

The Carleton Sentinel Supplement.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1886.

MIND READING.

Boston papers give account of a most remarkable demonstration by Mr. W. I. Bishop, in that city, of the science of mind reading. After several comparatively minor exhibitions, the crowning and astonishing evidence of Mr. Bishop's power was given. It is thus described:—

"The next test was as successful as it was daring and novel. The committee, as selected by the audience, and consisting of his honor the Mayor, ex-Mayor Green, Rev. Dr. Savage and Dr. Morton Prince, treasurer of the board of examining surgeons, was one well calculated to inspire the company with confidence that every detail of the so-called mind reading test would be submitted to the most exacting examination. Those gentlemen rode off in an open carriage, and, after an absence of 20 minutes, reported that they had hidden an opal scarf pin, previously exhibited, within the radius of a mile from the Vendome. The object of this test was to allow Mr. Bishop an opportunity of demonstrating the value of his science as applicable to the discovery of stolen property or to the detection of concealed deadly explosives, as his previous tests had shown how high crimes might be exposed and their perpetrators brought to justice. Mr. Bishop, after announcing that he would recover the pin and return it to its owner, left the hotel securely blindfolded. He was accompanied by the Mayor, Rev. Dr. Savage and ex-Mayor Green, to whom he was attached by means of some 12 or 15 feet of copper wire, the thickness of a shoe lace, which passed from wrist to wrist. This wire, Mr. Bishop had explained, was not supposed to serve as a conductor of thought or magnetic power, but simply as an aid to concentrate the thoughts of the party upon the details of the task they had undertaken. Mr. Bishop and his escort clambered into the carriage, and, taking the reins, the former drove off at a trot. The sight was a strange one. There, with his head enveloped in a black sack or bag and with Mayor O'Brien's hand pressed against the back of his head and Dr. Savage's hands now at the fore hand and again above and below the strange man's wrists, sat the queer looking driver, bolt upright, guiding through the Back Bay thoroughfares a pair of bang tail chesnuts, followed closely by several carriages containing interested spectators and members of the press. It was a spectacle which attracted open mouthed wonder. If anybody expected that collisions upsets or other mishaps would attend the strange journey, or that the adventurous driver would fail in his wonderful search, they were disappointed. Followed by the carriages and by a crowd of wondering spectators, Mr. Bishop drove through Common wealth avenue to Exeter, Marlboro, Gloucester and Beacon streets, making two sharp turns, and now and then retracing his route. Suddenly he pulled up his horses on Exeter street, midway between Marlboro and Beacon streets, remarking that he knew he was near the spot where the pin lay hidden. He hurriedly dismounted and led the way rapidly to the corner of Marlboro street, turned sharply to the west, hastened along the sidewalk, and, cutting across a garden plot, ran rather than walked up the steps of Dr. Harold Williams, No. 225 Marlboro street. He pulled the bell, and the party was admitted. Mr. Bishop led the way straight up the stairs to the parlor on the second floor and hurried to the fireplace. Stooping down, he searched among a little pile of shavings, and, amid the admiration and applause of those present, heid aloft the hidden scarfpin. The party then resumed their carriages and Mr. Bishop drove back to the hotel without accident, reentered the reception room, and was received with great applause and overwhelmed with congratulations.

Mr. Savage stated that, though the route taken by Mr. Bishop was not exactly that pursued by the committee, the general direction was the same, and that Mr. Bishop had once during the journey driven past the house where the pin was concealed. He, however, soon checked his horses and retraced his steps. Several questions were

asked and answered, and at the close of this test the committee expressed themselves not only satisfied with its genuineness, but surprised at its success.

Educational Changes.

The Board of Education, through the chief superintendent, has made the following changes in the regulations:—

1. Graduates in arts of a chartered college or university shall, after December 1886, be required to undergo examination in the syllabus prescribed for the class of license for which they apply, and shall, unless they have received professional classification at the normal school, or produce a certificate from the inspector that they have taught and conducted a school in an efficient and satisfactory manner for a period of at least two years, be required, in addition to their written examination, to give practical illustrations of their knowledge of method before the principal of the normal school and one of the professors of the university, who shall make to the chief superintendent a joint or several report of the estimate formed by them of the same.

2. After June 1887, there shall be an annual session of the normal school, beginning on the first teaching day in September, and closing on the Friday preceding the second Tuesday in June.

3. Applicants holding a provincial license of Class II or III, and who may wish to qualify for examination for advance of class, shall be at liberty to enter as student-teachers at the beginning of the session, or on the first teaching day in January. This provision shall also apply to graduates in arts.

The Board was also pleased to make the following orders: 1. In the French department the session shall consist as heretofore of two terms—the first beginning on the first teaching day in August, and closing on the Friday preceding the week in which Christmas falls, and the second on the first teaching day in January, and closing on the last Friday in May. Applicants for admission to this department shall be admitted, if qualified, at the beginning of each term. 2. A school district which employs a local licensed teacher shall not receive special aid as a "poor district" after the term ending December, 1886.

Bulgaria.

A London correspondent of the *Boston Herald* says:—

As was expected, Kau'bars has been recalled from Bulgaria, leaving Russian subjects under the protection of the French diplomatic agent and consuls. This, of course, signifies, not a retreat by Russia but a rupture, and the next move is awaited with great interest. Few, however, anticipate interference by the powers so long as Russia does not proceed to open violence. The situation is thus aptly summed up by a distinguished diplomatist; Austria will not interfere alone. If, however, she takes the aggressive England will join her, and Russia and France will naturally become allies. This would force Germany out of neutrality, then Italy would take a hand against Russia, and she would very likely turn the scale. What Turkey would do nobody can predict. A general European war under these circumstances would end in a congress, and that would come to a compromise, which would amount to nothing. A compromise might be reached to satisfy England, Austria, Russia and Turkey, by settling the Turkish question, but not Italy, which would not give aid without receiving some advantage. Bismarck is most anxious to prevent a Russian alliance with France, and will do his utmost in order that it shall not be made. Germany is willing to fight France single-handed, and vice-versa, but in a general war, terminating in a compromise, neither is likely to gain an advantage, and both would exhaust their resources fruitlessly; hence France is no more willing than Germany to precipitate a general European war, and both will try to promote an arrangement. It looks now as if a Russian candidate would be elected Prince of Bulgaria, and matters in that disturbed province be settled by yielding to Russian rule without interference from the powers.

During a recent tornado in Indiaa board was picked up by the wind, slapped up against the side of a house, and held right across a window until removed by occupants of the house.

The winter is past, spring is here, and house cleaning will soon be the order of the day; buy an Eagle Steam Washer, and make a thorough cleansing of bedding, clothing, etc., and note how pleasant it will make the women folks.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HISTORY OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The graphic story of the origin, rise, and growth, and the decline and fall, of this famous military and religious order has hardly its parallel in all history. Of modern historians, the author of this sketch, James Anthony Froude is, probably better than any other, qualified to tell it in a manner worthy of the theme.

This celebrated order was established in 1117, for the purpose of keeping open, for pilgrims, the road between the seaport of Acre and Jerusalem. It consisted originally of nine French knights of noble birth, who assumed the appellation of "The Poor Brothers in Christ;" they took upon themselves vows of poverty and of chastity, and of unquestioning obedience to the Patriarch of Jerusalem and to the Knight whom they should choose as their Grand Master. The Order soon grew into the most important one in Christendom, having immense possessions in nearly every kingdom in Europe, even after their final expulsion from Palestine by the Saracens in 1289. The story of the jealousy which sprang up against the order among the European sovereigns—the Pope included—is told in sufficient detail. Perhaps the most interesting chapters are those which tell of the arrest and trial of the French Templars in 1307; their condemnation, and the burning at the stake, in 1314, of Jacques de Morlay, their last Grand Master.

The historical sketch above referred to has recently been published in a series of articles in *The Library Magazine*, and is now issued in a very neat cloth-bound volume at the price of 25 cents, both that and *The Library Magazine* being published by John B. Alden of New York, which accounts for the low price; issued by any other house the cost would probably be \$1.00 or more.

Littell's Living Age for 1887.—For more than forty years this standard weekly magazine has kept its readers abreast with the literary progress of the age. Its frequent issue and ample space render it an unrivalled compilation of a great and constantly growing literature which embraces the productions of the most eminent writers in all branches of literary and scientific work. It is indispensable to the American reader as the only satisfactorily fresh and complete compilation of this literature. Supplying the place of many reviews, magazines and papers, it enables one at small expense, considering the quantity and quality of the reading furnished, to keep pace with the best literature and thought of the time. Its prospectus for 1887 is worthy the attention of all who are selecting their reading-matter for the new year. Reduced clubbing rates with all periodicals are given, and to new subscribers remitting now for the year 1887 the intervening weekly numbers are sent gratis. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

The December number of *Harper's Magazine*, just published, excels even its own high precedents as a Christmas feast of rich attractions. It is undoubtedly the most sumptuous issue of *Harper's Magazine* that has ever been issued, and marks the acme of artistic and literary bounty in the periodical world. A specially holiday tone prevails throughout, from the charming frontispiece by Abbey to the clever *Drauer* plate by Du Maurier. Nearly half of the sixty cuts are full pages, and four are printed on plate-paper. The regular series are omitted to provide larger space for the Christmas features. Every article and story is complete in itself.

The place of honor is held by the extraordinary article on "The Boyhood of Christ," by Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur." The lovely illustrations are all original, and from two clever artists, Alfred Bram'ot and Sue O. Merson, the former a pupil of Bougereau, picturing the text descriptions of the principal scenes in the youth of that sublime character which inspired the author to produce the most remarkable novel of recent times.

The number is unusually rich in short stories, containing no less than six, four of them admirably illustrated. The sprightliest, perhaps, is Thomas Nelson Page's Southern Christmas story, "Polly," with Kemble's characteristic drawings. "The White Garden" is a delicate production by a new writer, Harriet Lewis Bradley, illustrated by Alfred Fredericks. Sarah O. Jewett contributes "The King of Folly Island," a picture of eccentric and pathetic life on one of the Maine islands, with four excellent engravings after Dielman. "La Mere Venus" is a sketch by the artist George H. Boughton, A. R. A., recounting and illustrating a quaint portion of his professional life in Normandy. B. L. Farjeon's story "Blind Willy" is a strong English narrative of a devoted servant and his master.

The *Editor's Easy Chair* opens with a cordial Christmas Greeting, discusses American po-

liteness, throws light upon the editorial method of dealing with contributions, and sketches the recent Deerfield Colonial Celebration. The *Editor's Study* discourses genially concerning several important biographies and other new publications. The *Editor's Drawer*, under Charles Dudley Warner's management, serves up a spicy sauce of humors, concluding with Du Maurier's Christmas view of English aristocratic life—the first of a series of society sketches which will run through the year.

Organized Rascality.

Under this head the *Boston Herald* gives the following:—Though the community was prepared for a startling revelation of organized rascality in connection with the aldermanic bribery cases in New York, the disclosures made yesterday at the trial of ex-Alderman McQuade cannot but shock the public mind. But for the conclusive testimony, it would seem incredible that corruption should be at once so general and so shameless. Here were thirteen aldermen who held a series of meetings, covering a period of four months, to consider the question of selling a railroad franchise and pocketing the proceeds. The meetings of this baker's dozen of bribe takers were held in regular form, with a chairman duly elected. Motions were made, amendments offered and votes taken on such matters as the division of the spoil and the selection of a distributor who could be trusted to make a fair divide and would not run away with the money. This infamous business was proceeded with as coolly and systematically as if the aldermen were dealing with the distribution of a municipal appropriation among the departments. And when more aldermen were needed for the passage of the Broadway franchise over the mayor's veto, they were found without any difficulty, and the original thirteen consented to give up \$26,000 of their bribe money, \$2000 per head, for the compensation of the new recruits. Fortunately justice has cast her net around the rascals with a comprehensive sweep and yesterday's developments ensure them punishment commensurate with the offence.

A Great Storm Period.

Prof. Fo-ter, the meteorologist, has published his prediction of a great storm period extending from December 4th to 17th, during which will occur some of the most destructive winter storms of recent years. These storms will be much of the same nature as the great blizzards of last January. Heavy snow and high winds will greatly impede railway travel, and he advises the railroads to prepare for blockades that will occur in the western States about December 5th, and reach the Eastern States December 9th. These storms will break up the drouth in the South Eastern States. There will be energetic electrical disturbances that will effect telegraph and telephone lines. He suggests that many lives and much property can be saved from loss by making preparations for the severe weather which will prevail at that period.

W. I. Trade.

Says a Montreal paper:—

During the last year the total imports of the United States from the British West Indian islands amounted to \$17,700,000, and the total import of the latter islands from the former country was \$7,268,000. During the same year Great Britain imported from the islands \$15,430,000 and exported to them \$12,739,000 worth of goods. While therefore, the United States imported \$2,276,000 worth of produce from the islands more than did Great Britain, it exported in return \$5,471,000 of goods less than did Great Britain. The only reason for this tremendous difference is that the protective tariff of the United States prevents its manufacturers from competing in an open market with those of Great Britain even when they themselves buy more in these markets than do their competitors.

A citizen of Georgia, recently deceased, had ten sons, to all of whom he gave names beginning with the letter A, as follows: Alphæus, Andrew, Albert, Allen, Alston, Almand, Ambrose, Abel, Alfred and Aaron.

What is Home without an Eagle Steam Washer.