The committee on claims will report in the

morning favorably on the following: 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 the assessment of illegal taxes; allowing \$49 each to papers which printed the constitutional amendments. The committee report unfavorably on the claim of William Fulton, of Nebraska City. Agee's bill, Whitmore's bill and Keiper's bill were discussed. Allen Root of Omaha appeared as a representative

sion.

reached.

THE ROBBERS' ROOST

The Legislative Lobby Recruited by Representatives of Railroads and Syndicates.

ITALIAN GEORGE AND JOHN.

Thurston and Holdrege in Command of the Roustabout 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 Bre. |—The matter of chief importance considered by the senate this morning was the adoption of the majority or minority re port of the railroad committee on senate file 41, which is to repeal the state railway commission law. Mr. Brown of Clay, in discussing the measure, said: "I am not in favor of an unconditional repeat of this commission bill. I think I speak the sentiments of probably every senator on this floor when I say that the people of this state are demanding some legislation at our hands to protect them from encroachments by the railroads of this state. But I do not think that a majority of the people demand the unconditional repeal of this commission system unless something else is given them. The convention of the majority political party of this state declared against the unconditional repeal of this law. I want it distinctly understood, so far as I am individually concerned, I have no personal interest in this matter, but I do believe that the people are in favor of railway legislation but not in favor of the

am in favor of the majority report." Mr. Keckley said: "I agree with the gen-tleman that the people of this state expect rallway legislation, and I would also agree with him in opposition to the repeal of this law could I be convinced that there is any virtue in the board of commissioners, and that it had to any extent answered the demand which brought it Into existence. It has not accomplished any good commensurate with its cost to the people. Therefore I am in favor of its unconditional repeal, in order that the field may be left clear and that needed legislation may better be voted after

repeal of this commission law. Therefore 1

needed legislation may better be voted after its repeal."

Mr. Fuller said: "I wish to say as a member of that committee I was not present last night. I did not concur in the majority report, neitner did I consent to the minority report. I am in favor of allowing this commission law to remain as it is for the present, and if during the session of this legislature we can devise any railroad legislation to unite with this bill and give to the people of this state some proper and sensible legislation, that is what I wish to see done and I am in favor of that. I think by leaving this commission stand as it is until these other bills have had consideration, we can devise some pian by which we can improve that some pian by which we can improve that bill, and I am in favor of letting it remain as it is. But if we cannot devise any means by which that system may be enforced to the advantage and benefit of the people of the state, then I am in favor of repealing that law unconditionally. But I think that I speak the sentiment of the minority of that report, and probably the whole committee, when I make the expression that if we can pass any law in conjunction or connection with the commissioner law as it now stands that may be neglit some plan by which we can improve that sioner law as it now stands that may benefit the people, then I am in favor of doing so, Otherwise, I am satisfied that the people wish

the law repealed."

Mr. Wolbach said: "Two years ago the people of this state decided at the ballot box that they did not want the railroad commission. They demanded the repeal of the law, and I favor the adoption of the minority re-

Mr. Robbins sald that two years had been plenty of time for the commission to demon-strate its usefulness, but that it had been an utter failure. The idea of trimming the bil up was designed to delay railroad legisla-tion. If delay was permitted now it would obtain two years hence. His people thought that if the commission were out of the way then some needed legislation could be en-acted, and he favored the adoption of the minority report. Mr. Snell spoke in favor of the majority re-port at some length, after which it was dis-covered that the whole matter must, under

the rules, lay over until to morrow, Mr. Sterling moved that the mat-ter be made a special order for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, which was carried.

After reading a few bills the second time the senate passed senate files 5, 12, 16 and 19 being the bills recommended to pass yesterday in committee of the whole and which were reviewed in these dispatches. At half-past 11 the control went to even the went to even the session to consenate went into executive session to con-sider the appointment of Reuben W. Hyers as warden of the state penitentiary, the ser-geant-at-arms clearing the senate cham-ber. I understand there was considerable ber. I understand there was considerable opposition to the confirmation of Hyers, which springs from the lingering hope of Nobes to again get the place. Hyers was, however, confirmed by the senate. The appointment of Dr. Julius Gerth as veterinary surgeon. W. H. May as fish commissioner, and Bierney. Johnson and Bernard, as members of the live stock commission were confirmed. The appointment of Church Howe as a member of the state board for university and normal schools was not confirmed and the matter roes over for future consideration. The place is of little moment and devoid of dollars, but Mr. Majors and a few others, it is Mr. Majors and a few others, it is claimed, think it to the interest of the public welfare that Mr. Howe be not confirmed. The senate took recess to 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock the senate again went into executive session to consider the governor's appointments which were left over from the
morning session without action, namely, the
members of the university and normal school
board. No definite action was taken.

The senate those sessions.

The senate then went into committee of the whole for consideration of senate bill No. 84, known as the Omaha charter bill. Sections known as the Omana charter out.

1 and 2 were passed, but when it came to section 3, which provides that the mayor and city council by ordinance, within one year after passage of the act, shall have power to after passage of the act, shall have power to fix the corporate limits not to exceed an area of thirty square miles, Mr. Colly raised a prolonged howl against the passage of any such provision, or in fact, the whole bill. He said he didn't think the city would die if the bill didn't pass; that the present city charter was rushed through in just the same way as it was now proposed to rush this bill through, and he would not submit to it. An old adace said it was well to make haste slowly. He proposed to have the bill carefully and said it was well to make haste slowly. He proposed to have the bill carefully and candidly considered by the senate. He said he didn't propose to see a bill pass the senate that is simply a matter of tyranny to a large portion of the people, and a matter of robbery to the other portion. The people of Omaha did not want the senate to pass the bill in its present shape. He did not propose to be crowded upon this bill when the leading men of Omaha had said to him that the people did not want it.

or the part of of the part of vere helping him do everything possible to

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 pertion of the land within thirty miles of the town, compelling the outside people to pay taxes on bonds already voted by the city.

After talking against time for a few moments, Mr. Lininger called Mr. Cotby's attention to the fact that the bill did not embrace "thirty miles square," but "thirty square miles," which was a district six miles long and nive miles wide, but Mr. Colby would not submit to the correction and continued his harangue more determined than ever, stating that he would withdraw his objection if the gentleman from Douglas would agree to an amendment to annex Council Bindfs.

Mr. Lininger said that he could not meet

Biuffs.

Mr. Lininger said that he could not meet any such argument of the pettifogging attorney. He was a business man and knew nething about such shystering tactics. He said the gentleman from Gage had intimated that the representatives of Douglas county had created this bill, which was not true. It was formed by a committee of lifteen representative citizens of Omaha, whom he named. The bill was just as referred by that committee to the Douglas delegation, with only a few sections left open for the delegation to decide upon in Lincoln. Section 3, now under discussion, was just as referred to the committee of fifteen, and Mr. Colby's clients sitting back of him had not posted the senator properly. He was attacking the wrong section. He had better stop and get better instructions.

section. He had better stop and get better instructions.

Mr. Colby then declared that he had been informed by reliable men from Omaha that this bill was not as framed by the committee of fitteen and was garbled by the delegation.

Mr. Lininger replied that nothing had been changed except that which the committee had left for them to decide upon. The bill was just what the city wanted and its welfare and prosperity demanded. He did not think the senate ought to submit to the harpings of a railroad attorney who was talking with a design of delaying the passage of the bill. He asked the railroad crowd to put their objections in writing and state their points, when he would meet them. The changes made by the delegation were all in the interest of the laboring man, and not one of them est of the laboring man, and not one of them dictated by corporations. He moved that when the committee arise it report the bill back with recommendation that it be passed. This brought the senator from Gage to his feet with another boistrous protest against the passage of the bill without consideration, and he commenced another set speech against time, when Mr. Tzschuck rose to a point of order and said Mr. Colby, instead of talking upon the motion, was making another stump

Mr. Schminke said: "Oh let him talk. He'll run down sometime!" Mr. Colby denied that he was attempting a stump speech, and moved that the further consideration of the bill be made a special order for Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, which was finally carried. The senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock o-morrow morning.

NOTES. The BEE has a large audience in the senate every morning. When the pages out this paper on the desks of the statesmen all other paper on the desks of the statesmen all other newspapers are quickly thrown aside, I have yet to see a single senator reading an Omaha Herald and don't believe they ever look at it. Mr. Schminke brought out an ex-pression of the senate with reference to the estimation in which the Herald is held. The senators cruelly laughed it down. Mr. Bonesteel says nothing and don't al-ways yets when his name is called.

ways vote when his name is called.

Everybody likes to hear Mr. Schminke talk. He talks straight to the point, and there is a vein of humor in his remarks, usually, which secures for him the attention of the senate.

Nobely can accuse the secretary of the

Nobody can accuse the secretary of the senate with being extravagent with the supplies voted for the use of that body. The press gang don't get a smell, whereas in past sessions each reporter was given everything for his desk that a senator received, except postage. Let this refreshing custom prevail during this session. The dear people would certainly not object,

Doings in the House.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1,- Special Telegram to the BEE.-The bill granting judges of the supreme court clerical assistance ended its uncertain and straggling existence in the house this morning. The enacting clause was stricken out by a vote of 54 ayes. Then a substitute, offered by Mr. Caldwell, who has fought persistently for the bill, was amended and gave rise to a lively debate. During the discussion Mr. Kenney warned the house it was getting too extravagant and al-though the state of Nebraska was rich it would be bankrupt if all the bills proposed by members of the present legislature should be

ome laws.

Mr. Newcomer hit the gasping bill a concludure and the motion prevailed by a vote of 52

Standing committee reports occupied nearly the whole morning session. A large number of bills were recommended for pas-sage, among them being: To establish a hos-pital for incurable insane; to transfer money from the university to the general fund; to authorize the commissioner of public lands and buildings to receive and care for the records of surveys of the land of Nebraska; amending the legal fees of probate and county judges; prohibiting acquirement of land by aliens; authorizing the appointment and by knees; authorizing the appointment of commissioners of deeds; compelling corporations to fix the highest amount of their indebtedness or liability which shall not exceed two-thirds of the capital stock; providing for registration of judgments against countles; giving benevolent or secret societies exemption from certain requirements; amending the set to pre-

ain requirements; amending the act to protain requirements; amending the act to provide for the issuing and payment of school district boards; to establish a state normal school at Aurora at a cost of \$30,000; joint resolution proposing submission of an amendment to the constitution to make the legislative term sixty days and the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of members \$5 a day; to provide a school of the new of the he pay of members \$5 a day; to provide as sistance for county judges in counties be-tween 15,000 and 25,000 inhabitants; to pre-vent negotiation of bonds held as permanent

Nine bills were reported upon unfavor bly. It is understood that it is to be the invariable course of procedure of committees to report all bills with a recommendation for passage or adversely. The bill incorporating the division of Nebraska Sons of Veterans was passed. A joint resolution and memorial relating to the death of John A. Logan passed unanimously.

The letters received from United States Sensity Manderson realting to the letters.

Senator Manderson relating to the inter-state commerce and Knevals land bills were read. Recess until 2 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session of the house a slight ripple was occasioned by the presentation of the following resolution by Mr. Crane of Louis.

Whereas, There is at the present time an undeniable and absolute demand by the peo-ple of the state of Nebraska that the present egislature enact measures whereby limita-tions and restrictions shall be made on corpo-rate powers of this state; and Whereas, The republican party by its plat-

form and its large majority in this legislature accepts the responsibility of such enactments to relieve the masses: and Whereas, This legislature has been divided

on the returning of its lilustrious statesman to the United States senate, we rejoice in being united on the principles he has pro-mulgated, and to this end deplore the manner mulgated, and to this end deplore the manner of abuse this legislature has sustained through the press at the hands of one Edward Rosewater, as being uncalled for and unjust, and his malignant falsehoods and cowardly innuendoes have been themain factor in the defeat of Senator C. H. Van Wyck; therefore, Resolved, That in the future we will extend to his successor, Hon. A. S. Paddock, our united support, believing that with his ripe experience and devotion to principle he will carry forward the work so necessary for will carry forward the work so necessary for the relief of the people and place our young state in a proud position second to none in

Mr. Slater moved the adoption of the reso-Mr. Slater moved the adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Caldwell seconded the notion.
Mr. Smyth offered an amendment that the words "Edward Resewater," be stricken out. He forcibly expressed it as his opinion that the house of the le islature should not sit as a censor over the acts of any private individual. He was in favor of some portions of the resolution, but it was evident what the object of its introduction was. He deprecated such an attempt to cover a sinister purpose by a resolution which possessed merit. pose by a resolution which possessed merit.

Mr. Horst said that the sentiment of the resolution was that the members of the house were united upon certain principles. If

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

Mr. Agee moved the previous question and it measured.

Mr. Ballard moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. Agee rose to a point of order, but his point was not entertained by the chair.

The resolution was tabled by a standing Indignation was perceptible on the floor of

the house upon the presentation of the resolution, and a number of the members, among whom were Mr. Russell and Mr. Whitmore, expressed their displeasure personally to the representative of the BEE. Speaker Harian stated, privately, that the mover of the resolution was never recognized by the chair, but that it was surreptitudly sent to the clerk who read it supposses tiously sent to the clerk, who read it suppos-ing that the mover was Mr. Nichol, who had just at that time been recognized by the chair and who had sent up a resolution concerning

another subject.

The first action by the house in the after-

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
existing circumstances demand the election
of United States senator by the people, therefore, your memorialists, the house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, respectfully petition your honorable body to submit
an amendment to the constitution of the
United States providing for the election of United States providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the

A flood of petitions from all parts of the state, praying for the passage or the bill protecting females under eighteen years of age, were received. These petitions are the result of systematic work on the part of the Woman's Christian association.

Mr. Nichol introduced a joint resolution and memorial favoring the bill before congress granting arrears of pensions to disabled soldiers of the late war.

STILL THERE'S ROOM FOR MORE,

soldiers of the late war.

STILL THERE'S ROOM FOR MORE.
The following bills were introduced, Mr.
Russell in the chair:
By Keiper—To provide for a geological survey of Nebraska.
By Schwab—To locate and establish a state normal school in the city of Fremont, Dodge county, Nebraska, and to provide for receiving a donation of property therefore, and for the purchase of leasehold and contract right and interest in said property and make appropriation therefor.

and interest in said property and make appropriation therefor.

By Dempster—To fix the amount of property a debtor, the head of a family about to leave the state, shall have exempted.

Also—To require attendance of all persons between the ages of eight and fourteen years at some public or private school or schools in the state of Nebraska.

By Newcomer—To inflict corporal punishment upon persons found guilty of wife beating.

ing.
By Peters.—To make all railroads in this state now constructed or hereafter to be constructed, public highways.

structed, public highways.

By Peters.—To amend section 1 of an act to amend section 1, 2 and 3 of the act to prohibit the catching of game fish in certain cases. Also—To establish a state normal school at Albion, Neb., and making an appropriation therefor. Also—For the relief of the village of Albion. Also—Requiring foreign corporations to become corporations of this state. Also—To amend section 128, chapter 16, of the compiled statutes limiting the indebtedness of corporations. Also—To provide for the construction of some form of automatic car company on all railroads in this state.

By Cole—To appropriate the sum of \$1,000 to be used in procuring furniture and fixtures

By Cole—To appropriate the sum of \$1,000 to be used in procuring furniture and fixtures for the completion, care and preservation of the records of the adjutant general's office.

By Pemberton—To regulate the sale of liquor and to provide prescriptions therefor by practicing physicians, and to provide penalties for violation thereof, and to repeal section 26, chapter 50, compiled statutes, 1885, Nebraska, and all acts inconsistent with this act.

act.

By Bowman—To establish a board of health, and to prescribe its duties and provide means for its maintenance and to regulate the practice of medicine in the state of Nebraska.

By Sullivan—Requiring foreign corpora-tions to become corporations of this state to file their duties of incorporation with the secretary of state and imposing certain con-ditions upon such corporations transacting ousiness in this state. By Jeary-Appropriating money to aid in the development of the "Elinwood coal mine" in Cass county, located in section 10, town 10, range 10, east of the 6th p. m. By Sweet—To establish a military code for

the state of Nebraska. the state of Nebraska.

By Miller—Relative to cancellation of insurance policies by agents not representing the company which issued the policies, and to fix a penalty for violation thereof.

By McKenna—To require supervisors of

roads to destroy noxious and other weeds growing upon the public roads. By McCann—To legalize the incorporation of certain villages.

By Treacy—For the protection of day Ia orers and to establish a minimum price for

abor performed.

By Miller—To establish a state normal school at Loup City, Neb., and making an appropriation therefor. Reports were received from committee: ipon the bill incorporating the Baptist Edu

agon the bill incorporating the Baptist Edu-cational society, and regarding contract con-vict labor. Upon recommendation of the committee the first bill was passed to the general file. The report by the penitentiary committee on the second bill recommends its passage with certain amendments. It has been concluded by the committee that the contract system should be continued for ten years but that the manufacture by convicts of certain articles which are manufactured in the state should be prohibited.
IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Andrews of Buffalo in the chair and reached conclusions rezarding the fol-lowing bills:

To amend the law regarding hedges; rec-

To amend the law regarding neages; recommended for passage.

Amending the jury law so that petit jurors will not be called upon until the court is ready to try cases; recommended for passage.

Amending the act to provide for the issuance and payment of school district bonds; recommended for passage.

Memorializing congress to pass the Knevals land bill, with an amendment including Senator Van Wyck's name; recommended

To provide for warming railread coaches steam; enacting clause stricken out and bill indefinitely postponed. To prohibit keeping of billiard or pool tables or cards or divices for gambling in any place where liquor is sold; indefinitely post-

poned.

The discussion on both of these last two bills was animated. Mr. Caldwell pronounced the car heating bill as entirety impracticable, and said that it would place upon railaced companies a vast expense which the people, directly or indirectly, would be obliged to pay.

On the billiard table bill, Mr. Whitmore declared that there was no use of enacting a law which public sentiment would not uphold. The house might as well meet the question face to face. This measure was intended to decrease the temptation to drink, perhaps, but it was of no value because pub-

perhaps, but it was of no value because pub-lic sentiment did not sustain it. Local op-tion was the only principle upon which pre-yention of the use of liquor was practicable.

vention of the use of liquor was practicable. The more laws which were enacted to only be disregarded, the worse off the people and the state government were.

The committee rose without completing the list of bills before it, among which was the bill to repeal the railway commission law. Teere are now only six bills ahead of it on the general file and it does not seem probable that its consideration can be delayed longer than to-morrow.

The house adjourned until to-morrow at 10 a. m.

The Railroad Lobby Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The railroad lobby is here in

full force actively at work to defeat the Omaha charter and other legislation that clashes either with the interests of the roads or the schemes of land and lot rings and syndicates in which the railroad managers are silent or open partners. Manager Holdrege, of the Burling-ton, is on the ground with his roustabouts and shysters; the Union racific is a close corporation. The Italian hands of Thurston and Poppleton are manifest everywhere and high pressure is being brought on the Union Pacific employes of the Donglas delegation to go back on their pledges to support the charter as a unit. EXPERIMENTS IN HYPNOTISM. Desperate efforts are being made to prevent the abolition of the bogus railroad commis-

Work of Committees. Wonderful Feats Accomplished By the Noted LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the Ber.]—The committees of the house Parisian Professor. held sessions to-night but only one arrived at a determination on bills worthy of mention. HOW A SUBJECT IS HANDLED.

> The Results Accomplished Likely to Cause a Veritable Revolution in Medical Jurisprudence-

> > Other Foreign News.

Dr. Charcot's Sauce. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARTS, Feb. 1.—[New York Herald Cable

Root of Omana appeared as a representative of the Farmers Alliance, asking the passage of Whitmore's. No determination was 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 STOCK MARKET. the Salpetriere hospital, conducted by Dr. Depressing Influences Taken Advan-Charcot himself, in the presence of a delegatage of By the Bears.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—A sharp drop in French rentes tion from the Societe de Medecine Legale, commissioned to examine into the possibility of any one under hypnotic influence making and signing a will. The experiment opens and a semi-panic on the Paris bourse made a very unsettled feeling on the London stock up an entirely new field of medical jurispruexchange, which was increased by exaggerdence, and will cause a veritable revolution ated reports regarding the great New York for doctors and lawyers. Away over beyond and vicinity strike. Immediately after the the Jardin des Plantes, at an early hour, in a long, red-tiled room, known as the Salpetriere museum, filled with cabinets conopening London began unloading her American securities, the selling of Lake Snore and Louisville & Nashville being especially taining anatomical specimens, curious photo heavy. Traders took in the situation quickly graphs and engravings hanging around and a concerted raid was made on the whole the walls, stands, with his back toward a large gas stove, the famous and market, which carried prices down 1@2 per cent. Coal stocks and trunk lines were sold world renowned Dr. Charcot, specialist in all down on news that the strikes had assumed nervous diseases and complications. The more formidable aspects. It was feared that scarlet rosette of an officer of the legion of The employes of all roads centering at New York and Jersey City would be called out, in which case the transportation interest of the country would be paralyzed to an alarming extent. There was no attempt to advance the price of anything. The few bull cliques which still clung to their stock contented themselves with buying on a scale down. Jersey Central was apparently pegged around 64 and Reading at 35, although the pressure of selling orders carried both stocks below the figures for a few minutes. Late cables, however, brought news of a firmer feeling on foreign exchanges. At noon the market was decidedly stronger, the whole list having rallied \$\frac{1}{2}(20\) per cent from the early break. The lowest prices of the day were made just after noon, when it was announced that the freight handlers on both the Erie and Pennsylvania road had struck. Before the close, however, there was a good-sized the employes of all roads centering at New honor alone throws a bright note into his sombre mourning garb. He keeps his hat on during the seance, slightly pushing it from his fine brow when much interested. Dr. Babinski, the eminent doctor's assistant. stands near by at a tiny oak table, upon which there is an electric battery. Placed on the left hand sit the delegates of the medical society above mentioned, among whom I recognise Mm. Brouardel, stottet, Danaisson, Molliew, Herteloup and Maitz de Mangeas. On the right are several students and a happy faced priest, who was asked to attend the scance. 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, the close, however, there was a good-sized raily, due to covering by shorts. The situa-tion was, if anything, worse than at any time since the market began to break, inasmuch why the "subject" has not yet appeared.

ously says.

yellow pins.

"She is dressing," is the reply.

"Elles soni: coquetts," the doctor malici-

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 place 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

THE EXPERIMENT BEGINS.

This girl has not an over-intelligent ex-

pression 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 forefinger and in a

very few minutes becomes rigid. The cata-

leptic state is attained. Then the doctor

takes a large pin, and to prove the insensi-

bility of the nerves in the hypnotic state,

rigidity is produced. She is then told

to stand up, and with automatic stiff-

ness she rises. Dr. Babinski thereupon

applies electricity to the muscles of the face

to show gestures corresponding to the ex-

pression produced by the electric shock. Ec-

stasy, passion, terror, grief and disdain are

one after another produced with a sort of

mechanical precision, one curious phenome-

non 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

While in this state the subject is quite un

conscious, or supposed to be so, and it is dur-

ing this hypnotic period that suggestion is

most acute. It is evident that the girl knows

or rather understands, when she is energet-

ically told to do so or think a thing, and she

quietly does as she is bioden. For instance,

Dr. Charcot insisted that M. Brouardel

had a green parrot beak instead of

an aquiline nose. The subject began by re-

fusing 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'

M. Mottet then left his place and whispered

something to the professor, who told the sub-

ject very quietly that ne, 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

Af 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

"I want to show you the statues in the gas

M. Mottet rose, accompanied her, and while

pointing out various beauties of the garden

she deftly plunged her hand into the gentle

man's coat and took the gloves, which she

hid in her pocket and mysteriously slipped

into Dr. Charcot's hand when she thought no

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 "II," signifying haut,

several others. The pack was then given to

the girl, and she was told to find Dr. Char-

cot'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

The last suggestion was that of making

n, but the girl continued her quiet mien.

in topsy-turvey

card,

"top," on the

that there had been no mistake.

which flowers were blooming.

often, haven't you!"

mixed

den out of that window," pointing to the

twice around M. Mottet she said at last:

further one from us. "Come with me,"

one was looking.

you must make him quit his sent."

as the strikes had assumed a much more serious aspect. S. V. White and other strong parties bought moderate lines of stocks and encouraged their friends to buy. The mar-ket closed firm, the sales for the day aggre-gating about 500,000 shares. MARRIED BY PROXY. Anarchist Spies and Van Zandt Joined

By a Justice. CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—It is announced that the condemned anarchist, August Spies, and Miss Nina Van Zandt were married by proxy on Saturday evening. The marriage was per-formed by Justice Englehardt, Spies being represented by his brother Henry. From the justice's office the bride went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Spies and there remained over night. Contrary to the general impression Sheriff Matson's order refusing Miss Van Zandt admission to the jail did not cause the couple to abandon their project for an instant. Assisted by relatives of Spies Miss Van Zandt at once set about preparing for the marriage by proxy. Justice Englehardt having denounced the result of the anarchist trial the matter was placed in his hands. After consulting the books the his hands. After consulting the books the justice decided that marriage by proxy was binding and drew up a document which was presented to Spies tor his signature early Saturday morning. The signature, witnessed by several members of the family, fully empowered Henry W. Spies to act as principal at the ceremony. He answered to the name of August Vincent Theodore Spies, and under that name the marriage to Miss Van Zanat was celebrated. Justice Englehardt is authority for the statement that the marriage

authority for the statement that the marriage, as above related, was actually performed. The announcement of the marriage was a surprise to Sheriff Matson, who said he would not consider such a farce a marriage nuless pronounced so by competent legal authority. He said the ceremony would not in any way alter his determination to pre-yent Miss Van Zandt from visiting Spies in ail. Actual wives were only admitted by

yay of courtesy.

Opinions from leading attorneys as to the legality of the marriage by proxy vary somewhat. Nearly all of the lawyers in the city are of the belief that it is illegal. Leonard Swett, senior counsel for Spies and his fellow anarchists, is decidedly of that opinion. Zeisler, another of the anarchist counsel, takes an opposite view and thinks the ceremony binding.

AGAINST THE PENSION.

Why the House Committee Reports

Mrs. Logan's Bill Unfavorably. Washington, Feb. 1.--In its adverse re port upon the senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Logan, the committee on invalid pensions of the house says that should congress pass the bill and the precedent set by it should be carried out, it would increase the pension roll \$345,000 annually. In the majority of cases, as in this case, no relief from actual embarrassment or poverty would be afforded. It was well known that thousands of poor and aged widows of brave

and worthy soldiers were denied the pittance of \$12 per month because of their inability to connect the death of their husbands with their military service, while in this case no sort of claim was ad-vanced that the death of General Logan was

while in this case no sort of claim was advanced that the death of General Logan was attributable to his military service. It was a well known fact that Mrs. Logan was in possession of an ample estate, and while the committee entertain the highest regard for her, both on account of her high character and personal worth, as well as on account of the brave and gallant record of General Logan as a seldier and his useful and spotless record as a civilian and statesman, they believe that the bassage of this and all similar bills would be in the direction of building up in this country an aristocracy contrary to the very principles of an equal government for all, for which General Logan so gallantly fought in war and so ably contended in times of peace. A similar report was presented on the senate bill to increase the pension to the widow of General Frank Blair.

The republican members of the committee also presented a minority report carnestly recommending the passage of the bill to pension after the period of the committee also presented a minority report carnestly recommending the passage of the bill to pension after the period of the result of the military service was that it is reasonably certain that his death was the direct result of his military service. that it is reasonably certain that his death was the direct result of his military service and that his transcending achievements were voluntary contributions of his splendid military gentus, inspired by convictions of duty and patriotic impulses seldom equaled and never excelled. and never excelled.

Walt Whitman's Pension. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In reporting favor-ably the bill to pension Walt Whitman at the rate of \$25 per month, the house committee on invalid pensions says the poet dedicated himself during the war to unceasing care as a volunteer nurse of our sick and wounded soldiers, and his aimost devotional ministra-tions were well known to the citizens of

Washington and the nation. Advice From Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 1.-The house, last night, adopted a concurrent resolution requesting Pennsylvania representatives and senators in congress to give all possible as-sistance by their votes and their influence to promote a proper scheme for sufficient de-fense of all our sea coast, and building of such navy as will be able to protect our sea-ports in case of necessity. 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 recuperation.

A CHANGE OF SUBJECT. The next to be called was quite a handsome blonde, wearing golden hair, perfectly

coiffee, with puffs, curls and the above men . tioned yellow comb. She had on powder and a beauty spot on her right cheek. Wittemann is her name, and her country Switzerland. She is a fine, strapping, handsome girl, the tast person in the world one would imagine to be troubled with nerves. She were a gray peigner with a black front, buttoned 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 creet. On Dr. Babinski applying two small instruments conveying the electric current to Miss Wittemann's cheeks, just above the corner of her mouth, she immediately smiled and raised her perfect arms and hands as 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 to the floor with a dramatic gesture as though she had said authoritatively: "I demand that it shall be done." Another experiment of theft was gone through, Dr. Babinski being taken to the end of the room by Miss Wittemann under the plea that she had something in her eye and would he take it out? During the operation she whipped a cigar case out of

the doctor's breast pocket with alacrity. A NEW PATIENT.
The third subject was not of much value. She was new; her expressions and gestures were unfinished, and she positively retused in the cataleptic state to recognize that M. Brouardel's nose was an elephant's trunk. Dr. Charcot did not think there was much to be done with the "duchess," as he called her, although one curious experiment consisted in paralyzing her right arm by suggestion Dr. Charcot told her her right arm was quite insensible and that she could not move it. She immediately proved the contrary by swaying to and fro. "I tell you you cannot move your arm," the doctor rather angrily replied. The girl then tried to move her arm and failed. By the working of her face one could see that she was fighting against hypnotic influence, but was obliged to succumb to a stubborn will. The doctor then passed his hand over her arm and said: "Now move your arm."

"I can't," she replied.
"Yes, you can," said the doctor, and she raised her arm immediately.

LAST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL The last subject, and the most interesting one for the legal authorities, was a little, dark, intelligent girl of nineteen, named Therese Grenzard, who, after having been put to sleep, was commanded to sign a paper. An astonishing fact is the apparent lucidity of the brain under hypnotic influence. When told to write, Therese, a thorough gamine de Paris, exclaimed: "Oh, yes, I know. You'll make me write that I received 10,000 francs from somebody, and I shan't see a sou of it.' "Write," said Dr. Charcot.

"No, I wont," replied the girl,
"Yes, you will," coaxed the illustrious medical man, and she wrote: "I acknowledge having received from Dr. Brouardel the sum of 50 francs. Signed, Therese Greuzard." Then followed the date.

runs it through the upper part of the hand. The girl does not move, the eyes are wide This experiment proved to the satisfaction open, the eyelids never quiver. Now Dr. of the delegation of the Society de Medicale Babinski sets her straight in the chair, as she Legale that it is not impossible to influence has a tendency toward falling. Dr. Charcot d and weak minuted persons to c upon her eyelids, and thus a higher degree of

wills Therese Grenzard, on being drawn from the magnetic sleep, had no consciousness of having written anything. The paper was passed round. The writing was perfectly legible, clear and in no way different from Therese's handwriting when the girl was in a perfectly normal state. Thus ended one of the most important and sensational of scientific experiments that have perhaps ever been witnessed in Paris.

CHURCHILL'S LATEST SPEECH. Opinions Concerning It Gathered From Various Sources.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 1.- | New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE. |—This afternoon and evening 1 took, as it were, a census of opinions about Lord Randolph Churchill's last speech in the house and lobby and in everal of the political clubs. Everybody whom I met, although differing in other essentials, agreed that Churchill's feint of answering Bradlaugh in order to hammer platform for a new party; his playing the role of the candid friend; his turning his knowledge of quondom friends against them; his one word to the benches to his two words for the gallery, and his setting up his opinions against the assumed wisdom of two great pardies, were each and all skillfully done ingenuously covered. It was likewise agreed that he had on the whole pleased neither the ministerialists, the liberalunionists, or the Irish-nationalists, although he had delighted each in turn with the hits he made. I found at the clubs affected by radicals that the Hartington party was already called the 'crutch party," None doubted that this speech was a declaration of independence. When I asked about Churchill's following, it was generally agreed that it was too early to tell the extent of it or who would join it. "But he will have more followers to begin

with again than he left off with when he and his party fought their way into the first Salisbury cabinet," was unanimously con-

Said an influential St. James tory, well regarded everywhere: "Randy discovered the time was at hand when there would be no Gladstone, and therefore no Gladstonianism in public affairs, and that when that time comes all the so-called conservatives and all the true liberals in the country will combine against the new socialistic-radicalism. When he looked at the men who would then work together - the Hartingtons, Salisburys, Derbys, Goschens, etc.-he did not exactly see where his place would be. To be anywhere heard and to be a chief he could not expect unless he made a party for himself. He thought that in due time Chamberlain Labouchere would be at helm of radicalism; that he could be the head of a combined party that opposed radicalism, but could disrupt both parties with the programme of democratic toryism. When he found it impossible, after various efforts, to begin work in the present cabinet, he went out to begin it as a guerilla."

the figure of a rivulet on the banks of An advanced liberal member of parliament, on being asked to give his opinion on "Yes," said the girl, "I see the river and Churchill's position, answered: "Wait and watch the kind of division that follows his the flowers, and what lovely paquerettes." first amendment as to thrift and peace. It is With that she stooped down and culled the imaginary daisles. She then told the doctor a mistake to think that he is an imitator of that she was going to pull off the petals, and Disraell, He rather remembers how Walthen immediately began, "He foves-loves pole, then Fox, next Grey and Peel decided that nothing was so foolish as for "Ab," said the dector, "you've done that trading nation to ony and sell war. 'Randy's present cries of peace, retrenchment and reform will gather other cries, and they "Oh, yes," she replied naively, and you?" Roars of laughter, of course, here broke knows there must be a new election before long and that the younger is unprecedentedly large in the present house. There are will all grow popular with the masses. He This ended number one experiment. Dr. Charcot, after a few passes, awoke her. She

eighteen members of parliament under thirty years of age and thirty-four between that and thirty-live years. Many of these are restive to old tory traditions and as to their own future amid the progress made by what is al-

most universal suffrage." Mr. Joseph Cowen, the late radical member of parliament, is reported to-day to have given this as the present status of Churchill: "He is out with the tories in many things, but not in with the liberals nor the national-

ists in a great many things," The member of parliament who edits the Echo says this evening, and it is an idea largely shared of late years by Englishmen: "Lord Randolph's policy is very much the policy which is at the present time and has ever been the policy of the United States. The great republic has a smaller army than the most insignificant of European powers, and its navy is beneath all criticism. But what power is there on the face of the earth that would not think often and think long before venturing to insult, much less attack, the United States. They do not waste their millions and their manhood in maintaining huge armies and costly fleets. They reserve their strength for the time when it is needed and so should we do. But we can do that if we follow their wise example and avoid, as Lord Randolph Churchill would have it avoided, all unnecessary entanglement and

quarrels. Chaplin addressed a thin house. The house was thin to-night when it listened to Mr. Chaplin, who has been a personal foe of Churchill's for many months. They do not speak when they pass by at the Carlton club, although there is no truth in the report cabled to a New York paper a fortnight ago that there was any recontre here between them. Chaplin was evidently nettled by Churchill's absence, which, of course, was ill-natured, and his missed fine points in attacking Churchill.

GAMBLING IN MIDOCEAN. A Vigorous Protest From Steamship

Passengers on the Evil. [Corporight 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]
LONDON, Feb. L—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bre.]—I have heard in

various quarters lately that great complaints are being made against the increase of gambling upon the trans-Atlantic steamers, which complaints took strong form this morning when a card on the subject, signed by thirteen passengers, appeared in the Times. It reads as tollows:

"The undersigned passengers by the Umbria consider that their rights have been encroached upon by the noisy scenes witnessed upon the passage, and that not to raise a hand to protest against the gambling and intemperative now so general on ocean steamers would be in a measure to sanction its existence. If the smoking room is to be a gambling hell, it should be labeled as such, so that all sending younger members of their families by these steamers may know how to act."

Known gamblers habitually traverse the Atlantic to decoy the unwary. Two Instances occurred on the late trip, and a dire effect was produced. One young man of respectable appearance was induced by a man who has reaped a rich harvest to risk his money on the chance of cards and throw of dice. He tost all and borrowed. Brooding over his troubles and induced to drink by his companions, he decided to jump overboard and was saved by a mere chance. He was immediately placed under arrest and a keeper was kept over him at night. A lady and gentleman were disturbed by the fear of murder over gambling disputes. If this company is to sustain the high reputation they have already gained they should put an end to this state of things. The onus rests with them of keeping order and not the passengers. 1 gather from the inquiries I have made here that this evil exists on all the passenger lines that ply between Europe and the United States. Possibly the rule which exists on many of the English steamers going to Asia and Australia might be enforced on the trans-Atlantic steamers, namely, that all gambling should be torbidden on board.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL STRIKE.

Berlin Printers Downed in a Struggle With Employers.
[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, Feb. I .- | New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEE.]-A short, sharp struggle between a number of Berlin compositors and the proprietors of several large printing establishments began three days ago and ended in the defeat of the workingmen. On Friday the men engaged at Krause's printing house fell out with their employer, who had demurred to cartain wage clauses insisted upon by the Deutscher buchdrucker verein, one of the most powerful and best organized labor associations in Germany, Herr Krause, who is a member of the Master Printers' Defense league formed last October, appealed to his felow employees to enable him to go on printing several newspapers. In response Herr Buchenstein and other important printing house owners lent him the compositors he needed. They were in their turn suddenty left in the lurch, although their men were under formal contract for the current year, and as I am assured by the employers, were in most cases pleged not to strike without giving notice. Nearly 150 compositors struck at Buchenstein's, where the Boersen Courier and several other Berlin papers are printed. Altogether the number of strikers amounted to about three hundred. With few exceptions all the men have been replaced by compositors not incorporated in the union. The strike is regarded as a triumph over the refractory workmen by the masters. This is the first chance the masters have had to test the efficacy of their defense organization. Reprisals are likely to follow. The union has about 8200,000 available for strikes, which is thought a great deal here, and musters roughly 13,000 members.

More War Talk.

BEHLIN, Feb. 1.-The Cologne Gazette, in an article headed "Are the War Apprehensions Justified?" points out that France is preparing to form in the shortest time possible in the event of war in the spring the strategical line which she delayed forming in 1870. Germany must therefore take needful counter measures or summon France to re-duce her frontier garrisons. The Gazette further announced that the government will Alsace-Lorraine from being overrun by French troops immediately after a declaration of war. The Berlin Tasblatt confirms the announcement of the calling out of the reserves and says that the drilling of men will be begun in the western provinces. will be begun in the western provinces. A dispatch from Paris to the Pestner Lloyd says: "President Grevy and Premier Goblet are making super human efforts to pre-vent an outbreak of war." The Berlin Post's article yesterday on the situation in France has produced a profound sensation; through out Europe.

The Panic in Berlin.

Buntan, Feb. 1 .- On the boorse to-day there was a total collapse of prices. Advices from Paris and Vicana caused intense excitement. Prussian consols feit 1 per cent, Un lan 1/4 per cent, Russian 1/4 per cent, and Hungarian geld rentes 2 per cent.

Yesterday's Cabinet Meeting. WASHINGTON, Feb. L.-The cabinet mesting to-day was attended by all the members. One of the principal topics of discussion was