

THE ROBBERS' ROOST

The Legislative Lobby Recruited by Representatives of Railroads and Syndicates.

ITALIAN GEORGE AND JOHN.

Thurston and Holdrege in Command of the Roundabout Brigade.

FIGHTING THE OMAHA CHARTER.

Long Discussion in the Senate on the Railroad Commission Repeal.

A SENSATION IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Crane Introduces a Resolution Denouncing "One Edward Rosewater," But the Matter Quickly Squelched—Other Legislative Doings.

Proceedings of the Senate.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The matter of chief importance considered by the senate this morning was the adoption of the majority or minority report of the railroad commission on senate file 41, which is to repeal the state railway commission law.

NOTES.

The BEE has a large audience in the senate every morning. When the papers on this paper on the desks of the statesmen all other newspapers are quickly thrown aside.

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

IN THE HOUSE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The bill granting jurisdiction of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning.

delay action on the bill until a date too late to pass it through both houses.

Mr. Colby asked the country members what they thought of a law which would give their city council power to arbitrarily attach any portion of the land within thirty miles of the city, compelling the outside people to pay taxes on bonds already voted by the city.

After talking against time for a few moments, Mr. Lintner called Mr. Colby's attention to the fact that the bill, which was "thirty miles square," which was a district six miles square, which was a district six miles square, which was a district six miles square.

Mr. Lintner said that he could not meet any such argument of the pettifogging attorney. He was a business man and knew nothing about such shuffling tactics. He said the gentleman from Gage had intimated that the representatives of Douglas county had created this bill, which was not true.

The bill was just as referred by that committee, and it was not a bill, but a resolution. The bill was just as referred by that committee, and it was not a bill, but a resolution.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been misled by the gentleman from Gage. He said this bill was not framed by the committee of fifteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lintner replied that nothing had been changed by the committee. He said the bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare was the only thing that was to be considered.

there was anything which would cause antipathy between members it was that resolution itself.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Azevedo moved the previous question and asked for its adoption. Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

pledges to support the charter as a unit. Desperate efforts are being made to prevent the abolition of the logan railroad commission.

Work of Committees. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The committees of the house held sessions to-night but only one arrived at a determination on bills worthy of mention.

The committee on claims will report in the morning favorably on the bill for the refunding money to Columbus and Beatrice which those cities paid for registration of bonds; refunding money to Dixon county which that county paid citizens because of its assessment of the local taxes; allowing \$40 each to papers which printed constitutional amendments. The committee report unfavorably on the claim of William Fulton, of Nebraska, for the loss of his property in the Whitteore's case.

The first action by the house in the afternoon was consideration and adoption of the following memorial offered by Mr. Horst: To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

Whereas, It is the sense of this house that certain citizens of Nebraska, who are citizens of the United States, have been wronged by the United States government, and that it is the duty of the United States government to make reparation therefor.

EXPERIMENTS IN HYPNOTISM.

Wonderful Facts Accomplished By the Noted Parisian Professor. HOW A SUBJECT IS HANDLED. The Results Accomplished Likely to Cause a Veritable Revolution in Medical Jurisprudence—Other Foreign News.

Dr. Charcot's Success. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, Feb. 1.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to the BEE.]—By invitation of Dr. Charcot I was enabled to be present on Thursday at a sort of hypnotic experiment at the Salpêtrière hospital, conducted by Dr. Charcot himself, in the presence of a delegation from the Société de Médecine. I was commissioned to examine into the possibility of any one under hypnotic influence making and signing a will. The experiment opens up an entirely new field of medical jurisprudence, and will cause a veritable revolution for doctors and lawyers. Away over beyond the borders of France, at an early hour, in a long red-tiled room, known as the Salpêtrière museum, filled with cabinets containing anatomical specimens, curious photographs and engravings hanging around the walls, stands, with his back toward a large gas stove, the famous and noted Dr. Charcot, specialist in all kinds of diseases and complications. The scarlet robe of the official of the legion of honor alone throws a bright note into his sombre mourning garb. He keeps his hat on during the seance, slightly pushing it from his brow when much interested. Dr. Babinski, the eminent doctor's assistant, stands near by at a tiny oak table, upon which rests a candle and a bottle. Placed on the left hand sit the delegates of the medical society above mentioned, among whom I recognize Mm. Brouardel, Allet, Danaïsson, Mollieu, Herteloup and Matiz de Manges. On the right are several students and a happy faced priest, who was asked to attend the seance. One or two medical assistants, with long white aprons on, come and go, and the murmur of voices ceases as Dr. Charcot asks, in a full, modulated tone, "Why the 'subject' has not yet appeared. 'She is droning,' is the reply. 'Elites sont coquettes,' the doctor maliciously says.

Then a stout, healthy looking girl enters the room, attired in a blue serge dress, with blue and red foulard waistcoat. She has large, gray eyes, a common face and dark hair—dressed in the latest fashion—into which a large, yellow tortoise shell pin is stuck. I noticed that all the subjects were particularly given to head decorations and yellow pins.

THE EXPERIMENT BEGINS. This girl has not an over-intelligent expression of countenance. She sits in the chair provided for her. Dr. Charcot passes his hand for a moment in front of her eyes. She looks fixedly at his forehead and in a very few minutes becomes rigid. The catalogues of the medical society are read, and the doctor takes a large pin, and to prove the insensibility of the nerves in the hypnotic state, runs it through the upper part of the hand. The girl does not move, the eyes are wide open, the eyelids never quiver. Now Dr. Babinski rises and approaches the chair, as she has her tendency toward falling. Dr. Charcot then rubs her forehead, closes and presses upon her eyelids, and thus a higher degree of rigidity is produced. She is then told to stand up, and with automatic stiffness she rises. Dr. Babinski thereupon applies electricity to the muscles of the face to show gestures corresponding to the expression produced by the electric shock. Ecstasy, passion, terror, grief and disdain are one after another produced with a sort of mechanical precision, one curious phenomenon being the appearance of a smile on the left side of the face, while the right expresses profound sorrow, tears rolling down the cheeks and splashing into the girl's heaving bosom.

While in this state the subject is quite unconscious, or supposed to be so, and it is during this hypnotic period that suggestion is most acute. It is evident that the girl knows, or rather understands, when she is energetically told to do so or think a thing, and she quietly does as she is bidden. For instance, Dr. Charcot insisted that M. Brouardel had a green parrot beak instead of an aquiline nose. The subject began by refusing to admit Dr. Charcot's assertion, which he repeated several times with great energy. Finally the girl entered into the suggestion and began to laugh immoderately each time she looked toward M. Brouardel's profile.

M. Mottet then left his place and whispered something to the professor, who told the subject very quietly that he, the doctor, had been robbed of his gloves by M. Mottet. "Of course," continued he, "I can't tell him I know it. You must find a way of getting them out of his pocket and for that purpose you must make him quit his seat."

"At first the girl said she could not do it, she didn't like to, etc. Finally she promised to get the gloves back. Walking once or twice around M. Mottet she said at last: 'I want to know you the status in the garden of that window,' pointing to the further one from us. 'Come with me.'"

M. Mottet rose, accompanied her, and while pointing out various beauties of the garden she deftly plunged her hand into the gentleman's coat and took the gloves, which she hid in her pocket and mysteriously slipped into Dr. Charcot's hand when she thought no one was looking.

The experiment of suggesting a photograph of himself on a white card was next tried with success by the doctor. After slightly enforcing the suggestion and outlining the head, arms and legs with his forefinger, the girl positively imagined that she held in her hand a photograph of the professor, which she immediately put in her pocket, but which the doctor as quickly demanded back. He then marked an "H," signifying hair, or "top," on the card, which he mixed in topsy-turvy with several others. The pack was then given to the girl, and she was told to find Dr. Charcot's photograph among the others. She did so and immediately turned the card up the right way without seeing the underside. The doctor then passed the card around to show that there had been no mistake.

The last suggestion was that of making the figure of a rivulet on the banks of which flowers were blooming. "Yes," said the girl, "I see the rivulet and the flowers, and what lovely paperettes." With that she stooped down and culled the imaginary daisies. She then told the doctor that she was going to pull off the petals, and then immediately began, "He loves—loves me not," said the doctor, "you've done that often, haven't you?"

"Oh, yes," she replied naively, and yawned. "Doors of laughter, of course, here broke in, but the girl continued her quiet mien. This ended another experiment. Dr. Charcot, after a few passes, awoke her. She

was then asked what she had been doing, and she replied with an astonished look: "Why, nothing, can I go?"

The alacrity with which they all make for the door, once their part is over, proves that sitting is not a pleasant recreation. A CHANGE OF SUBJECT. The next to be called was quite a handsome blond, wearing golden hair, perfectly combed, with a pair of eyes, and hands as most toned yellow. He had on a black and white and a beauty spot on her right cheek. Wittmann is her name, and her country Switzerland. She is a fine, strapping, handsome girl, the last person in the world one would imagine to be troubled with nerves. She wore a gray pelisse with a black front, but on each side, with tiny pearl buttons. Dr. Charcot was quite right when he exclaimed: "Comme elles sont coquettes." Once in the hypnotic state she stood erect. On Dr. Babinski applying two small instruments conveying the electric current to Miss Wittmann's cheeks, just above the corner of her mouth, she immediately smiled and raised her eyebrows, and was called her, though quite enchanted. The battery was then applied to the eyebrows, a frown and an angry gesture following. Next, when the current was passed through the muscles of the chin, a commanding expression was obtained, the index of the right hand pointing for doctors and lawyers. Away over beyond the borders of France, at an early hour, in a long red-tiled room, known as the Salpêtrière museum, filled with cabinets containing anatomical specimens, curious photographs and engravings hanging around the walls, stands, with his back toward a large gas stove, the famous and noted Dr. Charcot, specialist in all kinds of diseases and complications. The scarlet robe of the official of the legion of honor alone throws a bright note into his sombre mourning garb. He keeps his hat on during the seance, slightly pushing it from his brow when much interested. Dr. Babinski, the eminent doctor's assistant, stands near by at a tiny oak table, upon which rests a candle and a bottle. Placed on the left hand sit the delegates of the medical society above mentioned, among whom I recognize Mm. Brouardel, Allet, Danaïsson, Mollieu, Herteloup and Matiz de Manges. On the right are several students and a happy faced priest, who was asked to attend the seance. One or two medical assistants, with long white aprons on, come and go, and the murmur of voices ceases as Dr. Charcot asks, in a full, modulated tone, "Why the 'subject' has not yet appeared. 'She is droning,' is the reply. 'Elites sont coquettes,' the doctor maliciously says.

Then a stout, healthy looking girl enters the room, attired in a blue serge dress, with blue and red foulard waistcoat. She has large, gray eyes, a common face and dark hair—dressed in the latest fashion—into which a large, yellow tortoise shell pin is stuck. I noticed that all the subjects were particularly given to head decorations and yellow pins.

THE EXPERIMENT BEGINS. This girl has not an over-intelligent expression of countenance. She sits in the chair provided for her. Dr. Charcot passes his hand for a moment in front of her eyes. She looks fixedly at his forehead and in a very few minutes becomes rigid. The catalogues of the medical society are read, and the doctor takes a large pin, and to prove the insensibility of the nerves in the hypnotic state, runs it through the upper part of the hand. The girl does not move, the eyes are wide open, the eyelids never quiver. Now Dr. Babinski rises and approaches the chair, as she has her tendency toward falling. Dr. Charcot then rubs her forehead, closes and presses upon her eyelids, and thus a higher degree of rigidity is produced. She is then told to stand up, and with automatic stiffness she rises. Dr. Babinski thereupon applies electricity to the muscles of the face to show gestures corresponding to the expression produced by the electric shock. Ecstasy, passion, terror, grief and disdain are one after another produced with a sort of mechanical precision, one curious phenomenon being the appearance of a smile on the left side of the face, while the right expresses profound sorrow, tears rolling down the cheeks and splashing into the girl's heaving bosom.

While in this state the subject is quite unconscious, or supposed to be so, and it is during this hypnotic period that suggestion is most acute. It is evident that the girl knows, or rather understands, when she is energetically told to do so or think a thing, and she quietly does as she is bidden. For instance, Dr. Charcot insisted that M. Brouardel had a green parrot beak instead of an aquiline nose. The subject began by refusing to admit Dr. Charcot's assertion, which he repeated several times with great energy. Finally the girl entered into the suggestion and began to laugh immoderately each time she looked toward M. Brouardel's profile.

M. Mottet then left his place and whispered something to the professor, who told the subject very quietly that he, the doctor, had been robbed of his gloves by M. Mottet. "Of course," continued he, "I can't tell him I know it. You must find a way of getting them out of his pocket and for that purpose you must make him quit his seat."

"At first the girl said she could not do it, she didn't like to, etc. Finally she promised to get the gloves back. Walking once or twice around M. Mottet she said at last: 'I want to know you the status in the garden of that window,' pointing to the further one from us. 'Come with me.'"

M. Mottet rose, accompanied her, and while pointing out various beauties of the garden she deftly plunged her hand into the gentleman's coat and took the gloves, which she hid in her pocket and mysteriously slipped into Dr. Charcot's hand when she thought no one was looking.

The experiment of suggesting a photograph of himself on a white card was next tried with success by the doctor. After slightly enforcing the suggestion and outlining the head, arms and legs with his forefinger, the girl positively imagined that she held in her hand a photograph of the professor, which she immediately put in her pocket, but which the doctor as quickly demanded back. He then marked an "H," signifying hair, or "top," on the card, which he mixed in topsy-turvy with several others. The pack was then given to the girl, and she was told to find Dr. Charcot's photograph among the others. She did so and immediately turned the card up the right way without seeing the underside. The doctor then passed the card around to show that there had been no mistake.

The last suggestion was that of making the figure of a rivulet on the banks of which flowers were blooming. "Yes," said the girl, "I see the rivulet and the flowers, and what lovely paperettes." With that she stooped down and culled the imaginary daisies. She then told the doctor that she was going to pull off the petals, and then immediately began, "He loves—loves me not," said the doctor, "you've done that often, haven't you?"

"Oh, yes," she replied naively, and yawned. "Doors of laughter, of course, here broke in, but the girl continued her quiet mien. This ended another experiment. Dr. Charcot, after a few passes, awoke her. She

was then asked what she had been doing, and she replied with an astonished look: "Why, nothing, can I go?"

The alacrity with which they all make for the door, once their part is over, proves that sitting is not a pleasant recreation. A CHANGE OF SUBJECT. The next to be called was quite a handsome blond, wearing golden hair, perfectly combed, with a pair of eyes, and hands as most toned yellow. He had on a black and white and a beauty spot on her right cheek. Wittmann is her name, and her country Switzerland. She is a fine, strapping, handsome girl, the last person in the world one would imagine to be troubled with nerves. She wore a gray pelisse with a black front, but on each side, with tiny pearl buttons. Dr. Charcot was quite right when he exclaimed: "Comme elles sont coquettes." Once in the hypnotic state she stood erect. On Dr. Babinski applying two small instruments conveying the electric current to Miss Wittmann's cheeks, just above the corner of her mouth, she immediately smiled and raised her eyebrows, and was called her, though quite enchanted. The battery was then applied to the eyebrows, a frown and an angry gesture following. Next, when the current was passed through the muscles of the chin, a commanding expression was obtained, the index of the right hand pointing for doctors and lawyers. Away over beyond the borders of France, at an early hour, in a long red-tiled room, known as the Salpêtrière museum, filled with cabinets containing anatomical specimens, curious photographs and engravings hanging around the walls, stands, with his back toward a large gas stove, the famous and noted Dr. Charcot, specialist in all kinds of diseases and complications. The scarlet robe of the official of the legion of honor alone throws a bright note into his sombre mourning garb. He keeps his hat on during the seance, slightly pushing it from his brow when much interested. Dr. Babinski, the eminent doctor's assistant, stands near by at a tiny oak table, upon which rests a candle and a bottle. Placed on the left hand sit the delegates of the medical society above mentioned, among whom I recognize Mm. Brouardel, Allet, Danaïsson, Mollieu, Herteloup and Matiz de Manges. On the right are several students and a happy faced priest, who was asked to attend the seance. One or two medical assistants, with long white aprons on, come and go, and the murmur of voices ceases as Dr. Charcot asks, in a full, modulated tone, "Why the 'subject' has not yet appeared. 'She is droning,' is the reply. 'Elites sont coquettes,' the doctor maliciously says.

Then a stout, healthy looking girl enters the room, attired in a blue serge dress, with blue and red foulard waistcoat. She has large, gray eyes, a common face and dark hair—dressed in the latest fashion—into which a large, yellow tortoise shell pin is stuck. I noticed that all the subjects were particularly given to head decorations and yellow pins.

THE EXPERIMENT BEGINS. This girl has not an over-intelligent expression of count