PROGRESS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1893.

QUEER FREAKS OF FANCY

REMARKABLE DELUSIONS DUE TO THE IMAGINATION.

Instances Where Persons Have Died From Sheer Mental Shock-Peculiar Happenings in the Hospitals and Prisons-Strange Ideas of Soldiers.

It is said that some twenty years ago a long, wooden box, resembling a plain "pauper's coffin," might be seen inside the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. For two days it was passed without notice by the many people who visited the minster, Then complaints were made to the police officer at the door that the smell arising from the body contained in the box was not only disagreeable to pass near it, but that it was a disgrace to allow it to remain there. A strong sense of duty, said one of the complainants, impelled him to draw attention to the scandal. The policeman at once called a verger. who found, on enquiry, the box was empty and had never been used to conceal a corpse. However, he had the box removed, and m this way prevented the recurrence of the horrid smell.

A still more curious case of the way in which the imagination may usurp the senses of smell and sight is recorded of an hospital patient. Two Paris medical men interested in this subject of freaks and delusions of the imagination, told the patient that, in order to cure him, both his legs would need to be amputated. The man was tonderstruck. Until that moment he had imagined himself to be improving in health.

"Oh ! good doctors." he exclaimed, in accents of terror, "There is nothing wrong with me. If my legs are cut off, what will my poor wife and children do to get there daily bread ?"

"I am very sorry, my good fellow," re-sponded one of the medical men; "but your life depends upon the operation." The patient was wheeled into the operat-

ing theatre, and there, without chloroforming the man, the doctors pretended to proceed with the amputation.

"Ah," said the operator, with an assumed sigh of relief, "there's one leg off." "Oh, holy Virgin Mary, the pain is frightful! I am dying !" shrieked the

patient. Then the operator, hurriedly "amputat-ed" the second leg. The patient fainted. When he came to, the doctors were horrified to find that he had become insanehe actually believed himself to be legless.

told that it was the odor from her flower which had caused the collapse. She at once took the rose from her dress and passed it to her friends. It was an imitation flower.

Soldiers are often afflicted with freaks of soldier in Bonaparte's army. He was fight-ing at the battle of Wagram in 1809. Suddenly he fell, his legs appearing to fall from him. He suffered intensely, and his groans could be heard for some distance. When the surgeon came to him and asked if he was suffering, he replied :

"Yes, my legs are shot off." The surgeon looked at him, and said : 'Why, your legs are all right. Get up, there's nothing the matter with you." The soldier was so astonished that he ceased his groaning. Then he arose and found that he was perfectly sound. The cannon ball, instead of touching his legs, had ploughed its way into the ground without doing any damage. Another soldier, belonging to a Guard's regiment, while fighting in the Soudan, was struck on the head by a piece of timber kicked up by a horse. He cried out: "I am shot!" and tell to the ground. For an hour he lay where he dropped, waiting for the surgeon. Perfectly convinced that he was mortally wounded, he carefully drew from beneath his uniform a lock of hair and kissed it. There he cautiously put his hand to his head to ascertain if the blood had ceased to flow.

He was astonished to find that the skin was perfect-there was no bullet-hole or anything to show that he had been wounded. He endeavored to get up, and found he could do it successfully. Then he hastily returned to camp. For a few days he suffered from the unrestrained chaff of his comrades, who had heard the "I am shot" expression of the soldier.

Then there is also the story of Chief Justice Holt, who, when a youth, visited a country tavern and found, when his bill was presented, that he was penniless. How to get out of the awkward predicament was an anxious question. Holt noticed that the innkeeper's daughter looked unwell. She told him she had ague. "Oh," said he, "I can easily cure you." He professed to be a medical student, and gathered together a number of herbs, and made them into an amulet

and tied it around the girl's neck. "You will now soon be better," he went on, as he asked the innkeeper afresh for the bill. The grateful father, however, would accept no payment, and the young pretender went away hugely enjoying his little joke. But marvellous to relate, the ague immediately left the girl, and she never afterward suffered from the disease.

VALUE OF PRECIOUS STONES.

Some of Them Vary With the Times and Fashions.

"Twenty years ago I bought a little blue diamond in Paris for £200, and since then I have refused £1,000 for it" says a London dealer.

LAW AND COMMON SENSE.

Instances in Which the Terms Are Not Wholly Interchangeable.

In 1847, when the poor-rate ruled high in the west of Ireland, the tenant farmers imagination. A curious story is told of a pleaded inability as an excuse for non-payment-of course, without avail. To save their cattle being seized to make good their default, the tenants of a district would get one of their number to pay the rate, and so secure the inviolability of his farm. Then the cattle of all the others were driven upon it and kept there safe from distraint, and so a large percentage of the rate remained uncollected and uncollectable.

> A woman was arrested at Presburg, Hungary, for receiving stolen goods. She was by birth a Jewess, but six months previous to her detection had been baptized into the Roman catholic church. When put upon her trial she pleaded that she was an lintant, and could not, therefore, be held answerable for what she had donethe date of birth in Hungary running according to the date of baptism. After serious cogitation, the tribunal declared the defence was a good one, and that she, a woman of forty, was legally but six months old, with a score of years before her which she might turn to dishonest account with impunity.

A man was indicted for stealing a pair of shoes," but was acquitted because the shoes were proved to be odd ones, and therefore he had not stolen a pair.

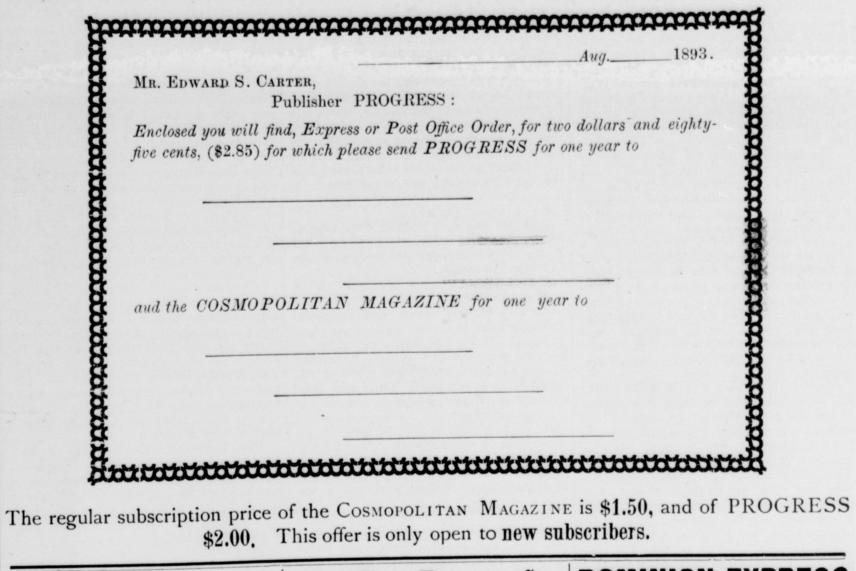
In a case tried some years ago at Manchester, one man sued another for the recovery of a ladder which he had lent him some months before, but which the detendant obstinately refused to return. In defence, it was stated that the latter had only borrowed the ladder on the express condition that he was to return it when he had done with it. He had not yet done with it. In the end the plantiff was non-suited-a somewhat dangerous precedent.

In an old newspaper we come across the following paragraph: "At the Tunstall County Court, the Chell Turnpike Trustees obtained judgments against Caroline Stonier for fifteen pounds and costs, moneys improperly withheld by her out of the receiptst or tolls. At the next court she appliedf or a new trial, which was refused, and sher epeated that she would never pay the money. She was summoned again, with a view to committal for non-compliance with the order, she being reputed to be in possession of a large secret store of money, although having no visible assets. She produced a certificate of marriage, and observed that her husband had taken upor himselt the liability to meet the judgment. On examining the certificate, it was discovered that the marriage had taken place the day after the judgment; and she owned passing excellence and will print more news to marrying a travelling hawker, without

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Two months after the pretended operation he died. Up to his last moments he believed that his lower limbs had gone. In this case there was no suspicion of hypnotism; it was simply a phase-exaggerated, no doubt-of madness produced by an imagination too cruelly played with by the medical men.

Few more striking instances of the force of imagination have been given than that in which a German physician tried an experiment on three criminals condemned to death. To complete the illusion he entered the large cell in which for the purpose the prisoners were placed, accompanied by the governor and other officials of the jail.

"Now, gentlemen," said the governor, addressing the condemned men, "the Emperor has decreed that each of you are to be executed in different ways. You, " he pursued, addressing the first criminal, "are condemned to swallow a dose of poison; "while you, ____," turning to the next, will be bled to death; and you," speaking to the last man, who was trembling violently, "will die from an injection of poison in the arm."

Each criminal was placed in a chair, pinioned, and blindfolded. Then said the governor, looking at his watch :

"Now, doctor, you may begin." The physician solemnly poured into a cup an evil-tasting but harmless liquid, and held it to the first prisoner's mouth. The man clenched his teeth and refused to drink the poison.

"Kill me," he cried ; "murder me in any way but this !" Before he could speak again the jailers seized him and forced the liquid down his throat.

"He will be dead in two minutes," whispered the doctor to the governor.

The criminal heard the remark and gave a blood curdling shriek. When the doctor turned round he saw that the man had apparently fainted. He turned to the next criminal, who tremblingly awaited his fate. He clenched his teeth, recovered himself, and met the doctors inquiry, "Are you ready?" with the "Yes" of a stoic. His arm was then pierced with a lancet, though Anne, and was regarded as a very lucky no vein was opened.

"You see how pale he has become," said the doctor in the man's hearing. "He is losing blood rapidly." The physician went on describing the symptoms, and at length pronounced the words, "Now he's dying!" For a moment the prisoner shuddered violently. Then he became still. The doctor looked at the criminal, bent his ear to the man's heart, and then, to his dismay, found that he had actually expired. The unlooked for result, although it merely anthe criminal at once caused, the experi-ments to be suspended. By this time the we are sending two men to Ceylon to try ticipated by a day the actual hanging of first prisoner, and recovered, as though from a bad dream, but the third man was heard that his death would not occur until the

was in great distress at the sight of an ox trick played by the imagination, is often that was calmly devouring a large pile of seed potatoes in the corner of a field. "Oh, noted. Many people conceive an aversion for some particular flower, perfume, or color. One man, noted for this idiosyn-No old-fogy ideas. papa, stop!" he cried. "We ought to tell the people in the house." "Do sit still, Buddy," put in his philosophic sister. "It crasy, hated green colors. He had a The history of the introduction of the Yost has been marvellous since its very inception. Never did a radical new comer so rapidly replace its established rivals. Its long awaited improvements, however, gave it a hearty welcome, and today its following is world-wide and enthusiastic. Thousands of operators have tried and preterred it, and thousands of notion-how it originated no one can isn't we ox nor we potatoes. tell -- that green was dangerous to him. others-who lack the courage of their convictions-stick to the old machines from force of habit only-already acknowledge it as THE typewriter. And all of this wonderful success of the past has been won with the Accordingly, he was rarely able to go out Are You Going Out of Town? into the country, except at night. There is a curious story told of a lady of exceed-If you are going out of town for a holiregistered in Book Q, No. 4 of Records, pages 205, 206, 207 and 208, for the City and County of Saint John, and made between John Howe, of the City aforesaid, Esquire, and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and Georgianna Wilson of the other part, as the land and premises recently in the tenancy of Messrs. Short and Estey, and afterwards occupied by Nathan S. Demill." early model of the Yost, upon which the NEW YOST is a vast step in advance. day take a supply of Membray's Kidney ingly delicate nerves who could not endure Send for illustrated Catalogue to IRA CORNWALL, General Agent for the Maritime Provinces, and Liver Cure in your satchel. Never the smell of roses, but was at once overtravel without it. If taken according to come with vertigo and deprived of all sen-sation if one were near her. On one oc-casion she was with some company when BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, St. John, or the following Agents: Messrs. R. Ward Thorne, St. John; A. S. Murray, Fredericton, N. B.; J. T. Whitlock, St. Stephen; W. B. Morris, St. Andrews; J. Fred Benson, Chatham; casion she was with some company when an acquaintance entered, wearing on her bosom a handsome moss rose. The sensi-tive lady at once turned pale, threw up her hands, and sank on an ottoman. The lady with the rose was asked to retire, being summer sickness during your holiday, and keep your appetite and your strength up to a healthy standard. Change of air and diet is very often followed by billiouness. but Membray's Kidney and Liver Cure will break it up promptly. For terms of Sale and other particulars apply to Plaintiff's Solicitor, or to the undersigned-Referee. John S. Stevens, Moncton; H. A. White, Sussex; A. M. Hoare; Knowles Book Store Halifax; J. B. Ditmars, Clementsport, N. S.; D. B. Stewart, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; C. Spooner, Truro, N. S.; Dr. W. P. Bishop, Bathurst, N. B.; C. J. Coleman "Advecate" office of Sydney, C. B.; Dated the 5th day of August, A. D. 1893. J. TWINING HARTT Referee in Forth J. Bryenton, Amberst; W. F Kempton, Yarmouth, N. S.; Chas. Burrell & Co., Yeymouth, N. S. Reteree in Equity.

"A friend of mine was once doing business with a jeweller in Vienna, and as they were examining a collection, the jeweller, pointing to a particular stone, said, 'There's a nasty-looking emerald. I think I'll throw it aside.'

Will you let me have it for five pounds?" asked my triend.

"Certainly,' was the reply. I bought that stone atterwards for $\pounds 200$, and when it last changed hands it was sold for £1,400."

The dealer then produced a butterfly set with a number of precious stones. "Six-teen years ago," he remarked, "I sold this for $\pounds 800$. To-day its price is $\pounds 3,000$."

"The demand, then, is increasing. "Yes. The Americans are now, perhaps, the principal buyers, and their buy-ing has helped largely to send up the prices.

"Not long ago I paid £4,000 for a ruby and sold it again for \$5,000. A few years back it would not have fetched £500."

"The fashions effect prices, of course ?" "Very largely. When the emerald went out of fashion for a time, the price fell about 50 per cent. But it recovered again, of course. A really fine emerald is now worth $\pounds 100$ a carat. If, however, you had asked £30 a quarter of a century ago, people would have thought you mad.

"The discovery of new mines, too, has a great influence on prices. After the discoveries at the Cape, mixed diamonds fell quite 50 per cent., and one result of this ruinous fall was that a London dealer tailed

for £300,000. "The emerald and the chrysoprase are the most fashionable stones nowadays," said the dealer, in reply to a further ques-tion. "Of course," he added, "diamonds are always fashionable.

"The chrysoprase, curiously enough, was much in vogue in the reign of Queen stone. It, however, after a while, dropped out of favour, and was almost forgotten.

"As I believed that the chrysoprase would become fashionable again, I began buying up all I could; and as they had been thrown aside as practically of no value, I was able to secure a number of collections at very cheap prices. BILF "Last Christmas there was a rush for the chrysoprase. It was bought by royalty, both in England and on the Continent, and now it is in such demand that we are looking tor fresh supplies. I believe the and find the chrysoprase."

years. An Indiana maiden, five years old,

any settled habitation, with feating the claim."

Pro-Consul of Asia, referred a case he found himself unable to decide. A woman of Smyrna was accused before him of the latter's having slain her son by a former marriage. Here was a dilemma. He could crime. The law allowed no mitigated pen-alty. He sent the case to the Areopagas, who, equally perplexed, tided over the difficulty by directing the criminal to come up for sentence in one hundred years.

In Italy, where the clergy reign supreme, there is a law that no dance shall be commenced after the great bell of the cathedral has struck the hour of midnight. They are not required, however, to stop in the middle of one already commenced. but are permitted to dance it out. Taking advantage of this law, just before midnight they divide the orchestra, and form a new dance. Some of the orchestra rest until the others become fatigued, when they relieve them. There are always enough dancers to keep the set going, and yet the half of the company be resting. In this way the dance is not finished till two o'clock. By this simple process they cheat the Church out of two good hours.

" Progress" in Boston.

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EQUITY SALE.

THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Chubb's Corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, ON SATURDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to the directions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the 25th day of July last past, in a cause in said Court pending wherein J. Douglas Hazen and George F. Smith, Trustees of the Estate of Francis E. and Ellen Murray, under the last Will and Testament of the Honorable William Botstord, deceased, are Plaintiffs, and James C. Lawton and Annie E. Lawton, his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the mortgaged premises in the Plaintiffs' Bill, and in said Decretal Order mentioned and described as

LL THAT CERTAIN LOT, PIECE OR A parcel of land, situate in the City of Saint John, being known and distinguished as all that part of Lot No. 20, Class M, in the partition of the Estate of the late Honorable Wildiam Hazen as lies on the Northern Side of the Straight Shore Road

on the Northern Side of the Straight Shore Road (so called). All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, here-totore sold and conveyed by Charles Edward Scammell and Anne Maria, his wife to Benjamin Lawton, by Deed recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the City and County of Saint John, in Book P, No. 6 of Records, pages 414 and 415, and therein described as situate lying and being in the Town (now City) of Portland, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province aforesaid, known and distinguished as Lot number eighteen (18) on a plan of division' of land between the late William Hazen, Esquire, and the late James White, Esquire, having a front on the Straight Shore (so called) of one hundred (100) feet or thereabouts, commencing at low water mark and extending back, preserving the same breadth, until it meets the line of lands owned by the heirs of the said William Hazen, Esquire, and further referred to and de-scribed in a certain Indenture of Release or Parti-tion, dated the eighth day of February, A. D., 1860, registered in Book Q, No. 4 of Records, pages 205, 206. 207 and 208, for the City and County of Saint (so called). **A Young Philosopher** No Ribbon, slowly murmuring the "Lord's prayer," ere he received the "poisonous" injection. Philosophy is sometimes found in tender No Shift Key, He gave a mad cry of joy when he learned was driving along a prairie road with her father and six year old brother. The brother who is of an anxious turn of mind, No Double Scales, morrow. Another remarkable, but less deadly, No dirty type to clean,



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