

VOL. IX., No. 7.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY, 1898.

Subscription per Year, 50 Cents  
Single Number, 5 Cents

## RICHMOND P. HOBSON



This is another and a different Hobson from the Hobson of "that or nothing" fame and which has become widely known as "Hobson's Choice"

Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson also had a choice, as all the world knows, Spain in particular. He chose to sail the Merrimac straight into the "jaws of death," and scuttle her then and there, thus effectually penning the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor, and now his countrymen choose to honor him with unstinted praise for his daring act. He did not, however, steam into hell alone; there went with him six other heroes just as brave, and quite as venturesome as their leader; and there were more than four hundred more ambitious men in Sampson's fleet who signified

their earnest desire to brave the danger of death, bottle up the Spanish fleet and win fame.

History repeats itself. This feat was only the charge upon the bridge of Lodi, with the Little Corporal to the front, the Storming of Malakoff, or the defiance of David Crockett and his Texas rangers at the Alamo. New occasions bring new heroes to the front. It requires circumstance and environment to display character.

But for the American Revolution the name of Washington would not stand as a synonym of greatness. Had there been no Civil war in America, the names of Lincoln, Grant and Sheridan would not have been world-famed; and so, too, if Spain had

exercised better sense than to have rushed to certain destruction by acts of tyranny and cruelty in Cuba and finally waging war with the United States, the names of Dewey and Hobson would not to-day be upon every tongue in tones of admiration.

HUMAN NATURE cannot present to its readers the portrait of every unnamed hero in our Army and Navy individually, but the picture of Lieut. Hobson displayed, stands for a type of them all, so that in a delineation of his character for heroism, we have that of his six comrades on the Merrimac and also of the four unnamed, disappointed heroes in Sampson's fleet who were anxious to share the danger with him.

In this portrait of Lieut. Hobson is seen the firm-set jaw and high crown showing determination and unyielding resolve to do or die in the attempt.

The width of the top head shows unbounded ambition, which is an incentive to all great achievements. It does not detract from the glory of Lieut. Hobson's brave act in sinking the Merrimac amid shot and shell that he was impelled to the deed through ambition, for that is the impelling power to all great acts in war or in peace. Lieut. Hobson is ambitious and so is every man or woman in the world who ever wins fame. The brain organ of Approbativeness is responsible for this desire to obtain renown, but a man may be ambitious and lack other qualities of the hero. The wide head gives him energy and power, while the smallness of the back part of the organ of Caution renders him fearless and daring. The front part of the same organ is well marked, rendering him prudent in his courage. His well-developed anterior lobe of brain shows excellent ability in planning, so that before he sailed the Merrimac into its resting-place, he had made every possible preparation to succeed in his enterprise. Every detail had been attended to, and he knew exactly and described to Admiral Sampson all his plans which were carried out to perfection.

The strong chin indicates a rythmical beating of the heart, so that when the cannon roared and shells were bursting around him, his brain worked as clearly as when in the shelter of the fleet he unfolded his plans to Admiral Sampson. The perceptive intel-

lect is also strong, rendering him practical, and his temperament being responsive, he acts quickly, upon the spur of the moment. If the war continue, (which God forbid), other heroes will arise, but none greater in all the qualifications which make a brave and capable man than Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac.

### Hobson at Annapolis

On the first page of HUMAN NATURE this month is a portrait and delineation of Lieut. Hobson. The following from the pen of W. W. Bowers in the San Diego *Sun* gives an additional insight into the character of this determined man, the physiognomical signs of which are seen in the firm-set jaws and compressed lips.

"The exploit of Lieut. Hobson and his associates at Santiago de Cuba is to-day the talk of the world, and in connection therewith allow me to relate an incident of his life while he was a cadet at the naval academy at Annapolis, which shows the stuff he is made of.

It was, I believe, during the first year that he was there, that some discreditable act was committed by some one of his class. He was accused of it, and although denying it, the class believed him guilty, and 'sent him to Coventry,' which means that no one of the class would speak to him or in any manner recognize him farther than rules compelled. And so for two long years no one of his class spoke to him. Only those who are familiar with the life at Annapolis academy can realize the full significance of being consigned to "Coventry." For two years he drilled and recited with his class, was intimately associated with his fellows, and yet was alone, ostracized.

After two years his class discovered that he was not guilty, that at any time during those awful two years he could have restored himself by betraying the guilty party, and that he did not do so from the very highest sense of honor.

When the facts came to be known to the class the members were mortified beyond description. They appointed a committee to call on Cadet Hobson and in the name of the class humbly apol-

ogize for its behavior.

He received the apology, thanked the committee, and from that time on never spoke to a member of the class, until he graduated at its head.

He had endured their silence for two years and determined that he would to the end.

Mendo great and brave deeds upon sudden occasions, but it is the staying quality of true courage that days and months and years can not weaken, that counts in the end.

What power can prevail against a nation that has such men as Hobson and his seven associate heroes to defend it and fight its battles?"

### Small Great Men.

The following list of great men who were small in stature, taken from London *Spare Moments*, might be extended indefinitely. General Phil. Sheridan was known as Little Phil. Nor is the list to be confined to warriors. Charlotte Bronte was quite small. Watts, the poet, was very diminutive, but he said:

"Were I so tall as to reach the pole,  
Or grasp Creation in my span,  
I still would be measured by my soul;  
The mind is the standard of the man."

"Socrates was stumpy, also St. Paul and Alexander the Great, great only as a warrior.

In stature, both he and his far more intellectual father, Philip of Macedon, scarce reached middle height. In this regard we may rank them with the famous Spartan general, Agesilaus; with Attila, the "scourge of God"—broad-shouldered, thickset, sine w y, short; with Theodore II, King of the Goths, of whom Cassiodorus writes:—"He is rather short than tall, somewhat stout, with shapely limbs alike lithe and strong."

Actius, too, commander-in-chief of the Roman troops and prop of the tottering Roman empire in the days of Valentinian, was a man of low stature, therein resembling Timour the Tartar, self-described as a "puny, lame, decrepit little wight, though lord of Asia and terror of the world"; also the great Conde and his pigmy contemporary, Marshal Luxembourg, nicknamed "The Little" by those who admired him for making Louis XIV Louis the great, who, by the by, less his high-heeled shoes and towering wig, dwindles down to about five feet, six inches.

But even thus pared down to the inches nature gave him, he was a giant compared with Sir Francis Drake and with Admiral Keppel—"Little Keppel"—as every sailor in the fleet fondly dubbed him from pure love and admiration.

When Keppel—a commodore at 24—was sent to demand an apology from the Dey of Algiers for an insult to the British flag, he took so high a tone that the Dey exclaimed against the insolence of the British king for charging a "beardless boy" with such a message to him. Replied the heartless boy:—"Were my master wont to take length of beard for a test of wisdom he'd have sent your Deyship a he-goat."

Oliver Cromwell, Claverhouse and Mehemet Ali must be content to take it out in brains, for they all lacked inches: Two of these great names naturally suggest that of another famous soldier and usurper, Napoleon Bonaparte. "Le Petit Caporal," as his men lovingly called him, stood about five feet (French) in his stockings, say 5 feet 1½ inches (English).

In stature, the Iron Duke beat him about six inches, while the 5 feet 4 inches of Nelson places him midway or thereabouts between the victor and the victim of Waterloo.

## A Grand Secret

One of the grand secrets of success in life is to follow an occupation, trade or profession in harmony with *natural* inclination and ability. We observed on the street this morning a delicate man with small bones and muscles, of rather fine texture, struggling with a heavy piece of furniture. A leather apron was girdled around his legs; he owned the express wagon on which the furniture was being loaded. The work was altogether too hard, and injured his constitution. He would have been more successful, happier, healthier and have lived longer as a bell-hanger, locksmith or light machinist. He had dark hair, brown skin, gray eyes, and possessed large perceptive faculties; Constructiveness and Ideality in a strong degree.

Recently, a carpenter with Vital Temperment, good, honest, open and round eyes that expressed intelligence, and subju-

gation of the animal propensities; a fair sized mouth with its flexible lips, that enabled him to express his thoughts in fluent language; a good forehead and high moral brain, was discussing the war with a preacher who possessed the motive temperament well marked—that is to say, the preacher was bony and muscular, had rather small eyes, with a good moral expression—but a phrenologist could see at a glance that he was a natural mechanic and was a failure as a preacher, while the man with the hammer in his hand was not a *natural* mechanic, but a born preacher; eloquent, magnetic and soothing were his words. But both had missed their calling in life, and would be happier if they could have exchanged places.

Recently one of our patrons came into our office for a phrenological examination. He was one of Nature's noblemen; he had a genial face, a tender and sympathetic expression, a high frontal top head denoting large Benevolence, Veneration, Spirituality, Hope and Conscientiousness. His head retreated a little at Self-Esteem. Hence he was unassuming, benevolent, respectful and rather deferential in manners. Conscientious, buoyant and elevating in his speech, possessed a narrow head, denoting only moderate Acquisitiveness and Destructiveness, a good forehead, especially over the eyes, at perceptive indicating intellectual capacity, together with a rather large back-head, showing the gentleman to have strong social qualities. He was almost "fat, fair and forty," rather high in texture of organization—in reality a natural physician.

We began to describe his character as indicated above, told him of his magnetic and healing powers, how and why he ought to be in the medical profession, when he declared that from his boyhood up he had always desired to be a physician; he had healed his friends without medicinal drugs, by simply laying on of hands, using the wet pack sheet, advising the use of simple foods, plenty of distilled water to drink and other natural remedies which are sure and effectual; he declared his ability to remove the sick headache in ten minutes, however severe the case, yet this genial, whole-hearted, good Samaritan is

only a coachman. Fortune and fame await him as a physician. He accepted our advice to prepare himself for a collegiate course in a medical college.

The grand secret is to find out, while young, the inborn traits of character, disposition and bent of mind or natural and innate abilities and train accordingly.

One's desires or ambition is not always a sure guide. A young man who had an uncle famous in Law had an ambition to become a lawyer. He would have made a first-class blacksmith, while as a lawyer, he will seldom ever get a fee. He has neither magnetism nor ability as a lawyer, being weak in Language and only moderate in Eventuality. He has a powerful arm and strong body, large in Constructiveness, together with strongly developed perceptive faculties—traits required in a hard-working mechanic. As a mechanic he would be a success, as a lawyer a failure, growing sick both in mind and body.

Phrenology alone solves the mystery, discloses the grand secret of a man's adaptation to a successful pursuit in life.

## BOTH IGNORANT.

According to a writer in one of the English papers, a sage and wise looking old gentleman, who had a firm-set mouth, strong nose and philosophical expression in the eyes, had excited the admiration of several ladies and gentlemen in the company. He sat silent and dumb all the evening. The guests had looked in vain for words of wisdom to drop from the philosopher's lips, but no expression beyond an apparently knowing smile illumined that stoic face, until all sat down for dinner.

One of the attendants brought in some apple dumplings, whereupon the sphinx-like old gentleman, rubbing his hands and smiling, exclaimed, "Them's them for me!"

The writer states that the company collapsed, and commenting upon appearances, says they are deceitful and that he has no longer any faith in physiognomy or phrenology. He is probably as ignorant of the fundamental principles of these sciences as the old gentleman was of manners or grammar.



## Health Department.

### Diet and Digestion

BY DR. T. R. ALLINSON.

Before showing how food is digested in the stomach, I will give a few hints about food, that may be usefully inserted here. I always ask my readers and patients to stop as soon as satisfied, but what satisfaction is, I have not before defined. If we take sloppy foods, we are soon satisfied; but if we eat solid and nearly uncooked foods we may be a long time before we experience that sensation. The plan is to eat our foods in as solid a condition as possible, and not to drink until we have finished eating, and then we are sure not to be far wrong. Or where we can't trust our appetite, we must only allow ourselves that amount of food that experience has told us we can eat with comfort. If we are very hungry and want quick digestion, or our tissues are starved, or the assimilative organs are weak, then well-cooked, farinaceous foods supply us with nourishment very quickly. But if our work is laborious, heavy and fatiguing, and if our meal-times are long between, then we need solid foods and ones that take some time to digest, such as porridge made from coarse meal, nuts and such foods as Yorkshire, Norfolk, or batter puddings, also cheese. These foods are for laboring men, as they last him well; the student, and delicate or weak of digestion folks, must avoid them.

Food in the stomach undergoes a different set of changes from what it did in the mouth. Now the nitrogenous part of the food is dissolved or digested, and made ready for being taken into the blood at a later period. The stomach is only a bag that retains the things put into it, until they are made fit for being taken into the blood; its capacity is a little over two pints. At the end nearest the gullet is a muscle which keeps this closed, otherwise when we lie down the food would run out of the stomach into the mouth. It also prevents wind or flatulence from readily leaving the stomach; certain articles of food by becoming sour in the stomach irritate this muscle, and it does not contract so steadily; then mouthfuls of bitter stuff escape and re-

turn to the mouth. At the end nearest the bowels there is a projection of stomach substance, which acts as a floodgate, and only lets the food pass over it when finely divided, or in matter as thick as pea soup. Were it not for this projection the food would escape into the bowels before being digested; it is called the pylorus. The walls of the stomach are lined by thousands of little glands which pour out a colorless fluid, which is called gastric juice. The fluid acts as a ferment or solvent, and breaks up all kinds of nitrogenous material, so that it may be easily absorbed and taken into the blood. The active principle of the gastric juice is called pepsin, and were this absent the food would lie in the stomach unchanged. Besides pepsin we find hydrochloric acid in small quantities. The use of this is to make the contents of the stomach acid, so that digestion may go on properly, as this cannot occur if the stuff in the stomach is alkaline. The alkalies are soda, potash and lime, so that when persons take soda, potash or lime water with milk they delay digestion, until the alkali has been neutralized by an excess of gastric juice. Cooking greens with soda is thus seen to be bad, whilst the use of baking powder and carbonate of soda in bread, biscuits, cakes, confectionery, etc., is very bad, as such delay or stop the digestion of foods by the stomach. As I said in former articles, the hygienic housewife will never allow soda or baking powder in her kitchen.

### COARSE AND FINE FOOD.

A lecturer on hygiene stated in San Francisco recently, that coarse food is unfit for delicate people and as injurious to their system as fine and delicate food is to coarse organizations.

It is an interesting question as to what is coarse food? and what are the kinds of food that may be classed under 'delicacies.'

As bread is considered by the majority of the people to be "The Staff of Life," we will narrow our inquiry down to the bread question.

Dr. Graham declared that the whole grain of wheat should be ground into flour for bread. That the husk or outer sheath of the grain is absolutely necessary to aid digestion, he argued that the particles of woody fibre act on the

walls of the intestines as a mechanical irritant, and that if bread made of such flour should become a popular food, constipation would disappear, and people would live to a ripe old age.

Graham bread became very popular; but Dr. Graham's anticipation was not realized; it was found that many people could not assimilate such coarse food, it made them ill, that it was no specific for constipation, but rather clogged the digestive apparatus; but the demonstration came when Dr. Graham himself died, at an age when, according to his own theory, he should have been in his prime.

Graham bread, or bread made from the whole grain, including the outer shell of indigestible woody fibre, fell from grace, and people adopted a superfine white or bolted flour, devoid of the least particle of bran. "Drifted Snow flour," "Snowflake flour," and other brands denoting purity, (?) or fineness, became popular all over the world; but then other flours have also fallen under suspicion in consequence of their constipating qualities, and becoming impoverished by all the nutritive particles being cast off by the bolting process, so that nothing remains but the starch cells of the grain.

Some years ago, Mr. Parsons, the president of the Del Monte Milling Co. of this city, showed us how, by a patent process, they have arrived at perfection in making a flour that is absolutely free from the outer husks of the grain as found in Graham flour, yet this flour, which they had named the Advent, contained every particle of nourishment found in the whole wheat grain, thus avoiding the impoverishment of the grain as was done in the whole range of white brands on the market. In consequence, Advent flour has become very popular everywhere on the coast, in every sanitarium and progressive household. No first-class restaurant in San Francisco is considered fully equipped unless its tables are supplied with Advent flour bread. If you have not tried this flour for bread, gems, and other forms of table food, try it at once, by ordering your grocer to supply you at least with a ten-pound sack. Although it costs a trifle more than white flour, it is cheaper in the end, for it makes more loaves, and is more wholesome.



## Cause of Old Age and Premature Death.

We cannot defy death, but we may, by searching, find certain secrets of nature and apply them to the renewal of the organs whose decay is constantly going on in the body. Anatomical experiment and investigation show that the chief characteristics of old age are the deposits of earthy matter of a gelatinous, fibrinous character in the human system. Carbonate and phosphate of lime, mixed with other salts of a calcareous nature, have been found to furnish the greater part of these earthy deposits. As observation shows, man begins in a gelatinous condition; he ends in an osseous or bony one—soft in infancy, hard in old age. By gradual change in the long space of years the ossification comes on; but, after middle life is passed, a more marked development of the ossific character takes place. Of course these earthy deposits, which affect all the physical organs, naturally interfere with their functions. Partial ossification of the heart produces the imperfect circulation of the blood which affects the aged. When the arteries are clogged with calcareous matter there is interference with circulation, upon which nutrition depends. Without nutrition there is no repair of the body.

None of these things interfere with nutrition and circulation in earlier years. The reparation of the physical system, as every one ought to know, depends on this fine balance. In fact, the whole change is merely a slow, steady accumulation of calcareous deposits in the system. The physical organs cannot preserve this balance between waste and nutrition. This is what is called old age. Nutrition in the earlier years is perfectly performed. Repairs are at once promptly attended to by the young blood. To repair the waste of the body, so that the exquisite equipoise called perfect health may be maintained, and the decay and blockage which advances with age may be kept at bay, is to prolong our years. If this secret be known, why not hundreds of years of life? Keep the means of repair always in good working order, and you live according to nature in the

highest, finest sense. Then what are the means of checking these osseous and cartilaginous enemies of life?

In order to extend and prolong life, how shall they be counteracted? Let us see. Seventy per cent. of the human body is water—nearly three fourths. Not a single tissue is there in which water is not found as an ingredient. Certain salts are held in solution by this water, portions of which—notwithstanding the large quantity eliminated by the secretions—become more or less deposits in the body. When these become excessive and resist expulsion, they cause the stiffness and dryness of old age. Entire blockage of the functions of the body is then a mere matter of time, the refuse matter deposited by the blood in its constant passage through the system, stops the delicate and exquisite machinery which we call life. This is death. It has been proved by analysis that human blood contains compounds of lime, magnesia and iron. In the blood itself are thus contained the earth salts. In early life they are thrown off. Age has not the power to do it.

Hence, as blood is produced by assimilation of the food we eat, to this food we must look for the earthy accumulations which in time block up the system and bring on old age. It is thus seen that in the necessary elements of nutrition lurk the enemies of life, for food contains salts of a calcareous character. Does it then follow that man, by careful selection of his daily food, may prolong life? In a measure, yes. Bathing, pure air to live and sleep in, exercise, and other means of preserving health, must be attended to, of course, but what we put into our mouths to make our blood is the important matter either in retaining health or prolonging life. Almost everything we eat contains more or less of these elements for destroying life by means of calcareous salts deposited by the all-nourishing blood. Careful selection, however, can enable us to avoid the worst of them.

Earth salts abound in the cereals, and bread itself, though seemingly the most innocent of edibles, greatly assists in the disposition of calcareous matter in our bodies. Nitrogenous food abounds in this element. Hence a diet made up

of fruit principally is best for people advancing in years, for the reason that, being deficient in nitrogen, the ossific deposits so much to be dreaded are more likely to be suspended. Moderate eaters have in all cases a much better chance for long life than those addicted to excesses of the table. Fruits, fish, poultry, young mutton and veal contain less of the earthy salts than other articles of food, and are therefore best for people entering the vale of years. Beef and old mutton usually are overcharged with salts and should be avoided; a diet containing a minimum amount of earthy particles is most suitable to retard old age by preserving the system from functional blockages. Ossific matter in the body must be dissolved as far as practicable. To produce the desired effect distilled water and diluted phosphoric acid are perhaps the most efficacious and the least harmless. Their combined chemical action retards old age.

The powerful solvent properties of distilled water are well known. As carbonate of lime exists in nearly all drinking water the careful distillation eliminates this element. As a beverage distilled water is rapidly absorbed into the blood; it keeps soluble those salts already in the blood and facilitates their excretion, thus preventing their undue deposit. The daily use of distilled water is, after middle life, one of the most important means of preventing secretions and the derangement of health. As to diluted phosphoric acid, it is one of the most powerful influences known to science for shielding the human system from the inconveniences of old age. Daily use of it mixed with distilled water helps to retard the approach of senility. By its affinity for oxygen the fibrinous and gelatinous deposits previously alluded to are checked, and their expulsion from the system hastened.

To sum up: Avoid all foods rich in the earth soils, use much fruit, especially juicy, uncooked apples, and take *daily* two or three tumblerfuls of distilled water with about ten or fifteen drops of diluted phosphoric acid in each glassful. Thus will our days be prolonged old age declared and health insured. — Dr. Wm. Kimnear in *The Insignia*.

## Puget Sound Department

### ON THE TRAIL.

BY PROF. D. C. SEYMOUR

From Florence I journeyed down the banks of the Stillagwamash river, past numerous shingle mills, creameries, fine farms, orchards and meadows, until the pleasant town of Stamwood was reached. Lower down on the same river, Stamwood is located, near the mouth of the Stillagwamash river, on lands redeemed from the sea by dyking and ditching; these are called "tidelands." Here between the Stillagwamash and Skagit rivers is a large body of these unredeemed lands that is as rich as the "Zuyder Zee" in Holland and settled largely by Scandinavians who have made themselves rich, shown by their fine milch cows, plank roads, fine teams, carriages, bicycles, etc. It looks almost like the garden spot of the great Puget Sound country.

Yet the village of Stamwood seems dead beyond the power of resurrection. A good harbor, also the Great Northern Railroad with still another Railroad ten miles in the rear. Ah! Here is the secret of the town's death and burial. The railroad in the rear has cut off all the back country trade, and built up new *interior* towns.

I gave five lectures in the Masonic Hall to large audiences and found these dyke-land folk an intelligent and thinking people. Many came to my rooms for examinations and reading of Character, and to get charts. I took a long list of subscribers to HUMAN NATURE. There is a large colony of Socialists forming some twenty miles north of here at Eddison, there being already several hundred on the ground doing pioneer work, having purchased several hundred acres of timber and tide lands; erected a saw-mill and printing plant, and are farming quite extensively. I believe the Brotherhood of the Commonwealth are at the head of it, and Eugene V. Debs, the leader in the great work of establishing similar co-operative Socialistic homes all over the United States. The colony is not a year old yet, but it is a rustler. *May its shadow never grow less.*

While lecturing at Stamwood, I was a guest at the Broadway Hotel, the largest and best inn in the

town. Mr. Galloupe and wife entertained me royally, as they do all their guests. From Stamwood I returned to Seattle, the city by the Sound.

### Self-Esteem.

The organ situated in the centre of the crown of the head, when *large*, gives much height upwards and backwards from the ears, and causes the head to be carried in such a way that one is impressed with the idea that *this head* belongs to *somebody* of importance, or to one, at least, who thinks that if *he* were suddenly taken out of existence, the machinery of the world would stop forever. When *large*, accompanied by large moral, spiritual and intellectual faculties, it gives great strength of character, manly independence and the ability to be one of the world's teachers too, if organic quality and activity be good, and the organs of force and energy lying around the ears are also strongly marked; but if the latter are feebly developed, then the person will be listless, and even demand that his royal highness shall be waited on and even supported, but if Self-Esteem, large, is combined with large, selfish and animal organs, with reason and the moral faculties small, look out for the obnoxious tyrant, the cruel, heartless slave-driver, who, if he has a chance, will build a throne of human skulls.

One with this faculty excessively large can never be made to see that he is ever in the wrong or has done the wrong thing. It is always the other fellow that has done wrong or made the mistake; he could not, oh, no, he is too near perfect. He is always seeking leadership and will assume it by force if possible—you will often see this done by children who arrogantly domineer and usurp the place of the other children, who, having Self-Esteem much smaller, will tamely submit to be thus led around. Overseers, foremen, superintendents, leaders, officers of all classes have this quality well developed and *want to lead*, in fact, *they are born leaders*. Those inferior in this respect do everything with too little dignity, appear trifling and can hardly be relied on, for they have not much confidence in their own ability; every act, look, word or gesture shows the action of Self-Esteem, large or

small. It is one of the principal organs that makes life a success, when dominant.

This faculty plays an important part in the drama of married life. When small in the wife but large in the husband, she nearly loses her personality. All is swallowed up in his lordship. What *he* wants for breakfast or dinner, or where *he* wants his chair placed, *he* must be thought of first and last. When he speaks all others must be silent, for an oracle is about to startle the world. The mountain to labor may bring forth—a mouse, but *he* will think it an elephant. The little wife is thought of as a helper and handy thing to have about the house. The may be love and affection, but no equality. If the organ be large in the wife, she, too, will possess large force and executive ability, then there will be war in the wigwam, for no ship can sail under two captains, and there will ever be a tussle to see who is master. A conflict of ideas will always prevail because both aspire to lead. But if the organ be small in the husband, with force and energy also weak, there will also be a badly henpecked husband who does everything just as Mrs. says, and the roast beef and coffee must be to her notion. It is a Queen that sits on the throne of that home, but no King is heard of. D. C. S.

### A Correction

Under the caption, "A Thing of Beauty" on page 15 appear the words, "Being printed on fine lines." should read "Being *painted* on fine *linen*" The compositor neglected to correct proof sheet.

Our artist has just finished a *fac-simile* of the large *symbolical head* on linen, done by *wax pencil*, in *nine colors*. Size, *seven feet six inches deep by six feet wide*.

These colored crayons on linen are works of art, alike creditable to the artist and phrenologist using them, cheap and convenient, as they can be folded and put into an ordinary coat pocket, yet when opened out fill the back of a lecture stage and are very attractive. Every professional and amateur phrenologist ought to have one. There is nothing so attractive, so convenient or so cheap on the market, and the price \$12.50, or £2, 10s, by mail or express, paid to any part of the world, bring these delightful charts within the reach of all. See page 15.



## Doctor-Craft.

San Francisco is a great military camp. Soldiers are marching and counter-marching — right, left, right, left, right, left. Right about face, forward—march! With arms in slings, with arms in bandages, with arms sore and swollen—forward—march! An army of ten thousand cripples, made ill and sore by the doctor's lancet. A soldier fights for liberty — but before he is in good fighting trim he must yield up all the liberty he possesses and become a machine, a puppet. He must surrender his body entirely and without reserve to commanders and doctors. In order that he may be in good condition to fight, he must first be placed *hors du combat* by vaccination. The first enemy he meets is the doctor, and to him he presents his resistless arm, which is duly inoculated with filthy pus from a diseased animal, and his blood thereby poisoned.

This is the charm to ward off small-pox, no matter how unsanitary the conditions of his camp-life may be, and notwithstanding time and experience have repeatedly proven that vaccination does not prevent small pox, but does engender other diseases beside which small-pox is the glow of health. Thus our soldier-boys meet their first enemy in the person of the vaccination doctor, and are conquered and made cripples that they may better fight the Spaniards.

To insure health, pure blood must be made impure.

These infernal drug doctors are after everything helpless. If they can get a meek and helpless woman upon their operating table, with fiendish delight they cut and slash her beautiful form divine into crippled, unsexed deformity, and if an innocent child can be found to submit to their experiments, their delight is exquisite.

The following from the Marshall, Illinois, *Torchlight* is a graphic description by a Chicago physician of the method of administering anti-toxin. Let us grit our teeth while we read. He says:

"Well, I had an opportunity to try anti-toxin lately. The patient was a little girl eight years old. I sent for Dr. B— to help me, for you know, if I did the work myself I could not charge them \$20, and besides, I wanted the cash. He and I divided the fee.

Then there is another advantage

in having a stranger sent for—it gives more importance to the operation, and the parents think there is something wonderful and dangerous about it to require such precautions. To make a long story short, we covered the dining room table with a double blanket and then covered that with a clean sheet, and with an atomizer sprayed it thoroughly with corrosive sublimate solution. We then had the child stripped of all clothing and laid face down upon the table. Yes, she struggled violently, sick and small as she was, to stop us, but I held her down while Dr. B—performed the operation. He rubbed a spot on the thigh and one between the shoulder blades till the skin almost wore off, and then wet them with the corrosive sublimate solution and injected the anti-toxin serum with the hypodermic syringe. Say, do you know, I felt sorry for the little child. It used her strength up terribly. But I could hardly keep from laughing at the blind faith those parents had in it all. And the way in which the father handed out the \$20 made me make up my mind that hereafter I'm going to recommend anti-toxin every time."

I formerly thought there was no use for an orthodox hell, but I am now in favor of just such an institution, only a little hotter, made expressly for such devils as these Chicago doctors. If there is no hell, no *real* fire and brimstone, I motion that God Almighty be petitioned to immediately construct one expressly for the eternal dwelling-place of all such demons, and that an especially hot corner be set off for the toasting of all compulsory vaccinators. The conventional hell is too good for them.

C. P. HOLT.

## A NEW CLASS.

On Tuesday evening, June 28, we organized a new class in Phrenology.

The course includes Phrenology Physiology and Psychology, ending Dec. 31. The class meets every Tuesday evening, and will receive about 24 lessons.

Terms for the course only \$5 per member in advance.

Please send in your name and address *at once*, if you intend to join. Whatever may be your occupation, this education will be valuable.

## The Closing Scene.

By T. B. READ.

[The following poem is pronounced by the *Westminster Review* to be, unquestionably, the finest American poem ever written.]

Within the sober realms of leafless trees,  
The russet Year inhaled the dreamy air,  
Like some tanned reaper, in his hour of ease,  
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.

The gray barns looking from their hazy hills,  
O'er the dim waters, widening in the vales,  
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,  
On the dull thunder of alternate falls,

All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued,  
The hills seemed further and the streams sang low,  
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed  
His winter log with many a muffled blow.

The embattled forests, erewhile armed with gold,  
Their banners bright with many a martial hue,  
Now stood, like some sad, beaten host of old,  
Withdrawn afar, in Time's remotest blue.

On slumbrous wings the vulture tried his flight,  
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;  
And like a star, slowly drowning in the light,  
The village church vane seemed to pale and faint.

The sentinel cock upon the hill-side crew—  
Crew thrice—and all was stiller than before;  
Silent, till some replying warden blew  
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.

Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,  
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young;  
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest,  
By every light wind like a censer swung.

Where swung the noisy martin in the caves—  
The busy swallows circling ever near—  
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,  
An early harvest and a plentiful year.

Where every bird that waked the vernal feast  
Shook the sweet slumber from his wings at morn,  
To warn a reaper of the rosy east;  
All now was songless, empty, and forlorn.

Alone, from out the stubble, pined the quail,  
And croaked the crow through all the dreary gloom;  
Alone, the pheasant, drumming in the vale,  
Made echo in the distance to the cottage loom.

There was no bud, no bloom among the bowers  
The spiders wove their thin shrouds night by night;  
The thistle-down, the only ghost of flowers,  
Sails slowly by—passed noiseless out of sight.

Amid all this—in this most dreary air—  
And where the woodbine shed upon the porch  
Its crimson leaves, as if the year stood there,  
Firing the floor with its inverted torch;

Amid all this, the centre of the scene,  
The white-haired matron, with monotonous tread,  
Plied the swift wheel, and, with her joyless mein,  
Sat like a Fate, and watched the flying thread

She had known sorrow. He had walked with her,  
Oft supped with her and broke the ashen crust,  
And in the dead leaves still she heard the stir  
Of his black mantle trailing in the dust.

## WAR.

Some day the sword will be beaten into plowshares and "men learn war no more," but this happy day will not come until men *practice* as well as preach the golden rule.



San Francisco, Cal., July 1898

## Human Nature

A MONTHLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO  
Phrenology, Physiognomy, Health,  
Medical and Social Reform

Entered at the Post-office at San Francisco  
as second-class Mail Matter, Sept. 29, 1890.

50 cents pr year in Advance.

Single Copies, 5c

Back Numbers, 10c per Copy.

ALLEN HADDOCK,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

C. P. HOLT, Associate Editor  
D. C. SEYMOUR, Editor Puget Sound Dept

Professor Haddock is the author of and accepts responsibility for all unsigned articles and paragraphs. The moral responsibility for signed articles devolves upon the writer whose name is attached.

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Send a one-cent stamp for a Price List of Books to HUMAN NATURE Office, 1020 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

We are selling quite a number of the "New Phrenological Game" at reduced price, 15 cents and by mail.

Dr. Dewey's book, *The True Science of Living*, price \$2.25 is really what it claims to be a veritable "Gospel of Health."

It is useless to seek for health in drugs, for they will only add fuel to the flames. Change of climate may, in some instances relieve some complaints for a time, but Dr. Dewey's system must be adopted at last in order that health may be recovered. Those who desire to learn the True Science of Living and be well and happy should obtain this invaluable work. We have a few copies yet on hand, but they are going fast. First come first served.

Our offer to give a Phrenological chart free with each subscription, having brought many subscriptions during June, will be continued during July. See offer and particulars on page 15.

Hancock's Condenser and Darling's Home Still, as advertised on page 16, can be seen at HUMAN NATURE office, where they are on sale.

Do not write to us, but to the publishers of any magazine you subscribe for through us, if it fails to reach you regularly. By this course you will have the error more quickly corrected.

You will be interested in our Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of New and Standard Works on Phrenology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology, Psychology, Health, Magnetism, Education, Sociology, etc.

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With the majority of mankind, how to acquire enough to be esteemed rich is one of the great problems of life.

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It is easier for those possessing wide heads than for those possessing narrow heads. The plan is simple enough to those with a financial type of head, but those who find mechanics, art or literature their natural forte are usually not so economical; they do not comprehend financial principles, and having narrow heads are disposed to spend their earnings freely, without sufficient thought of saving — their expenditures often exceed the income, and they lack financial ability. Although blessed with other traits enabling them to make money, they do not know how to economize.

Persistent effort in the right direction, however, will cultivate and strengthen any weak faculty. It is necessary to know wherein we are weak that we may be made strong, and thus in time, overcome weak inheritance. An understanding of the principles of Phrenology together with a thorough knowledge of the location and *mental* function of the brain organs, will enable any person to know himself, to discover his own weaknesses and how to strengthen them, or a thorough examination by a competent phrenologist will disclose weak traits and instruct how to cultivate them.

In a word, how to make the most of one's God-given faculties.

## Read This.

ARE YOU AS STRONG AS  
YOU WOULD LIKE  
TO BE?

Many centuries ago it was written, "All that a man hath will he give for his life."

And again, "Life is more than meat and the body is more than raiment." Emerson, one of the greatest of modern thinkers, says: "Health is the first wealth."

Edward Hooker Dewey, M. D. has evolved a method of *daily liv-*

*ing* which applies to the well, the ailing and the very sick with equal force, and by which the best possible *health* is attained. Through years of experience he has searched for and at last found the TRUE SOURCE OF HEALTH, one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Through this everyone who claims to be well, will in a short time say that his step has become more elastic, his spirits more buoyant, his endurance greater, and his strength increased 100 per cent. In whatever kind of labor you may be engaged, *manual or mental*, no matter how hard or severe it may be, if you follow this method you will find you have stronger *muscles*, better strung *nerves*, and a clearer *brain*.

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A Phrenological Chart of Your Character FREE.

Absolutely **FREE!!**

HUMAN NATURE must have a circulation of 10,000 during the coming year. To accomplish this end we make the unparalleled offer to mark a brief printed chart for any one who will, during the month of July, send us Fifty Cents for one year's subscription to HUMAN NATURE and Ten Cents for postage, making Sixty Cents in all.

A photograph or tintype should be sent of the person to be described, which will be returned with a marked chart, and HUMAN NATURE sent one year to any address desired. This offer extends to old subscribers who wish to renew.

Act at once, because the month of July is the accepted time. Such an opportunity comes only once in a life-time.

Pure distilled water is not a luxury, but a necessity, and John Stammer of 420 Eighth street supplies it in its purity, as will be seen by his advertisement on page 16.

May and June numbers of HUMAN NATURE are at a premium, 20 cents each. An extra demand exhausted the supply, except a few reserved for binding. Will those who received a number of free sample copies for June, kindly return a few if still on hand, or name the price.

## A Gift.

The vaccination doctors murdered little Alma, the pretty daughter of L. H. Piehn, Nora Springs, Iowa. He will send a photograph of his child free to any one desiring it. Address as above.

## Our New Premium a Success.

For 50 cents we will send HUMAN NATURE one year to any address, and for 10 cents extra to pay for postage, (60 cents in all) we will mail a descriptive chart from photograph as a premium. When only one photograph is sent we do not guarantee more than an approximate estimate.

The following is a fair sample of the many interesting letters we receive:

HELENA, MONT., June 21, '98  
PROF. HADDOCK:

Dear Sir — Please accept my thanks for your prompt attention. I fully appreciate your kindness in sending me not only the marked descriptive chart, but also the few extra lines in writing.

No doubt you will be interested to know how correctly you described my character. Considering you had only one photograph, giving only one view of my head and face, the markings were splendid, although Vitality should have been 5 instead of 6, Spirituality 6 not 5, and Hope 5 not 6.

No, I am not afraid of death. I look upon the final change as a step upward and onward. I am a Theosophist.

Once more except my thanks for your kindness. I remain, with kind regards,

Your faithful subscriber,

MRS. S. NAEGBLE,

Helena, Montana.

One degree off in three faculties out of forty-two is not so bad, considering only one photo to judge by. We desire, if possible, two photographs; one a front, the other a side-view. The charts are descriptive in seven degrees.

## Man Not Omnivorous

It is always pleasant to agree with one's friend and say, yes, yes, when he talks; we thus avoid friction, but that is no way to cipher out the truth

Now, Dr. W. P. Burke is my friend, an intelligent and progressive man, and a cultured physician of long practice. But all these qualifications shall not prevent me from telling him that I think he was a little off his base when he wrote in *Health* for June, that man is omnivorous, and told us that the "first front teeth" of the human baby are "meat teeth," and prescribed a diet for the infant of "beef-steak and milk," when the incisors have appeared, because "so far nothing but animal foods and animal products are indicated for the sustenance of man. The digestive organs have not as yet secreted any juices, excepting those for the digestion of animal products animal foods.

Will Dr. Burke please show the papers proving these "secreted juices" in the baby which are suitable for the "digestion of animal foods? This is a brand new idea to me, and important, if true. I don't want to disturb the doctor too much, but will he some fine day write for either *Health* or HUMAN NATURE an answer to the following argument advanced in opposition to his views on this subject by another M. D., Dr. Ernest Nyssens Brussels in the *Chicago Vegetarian*:

"Man is not a carnivorous, not even an omnivorous animal. His very anatomical structure shows him to be a frugivorous being and nothing else; the demonstration of which proposition can be found in the whole alimentary tract from the teeth to the anus.

Teeth in the entire animal series are exactly adapted to the kind of food that the species have to masticate, and this rule is so general and so well pronounced that Cuvier in seeing only one tooth of an extinct species could immediately report the habits, food and structure of the whole animal. The animal whose dental apparatus is the most similar to man is the monkey, and especially those monkeys that feed exclusively upon fruit. This could not be more clearly expressed than by the words of the celebrated French anatomist, Milne Edwards, who is universally regarded as one of the highest authorities on comparative anatomy.

"The dental apparatus of man scarcely differs from that of the monkey's, and seems to be still less disposed to lacerate or tear a living prey; for man's canine teeth do not exceed very much the length of the four incisor teeth near

which they are implanted; his jaws are more feeble and just as blunt as those of the apes. Hence we may state that man as well as the monkey is organized for a pure vegetation diet. \* \* \* It seems evident that the disposition of his dental system indicates that man is frugivorous rather than omnivorous; because all the anatomical signs which differentiate the monkeys that are most essentially frugivorous from those that eat sometimes insects, molluscs or little birds, are found in man, where they are still more pronounced than in those purely frugivorous apes."

The same will hold true for the intestines. It is a well known fact that the most carnivorous animals have the shortest intestine, which grows longer in the omnivorous, still longer in the fruit-eaters, and has the greatest length in the herbivorous animals. According to Dr. Swammerdan and other authorized naturalists, the intestines of the carnivorous animals are four or five times as long as their body, measured from the mouth to the tail; those of frugivorous are six or nine times as long and those of herbivorous are between ten and thirty times as long as the trunk. We know that man's intestine has eight times the length of his trunk. Therefore man's bowels as well as his teeth are adapted to a fruit diet.

It is natural to the human body to digest fruit, while he feels no repugnance in gathering it from the plants where it grows and to digest it whether raw or cooked. Raw meat, on the contrary, has a most disagreeable and repulsive odor and taste. It can only be eaten after artificial preparation, when the magic of cookery and seasoning have changed its rapidity and flavor.

During the last Antwerp World's Exposition I had the opportunity to meet there some negroes coming from the higher regions of the Congo river. They were accustomed to eat human flesh; in their mind it was unnatural not to do so, and it will ever be wasting time and care to try to convert them. Upon that occasion I made the very interesting observation that all those cannibals were obliged to file their teeth to a point in order to be able to lacerate the muscular tissue, which fact demonstrates once more that human teeth are naturally not built for either human or animal food. Can we really boast of being so very much above those barbarous tribes when we daily subject innumerable innocent beings to torture and death for the sake of feeding upon their flesh.

From all that precedes we may infer that every observation in nature and in science leads us to affirm that man ought to be satisfied with a fruit diet. We have shown it by means of chemical, anatomical, physiological, pathological and clinical facts, and we will conclude this little paper by the statement that strength and good health are the privilege of persons addicted to a vegetable diet. In all countries the peasant population generally enjoy very good health, and hardly ever eat any meat in their regular meal. In all the southern part of Europe their staple food consists of cereals and bread, while in the northern part bacon is sometimes added thereto. In America, as it is stated by Dr. Hotz, farmers eat meat especially in the winter, and it is precisely in that season that there is the greatest amount of disease among them.

That mental activity is not hindered by vegetarian diet is well shown by the population of India. The Hindoos are a people of the highest and most ancient civilization, and have certainly produced the most intellectual type of man that Earth has ever borne, as appears from their most wonderful philosophical and religious books; and those people never touch any meat."

I observed some remarkable cures effected at Dr. Burke's sanitarium, by placing the patients upon an exclusively flesh-meat diet, but this does not prove man to be omnivorous, or that flesh is his natural diet, but only a medicine.

However, this question of the natural food for man is a vexed one, and like the kaleidoscope, presents many different sides and colors, according to the way the instrument is turned. The Dutch judge said that when he listened to the argument of that little glib-talking lawyer, he thought the case goes that way, but when the tall, loud-talking lawyer on the other side had presented his views, he was sure it goes the other way; then when they both talked at the same time, he was sure it goes both ways.

It is evident that man's diet has much to do with forming his character and keeping him in health. Among civilized peoples the adage holds good that "what is one person's sweet is another's poison." This comes of long ages of unnatural living. Primitive man had a natural appetite for fruit and nuts, or his anatomy lies.

If Adam was a butcher, and there was a slaughter house in one corner of the Garden of Eden, history is silent upon the subject, and proof is wanting that Eve ever fried a Bologna sausage, or chopped off a chicken's head in the rear of the fig orchard.

Flesh meat may be a good medicine to cure Dr. Burke's patients, but it is not fit for food. So far, the evidence proves man to be frugivorous. C P. HOLT.

## Blind Obedience.

This is what he said: "The Kaiser concluded with hoping "the loyalty of the army will become ever more pronounced, and that its main supports, namely, bravery, honor and unconditional, unswerving, blind obedience, may ever remain unshaken."

Ha! Ha! Ha!



## HYPNOTISM.

It may seem presumption, and to some minds it may appear blasphemous for the creature to criticize the Creator; for puny man to intimate that the work God has done could be improved upon, or that a better way of getting up this universe we find ourselves in, could have been devised. Nevertheless, with my limited knowledge of things in general, and of some things in particular, and with all due respect to the Powers that be and the great "I AM," I venture to suggest that considering the way the thing has been worked up to date, if I had been getting up a world, and manufacturing dust into men and women, I would have left this principle called "hypnotism" out altogether.

There are a few other things which I should have hesitated about introducing on earth until they had been well tried in hades or some other far-off country; such, for instance, as drugs, vaccination, and the infernal competitive system; but of all the uncanny, mischievous devices for making trouble and breeding disturbance amongst well-disposed folk, hypnotism, being the chief among sinners, I would have left the pesky thing out entirely, or relegated it to the realm of his Satanic majesty, where it could be utilized as an additional torment.

However, seeing that an all-wise Providence has introduced the peculiar principle into the world, along with snakes, mosquitoes, fleas, and plutocrats, probably to prevent mortals from becoming angels too soon, a little judicious reasoning on the subject may help to neutralize its evil effects.

In the current number of *Mind*, Charles Brodie Patterson writing upon "Mental Science vs. Hypnotism" just speaks my mind regarding the advisability of going round the mud-puddle instead of soiling our clothes and getting in the mud by attempting to wade through and stopping to play with the snakes and toads concealed in its slime. Mr. Patterson says:—

"Medical men are now turning their attention to hypnotism as a power to be invoked for the healing of disease. In the past, no one thing has wrought so much suffering and so perpetuated disease as the poisonous drugs administered by the medical fraternity; but a greater evil will result

from the wide employment of hypnotism than from the use of drugs. Hypnotism is an inversion of the truth. It is putting to a wrong use a God-given power that should never be used to produce a reaction whereby the will of man is lessened, the faculties of mind are weakened, and the subject comes and goes at the beck and call of the one who controls him. No soul should ever seek to control another. In doing so, man violates the law of his own being, and as he metes it out, it shall be measured to him again. We have no moral nor spiritual right to compel another to do anything, no matter whether we believe it to be beneficial to him or otherwise. Hypnotism is founded on selfishness; it is but a combination of animal and intellectual soul powers. There is no thought of spirituality in hypnotism from beginning to end; for where the spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom. Some will ask, If you succeed in relieving pain, is it not an agent for good? It is not and never can be. Its advocates claim that it is harmless, and that beneficial results ensue when used aright by trained, scientific minds, but that the medical profession should alone use it, to the exclusion of impostures and charlatans. This, however, would only be a transfer of charlatanism from one class to another. It does not follow, because the medical profession has a certain knowledge of anatomy, that it understands the workings of the human mind. In fact, the whole history of medicine shows rather the reverse of this, and hypnotism in medical hands would only become another instrument to destroy the liberties of the people. \* \* \* \* Charcot says that the psychic characteristics of hypnotic somnambulism is one of absolute trust—a boundless confidence on the part of the subject toward the one that has hypnotized him. No matter how improbable the story told in the presence of a person hypnotized, he believes it, makes it his own and it becomes the centre of his cerebral activity. All his thoughts radiate from it until some new thought is furnished him that may be exactly the opposite of the former. It is because of this state of mind that the phenomena of suggestion are so easily produced. Suggestion may be carried to almost any

length.

Hypnotism is a suspension to a certain degree of the vital force that animates and controls the body of man. But it is more than this: it is a withdrawal of the soul from the body, in proof of which numerous cases may be cited of persons under hypnotic influence seeing and hearing things that were occurring at great distances.

Hypnotism weakens the will of the subject; it destroys his independence; it tends to a deadening of his mental faculties, so that in time he becomes more of an automaton, controlled and directed by the will of others, than a thinking, reasoning being, whose life and actions are under the control of his own mind. I do not question the sincerity or the humanitarian impulses of the advocates of this system, but I do question the good that is alleged to flow from its use. If we sacrifice our own independence, our own individuality, has not the price been greater than any seeming gain that may come to us through the overcoming of pain? When we are in harmony with the laws of Nature we do not induce reactions; but we realize that a perfect, regulated action becomes necessary for either mental or physical health."

An Englishman, afflicted with the gout, was told by a hypnotist that if he would submit to being hypnotized, he could be relieved from the pangs of his disease. After witnessing the antics of the hypnotic subjects under the control of the professor, during which performance their wills were subservient to the master, the Englishman said to his would-be healer:

"Am I to understand that in order to cure me of my gout, I must become subject to your will, sir, like these puppets?"

"Yes," answered the professor.

"Well, then," retorted John Bull, "I prefer the gout."

So would I, and so would any man or woman who cared for liberty.

There is one saving grace about this despot—Dame Nature so fixed things, that before the hypnotist can obtain control of a subject, the victim must give his consent, and I would see the hypnotist in Hades before I would yield my will to his.

That is the way to serve hypnotism.

C. P. HOLT.

## Two Dreams.

EUGENE FIELD.

Two dreams came to earth one night  
From the realm of mist and dew.  
One was a dream of the old, old days,  
And one was a dream of the new.

One was a dream of a shady lane  
That lead to the pickerel pond  
Were the willows and rushes bowed them-  
selves  
To the brown old hills beyond.

And the people that peopled the old time  
dream  
Were pleasant and fair to see,  
And the dreamer—he walked with them  
again  
As often of old walked he.

Oh, cool was the wind in the shady lane  
That tangled his curly hair!  
Oh, sweet was the music the robins made  
To the springtime everywhere.

Was it the dew the dream had brought  
From yonder midnight skies,  
Or was it tears from the dear, dead years,  
That lay in the dreamer's eyes?

The other dream ran fast and free  
As the moon benignly shed  
Her golden grace on the smiling face  
In the little trundle bed.

For 'twas a dream of times to come.  
Of the glorious noon of day,  
Of the summer that follows the careless  
spring  
When the child is done with play.

And 'twas a dream of the busy world  
Where valorous deeds are done,  
Of battles fought in the cause of right  
And of victories nobly won.

It breathed no breath of the dear old home  
And the quiet joys of youth.  
It gave no glimpse of the good old friends  
Or the old time faith and truth.

But 'twas a dream of youthful hopes,  
And fast and free it ran,  
And it told to a little sleeping child  
Of a boy become a man.

These were the dreams that come one night  
To earth from yonder sky.  
These were the dreams two dreamers  
dreamed—  
My little boy and I.

And in our hearts my boy and I  
Were glad that it was so.  
He loved to dream of days to come  
And I of long ago.

So from our dreams my boy and I  
Unwillingly awoke,  
But neither of his precious dream  
Unto the other spoke.

Yet of the love we bore those dreams  
Gave each his tender sign,  
For there was triumph in his eyes,  
And there were tears in mine.

So many selfish interests are at  
stake, that it will probably be a  
long time before Phrenology is in-  
troduced into our schools. . Poli-  
ticians are not necessarily re-  
formers.

By change of diet and mode of  
life, Temperament may also be  
changed.

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Single copy 10cts, Subscription one year one  
dollar in advance.

K. SANO, Editor and Proprietor.  
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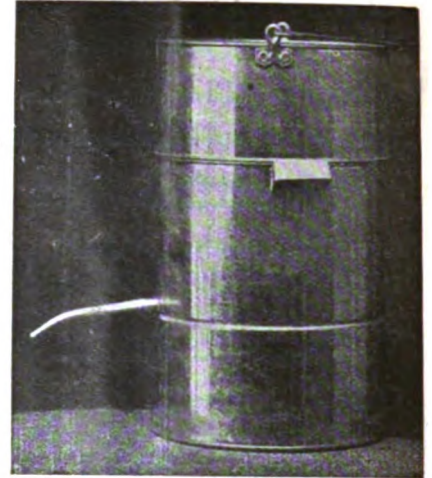
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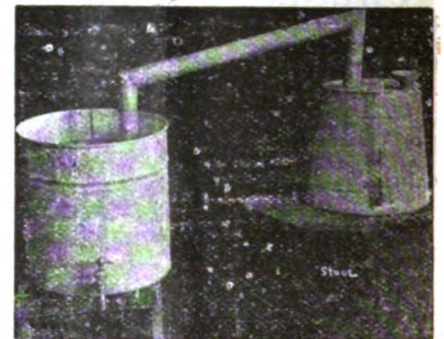
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