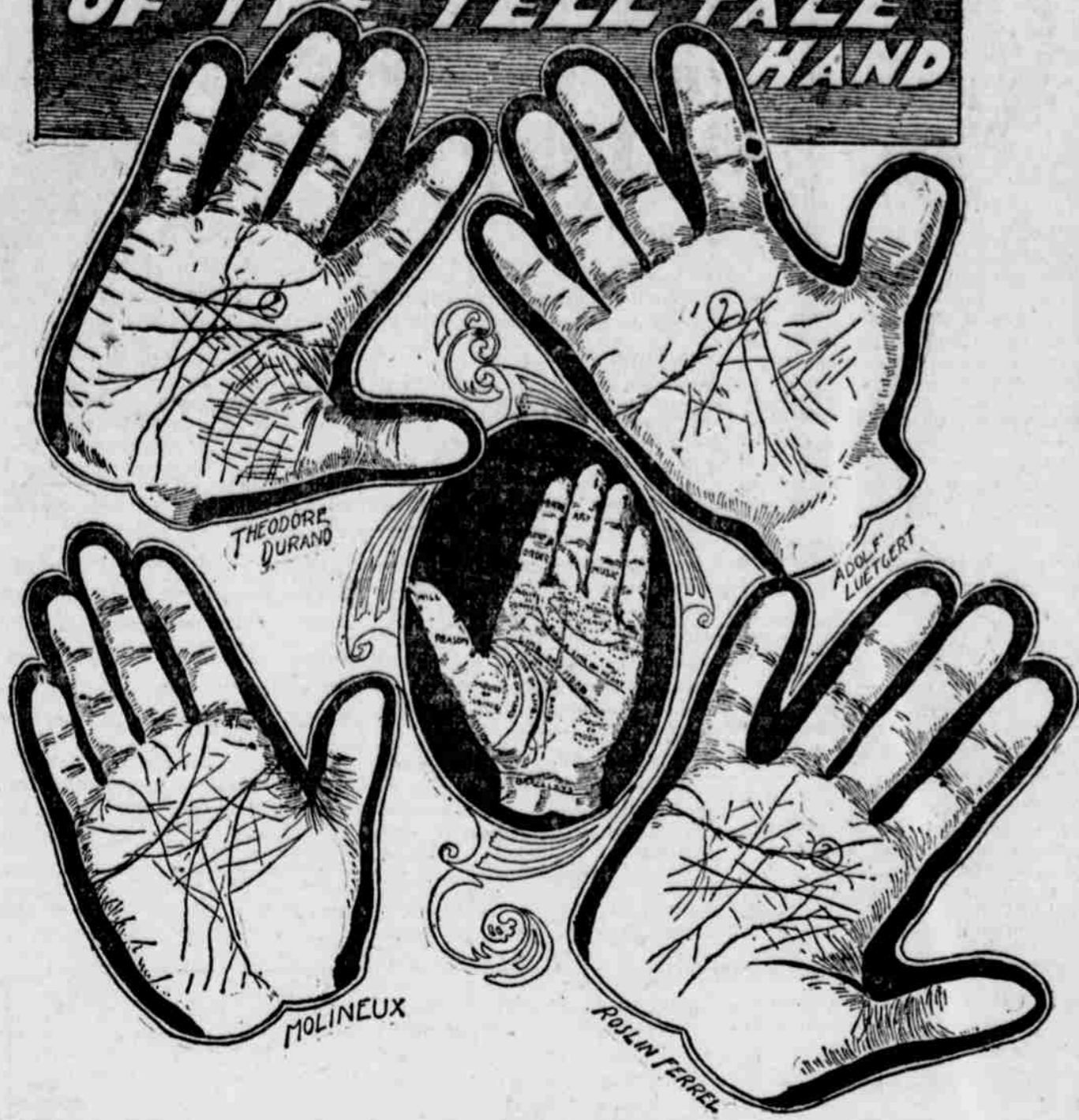


# HIDDEN SECRETS OF THE TELL TALE HAND



For ten thousand years the fate of men has looked out through the millions of lines in the palms of their hands. The hands are the windows of the soul instead of the eyes. Along the ridges, the valleys and the mountains of the palm destiny was written, and there it is read if the reader be deep in the science of palmistry. Man is irrevocably mixed up with the eternal, can neither voluntarily nor involuntarily escape or even oppose the inscrutable verdict of the eternal. All things are, and the past as well as the future are only local applications used for small conveniences. There are no such things in reality as up or down, north, east, south or west. They belong to the mundane, which, compared with the infinite, is indeed a trifling matter in the economy of the universe.

So says Dr. Carl Louis Perin, the great master of palmistry, who has been shown favors by kings and honored by academies, schools and colleges for his remarkable delvings into the secrets of the open palm in scientific ways.

"I was with Luetgert, the Chicago sausage maker who killed his wife," said Dr. Perin, "and in him I found a remarkable instance where the face could not be relied upon for information regarding the soul. He received me with gushing cordiality and appeared one of the most open-hearted persons imaginable. I wanted to get an impression of his palm, for I believed that there was the regulation mark of cruelty in it, and the murderer's hook. By the 'murderer's hook' I refer to a mark shaped something like the figure '2,' as will be observed in the picture. Nearly all murderers have in their hands at exactly the same place, this mark—this curse of Cain. I took the impression, and was surprised at the distinctness with which it loomed up.

"The mark of cruelty, as will be seen in the illustrations, runs from the ring finger toward the mount of Jupiter. The hook is on the edge of the heart line, under the mount of Saturn. Long before Theodore Durand, the murderer of Blanche Dumont and Minnie Williams, in San Francisco, came to trial, I took an impression of his hand, made my study from it, wrote my opinion that he was a murderer, and, sealing my notes, left them in a vault to be opened after the trial was over. I made my predictions, and after the trial was concluded they were opened, and my findings were according to the facts. I discovered the hook and I knew that he was guilty.

"In 1887 Broulent, the murderer of his wife and child, whose case was among the most famous in Paris, France, for years, was to be tried for the double murder on circumstantial evidence. Before he came to trial I wanted to get an impression of his hand. According to the rules of law there the business of a caller must be

explained to a man under arrest before he can be admitted. The first day I applied he sent word that he was indisposed, but that he would see me within a week. When I called again he had burned out the inside of his palm to prevent its secrets from being read. I cite this as a remarkable case wherein abject fear of the truths of palmistry caused an extreme self-infliction. He was convicted and executed just the same.

"Not long ago I took an impression of the palm of Roslin Ferrell, the Columbus man who killed Express Messenger Lane, and I took an impression of the palm of Molineux, but failed to find the telltale mark. I am unable to satisfy my own mind, after a careful study of his palm, as to whether he is or is not a murderer."

In Dr. Perin's collection of palm impressions are those of President McKinley, Colonel William Jennings Bryan, and about two-thirds of the present United States senators and representatives.

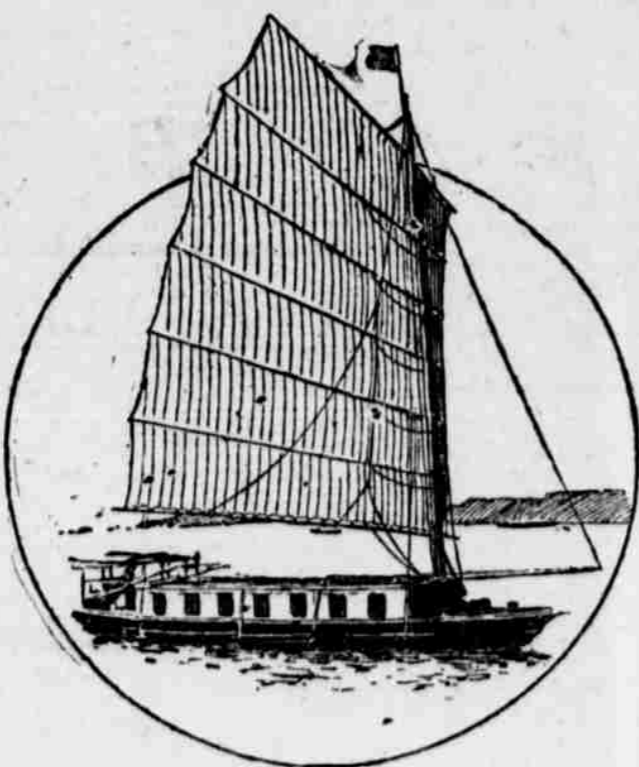
Some palmists, at least, are willing to take their own medicine. This is evidenced in the case of Dr. Perin, and probably if the data was obtainable

of the road swore out warrants against the men for embezzlement of \$4,000, and they were arrested when they arrived in Denver at the Palace hotel. It so happened that Dr. Perin read the newspaper accounts and remembered the names of the men. He consulted his impressions and was so convinced that they were wrongfully accused that he went to Denver at once, secured a bond, engaged Editor Patterson of the Rocky Mountain News as counsel for the defense, and the result was that the men were easily acquitted, and are now in control of the road.

### Women Save Historic Landmarks.

Nearly twenty-five years ago the women of Boston united to save Old South church, of Revolutionary memory; within two years the women of Philadelphia have, restored Independence Hall of that city. After the death of the poet Lowell, a Cambridge woman started the movement, owing to which the grounds of his home were purchased for a Lowell park. The women of San Francisco have recently endeavored to save the great

## A HOUSEBOAT IN CHINA.



This illustration depicts a typical Chinese houseboat, such as is constantly used by travelers on the upper waters of the Yang-tse. These boats are about 60 feet long, each being provided with a huge mast and sail. In the bow is a deck, open during the day for working the craft, but at night covered in with bamboo-matting, so as to form a sleeping room for the crew.

He who would not be frustrated of his hope to write well hereafter in laudable things ought himself to be a true poem.

other cases might be found of other palmists less great who would believe their own readings. While in Chicago Dr. Perin made readings of the hands of two men, Paul Hirsch and Louis Enright. These two men had been interested in contracting, and it seems had been the promoters of a railroad from Canon City and Cripple Creek, Colo. There was some trouble, however, and the result was that while the two men were away the directors

Sequoia Grove, and are now agitating a public park for the historic Telegraph Hill, while the women of New Jersey are bent upon preserving the noble Palisades, and those of Brooklyn preparing to honor the martyrs of the prison ship.

If a man is engaged to a girl and she elopes with another man, the party of the first part is saved from getting a mighty poor wife.

### SUN VS. SEA.

The New Hygienic Treatment is a Hot Sun Bath.

Doubtless those who understand the affair are convinced this is the right time to bring before the public the new hygienic treatment by means of sun baths, but in hot weather it is a brave person who will stop to consider the question when water is available. Scarcely any one would give up a sea or lake bath for a sun bath when the thermometer is dialling in the 90s. However, we are told, we shall yet

come to regard the idea with favor. Sea and lake bathing is a modern institution, comparatively speaking. A wholesale exodus to the sea or lake shore is rather new and whereas now everybody with a dollar to his name flies in vacation time to some such resort a century ago not 1 per cent of the population would have dreamed of sending whole families away to the resorts, as is now done. As, therefore, we have come to regard the sea and lake essential, it is said in time we will come to consider the sun bath necessary, though how it is to be popu-

larized is the question. In the first place, it is cheap and will be common, for everybody can have it without moving away from home. Speculative builders and hotel keepers will not like it, for it will be a fad doing them no good. One advantage sun bathing will have is that people need not make themselves hideous in order to enjoy it. Girls will not have to hide their pretty curls under caps and so transform themselves into monstrosities. Gowns can be worn that water would not permit and altogether the idea may become the fashion in time.

## JONES IN A TRUST.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER HOLDS COTTON CINNERS BY THROAT

What the Round Cotton Bale Trust Is and Why Mr. Bryan Does Not Denounce It in His Speeches—An Eye-Opener.

Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, is a defendant in a proceeding brought under the anti-trust law of Texas. He has company in his trouble.

John E. Searles, well known in Wall street as one of the biggest "trust magnates," is a co-defendant.

The Texans have placed these two gentlemen under fire because they are the heaviest stockholders in a concern known as the American Cotton company. John E. Searles is president of the organization.

The chairman of the Democratic national committee says his company is but a "large business concern," but the Texans—and Texas is a Democratic state—think differently. It is charged that the Jones-Searles combination constitutes a conspiracy against lawful trade and free competition.

The American Cotton company is a monopoly if there ever was one. Not only is it entrenched behind \$7,000,000 capital stock, but it is fortified by patents which exclude the possibility of competition.

Nicoll's Stock Exchange Handbook, a recognized authority, says:

"The American Cotton company is a corporation which controls the patents for machinery and processes in making round lap bales."

"Controls"—that word itself is suggestive of the "octopus." It is a word over which Mr. Bryan fumed in his St. Louis denunciation of trusts.

Every cotton ginning plant in the south must have one of the machines manufactured by the American Cotton company. They save time and money. The cotton ginner must make his arrangements with the Jones-Searles combination. It has exclusive possession of the field. The ginner must come to the terms of the combination. He can deal no place else. He cannot even buy independence from this \$7,000,000 combination.

The American Cotton company refuses to sell its product. It leases its machines. The manufacturer attaches one to his plant and yearly pays tribute to the American Cotton company. So great are the profits of this combination that in the short time the concern has been in existence Senator Jones is said to have risen from the estate of a comparatively poor man until he is now regarded as a millionaire. And the southern ginners continue to swell the bank account of the Democratic campaign manager.

William Jennings Bryan in his denunciation of trusts at St. Louis gave a list of the great corporations of the country. But he left out the American Cotton company and the American Ice company. The others he denounced. But these two great Democratic organizations he ignored. He exclaimed:

"Those who attempt to divide private monopolies into good monopolies and bad monopolies will never make any progress toward the overthrow of trusts."

Therefore Mr. Bryan will not succeed as a trust smasher.

Even in making his division in monopolies, Mr. Bryan showed strong discrimination. He specified such concerns as the Federal Steel company. Yet this combination is only one of several iron and steel companies in the country. No one is forced to do business with the Federal Steel. There are the American Steel & Wire company, the Republic Iron & Steel company, the National Steel company, the Carnegie company, and there are others.

But Mr. Bryan made his division in favor of the American Ice company, which had absolute control over the prices in New York city, and which, last spring, turned upon the poor of the tenement house districts and added to its wealth by the suffering of the poverty-stricken; and Mr. Bryan also makes his division in favor of a concern which is so strongly fortified that every cotton ginning plant in the United States is forced to pay tribute to it.

It depends, when Mr. Bryan denounces trusts, upon whose ox is being gored.

### BLAINE'S STORY ABOUT COIN-AGE.

James G. Blaine told a story that he said was the best thing he got in Iowa, where the greenback passion flourished for some time, and was exploited with singular intensity. A financier of fantastic methods was leaning back in his chair in a grocery and talking, as he believed, conservatively. He said:

"I do not agree to it that we want something that is worthless to make money out of. I think we ought to make it out of gold. But I agree with you that it's the stamp that makes the money—it's the United States stamp, and it isn't anything else. I want gold for money, but there's no use of having a great big chunk of gold to make a twenty-dollar piece. Just take a bit of a wafer of gold and put the stamp on it; the United States stamp for \$20 and it is \$20. It's gold money, too, and it's got the American eagle on it."

Second citizen interposed, saying: "I agree with you, only you don't go far enough. You state the great principle correctly. It ought to be applied to other things. What's the use of putting 156 pounds in a barrel of flour? I tell you if there isn't more than a

quart of flour and you put the stamp on it, or the package of it, United States stamp, with the American eagle, that it is a barrel of flour—I'll swear to it, it is a barrel of flour!"

Citizen No. 1 exclaimed: "But look here, you are talking like a blank blank fool!"—Murat Halstead.

### EMPLOYEES FAVOR M'KINLEY.

For the purpose of ascertaining the political makeup of their "house," some of the employees of the firm of Marshall Field & Co. (wholesale department) had a paper circulated the other day asking for signatures to the membership roll of a McKinley Commercial Men's Club.

There are approximately 1,000 voters in Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale department. The paper was passed around with the consent of the management of the house, but with no "coercion" whatever from the management to sign or not to sign, the test vote being purely an affair of the employees, who wished to secure only voluntary expressions from all their number. As a result of this test vote the poll showed:

Number votes	Per cent of total vote.
For McKinley.....851	85.1-10
For Bryan.....149	14.9-10
McKinley's majority.....702	

### SILLY SEASON NOT ENDED.

That the summer silly season is not yet over can hardly account for the continuance of something more than humor in the Democratic campaigning tactics this year. It was funny enough to have Pitchfork Tillman, who has openly advocated in the past the ruling of South Carolina negroes without their consent, write the "consent of the governed" plank at Kansas City and for Van Wyck, the ice trust man of New York to write the anti-trust plank. But Tammany Hall, which controlled the recent New York Democratic state convention without any apparently misanthropic intent, has done still more funny things. It has put up for governor on an anti-expansion platform, a man whose only public utterance on the subject had been an endorsement of President McKinley's expansion policy in the Philippines. It inserted a plank in the platform denouncing the ice trust, in which the Tammany leaders were stockholders. It inserted a plank denouncing the Ramapo \$700,000,000 steal which Tammany leaders had planned and tried to consummate for their own immoral gain.

### WOOL FIGURES CONCISELY STATED.

There is no feature of our agricultural or other industries which shows more clearly the benefits of the protective policy and the adversity of free trade than does wool. The facts are concisely stated in the following table:

Imports, pounds	Production, pounds	Price washed, Ohio fleece	Value of sheep on farms, Jan. 1
1892.....118,670,652	294,000,000	29	\$116,121,220
1897.....250,832,026	253,123,000	21 1/4	67,020,542
1899.....78,728,209	271,191,000	29	112,268,913

(a) 1896. (b) 1900.

### KANSAS PROSPERITY.

Nearly one hundred million dollars was added to the wealth of the farmers of Kansas in the first three years of the McKinley administration. How the farmers stood in 1896 and 1899 in that state is shown by the following table:

	1896.	1899.
Live stock.....\$	80,049,272	\$132,759,873
Crops.....	83,303,684	111,391,831
Bank deposits.....	17,147,160	33,505,101

Total.....\$180,500,116 \$277,656,805  
Increase in 1899.....\$97,156,689  
Kansas farmers will vote for the Republican party this year.

### South Attacks Bryan.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, a journal which is supporting Bryan, does not take the views of that leader on the Philippine question. In a recent issue it said:

"The value of the Philippines to us in a commercial way and in a political way is revealing itself to the American people in spite of those who refuse to see. Politicians who prate about 'Imperialism' are known as politicians, and they are bringing themselves to a point where few credit what they say—where their utterances are looked upon as irresponsible blabbering."

### McKinley Prosperity and Farmers.

Under McKinley prosperity the farmers have again been benefited. Placing the market value of all American hogs on the farms, at the beginning of this year, only on the same basis as on Jan. 1, 1899, then the Department of Agriculture's figures show a total gain of \$557,000,000 in the value of all farm animals during the three years that William McKinley has been president. Here are the facts:

Harrison gain, 2 years.....\$	154,000,000
Cleveland loss, 4 years.....	\$820,000,000
McKinley gain, 3 years.....\$	557,000,000

### Do You Want This to Return?

[From The Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 15, 1893.]

Crowds of paupers are pouring in upon Chicago, drawn by the news of the charity that is being here dispersed. Yesterday Manager Swift ordered that all freight yards be watched and vagrants who were found stealing rides be immediately shipped back to where they came from.

### PORTO RICAN BUSINESS GROWS

Four months' operations of the Porto Rican tariff law show an increase of more than 100 per cent in our imports to that island as compared with the corresponding months of 1899, and more than 200 per cent as compared with the corresponding months of 1897 or 1896.

The act went into effect May 1, 1900, so that the figures for August, which have just been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics, complete the record of the fourth month of commerce between the island and the United States under the new law, and render practicable a comparison of the four months' term with corresponding periods in preceding years.

Month of—	1896.	1900.
Imports from Porto Rico into the United States.		
May.....\$	480,821	\$1,103,867
June.....	516,746	1,211,257
July.....	254,676	640,023
August.....	107,830	281,903
Total during 4 months.....\$	1,360,123	\$3,244,050
Exports to Porto Rico from the United States.		
1896.	1900.	
May.....\$	113,069	\$686,479
June.....	178,313	850,999
July.....	101,944	529,729
August.....	194,361	408,638
Total during 4 months.....\$	587,686	\$2,525,845

### REASON FOR FARM PROSPERITY.

Between July 2, 1896, the date of Mr. Bryan's first nomination for the presidency, and July 5, 1900, the date of his nomination this year, the price of ten of the principal farm products increased 45.8 per cent. There was not a single decrease in price of these articles which include wheat, corn, oats, lard, mess pork, beef, cotton, wool, hay or butter.

Against this the increase of the articles bought by farmers was only 19 per cent. There was an actual decrease in the price of sugar and tea, and small increases in the price of rice, sisal, iron, petroleum, tinplate, leather, sugar and cotton cloth.

In every case a bushel of wheat will buy more today than it would four years ago.

These statements are all official and can be verified from the public records. The assertions of the Democrats and Mr. Bryan four years ago that McKinley's election would bring misery, have in every case been disproved. The farmers know the difference between distress and prosperity, and they are not likely to vote to bring about that old condition.

### BRYAN'S PENSION RECORD.

"The next congress will have to wrestle with one deficiency of \$36,000,000. This is on account of pensions. The appropriation for pensions for the next year must be not less than \$150,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that congress must make for pensions at the next session must aggregate not less than \$186,000,000. This tremendous sum would of itself be enough to run a reasonable government. One would not complain if it were an honorable debt, because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The government is held up and despoiled of no mean portion of this, and it seems heinous to defend itself. One cannot help being curious to know how many more years it will take to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such longevity."—W. J. Bryan in Omaha World-Herald, Nov., 1892. At the ripe age of 32.

### MISSOURI'S GREAT GAIN.

Missouri has gained over \$128,083,768 in wealth under the Republican administration of President McKinley. The gain was made in values in the following manner:

	1896.	1899.
Live stock.....\$	93,718,709	\$113,806,386
Crops.....	58,219,870	78,411,465
Bank deposits.....	53,921,953	141,726,449

Total.....\$205,860,532 \$233,944,300  
Increase.....\$128,083,768  
This is one of the reasons why the Republicans have a good fighting show to carry Missouri this year.

### Do You Want This to Return?

[From The Chicago Inter Ocean, Dec. 16, 1893.]

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 15.—(Special.)—Since October 15 the records of the police department of this city show that 700 tramps have been sheltered at the city hall by the police department. A great many of them are men of respectable appearance who claim to be willing to work, but are unable to find employment. Each morning the men are told to move on and not return here. Most of them are heading toward Chicago.

### Railroad Freight Down.

Railroad freights have decreased all over the United States since the McKinley administration succeeded the misrule of the last Democratic president. In 1894 the average rate for hauling one ton of freight one mile (the ton-mile being a recognized unit) was 86 cents. In 1898 it was 76 cents. This has enabled producers to get their goods cheaper to the markets than ever before.

### More Freight Moving.

The railroads of the United States carried 674,714,747 tons of freight in 1894 and 912,973,863 tons in 1898. That is the difference between Democratic depression and Republican prosperity.