LAST OMAHA AMENDMENTS.

How the House Committee Proposes to Fix the Charter Bill.

ECONOMY IS PRACTICED IN CLERKS.

One Place Where the House Has Saved—Result of Ladies' Finesse—Phonetic Spelling is in Vogue.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The house committee on cities and towns has carefully read and compared the Omaha charter bill with the printed copy, and will begin to amend the same at the next meeting, which may be at 9 a. m. Monday or possibly not till evening.

Chairman Kruse says fully 100 amendments have been proposed by interested parties, but that none are likely to receive much attention, except those of an anti-monopoly nature.

The clause requiring the street car companies to complete the work of paving between the tracts and one foot outside the rails will be put back, and the appointive power of the mayor will be restricted. The salaries of the officials will suffer a material reduction, and no authority to license coal dealers, as requested by Secretary Allen of the coal exchange, will be conferred upon the city council.

These are all the amendments that are certain to be added, though some others, especially those that relate to the make up of the board of health will be given due consideration.

Phonetic Spelling.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The criticism which the press has indulged regarding the extravagance of the present legislature and the incompetency of some of its employes is being justified in the bills which are now coming before the governor for his signature.

One of the first to attract attention was the medical bill which passed the senate last week. It is claimed that at least one-sixth of the words written by one of the clerks are incorrectly spelled. It seems that the young man or woman who did the work instead of copying the letters of the words used a phonetic system of her own, which makes the bill appear as if had been written in Volapuk.

Governor Boyd doubted the advisability of signing it, but, to have vetoed it would have delayed and perhaps killed the measure. It was not permitted him to correct it because not a scratch may be made in a bill after it has come to him, save his signature. For this reason the bill became a law as it had left the hands of the enrollers. In this shape it will be incorporated in the statutes and will doubtless attract universal attention.

It will be mortifying to the physicians of the state to know that a bill which originated with a most enlightened and refined class of people is thus to evoke the criticism and the ridicule of the people all over the state.

How many bills are in this condition nobody knows, but it is expected that all of them are more or less affected.

Where They Saved.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The lower house of the legislature has succeeded in making a saving in its expenses in one or two items that deserve notice.

Two years ago thirty-six enrolling and engrossing clerks held sway in the engrossing department and literally fell over each other in their efforts to find standing room. It is said that not over half of them could be seated at the tables at a time, so they had to work by relays. The total salary bill for these clerks footed up to nearly $8,000.

This year thirteen clerks have done the work in this room at a cost of less than $3,000, which makes a saving to the state of the neat sum of $5,000.

The same is also true of the janitors for the house. They can make an equally good showing in curtailing expenses. If anybody around the legislature deserves extra pay it is the hard working force of janitors who have been on duty early and late every day since the session opened.

It Worked.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The banquet given by the diplomatic lady managers of the home of the friendless to the august legislators bore rich fruit and was like bread cast upon the waters. When the appropriation for this institution came up the members remembering the feast that had been spread for them in the early days of the session, sprang to their feet and insisted that not a dollar of reduction should be made in a single item.

A hard fight was made in favor of some obvious reductions in the line of economy, but with the exception of reducing the fuel bill from $4,000 to $3,000, no changes were effected.

The lady managers had seats on the floor while the fight was going on, and viewed the battle with the proud consciousness that victory was certain to perch upon their banners.

Permanent Leave.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Senator Horn of Hamilton county, one of the stalwart independents, has been excused for the remainder of the session and has gone to Ohio.

Senator Coulter, who has been sick for a couple of weeks, is expected to be in his seat tomorrow.

HYPNOTISM AND THEOSOPHY.

BY WILLIAM A. JUDGE, F.T.S.

Is hypnotism understood? What is the attitude of the theosophical society to hypnotism?

It is thought by some that magnetism and hypnotism are identical, for many have said, "This new force or power is only the old practice of Mesmer revived in this century after long years of contempt, and labeled with a new name which will permit doctors to take it up." This is not, however, altogether true. Dr. Charcot of Paris and his followers may be credited with the revival of hypnotism, for in consequence of their investigations it has now been accepted by the medical profession. I have seen the prominent doctors of the Atlantic coast change their views on this subject in twenty-five years. Dr. Hammond and others laughed at the credulity of those who believed that the phenomena now so well known among hypnotizers ever took place; today they are writing upon the subject and admit the facts previously denied.

Many years ago Dr. Esdaile, a surgeon in the British army, conducted a hospital in India, and there performed many difficult operations by using magnetism as an anesthetic, even instructing native assistants to use it on patients in his stead. His book, long ago published, gives all the facts. There is plenty of testimony in all countries to the reality of hypnotic and mesmeric states and powers.

The great question which arose after the proofs about hypnotism were all in, was a very different one from any which had previously been brought forward. As soon as the process was described and admitted, experiments proceeded with rapidity, and the great subject of "suggestion" was laid bare. It was found that the hypnotized person could be made to do many strange things after recovering from the hypnotic state, provided the suggestion had been made to him first. The subject was told to murder Dr. or Mr. B., or to steal a pocketbook. He was then taken out of the state, and at the appointed suggested time would take the suggested weapon—a paper knife or other harmless object and go through all the required actions, or would actually steal the pocketbook or thing he was told to steal while in the state of hypnosis. If this power could be used by a doctor in an experiment, it was argued that an actual murder might be planned and executed through a hypnotised person. Hence it was dangerous. Crime was possible, it seemed, with perfect immunity for the real culprit. Dr. Charcot gave an article to an important New York magazine in which he admitted the possibilities of suggestion, but denied that there was danger to be expected from suggested crime, and yet at the same time said there ought to be laws against indiscriminate hypnotization. His reasons were altogether founded upon a medical and pathological view of the matter. In his latter conclusion most of the members of the Theosophical society fully concur, but they also think that there will be danger from crime suggested to hypnotized subjects, not, however, in the immediate present but in the future. This is because hypnotism is not understood by the medical profession nor its dangers appreciated. Still less do they credit the public with any correct knowledge on the subject.

The very best hypnotizers are only on the outer edge of the pursuit, and know very well that there are points at which the hypnotized subject escapes their influence, continues in the state of hypnosis, and remains under some influence not known to the operator nor distinguishable by the subject. Here is one danger—the danger of ignorance and of blind guides leading one equally blind. Such writers as Binet, Braid and others are only statisticians; they simply give facts and methods, all being equally in the dark as to causes and hidden conditions. Again, the operators in the forefront of hypnotic fame know, too, as Charcot has said, there is a danger that hysteria will be developed where it never existed with a long train of other evils. This is why he demands the suppression of indiscriminate hypnotizing.

But the real rock on which all will at last break is this—and well known to the theosophical student—that as the force and power of this agent are better known, it will be seen that, whatever the influence is, the process going on in all cases of hypnotizing is the contracting of the cells of the body and the brain from the periphery to the centre; and this process is actually a phenomenon of death, and is the opposite of mesmeric effect. This point is not considered by the medical profession even if known to its members, and it does not seem likely that they will find it, because postmortem examinations never reveal the action of a living cell. Magnetism by human influence starts from within and proceeds to the outer surface, thus exhibiting a phenomenon of life, the very opposite of hypnotism. And the use of curative magnetism is not objectionable. Yet it, also should be limited in practise to competent members of the medical profession.

The more studious and careful fellows of the Theosophical society then, are against the use of hypnotism. In all its anesthetic phases it can be duplicated by mesmerism without any bad effects. Dr. Esdaile has abundantly shown this. Laws ought to be passed making it a misdemeanor to have public or private hypnotic seances. And these laws should be aimed even at those doctors who, under the plea of scientific research, throw subjects into undignified and disgraceful positions. Such practices are not necessary and are deliberated against the desire of the waking state of the person when he exercises his will and judgment. They only exhibit the operator's power and add nothing to knowledge which cannot otherwise be obtained.

But even with the remarkable cases recorded in France and elsewhere the laws governing man's inner constitution—and which especially obtain in hypnotism from a certain point—are not perceived by the learned writers. Some give only facts about methods or facts about strange "recurrence of states" peculiar to each person. Dr. James of this country assumes that there is an hidden self who plays all these queer tricks with the mortal shape.

Theosophists know that the extraordinary in mind or mental power, the peculiar recurrence of states, and the apparently distinct division of intelligence in a single human subject are all explained by the ancient east-method of reducing the inner power of man into seven classes, in each of which the hidden self—the ego—can and does act independently.

This theory begins by considering the body as only a gross instrument or field for the action of the real man. It divides him into seven planes of action, in every one of those the ego or self being in possession of a consciousness operating in a manner peculiarly appropriate to that plane and also partaking of the consciousness and of the planes above, but not below any particular one in which it may for the time be located. This further, of course, assumes for every cell and atom a consciousness of its own, the totality going to make up the consciousness called by that name by us. To every cell and atom are also given, in this scheme, memory and sensation. The thing we call memory is not confused by the theosophical system to the brain, but is also specialized in every spot where there is a nerve, hence sometimes memory begins to act from portions of the body which have previously been concerned in any sensation and actually report to the brain much of what it has to recollect. This must all be admitted, we think, before the medical profession will begin to properly understand hypnotism.

But further, each of the seven great layers of fields of consciousness is further divided into other subfields, in each of which there may be a separate experience and action, or all may be combined. Now in the cases taken up by Dr. James, the peculiarity noted was that when the subject acted as No. 1, she had no recollection of a state called No. 2. No explanation of this was offered, only the fact being recorded. It is explained by the localization of the consciousness of the ego, for the time being, in one or the other of the subfields of action included in the first class of seven, all of which belong to the body and its sensations. The failure to recollect from the one to the other was due to the fact that the ego was forced into that particular field, and was thus unable to carry memory with it. Hence its action was only automatic, that is to say it was simply the puppet for the life of the body which was left to the use of its own physical memory without the aid of the inner self. This effect was in consequence almost altogether of the specific contractile action of the hypnotic process, which, as said above, is essentially a contraction of the cells from the outside to the centre. This forcing and contracting will always prevent the ego from educating itself to remember from state to state and field to field the experience met in each. In the ordinary waking state the whole mass of experience is treasured up by the inner man who, through the brain as the instrument, arranges them in an orderly manner and thoroughly digests them for use.

The cases where the subject escapes from the operator's control are all explicable under the same theosophic theory. That is, those are instances where the ego retreats from the first plane or field of consciousness made up of seven subdivisions to the next one of the whole class of seven, instead of entering one of the subdivisions of the first. And as the medical practitioners do not know of these nor admit the reality of the higher self, they are not acquainted with the means for reaching the ego when it has escaped further from them into a field of action and consciousness of which the operator is in absolute ignorance. That is to say they are not examining the real field of operation of the force, but are looking at some of its phenomena merely. Those phenomena are exhibited in the body or outer shell, while the psycho-physiological processes going on within and causing the visible phenomena are hidden from their view.

WRAPPED WITH WIRE.

Inventor Brown Believes to Have Settled the Heavy Ordnance Question.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Many army and navy officers think that John Hamilton Brown of Greenville, N. J., has practically settled the heavy ordnance question by inventing his segmental tube wire gun. He has been working on this instrument of destruction for many years, but it is only within a year that he has been able to bring it, as he thinks, to perfection. The Brown gun is essentially a wire gun. An inner tube, made up of numerous steel segments, is wound with steel wire at a tension of 150,000 pounds to the square inch. This so compresses the segments that no possible powder pressure will open the inner surface of the tube. In winding the wire a tension regulator is employed, by means of which the tension at which the wire is wound is brought to one-tenth of an ounce of uniformity throughout the entire mass. To protect the wire from the missiles of rapid firing guns, a cast steel jacket encases the wire-bound tube, and to this jacket trunnions are attached. Finally, the completed gun is bored out to receive a lining tube. This tube, however, is inserted only to protect the core. Two sizes of the Brown gun have already been designed—the five-inch and the ten-inch gun. A section of the proposed five-inch gun was tested at Fort Wadsworth yesterday. The section tested was a cylinder twenty inches long. At each end a steel cap had been sunk around the segment arc and into this was screwed a breech plug. Pressure gauges were screwed into the inner face of one of the breech plugs, and by these the pressure was measured and recorded today, the primary object of the test being to show that the Brown gun can be subjected without strain to greater pressure than can any other high-power gun, thus securing greater energy and velocity than have heretofore been possible. The ordinary pressure of the high-power gun is from 36,000 to 48,000 pounds per square inch. At a private test of the Brown cylinder, held in Reading a few days ago, with three pounds and four ounces of powder the enormous pressure of 75,220 pounds to the square inch was obtained. After the last discharge the breech plug unscrewed with as much ease as it did before the first fire, and the test was reported a brilliant success.

Yesterday's official test was not so successful as the private one, viewed from one standpoint. Nevertheless the strength of the cylinder was demonstrated. It was the intention to begin with two-pound charges today and to increase them by pound stages to five. The jumps were too large, however, and only two discharges were made. When the three-pound charge was touched off the lining tube cracked and the breech plugs were found soldered to the cylinder, the screw threads being completely melted. The cylinder will have to be brought to the city and the plugs bored out. Until then the pressure obtained by this charge cannot be learned. Inventor Brown thinks that it will exceed 60,000 pounds to the square inch.

In talking about his gun Inventor Brown said: "Our guns can be made with ease and cheapness. There is not a steel plant in the country but that, with a very slight addition to its facilities, can make them. Inside of six months, should occasion demand, we could, with the facilities at our command, turn out 500 completed guns yearly. This gun can be completed in one-third of the time that it takes to build a Krupp gun. We calculate that it can be fired at least a thousand times before any part of it gives out. Built-up guns like the Armstrong and Krupp guns cannot, as a rule, be fired more than seventy times. Besides, our gun can be fired ten times an hour, while the other big guns can, with safety, be fired only a very limited number of times in the same period. The greater pressure we are able to obtain insures increased velocity. As a consequence we can use shorter guns on ship board without decrease of energy, while by our system guns can be made of any length desired. For use in the field, we can make guns that will be light without loss of strength. For siege and defense we can build strong and powerful guns, whose energy and range will be greater than have ever been obtainable in the past." The proposed five-inch gun will be forty-four calibers long (18 feet 4 inches) over all, and will weigh about three and a half long tons. It will take thirty pounds of powder for a charge and sixty pounds of shot for a load. Besides this one and the ten-inch gun Inventor Brown has plans for a fifteen-inch gun, which is to throw a ball fifteen miles and with such force at a small distance as to pierce a wrought iron wall thirty-five inches thick.

HYPNOTIZED BY SWINDLERS.

How Farmer Cosler of Ohio Was Induced to Sign a Note.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 29.—Ohio farmers have become so expert of late in resisting the blandishments of gentlemanly lightning rod swindlers, bohemian oats men, red line wheat fakirs, bible canvassers, self-running plow agents and the rest, that these gentry have called to their aid a new and dangerous weapon to work on the unsuspecting granger. Hypnotism is the latest device, if the statement of Samuel Cosler, an old farmer of Beaver Creek township, Greene county, can be believed. Mr. Cosler arrived in Xenia, eighteen miles from this city early yesterday morning, looking for a gang of lightning rod swindlers, who came to see him Friday. Mr. Cosler says that they induced him to sign a paper, of which he did not even know the contents. He is now satisfied, however, that it was a note for several hundred dollars. He claims that he was induced to sign the note while under some strange mesmeric or hypnotic influence, and declares that he will make this defense against the payment of the note if it turns up for collection in any one's hands. Cosler says the men came to his place and commenced to talk with him about having lightning rods put on his house and barns. The men talked a good while, and soon a strange feeling came over him. He was awake and conscious, but seemed as one dreaming. He appeared to have lost all will of his own. The sharpers then brought out a paper which they directed him to sign. He felt that he ought not to do it, but could not resist the "hypnotic suggestion" given by the men to sign. He did not even know the contents of what he was signing. The men left soon afterward, and shortly after they were gone Mr. Cosler experienced a sensation such as one feels after his foot awakens after being "asleep." He took the first opportunity to come to town and warn people against taking any note signed by him.

THE CORNELIUS MURDER.

William Sprague Arraigned for the Cold Blooded Crime.

AVA, Mo., March 29.—William Sprague was arraigned yesterday for the murder of D. M. Cornelius, sixty years of age, of Oregon county, Missouri, and he pleaded not guilty. This was one of the most cool, deliberate, money-making murders ever committed in southeast Missouri. The evidence shows that on October 20, 1889, William Sprague and Albert Stacey called at the cabin of old man Cornelius, who lived on the bank of the Eleven Points river, and asked him to ferry them across the river in his canoe. Cornelius consented, and when he had landed them across the river on the bank and turned his canoe to go back, Sprague fired a full load of buckshot in his neck and head, killing him instantly. He fell forward in the boat, when Sprague waded in, caught the canoe and then sunk his body in a moss bed of the stream by tying a stone that weighed seventy-five pounds to the body. Sprague and his partner went to the cabin and took Cornelius' gun and revolver and about $1,000 in money, and fled. Public opinion is very bitter against Sprague, who has no means to employ counsel for his defense. The venire of 40 men was ordered for tomorrow morning, and on Monday next the trial will be open.

THINKS HIMSELF THE MESSIAH.

Rev. T. J. Shelton Attempts to Raise a Young Woman from the Dead.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—Rev. T. J. Shelton, pastor of the largest Christian church in this city and editor of the Arkansas Christian, was arrested here last night on a charge of insanity preferred by one of the deacons of his church. He created a big sensation some ten days ago by announcing from his pulpit and through his paper that he had received the revelation that he was the Messiah. Since then he has exhibited such symptoms as to necessitate a close watch on his conduct. He escaped the vigilance of his watchers Saturday afternoon, and going to Oakland cemetery in the heart of the city attempted to exercise divine powers by resurrecting a young woman who had been recently interred there. He has been regarded as one of the most prominent clergymen of his denomination in the south.

A Boy Train Wrecker.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Edward Casperson, a thirteen-year-old boy, has confessed placing obstructions on the railroad track between Mount Holly and Burlington, N. J., on three different occasions during Tuesday and Wednesday. He said that a train had run over his express wagon and demolished it, and that he placed the obstructions on the track for revenge. The boy was arraigned in court at Mount Holly yesterday and held for trial.

Spanish Steamer Ashore.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—A telegram from the Hatteras life-saving station says a Spanish steamer bound from Galveston, Tex., is ashore five miles south of that station. The captain and crew are on board, but there is no present necessity of their leaving the ship, as there is no immediate danger.

Collapse of a Standpipe.

DEFIANCE, O., March 29.—The standpipe of the Defiance water company collapsed this afternoon and Engineer Dillon's house was wrecked by water and flying iron. The engineer, his wife and mother-in-law were badly bruised, and two other members of the family had a narrow escape.

The Fire Record.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 29.—The Charles Rohr packing house burned today. Loss, $75,000.

HAWKEYE PROHIBS ALARMED.

Movement on Foot for a New Ruling by the Supreme Court.

THEY FEAR THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Seventeenth Annual Encampment of the Iowa Grand Army to Be Held in Dubuque Next Month—State News.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 29.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The movement for a new ruling by the supreme court on the legality of the prohibition constitutional amendment adopted by vote of the people nine years ago, indicates that the prohibitionists in and out of the Republican party in Iowa are getting weary of the uphill struggle and are afraid of defeat in the election of the legislature this fall. It is now thought that the majority opinion of the judges constituting the supreme bench would be in favor of the constitutionality of the amendment, and if such decision can be forced through it will fasten upon the people a measure which could not now be carried by popular vote. At the time the amendment was declared invalid the only judge in favor of its validity was Beck. Since then a "reforming" process has been going on. The first judge to retire was the venerable Chief Justice Day who delivered the opinion. Judge Adams was the next to go, and the only one now remaining besides Beck is Chief Justice Rothrock. The progress of the case which has just begun will be watched with interest. If a decision is reached and the defunct amendment revivified the effect will be to block all legislation against prohibition, although it is not probable any legislation could soon be had to enforce the sentiment of the amendment, and it would therefore remain a dead letter on the statute books and liquors of all kinds would be free.

COMING GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

The seventeenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, will be held at Dubuque on Wednesday and Thursday, April 14 and 15. The annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps of Iowa will be held at the same time and place. Great preparations are being made by Dubuque for the entertainment of the large attendance, which is expected not only from Iowa but Illinois and Wisconsin as well. Four thousand dollars has been raised as an entertainment fund by the people of Dubuque, and it is proposed to look after every comfort for the gray haired veterans who are rapidly passing away. Des Moines will send a big delegation, and there has been a lively contest among some of the railways who desire to convey "the boys" which has resulted in very low rates.

On the evening of April 6, according to an order of National Commander Veazie, the posts of the state will hold services commemorative of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, the first post having been organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866.

A state convention of interest to Grand Army circles has just been held by the organization known as the Ladies of the Grand Army. The meeting took place at Grinnell and was well attended. It differs from the relief corps in that it consists of ladies of the families of ex-soldiers only, and its aims and purposes are also different. Mrs. C. E. Hirst of Louisville, Ky., is national president, and was present at the convention. The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic some time ago established a home for destitute women of soldiers' families, where they can end their days under proper care without appearing as objects of charity and without the feeling of pauperism which usually accompanies such protection. The new officers elected are: State department president, Mrs. Mayor Campbell, Des Moines; senior vice, Mrs. Althea Harrison, Grinnell; junior vice, Mrs. Warner, Newton; treasurer, Mrs. Deahin, Des Moines; chaplain, Mrs. Leek, Iowa City; council of administration, Mrs. Haradon, Clinton; Mrs. Burnham, Newton; Mrs. Inman, Grinnell; trustees, Mesdames Alvord of Atlantic, Thoms of Iowa City and Mrs. George Drake of Clinton; delegate at large to Detroit convention, Mrs. Nettie Sanford Chapin of Marshalltown; delegate, Mrs. Lou K. Moore of Des Moines.

WANT BETTER SERVICE.

The citizens of Greenfield, Orient, Bridgewater, Fontanelle and Massena to the number of several hundred have complained to the railroad commissioners of inadequate train service on the Creston & Northern branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The complaint is presented by Hon. A. D. Crooks, a member of the Twenty-second general assembly. It will receive the immediate attention of the board.

THOSE RAILWAY ASSESSMENTS.

The howlers against the railways in Iowa, who wanted the assessment for taxation purposes more than doubled, are not satisfied with the result of their efforts before the state executive council. It is hardly necessary to say, however, that these howlers do not represent the solid conservative element of the people, who only want justice done to all business interests. The assessment as made will probably satisfy the great majority of the people, and the kickers can keep up their agitation if they want to. The result bears out the predictions of THE BEE correspondent. A number of the roads, chiefly the leading ones, had their assessment raised, while that of a number of minor roads was reduced, the great majority remaining unchanged, including in the latter the Burlington and Rock Island roads. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City was raised $300 per mile throughout. The two principal lines of the Milwaukee road were raised. The Chicago & Northwestern, which has been assessed heretofore below the Burlington and Rock Island, was raised $1,000 per mile over all its lines, making the entire increase in this one system $1,150,500. This is due to the fact that the Northwestern has prospered above all the other Iowa systems. The Dubuque & Sioux City (Illinois Central) gets an increase of $163,000. The net gain in the assessment is $1,697,627, and the total assessment $44,556,517. The valuations of the various roads, according to a statement of a member of the council, were arrived at in different ways, and as the conclusions reached by all were practically the same the council feels satisfied with its work. Some roads are run at a loss, and yet they possess a value and must pay an equitable tax.

IOWA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The state constitution of Iowa provides that a constitutional convention may be held once in ten years, if called by a vote of the majority of the electors. Only three such conventions have ever been held—one in 1844, before the state was admitted into the union, and the others in 1846 and 1857. Hon. Charles Aldrich, the veteran collector of valuable historical and literary relics, of which he has a large collection in the state library, is anxious to procure for permanent preservation in his collection autograph letters of members of these conventions, many of which will doubtless possess much historical importance. It is intended to bind them in volumes containing the printed proceedings of the conventions with portraits of the members, where they can be had. It will be a difficult and probably impossible task, but can be made more nearly successful by those who know of or possess these things sending them in to Mr. Aldrich at the state library.

A REMARKABLE PAINTING.

Hon. John Deery, a prominent lawyer and art connoisseur of Dubuque has in his possession a remarkable painting, which was found in a ruined Episcopal palace at an ancient Spanish mission near Santa Fe, N. M. The painting is upon boards representing one of the twelve stations of the cross. In the foreground is Christ, burdened with the weight of the cross, and at the left center stands St. Veronica, holding aloft the napkin bearing the image of the Saviour's face. There are over fifty figures in the painting, which measures 5x8 feet. Among them are Roman soldiers, several of the apostles and weeping women, with a crowd of the Jewish populace in the background. The coloring is dark and rich, and over all hangs a lurid, unearthly glare. Mr. Deery is now at work endeavoring to fix the exact date of the picture. It is without doubt hundreds of years old, and is believed to be from the brush of one of the old masters. Mr. Deery refuses to state how the picture got into his possession, but says that it will soon be sent to New York.

THE LATE COLONEL BALLINGALL'S BURIAL.

The people of Ottumwa are making elaborate arrangements for the appropriate burial of their late distinguished fellow citizen, Colonel P. G. Ballingall, whose remains are on the way from China and are expected to arrive in San Francisco April 4. The funeral at Ottumwa will probably occur April 12. The public service is to be held in the coal palace. Rev. I. P. Teeter of Oskaloosa will preach the funeral sermon. Senator W. W. Dodge of Burlington, on behalf of the Iowa senate, will deliver the eulogy. The Iowa state band will furnish the music. All civic and military societies and school children will form the funeral cortege. The Iowa senate will attend in a body.

STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The fortieth annual session of the Iowa State Medical society will be held at Waterloo April 15, 16 and 17. The society is in a flourishing condition and its sessions are generally well attended, pleasant and profitable. The programme as announced is very full and complete, covering a wide range of technical subjects. The present officers are: President, W. D. Middleton, Davenport; first vice president, J. D. McCleary, Indianola; second vice president, J. L. Whitely, Osage; secretary, C. F. Darnell, West Union; assistant secretary, C. S. Chase, Waterloo; treasurer, G. R. Skinner, Cedar Rapids.

Depositors Will Be Paid in Full.

BOONE, Ia., March 29.—The suit of McFarland, growing out of the suspension of the bank of John A. McFarland, has been settled and the depositors will be paid in full. The amount due depositors is $25,000. The bank will not resume.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK SCORED.

New York's Moral Censor Scathingly Lectured by Justice Hogan.

NEW YORK, March 29.—"This man Comstock will stoop to any meanness to accomplish an end. He has deliberately lied as no gentleman would do in order to cover up his mistakes. He thinks himself mightier than the law. Indeed, I think he is laboring under the impression that the statutes were framed especially for his benefit." This scathing language from the bench was applied yesterday in the Tombs police court to the secretary and chief agent of the New York society for the suppression of vice. The facts which provoked it seemed to justify all that it implied. Warrants were issued some days ago on complaint of Anthony Comstock for the arrest of three men who were alleged to be proprietors of a pool room. The warrants were placed in the hands of policemen, but Comstock went along and bossed the job. He deliberately broke in a door to get at the men and then insisted that four men in the room should be arrested, notwithstanding he had warrants for three only. The examination of these men occurred yesterday and one, Michael Feeny, was discharged. Comstock became very angry. He denied that he had made any mistake and declared he would have Feeny arrested in spite of Justice Hogan. He asserted further that Assistant District Attorney Welch had told him that Feeny and the other three should be held. Just at that moment Assistant District Attorney Welch entered the room and heard Comstock's last remark. He promptly denied that he had told Comstock anything of the sort, and said that, on the contrary, he had told him that he should recommend the discharge of Feeny. Instead of replying Comstock left the room in confusion, and thereupon Justice Hogan expressed his opinion of his conduct in the severe language quoted above.

LONDON'S LATEST.

Pugilism at Dinner Parties is the Newest Fancy.

LONDON, March 29.—The latest development in what may be called social realism in London took place the other night in a stately mansion in the aristocratic region of Mayfair. The earl of Caledone, representative peer for Ireland, who is well known in the far west of America as a bold and successful Rocky mountain traveler, and who married six or seven years ago a daughter of the earl of Norbury, gave a handsome dinner party at his house in Hill street, Berkeley square, to which, among other guests, were invited the marquis and marchioness of Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. John Leslie, the latter lady the sister of Lady Randolph Churchill, and twelve or fifteen more persons of fashion. After dinner and a little music the guests were invited into a large ball-room attached to the house, where took place for their delight and edification an athletic entertainment of the sort which has given the Pelican club its just and widespread renown. Cards like the menus of the dinner, written out by Lord Caledone himself, were handed to them, bearing the address and date, and setting forth that they were about to witness six competitions, with the names of the competitors in couples. In the middle of the room a ring had been formed with crimson silk ribbons and chairs at the corners. Upon a given signal by the music the first two competitors, Mr. Knowles and Mr. Bolton, distinguished members of the "fancy," came in stripped to the buff and heavily gloved and wearing India-rubber shoes to prevent their slipping upon the polished floor. They took their station and proceeded to compete with much vigor and agility. Claret was freely tapped, and after two rounds the sponge was thrown up, proclaiming Mr. Bolton the victor. Much applause with fans and clapping of gloves greeted the bold champion. The second competition, between Mr Barton and Mr. Onslow, was disposed of in a somewhat longer period; but to the equal satisfaction of the spectators. The crowning event, however, was competition No. 3, between Mr. Donovan and Mr. Bill Cheese, one of the most distinctly ring pugilists of the day. This affair was long and hotly contested, Mr. Donovan showing great pluck under severe and continuous punishment. He finally succumbed, and Mr. Cheese carried off the honors of the evening and was presented with bouquets and a glass of champagne. It is supposed that an inaccurate version of this interesting social event may have given rise to the rumor current last week in some of the Paris clubs that it was the intention of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett and Baroness Burdett-Coutts to initiate a series of Sunday afternoon dog fights in Piccadilly.

LIVELY TIMES AROUND SLIGO.

Several Fights Between Supporters and Opponents of Parnell.

SLIGO, March 29.—This has been the liveliest day of the election campaign. At Strand Hill Parnell met with a hostile reception. He found it impossible to hold a meeting owing to the piercing yells of his opponents and was finally compelled to retreat to Sligo. The bishop of the diocese, together with the priest of the district, denounced Parnell to their congregators at mass this morning. Meanwhile the anti-Parnellites—Sexton, Morris, Healy and Davitt—started at 9 o'clock this morning for Pireragh district, addressing small gatherings until they reached Temple Boy. There the people formed into two hostile groupes. The Parnellites, armed with blackthorns, moved against their opponents, the police interposed and the storm subsided.

At Dromore the Parnellites pelted their opponents vigorously with stones until they were chased and clubbed by the police. Pinkerton, member of parliament for Galway, had his head cut and several others were injured.

At Easkey the anti-Parnellites found the road barred by a formidable array of Parnellites, and on the advice of the police retreated to Sligo, amid a shower of stones. A carriage with a couple of newspaper men following a hundred yards behind the Davitt party was attacked by the Parnellites and the occupants so seriously hurt that they were obliged to stop at the village to have their wounds dressed.

Dr. Tanner Assaulted.

DUBLIN, March 29.—A telegram from Ballina reports that Dr. Tanner was seriously assaulted by a hostile mob today, being knocked down and dragged prostrate through the mud.

Lady Blanche and Ashmead Bartlett.

LONDON, March 29.—The divorce suit in which Colonel Hozier desired separation from his wife, Lady Blanche, on the ground that she had been guilty of improper intimacy with Ashmead Bartlett, one of the members of this tory government, has been settled. Ashmead took the most fervent oaths that he was innocent. Lady Blanche was equally emphatic, and a few political friends in exalted positions pointed out to the colonel what a terrible weapon such a case would put in the hands of the Gladstonians if it came into court. Under the combined fusillade the colonel yielded, and the tories will continue to hold up their hands in pious horror at the unique performance of Mr. Parnell. A heavy blow at Lord Salisbury's government has been averted.

Baltchieff's Assassin Still at Large.

SOFIA, March 29.—The men arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Minister Baltchieff are detained, but the examination has shown that the actual assassin has not yet been captured. The funeral of Minister Baltchieff took place today with great pomp.

Excitement Has Subsided.

LONDON, March 29.—The Times correspondent at Rome says: The excitement caused by the lynching at New Orleans has completely subsided. The government fully appreciates the difficulties under which the American government labors, and it is not likely any pressure will be brought to bear upon the latter. Public opinion goes to show that no sympathy for the lynched Mafia is manifested. Many Italians says it would be well if other members of the Mafia were treated in the same way.

A Husband for Princess Victoria.

LONDON, March 29.—A German princely marriage is now mooted for the second daughter of the prince of Wales, Princess Victoria, for whom it was last year understood a marriage was about to be arranged with Hon. John Baring, the clever and popular eldest son of Lord Revelstoke. The plan then contemplated was that a dukedom should be conferred upon the head of the house of Baring, and that the heir, being a marquis, should become the brother-in-law of the Duke of Fife. Circumstances having made an end to this arrangement, the hand of the young princess has been sought by one of her cousins. Her sister, Princess Maud, who is now in her twenty-second year, has been asked in marriage by Prince William of Nassau, the eldest son and heir of his royal highness, the grand duke of Luxembourg. Prince William is now in his fortieth year, and arrangements are making, it is said, to restore to his father, and eventually to himself, a great part of the enormous fortune of the dukes of Nassau which was confiscated by Prussia after the events of 1866. In the event of the death without children of the young queen of Holland, now the richest heiress in Europe, the crown of the Netherlands would pass to the grand duke of Luxembourg, and Princess Maud of England might thus come to fill the throne once occupied by the daughter of James II.

No Truth in the Report.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Thomas Cochrane, formerly president of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit company, declared today that there was no foundation for the charges made at Columbus, O., yesterday relative to the alleged misappropriation of $115,000 in bonds of the Shawnee and Iron Point Coal and Iron company.

Four Negro Deckhands Drowned.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—Last night a hole was blown in the boiler of the steamer Farmer and the noise of escaping steam caused a panic among the negro deckhands, several of whom rushed overboard. Four of them were drowned.

ON A BROAD PLAN.

Three Men Rush the Grocer at John Audrit's Expense.

Steve Carroll, Pete Coyle and Frank Boland were arrested about 10 o'clock last night by Sergeant Graves and Officer Drummy.

Suspicious characters was the charge placed opposite their names on the blotter at the central station. But the real cause of their arrest was the breaking into and stealing liquors from the cellar of John Audrit, 1804 South Sixteenth street.

These three men have been loungers at the above place all winter. Audrit runs a grocery and wholesale liquor house combined.

About 5:30 p. m. yesterday, while Mr. Audrit and wife were away from home these men effected an entrance to the cellar by breaking down the floor and proceeded to carry off a large number of bottles containing the finest liquors the house afforded. Whisky was also drawn into pails from the barrels and carried away.

Peter Hornish, a young boy, and Mary Bellinger, both servants at the place, saw the men carrying away the liquors, but as neither spoke any English they did not raise any alarm.

Upon Mr. Audrit's return home about 9 o'clock, he was told of the affair and immediately reported the matter at the police station.

Sergeant Graves set out at once to find the men who are well-known in that vicinity, and with the assistance of Officer Drummy, soon had the perpetrators under arrest.

Coyle was found in bed at home, drunk and with his clothes on. Carrol was also at home in bed. Sergeant Graves saw Boland on the street and took him in with the rest.

It was not known last night just how much liquor had been stolen, but at least $60 worth had been taken away.

These men have hung around Audrit's place all winter and one of them owes him a grocery bill of about $90.

Boland was at one time on the police force, but was discharged for drunkenness and sleeping on duty.

None of the liquor had been recovered last night, but it is expected that some of it will be recovered today.

HE IS COMING BACK.

Slippery Frank Bruce Will Soon Be Again in Omaha's Jail.

Frank Bruce, an Omaha burglar, was arrested about half past two o'clock Saturday afternoon in Kansas City, by Detectives Emin and Bryant. Bruce had only arrived in the city on Friday, but the officers were on the lookout for him and promptly secured him. When arrested he had in his possession a fine revolver and some "green goods" circulars.

Bruce was arrested in Omaha last summer for a diamond robbery, but was released on a $1,600 bond, which he forfeited by leaving the town before his trial came off. He has succeeded in eluding the officers until his arrest yesterday. Last October Chief Seavey of Omaha wrote to Chief Speers of Kansas City about Bruce and the authorities there have been on the lookout for him since that time. He was easily recognized, as he is well known to the police departments of all the large cities as an expert and dangerous thief.

The "green goods" circular set forth the usual alluring offers of how thousands could be made with a few dollars invested, and enclosed a bogus newspaper clipping describing the success such methods had in depleting the United States treasury vaults. The name and address given by the "green goods" man was S. W. Fairchild, Arlington, Ky., and he signed himself as "mechanical engineer and draughtsman."

A SAIL ON THE BRINY DEEP.

Or a Whirl by Rail to Six American Pleasure Resorts.

EVERYTHING PRE-PAID AND FIRST CLASS.

If You Want to Take a Trip This Summer Without Expense, Participate in The Bee's Matchless Offer.

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