse to shy to one side, while a crash of thunder almost appalled him. Raising his eyes instinctively toward the sky, they fell by accident (for its very existence had been forgotten in the excitement of the moment) upon the windows of the Haunted Tower. The words of the boy were fully confirmed; the most horrid creature fancy could picture was surely dancing just within the tower in full, plain view. A hideous figure, with large, flaming eyes, and strange, fully defined horns each side the head, was jumping up and down, amid a glare of what seemed sulphurous light, while every now and then it sank down only to reappear, going through the same wild motions and capers, each one appalling enough to strike terror to the hearts of the superstitious beholder. But Dr. Eifenstein was not a superstitious man. Ghosts, goblins, specters, all were to him mere vagaries of a crazed brain. Therefore, while startled and horrified for one moment by this singular apparition, the next he coolly reined in his horse, and thus stood still, calmly contemplating the scene. He certainly had not fancied the thing he saw! He felt himself, the horse; then again comprehended fully the situation; the pouring rain, the wild thunder and still wilder lightning, and there ahead of him, distinctly visible, the windows of the Haunted Tower, with this hideous dancer. No! He, Earle Eifenstein, M. D., was not dreaming, but, in truth, was a living witness of something so inexplicable and singular that he then and there instantly determined that it should be his aim, his study, nay, his duty, to unravel the meaning of this perplexing enigma, this covert mystery that had, for years, it seemed, almost paralyzed the villagers with fear, and now had obtained upon the notice of himself, a stranger, engaged in following out the duties of his profession in a dark and stormy night. While still sitting there upon the back of his horse, lost in amazement and conjecture, the "demoniacal hobgoblin," apparition, or whatever the evil genius of the Haunted Tower might be called,

dropped from sight; the strange, lurid light disappeared; darkness reigned over the place, except as revealed by the lightning flashes, and the puzzled and undaunted physician was free to urge his horse onward once more towards the peaceful cottage that he called his home. Once within the cheerful shelter of the library he seated himself beside the table, drew nearer the wax candles, and again took up his book to read another chapter before retiring for the night. But he soon found that reading was impossible, for ever before the page flitted the impish figure he had seen, with its horns, its flaming eyes, and hideous contortions. Closing the book then he leaned his head against the tall back of his chair, and thought long and deeply. At the close of his cogitations, as he laid himself down upon his bed for the night, one result alone was reached, namely: "There had been a murder committed years before within Glendenning Hall, and the murderer was still unknown and at large. "For some unaccountable reason the tower was made to appear in the possession of evil spirits by some parties, also unknown." In his soul Dr. Eifenstein believed the dreadful apparition he had himself witnessed that night was the work of some wicked person, wrought out, probably, to keep up the superstitious notoriety such a mystery would bring upon a place. Whichever or whatever the motive, and what the meaning of the whole thing might be, he was resolved to find out. But how? Such questions are often asked by human hearts on private meditation, and as no answer comes, they press on blindly, seeking the fulfillment of their queries in their own way, and that way often leads, as it did in this case, to strange and wholly unlooked for results. Finding sleep impossible, the Doctor again arose, and drawing aside the curtain from the window once more gazed forth into the darkness of the night. But while the storm still raged furiously, and the sky was shrouded by an inky pall, no light appeared from the direction of the Hall to whisper forebodingly of the specter of the tower. Leaning his head against the sash, the young physician soon found himself pursuing another and an entirely different train of thought. This time the storm passing before his eyes was transferred to the wildly lashed and foaming billows of the sea. His peaceful home had changed to the cabin of an ocean steamer, and the goblin of night into the graceful form of Ethel Nevergill, his lovely fellow passenger of a few weeks before. Again he seemed to be supporting her in his arms, while guiding her feet across the saloon of the rocking, swaying, plunging steamer. Once more their fingers seemed to have met, and he was feeling, with a thrilling pressure upon his heart, into her frightened eyes and upon her blushing cheeks. Ah, beautiful, lost Ethel! How he longed to see her, to speak to her, to be near her; but he knew that for him such a pleasure would never again be, so with a weary sigh he dropped the curtain and turned to his pillow, but not to sleep even, but to toss around and strive in vain to banish from his mind thoughts of the girl who had unconsciously succeeded in leaving so indelible an impression upon his heart. [TO BE CONTINUED.] Hoosier Philosophy. The blindest man is the one who thinks he has no faults. A short-sighted man is a money-maker for other people. If you want to keep on thinking well of a man, don't go his security. The less a man knows the more he finds fault with other people. A contented spirit is better than a bank account of seven figures. The devil is always glad when he can get good people to wear long faces. The surest way to become poor in earnest is to try to keep all you get. To be slow to anger is better than to own the best kind of a seven-shooter. A man who hates to find out that he is wrong has a good deal of the mule in him. The man who is a bully to his wife or child is a coward in the presence of men.—Indianapolis Rav's Horn. Women's Ways. Woman believes she is all self-sacrificing. In truth woman sacrifices everything but self. Any woman over 20 will tell you that there is no special sweetness in the age of 16. A girl whose face is her fortune stands just as poor a chance as the rest of the world at a bank counter. It is very often happens that a woman commits extravagance to win the admiration of the man who will abuse her the most for it. It is of this season of the year that a woman buys a few green apples in the market, and covers them over in her basket with potatoes, that her small boy may not know she has them. If a married woman has anything that she keeps from her husband, she is sure to confide it to some other woman; the average woman finds no fun in keeping a secret to herself.—Athens Globe. It is said that the first clock which resembles our own was made in 1370 for the conceited Charles V., King of France. When Henry VIII. brought it to him he said that to mark four o'clock by IV. was a mistake. On being told by the maker that he was wrong, he thundered out, "I am never wrong. Take it away and correct the mistake." From that time to this, as a tradition, clock and watchmakers have invariably used IIII. instead of IV. on the dial. Doctors Differ. Lady—You say, Professor, that tobacco is an aid to thought and a stimulant to the reasoning faculties; but Prof. Greathed says tobacco is in every way injurious. How do you account for that difference? The Professor—Easily enough, madam. Prof. Greathed does not smoke, and consequently he can neither think straight nor reason correctly. BONES—What a well-bred man Mixer is! Dumley (who doesn't like him)—He ought to be; his father was a baker. Ten ordinary eggs will weigh a pound.

WHAT WE'LL SEE IN '93.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS OF RECENT YEARS.

How the Various World's Fairs Have Compared with Each Other—Great Britain Generally Ahead of All Others—The Philadelphia Centennial—Some Comparisons. [Chicago dispatch.] Great Britain seems to be the quickest nation to take advantage of the chances offered by a World's Fair. A study of such World's Fair records as are available shows that she has been near the top of the list in the number and character of her exhibits. Leaving out, of course, the countries in which the fairs were held, Great Britain headed the list at Paris in 1855, was second at Philadelphia in 1876, second at Paris in 1878, and first at Paris in 1889. No other nation can show as good a record, so England must be considered at the head of exhibiting nations, France easily leading all others in the line of giving exhibitions. The United States only recently awoke to their value. Its exhibits have not been numerous, although the prizes it has captured show that what it did exhibit was the best. It has captured more prizes in proportion to the number of its exhibits than any other country. In going over the records one is rather surprised to find that the smallest nations have frequently made some of the largest and best exhibits. They are interesting also as indicating where some of the best exhibits for the World's Columbian Exposition are coming from. At London in 1851 more than half of the exhibitors were from Great Britain and colonies, but it is impossible to discover what foreign nation led. It was clearly not the United States, as it supplied only 499 out of a total of 6,446 foreign exhibitors. It is probable that France headed the list. At Paris in 1855 England was clearly a leader, making a better exhibit than she did at her own fair in 1851. The United States was somewhere near the bottom on the list, not even making as good a record as it did at London. Its exhibitors numbered only 144 out of 11,968 from foreign countries. There are more complete records of the Fair at London in 1852, and the records show that France returned England's visit. In space occupied and number of exhibitors she led all other countries, Germany coming next. The United States was near the tail of the list again, but the United States was in trouble again at that time, so it can hardly be blamed for allowing Austria, Belgium, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt and Denmark to lead in the number of exhibits and the space occupied. Even Holland and Portugal gave it a tough run, and in some ways beat it. China and Japan began to take an interest in exhibitions, and were well represented. As exhibiting nations they have been coming forward ever since, and may be looked for to make an excellent display in 1893. At Paris in 1867 England again called on France and took one-ninth of the entire space allotted to exhibitors, thus holding her position as the greatest exhibiting nation. The other eight-ninths were divided between some thirty nations. The United States got its display in about one-fourth the space that Great Britain needed. At Vienna in 1873 Germany led both in the number of exhibitors and the space occupied, doing better than Austria itself. France and England both furnished more exhibitors than the United States, and Italy nearly as many. In amount of space occupied Germany, England, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Turkey, and Switzerland all led the United States. At nearly all these fairs the United States exhibits were due to individual enterprise rather than to any interest on the part of the Government, and that may account in a measure for the country, with all its resources, figuring so far down the list. At Philadelphia, in 1876, Great Britain received a shock. Spain took a notion that it had some things worth showing, and when noses were counted it was found that it had furnished more exhibitors than any other foreign nation. England was a good second and Portugal third. It was a surprise to all other nations. At Paris, in 1878, Great Britain took twice as much space in the main building as any other nation, but did not lead in the number of exhibitors. Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Belgium occupied more space than the United States, and Switzerland was pretty close to it. Austria-Hungary supplied the most exhibitors outside of France, with Spain second and Great Britain third. Algeria, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland were all ahead of the United States in this respect. At Melbourne in 1880 England again led without counting her provinces, and Austria, France, Germany, Italy, British India, and a number of minor states did better than the United States. At Paris in 1889 Great Britain led, with Belgium second and the United States third, but the United States did not make the best use of its space, and did not present as attractive a display as many other nations with less space. Mexico, with about one-fourth the space, appropriated nearly five times as much money, and a number of other Governments spent more money than the United States on much less space. From the record it would look as though Great Britain would make the greatest exhibit at Chicago, although Spain may duplicate her record at Philadelphia, and some of the smaller nations may come up with a rush. They have been taking a great deal of interest in such exhibitions recently, and are apt to be more lavish in proportion to their means. Another interesting matter in this connection is the record of the assistance given exhibitors at Philadelphia and Paris by the various governments. Some governments gave great assistance, and some none outside of the expenses of the commission and of making the government exhibit. At Philadelphia the Argentine Republic appropriated \$120,000, and went so far as to employ agents to interest its citizens and gather together exhibits. It also advanced money to exhibitors to enable them to make the best possible showing. Austria and Belgium appropriated \$75,000 and \$50,000 respectively for the use of their commission, and to pay for the government exhibits. Private exhibitors had to look after themselves. Brazil, however, assumed the entire expense for the transportation and care of exhibits from that country. So also did Egypt, Venezuela, Orange Free State, Peru, and Portugal. These countries

even went so far as to pay the living expenses of exhibitors in many instances. Denmark appropriated about \$12,000, and Germany paid the expenses of its commission only, leaving its exhibitors to saddle their own canoes. The record at Philadelphia would seem to indicate that Great Britain's success as an exhibitor lay largely with its colonies. The home Government appropriated \$25,000 for the purposes of the art exhibit, and gave some help to exhibitors, but it was far behind some of its colonial Governments. The Dominion of Canada appropriated \$100,000, and its provinces \$33,000 more. Cape Good Hope defrayed the entire expense of exhibitors, as did also New South Wales. The latter appropriated \$40,000 for that purpose. South Australia appropriated \$17,500 and Tasmania assumed the entire cost of exhibiting. Victoria spent \$15,000 purchasing exhibits, appropriated \$44,000 for expenses, and assumed the cost of exhibiting. Apparently the colonial Governments spent over ten times as much as the home Government. Japan appropriated \$300,000 and paid all the expenses of its exhibitors. The Netherlands also looked after its exhibitors, as did also Switzerland. Sweden and Norway appropriated \$110,000 and Tunis \$50,000. At Paris, in 1889, Mexico led in the size of its appropriation, devoting \$1,200,000 to its exhibits, and the Argentine Republic was second, with \$1,000,000. Both countries erected special buildings. Austro-Hungary gave \$35,000, but not out of the Government Treasury. It was raised by private subscription. Belgium put up \$20,000—a good increase over what it gave for the Centennial, and Bolivia put \$60,000 into a special building. Brazil used \$200,000 on its exhibit, and Denmark more than doubled its Centennial appropriation, putting its figures at \$28,000. Ecuador used \$50,000, raised by private subscription, and put up a special building. Egypt thought it was worth \$24,000 and gave that much. Great Britain's reputation was largely upheld by her colonies as before. The \$135,000 she gave was raised by subscription, and it was left to colonial Governments to make appropriations, which many of them did. The figures, however, are not known. Greece gave \$50,000 out of the Treasury and Finland \$20,000 in private money. Guatemala gave \$50,000, Italy \$70,000, and Japan \$130,000 (less than half of what she used for the Centennial). Nicaragua and Portugal gave \$100,000 each, and erected special buildings. Roumania also touched the \$100,000 mark, and Spain put \$145,000 into a special building. San Domingo gave \$10,000, Servia \$44,000, and Sweden and Norway \$25,000, something of a drop from the Centennial appropriation. Switzerland, however, improved on its former appropriation, giving \$91,000 in addition to various sums voted by cantons. The week has been devoted largely to speculations as to the personnel of the Board of Reference and Control and of the bureaus. Several states have been made up and smashed again. For the Board of Reference and Control the following have been suggested: President Palmer, Vice Chairman McKenzie, and Commissioners Waller, Mussey, Lindsay, St. Clair, Martindale, and Sewell; President Gage, Vice President Bryan, and Directors Jeffery, Walker, Peck, Palmer, Strong, Winstock, Walker, and Kerfoot. Most of these men will probably be found among the sixteen when the appointments are finally made. For the head of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, Col. Cockerell, M. E. Stone, J. S. Clarkson, Stanley Waterloo, and R. J. Murphy were mentioned, but Director General Davis put a stop to speculation by announcing that he had not yet decided in his own mind whom he would appoint. Gov. Fifer officially announced the result of the vote on the constitutional amendment, and it was left for the Council to act on the \$5,000,000 bond issue. Gen. A. T. Goshorn and Thomas Donaldson, both of whom were connected with the Centennial, arrived in Chicago, and in interviews with Director General Davis gave him some valuable pointers on organization. Both thought that the work here had been carried on as rapidly as was to be expected, and that the system of organization as finally settled on was a good one. Rollin A. Keyes resigned from the Press and Printing Committee, and Gen. W. E. Strong was appointed in his place. Mr. Keyes gave as the reason for his action press of private business. An interview with Congressman Flower, published recently, criticizing salaries of officers of the commission, created something of a scare, but it was the general opinion that as they had passed the ordeal of examination by the commission and the Secretary of the Treasury they would stand. A scare was also occasioned by the information that there was a rumor in England to the effect that the fair had been abandoned. It was promptly denied by cable. Thursday word was received that it was rumored in Russia that the fair had been transferred from Chicago to New York. This coming so soon after the other rumor made it apparent that the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion was an immediate necessity. People You Read About. MR. STANLEY has recently become a member of the English Society for Psychical Research. MINISTER REID expends \$37,000 per annum for his living in Paris, which is \$10,000 more than his total salary. CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER is growing fat, following the illustrious example of his associates on the Supreme Bench. QUEEN VICTORIA will make another visit to Florence in the spring. She was much charmed by her stay there last year. DR. CARL PETERS will describe the wanderings of the German Emin Bey relief expedition. His book will be published in Munich this month. THOMAS A. EDISON and George Parsons Latrop are at work together on a scientific novel, in which electricity is to play an important part. JUDGE COOLEY of the Interstate Commerce Commission is delivering a course of lectures before the Yale Law School on the interstate commerce act. GEN. LEW WALLACE is writing with elaborate care a story of the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks in 1454. He intends it to be as good in its way as "Ben Hur." SECRETARY TRACY has decided upon the names of five new ships of the navy now building. They will be called Cincinnati, Raleigh, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon.

OPPOSED TO HYPNOTISM

CHICAGO PHYSICIANS CONDEMN ITS FREQUENT USE.

They Will Ask the Illinois Legislature to Pass a Law Prohibiting the Practice of Hypnotism by Experimenters What Some of the Leading Physicians Say. [Chicago dispatch.] All reputable physicians in this city unite in commendation of the resolve of the Medico-Legal Society of Chicago to seek the passage of a law preventing laymen from employing hypnotism, mesmerism, or magnetism for experimental or other purposes. The society, which was organized for the purpose of discussing the legal phases of medicine and the necessary legislation for the science, has passed the following resolution: Resolved, That public seances of hypnotism, mesmerism, and magnetism should be prohibited by law under severe penalty, and that the employment of hypnotism for medical purposes should be permitted solely to duly qualified medical men, conditioned upon its being practiced only in the presence of other medical men or unobjectionable friends of the patients operated upon. A committee was appointed to present this resolution to the Legislature. "Hypnotism," said Dr. E. M. Hale, "is a dangerous agent in anybody's hands, and its use should certainly be restricted to those who are responsible to the law as medical men are. I have read sufficient in the French journals to know that the subject under the operator's hands is absolutely irresponsible and will do anything suggested—even what is suggested in the operator's mind. After coming out of the hypnotic state a subject does not recollect what he did when in that state. There is nothing, therefore, to prevent murder and make an irresponsible criminal. "When I was young I took up the study of biology—which is now called hypnotism and mesmerism—and lectured on it. I was astounded by the results that can be secured by the power, and it is clear that it should be used only by medical men for the relief of suffering and disease. "Why should hypnotic seances be stopped? "Medical men are conservative, and will not adopt any method that is in vogue amongst the lay or charlatans. If a law were passed preventing the quacks from employing hypnotism the study would be taken up by all medical men in earnest. Mind-curers are a species of hypnotizers. They cure at times, especially nervous diseases, by the power of one mind over another, but medical men do not stoop to consult them. "Would the law, then, if passed, wipe out the mind-curers? "A strict construction of the law would put faith cure, mind cure, and Christian Science in the same category with hypnotism. Public exhibitions of hypnotism tend to degrade the science, just as vivisection would do. The law confines that to the medical college. There is just as good reason for confining the use of hypnotism as the use of poison. No layman can secure morphine or arsenic without a physician's prescription. I know twenty or thirty prominent citizens who have become monomaniacs by being votaries of hypnotism or Christian science, which is the same thing. A law such as the one proposed will meet with the approbation of every reputable physician in the city." Dr. J. E. Owens said: "The resolution is proper and should be enforced as speedily as possible. The indiscriminate use of hypnotism should no more be tolerated than that for amusements, audiences, individuals, or for self-gratification. Hypnotism, I think, will not be of much use in therapeutics. It's an old thing that has been revived to be used by more efficient and more scientific men, but I do not think it will take a strong hold on the profession. The doctors, however, see that if it is going to be planted with an expectation of growing some restrictions ought to be placed around it. I do not think a law on the use of the power will affect faith-curers." Dr. J. H. Stowell said: "There is a good deal of danger attending the practice of hypnotism, and it ought to be handled by those who are skilled in its use. The means to which it can be put are too far-reaching to be entrusted to laymen. I think that is the chief reason why such a law should be passed. Outsiders might use hypnotism for base and improper purposes. As for public exhibitions, they are used for deceiving people, and the science is brought into ridicule. There is some good in hypnotism, and it should be kept under the most careful supervision. There is sufficient merit in the proposed law to engage the support of all upright physicians." "Hypnotism ought to be policed, just as alcohol is," said Dr. J. H. Etheridge. "I was notified at the meeting," said Dr. Belfield, "but there is no doubt as to the facts on which the resolutions were based; the business of mesmerism and hypnotism has been much abused, especially in Paris, and its influence has been exercised for improper purposes. I do not think there is any danger of this misuse becoming general, as the subject for hypnotism has to act in accord with the mesmerist. The greatest evil that can arise from public exhibitions of this art, I think, that it is thereby brought prominently before the public, and a great deal too much attention is given to it. I do not think, however, that the law need take heed of the affair, as the less attention called to the subject the better. Some time ago it was thought hypnotism could be used in surgical operations successfully, but comparatively few of the patients were apparently insensible to pain. "I have not given much study to the subject, and doubtless there are men in the society who know far more of it than I do." Dr. George S. Isham—The subject is comparatively a new one, which in the next few years will demonstrate just what can be done with it. With the dangers arising from its use, as I do not know, but I do think these public and private seances given for amusement ought to be broken up, as we can not tell what might result from them. In our profession hypnotism's practicality has yet to be demonstrated." AMONG historic rings is one said to be Shakspeare's signet. Upon the seal, entwined with a true-lover's knot, are the initials W. S. It was lost before his death, and found many years after by a laborer's wife near Stratford churchyard. This is the only authentic piece of his personal property known to be in existence. A WELL in Stanwood, Wash., eighty-three feet deep, stuck in air, with a roaring noise that was heard for 100 yards, and the next day expels the air with terrific force.