The Dispatch.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 8, 1846.

Vol. 45, No. 151.—Entered at Pittsburg Postoffice, November 14, 1887, as second-class matter.

Business Office—Corner Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

News Rooms and Publishing House—75, 77 and 79 Diamond Street.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, ROOM 21, TRIBUNE BUILDING, NEW YORK, where complete files of THE DISPATCH can always be found. Foreign advertisers appreciate the convenience. Home advertisers and friends of THE DISPATCH, while in New York, are also made welcome.

THE DISPATCH is regularly on sale at Brentano's, 5 Union Square, New York, and 17 Ave. de l'Opera, Paris, France, and 15 Strand, London, Eng., where anyone who has been disappointed at a hotel news stand can obtain it.

TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

POSTAGE FREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

DAILY DISPATCH, One Year	$8 00
DAILY DISPATCH, Per Quarter	2 00
DAILY DISPATCH, One Month	70
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 year	10 00
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 3m'ths	2 50
DAILY DISPATCH, including Sunday, 1 month	90
SUNDAY DISPATCH, One Year	2 50
WEEKLY DISPATCH, One Year	1 25

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carriers at 15 cents per week, or including Sunday edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1890.

THE DISPATCH FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the summer can have THE DISPATCH *forwarded by earliest mail to any address at the rate of 90 cents per month, or $2 50 for three months. Sunday edition included. Daily edition only, 70c per month, $2 for three months. The address may be changed as desired, if care be taken in all cases to mention both old and new address.*

☞ The BUSINESS OFFICE of THE DISPATCH has been removed to Corner of Smithfield and Diamond Streets.

SILVER ON TOP.

The Senate has sent back the silver bill to the House in such a mangled and plastered condition that none of its friends in the latter body will be able to recognize it. Yesterday was a field day in the Senate for the silver men, and they made a record for themselves with a vengeance. Party lines were lost sight of in the onslaught of Western Democrats and Republicans, who were united in the desire to get free coinage. They swept everything before them, though Senator Edmunds and other Republican Senators from the East tried their best to hold them back. The figures of the division on the most important amendment—that authorizing free coinage—reveal a singular alliance of usually hostile statesmen. Twenty-eight Democrats and fifteen Republicans voted for the amendment, and twenty-one Republicans and three Democrats voted against it. The bill was finally passed, with the radical alterations indicated, by the same combination of the friends of silver. As a matter of fact it was a Democratic victory as well as a triumph for the bonanza kings. Senator Wolcott's allusion to the alliance of South and West in favor of silver should be remembered.

It is hardly necessary or advisable to discuss the surprises which the bill as it now stands has sprung upon the country. Such a radical measure was not looked for, we venture to think, even by the most ardent friends of silver. How complete the transformation of the bill has been since it left the House is indicated by its amended title—"A bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion, etc." It is not likely that the bill in its present shape will become law. The indignation of the Republican parents of the original bill in the House is already proclaimed, and Speaker Reed is said to be breathing awful threats of what will be done with the Senators' handiwork. Perhaps the silver men in the Senate foresaw this violent opposition in the House and prepared for it by asking a good deal more than they expected to receive. There are indications of such a provision, and the probabilities are that when the conferees get together a compromise bill will be turned out for the President's signature. What the silver men expect of the President several Republicans did not hesitate to state very bluntly during the debate. In fact the unaccustomed plainness of speech of several Senators constituted one of the interesting features of the fight over the bill.

The silver question is filling up a great piece of the political horizon these days. THE DISPATCH does not approve of such an extreme measure as the Senate product, for reasons frequently set forth in these columns. But the law, if any should be passed this session, will probably be far less objectionable than the Senate would make it. The predominance of the silver sentiment in the Senate only shows the possibility of free coinage and a premium on gold in the future.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

The possibilities of hypnotism in the control of unscrupulous persons, for the inducement of crime by their unwitting subjects, forms a very interesting subject of inquiry. The scientific men who are discussing it in France and England apprehend that it may force itself on the public attention in the very unpleasant form of the crimes committed under that influence; while physicians who have studied the subject in this country recognize the presence of an unknown force which, in the hands of unscrupulous persons, may be frightfully misused.

Hypnotism is the modern and scientific name for mesmerism, which has been the subject of speculation and wonder for over a century. There is no doubt that there has been an immense amount of charlatanism and humbug in connection with that force. While Mesmer gave it a name in the reign of Louis XV., it has never received the recognition of respectability until the present age. Thirty years ago much attention was paid to it, under the title of animal magnetism; but its general phenomena at that time did not bear examination. It has been reserved for the present era to give the unknown force, which had heretofore received its most signal exploitation in the romances of Dumas and Bulwer, the recognition of and adoption by science.

It may minimize the apprehension of danger from the misuse of this force to perceive that while it has been for a century relegated to the field of charlatanism, examples of its employment for criminal purposes have been comparatively rare. That this immunity can be relied upon is not certain. The scientific authorities who have been investigating the subject think not, and call the attention of the world to the necessity of taking some provisions against its misuse.

While the expert authority as to the power to impel the subjects of hypnotism to the commission of crimes is of great weight, we can hardly yield the same respect to their propositions for legal restraint. It would be hard to imagine a greater absurdity than the proposition that the practice of hypnotism shall be confined to the medical profession. This idea, as a safeguard, supposes two things: First, that those who would exercise the hypnotic power for evil purposes would, if they possessed that force, obey the law forbidding them to exercise it; second, that there are no unscrupulous members of the medical profession. The first supposition is ridiculous; the second, however we may respect the healing art in the abstract, affords no protection in the event of black sheep in the profession.

The fact is that a safeguard more adequate than this is provided by the well-established theories of law the moment that the ability to induce criminal acts by hypnotism is established by legal tests. Crime is a matter of volition. The person who commits an act involuntarily is not criminal; the one who furnishes the intention to a crime is a criminal. Let the use of hypnotic power, or the exercise of one will over another, be demonstrated by the indisputable tests of legal evidence to have been used for criminal purposes, and the person whose volition caused the crime will by all principles of law be the criminal.

When such evidence is furnished, it will of course demonstrate beyond all question the actual existence of the force. With that demonstration, the fundamental principles of law will furnish the severest restraint to its misuse, by putting in force the rule that the person whose will induces the crime is the criminal, just exactly as much as if the crime which he compels his victim to commit had been done by his own hands.

THE THOROUGHNESS OF THE CENSUS.

The statement from Superintendent Oliver, in THE DISPATCH yesterday, that fully one-third of the enumerators have not yet completed and handed in their census reports, establishes a margin for hope that the task has not been so incompletely done as the numerous reported omissions of names would suggest. But enough has been heard, not only from the Pittsburg district, but from various parts of the country, to be decidedly disquieting. The cases which THE DISPATCH presented yesterday of people who have seen nothing of the enumerators, furnish presumptive evidence of inadequate enumeration. If many cases of that sort can be found in a day's search by reporters, how many are likely to have been missed in the thickly populated corners of the city.

Pittsburg has an especial interest in securing a thorough and accurate census this year. For thirty years our city's reputation has ranked below her actual position in wealth and population, not only because the population is divided between two municipalities, but because we have not utilized all the opportunities for making our real importance known to the world. If the present census is allowed to pass without a thorough and full statement of our population, it will mean simply the waste of another opportunity to give our community the rank to which it is entitled.

Fortunately, there are means of detecting the inadequacy of the census enumeration, if there is any. If the increase in the population of the two cities should fall materially below the average ratio of increase in the vote, the school enumeration and the total of names in the city directory, the conclusion would be indisputable that the census has missed a considerable share of the population. Each of these totals grows with the growth of population. Each is accurate in its peculiar province so far as it goes. The main difference between all of them and the census is that the census should be the most thorough, and ought to reach people who do not vote, families without children of school age, and those whose names do not get into the directory. If the census totals fail to come up to the average increase indicated by these totals, Pittsburg will be entitled to take steps toward correcting the injustice of putting her population permanently in the census totals below what there is reason to think it is. We shall have a right to call for a recount, either under the Census Bureau's authority, or by a special enumeration, such as Philadelphia secured in 1880 with regard to her manufactures.

The indications that the pending census will not have the qualities of thoroughness and accuracy call for the recognition of some features which may be largely responsible for unsatisfactory results. First among these is the burdening of the enumeration with an immense number of questions not necessary to an accurate determination of the population. The famous questions as to debts and diseases, as already pointed out, did not take the best means of getting accurate information on these points; and any one who has taken the trouble to watch the details of the enumeration will be satisfied that the totals on those points are chiefly valuable as showing that the correct totals must be other amounts. Beyond that the mere work of taking down the answers to the multiplicity of questions is so great that the enumerators are insufficiently paid for their labor, and have not a full incentive to do it thoroughly.

In this respect the hunger for statistics at Washington has the result in great measure of defeating itself. Had the census queries been confined to the main purpose, viz.: The quick and sure ascertainment of the actual population of the country, the work could have been done with speed and certainty. In place of that it was conceived to be the function to gather in all sorts of collateral information. What the object or the value of these aggregations of statistics can possibly be the public will never know. If any generalization might be made that would throw a new or valuable light upon the condition of the country there might be some excuse for it. But the average conditions of existence in the United States are already well understood by such philosophers and specialists as may find the germs of new truths in the census report. Even where understood there is so often a tremendous difference in the conclusions drawn from statistical summaries that the helpfulness and general utility of the accumulations of extraneous facts which are to embellish without enlivening the census returns may well be doubted.

For purposes of political division, of taxation, of practical business information and of fundamental requisites of government, the numbering of the population meets the principal requirements of the census. This is done with the utmost promptness and thoroughness in England, under the semi-military organization of the police by confining the inquiry to the population and its location on the single day of the census. The example suggests that the work might be done accurately and scientifically by the War Department, under a similar plan of action.

Finally the absurd order that supervisors shall not tabulate the returns of their own districts and let the totals be known, increases the difficulty of correcting inadequacy. If the supervisors were permitted to make their totals public as soon as they are all in, prompt steps could be taken if there were any reason to suspect that the census is not full. As it is, we must wait till the Census Bureau makes the totals known, at some indefinite future date, before we can even know whether the census of any particular city or State does it justice or injustice.

These faults can hardly be corrected on this census; but if our public men can remember the lessons of one census long enough to apply it to another, their instruction may be of use in the future. In the meantime, Pittsburg should be prepared to insist on whatever may be necessary to insure a full statement of her entire population in the corrected census reports.

THE CLEVELAND STRIKE.

It is most unfortunate that the railroad switchmen in Cleveland should have thought it best to strike for an increase in wages which has been obtained by railroad employes in Pittsburg and elsewhere by less violent means. The settlement of the wage question in the railroad yards here a month or two ago was obtained by the prevalence of moderate and wise counsels on both sides. The matter was quietly discussed and the scale adjusted without disturbance of any kind. We are unable to see why the same procedure should not have found favor in Cleveland. The strikers will do well to bear in mind still how necessary public sympathy is to them, and upon what terms they may command that sympathy.

The strike has already had its effect upon Pittsburg railroad traffic. The Pittsburg and Lake Erie, the Cleveland and Pittsburg and the Pittsburg and Western lines have already been obliged to refuse coal shipments destined for Cleveland. Further demoralization of freight transportation in that direction must follow if the strike continues. This will have an evil effect upon labor in the coal and coke industries here at once and upon other trades later on. It is to be hoped that the influence of our labor leaders here will be lent toward the achievement of a speedy and pacific settlement of the Cleveland dispute, and the railroad managers concerned should move in the same direction.

THERE is a good deal of pathos in the report that the old naval vessel, the Iroquois, which underwent last year the experience of being driven for 7,000 miles at the sport of the winds in the Pacific Ocean, on account of a break-down of the machinery, underwent another break last week only six hours after leaving San Francisco. As this old vessel had a part of that baptism of fire and glory to which Farragut led his fleets in the gulf 28 years ago, she has earned the right to an honorable retirement, and should not be exposed in her old age to the mishaps of decrepitude. Modern vessels should be permitted to take the place of the old ships and see if they can uphold the credit and glory of the Union half as well.

SENATOR WOLCOTT may have pleased his bride with his oration in the Senate yesterday, but his earlier love—the Republican party—can hardly be expected to enthuse over it. The new Senator from Colorado is beginning his career at a gallop.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT answers the criticism that no negroes were invited to take part in the Lake Mohonk Conference on the negro question by saying that "the patient is not invited to the conference of his doctors on his case." True enough; but it has generally been regarded as imperative that the patient shall be near enough to be examined, and that the doctors shall personally investigate his condition. If the doctors should hold a conference some thousands of miles distant from the patient, they might be subjected to intimations that their principal desire was to have a nice social time.

THE marriage of Miss Lena Caldwell to Baron Zedwitz, the German Minister to Mexico, at Washington yesterday, promises a happier result than most of these international unions. The Baron seems to be a worthy man.

THE result of the investigation into railroad tariffs in England is stated by the London *Industries* to be: "No common basis of railway rates and charges at present exists after nearly seventy years' experience of railway transport, that has any claim to be regarded as exact and scientific." The same fact has been abundantly demonstrated on this side of the ocean. But its elucidation in England is rather crushing to the theories of those gentlemen who have industriously argued that the English policy of federation among the railways furnishes the model for American regulation.

PEOPLE who drink alcoholic beverages in the summer to keep cool take the same medicine in winter to keep warm. This proves that it is neither coolness nor warmth which they require, but an excuse.

THE citizens of Dayton, Ia., think that they have developed a Wild Western solution of the original package trouble. A vendor who opened up a store in that town was ordered to leave the place between sunrise and sunset. He did so in such haste that the solution might be regarded as adequate if it did not leave the question whether it is not better to endure the temporary results of an erroneous system of law than to destroy all law except that of the mob.

WITH reports of cholera in Spain and of yellow fever in Havana, the value of a strict midsummer sanitation is given a very cogent and impressive emphasis.

WHEN the Tariff bill comes before the Senate the secret of the support given by Southern Democrats to Western Republicans in amending the Silver bill may become public property. If we scratch your back, you will scratch ours, is a plan of action that has found favor in the Senate before to-day. It looks as if Major McKinley's bill were doomed to meet a fate very like that of the Silver bill. And we are heartily sorry for it, too.

THE regular daily thunder storm clattered around the hills about sunset last evening, and the weather promises to be hotter than ever to-day.

OUR Mary is no more, or rather she is Mr. Navarro's Mary from this time forth. The wedding was ostentatiously quiet, but the spectators made up by their violence for the modest demeanor of the principals. The little church at Hampstead could not stand very many attacks like that made upon it yesterday by well-dressed hoodlums who attended the Anderson-Navarro wedding.

MR. VAUX may be an antique, but he is fully up to the modern Congressional methods. His first speech was "withheld for revision."

NOW that cholera has risen again to scare Europe, measures should be taken at once to secure our seaports from the plague by stringent quarantine. In Pittsburg the hot weather rather than the cholera suggests the advisability of the Health Board exercising itself to procure cleanliness in the nooks and corners of the city.

THE vote in the Senate on the House silver bill was so jug-handled as to rob the performance of much interest.

THE resignation of the United States Minister to Brazil is made a subject of regret. Certainly the United States should have a representative at Rio to intimate mildly to the Government there that the suppression of the liberty of speech by military tribunals is not the way to establish a republic.

IT is a glorious thing to be a silver king when Senators of all parties are willing to be your dutiful subjects.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

A One-Sided Contract for Cherry Picking—Mr. Lavin the Tenor—The Time Mr. Gilmore Risked a Good Deal by Playing Patriotic Airs.

WHEN you hire a pack of healthy boys to pick cherries for you, it is well to hire one man at least to watch the boys.

An old gentleman in the pleasant borough of Sewickley the other day contracted with a half dozen small boys to pick a big cherry tree. The terms were that the boys should have half of the cherries they picked. The owner of the cherry tree vainly imagined that he had bribed the boys to be honest. It merely shows that he didn't know boy nature.

The boys came down and climbed the tree.

They also picked no end of cherries, but not a cherry escaped to the receptacles at the foot of the tree. The boys picked their half first and for safe-keeping ate the cherries. The owner's half, or somewhat less than half, still tempts the birds in the big tree.

W. J. LAVIN, the young tenor, who is going to sing here when Gilmore comes next week, made the acquaintance of a number of Pittsburgers a couple of years ago on board the Inman liner City of New York. At the concert, which, as usual, was given during the voyage, Mr. Lavin sang a couple of songs or more very acceptably, although the sea air, as it so often does, had relaxed his throat badly.

I remember he sang "The Maid of the Mill" with a great deal of tender expression. It is singular that this ballad has not had such a vogue here as it had in England for over a year. It has a wonderfully pretty refrain, and if Mr. Lavin is minded to tell us the simple story of "The Maid of the Mill" I am pretty certain the audience will appreciate it.

TALKING of the Gilmore concerts, and the endeavor that THE DISPATCH with other newspapers has made to establish the custom of playing out the audience at our theaters with "The Star Spangled Banner," it is to be remembered that Mr. Gilmore played the national air once in a place and at a time when it promised to be an extremely unhealthy proceeding for him.

Gilmore took his band to the last Democratic Convention held before the war broke out. He has always been in great request at political conventions, and his band has played besides at the inaugurations of Presidents Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Grant, Arthur, and, I think, of Cleveland. Well, in 1860 Gilmore took his band down to Charleston, S. C., to attend the Democratic Convention. It was a stormy convention, but Gilmore and his musicians did their best to make things harmonious.

Finally when the convention broke up without reaching a nomination there were loud yells for Southern airs, and a group of secessionists were particularly noisy in their cries for the "Marseillaise." Gilmore did not hesitate a second, but led his band into "The Star Spangled Banner," and from that into "Hail Columbia," and wound up with "Yankee Doodle." It was a plucky as well as patriotic thing to do, and strangely enough it seemed to calm the people, and they left the hall without disturbance.

PEOPLE WORTH READING ABOUT.

MR. W. S. GILBERT has boucht a place in the country, and will sell his London house.

GEORGE PACKAGE, of Tom Green county, Tex., 104 years old, and is probably the original Package.

MR. DEPEW will make the commencement address at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute this evening.

PROF. HENRY M. TORREY, of Harvard University, is now out of danger from his recent serious illness.

THE Rev. Dr. J. B. Dales on Sunday celebrated the completion of his fiftieth year as pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia, Pa.

PRINCE GEORGE has been sent cruising, with the hope of curing him of love for an Earl's handsome daughter, whom it is considered prudent he should not marry.

MRS. ADOLPH DAHLGREN, of Nashville, who is considered one of the prettiest women in the South, is tall, slight and very graceful, with gray eyes and golden hair.

MR. WATTS has just painted from life a portrait of Lord Tennyson which he will give to Trinity College, Cambridge; and he will give a replica of it to the National Gallery.

GARIBALDI'S tomb, in Caprera, is to be made a national monument, and the island is to be devoted to the purposes of a home for old sailors. A lighthouse also will be erected there.

GENERAL PLEASONTON is a picturesque figure of war times and occasionally may be seen strolling down Chestnut street, Philadelphia, wearing a sombrero hat which he has worn for nearly a score of years.

MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN sail for America Saturday for an extended trip through the United States and Canada. They will be the guests of the Endicotts, Mrs. Chamberlain's family at Boston, and of Lord Stanley, of Preston, Governor General of Canada.

THE Prince of Wales has written a letter to a committee of gentlemen who have favorably considered the idea of holding an international exhibition in London, expressing with force and directness his views on the subject. It would be highly inexpedient, the Prince writes, to hold an exhibition of an international character in London at any time before 1900.

A GERMAN BARON'S BRIDE.

Miss Lena Caldwell Married in the Presence of Distinguished Guests.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The wedding ceremony of Miss Lena Caldwell and Baron von Zedwitz, German Minister to Mexico, was celebrated yesterday in the chapel of the new Catholic University in this city. Less than 50 invitations were issued verbally to the chapel, and to the wedding breakfast at noon at the Arlington. The main chapel of the university, where the wedding took place, was built out of a donation of $50,000 made by the bride for that purpose. The interior of the chapel was decorated with the conventional palms and other greens, bride roses and twining plants. Among the distinguished audience were Secretary Blaine, Miss Harriet Blaine, Sir John Pauncefote, the British Minister; Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, and Mrs. Romero; Baron Seckendorf and Mrs. Seckendorf, Senator Vance, Representative Hitt, Alexander Porter Morse and Henry Wise Garnett. There was little formality about the scene other than that given by the impressiveness of the ceremony and the quiet grandeur of the altar decorations.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, the spiritual guardian of the Caldwell family, performed the ceremony, assisted by Bishop Keane, the rector of the University. Before the newly-made Baroness and husband left the altar Bishop Spalding gave them his blessing, and announced that he had received a cablegram from the Pope, sending congratulations and his blessing

AFTER FORTY.

After forty, locks grow thinner,
We grow stouter—"there's the rub!"
Linger longer o'er our dinner,
Shirk the matutinal tub!
After forty we get lazy,
To the lads the girls resign—
They may flirt with Dot and Daisy
Whilst we loiter o'er our wine!

After forty we discover
Aches and pains distinctly new.
Once a lobster salad lover,
Now we court the homely stew!
After forty, fidgets find us,
Sad to tell, an easy prey:
Leaving lightsomeness behind us,
We grow graver day by day!

After forty, saucy misses
Treat us like their own papas;
No fear now of stolen kisses,
Billets-doux—irate mammas;
But, their white arms calmly resting
On our shoulders, if you please,
They will ask (I am not jesting)
After our rheumatic knees!

After forty, we're approaching
Forydom—so Ethel thinks;
And we growl at aught encroaching
On our precious "forty winks."
O'er a stile we crawl with caution,
We, once agile as a roe!
For life's autumn is our portion,
And its spring went long ago!

After forty, graybeards claim us
Quite as "one of them"—ah me!
Men of sixty thus defame us—
We are only forty-three!
Old "Jim Crow," too, scrawls with pleasure,
After forty on our phiz!
Time, who picks our locks at leisure,
Winks at wigs—the horrid quiz!

What's the moral of the matter?
This, and lay it well to heart:
After forty, cease light chatter,
Act no more the stripling's part!
Let us take, with resignation,
In old fogies' ranks a place:
'Tis an art worth cultivation,
That of "growing old" with grace!

—*F. B. Doveton in St. James' Gazette.*

PLEASURE AND BUSINESS.

An Agreeable Combination at a Pleasant Suburban Home—Last Meeting of the Woman's Club for the Season—Amateurs in Julius Cæsar.

"I wish we could go back and enjoy the day all over again," was the remark a little woman made to a bevy of ladies surrounding her on the platform of the Wilkinsburg station last evening at 4 o'clock. "Them's my sentiments, too," echoed a baker's dozen of voices. But such was an impossibility; the day, so full of pleasure and enjoyment to the members of the Woman's Club who composed the group of ladies, was rapidly nearing its close and the city-bound train carried them all to the Union station, where, after adieus—and repeated adieus—they departed for their respective homes, not to meet again as a club until the third Tuesday in September, as the meeting held yesterday was the last one of the season, and, it might be added, the most enjoyable one. It was held at the delightful home, in Wilkinsburg, of Mrs. E. A. Wade, the President, who at the preceding meeting invited the ladies to "come and take pot-luck," and if pot-luck is not dreadfully puffed up it will be a wonder, for it was voted by all present "the most delightful kind of luck."

The 11:15 train bore the ladies out to the pretty suburb, now in the full glory of nature's adornment, and in the artistic little reception hall of her home Mrs. Wade greeted each guest with a warm welcome, and informed them that the freedom of the house, the lawn, and all therein or thereon, even to the lovely roses, was theirs for the day. Quickly discarding hats and bonnets in the charmingly appointed apartment on the second floor to which they were escorted by the hostess herself, the ladies availed themselves of the privileges accorded them until luncheon was announced, and into the attractive dining room they filed, where a beautiful table, decorated with roses of every description, and laid with the daintiest china, which was "hanseled" on this occasion, awaited them, and where Mrs. Dr. Ramsey, Mrs. Dr. Schlenderberger and Mrs. M. E. Dinwiddie proved themselves as clever in handling eatables and serving a table as they are in handling social and political economy—deeper, if not more significant subjects—and also proved themselves possessed of rare tact by their self-constituted duties, thus preventing the seating at the table of the unlucky 13. But their object was discovered and commented upon ere the luncheon was over.

An adjournment to the lawn succeeded the greatly enjoyed lunch, where the business of the meeting was transacted. Papers were read on "Pessimism and Optimism," by Mrs. George Taylor, and on "An Innovation in Woman's Clubs," by Mrs. Dr. W. H. Winslow. A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Wade for her invitation and also to the self-imposed committee of three who so gracefully served the luncheon. An invitation to hold the next meeting the third Tuesday in September at the same place was gladly accepted by the club, and the informal session then began. Those present beside Mrs. E. A. Wade were Mrs. Dr. Ramsey, Mrs. Dr. Winslow, Mrs. Dr. Schlenderberger, Mrs. Dr. Easton, Miss Cara Reese, Mrs. Erwine Reynolds, Mrs. M. E. Dinwiddie, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. M. J. Becker, Mrs. A. F. Bryce and Mrs. Mary A. Scriven.

MORE GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Curry School of Elocution Closed by a Rendition of Julius Cæsar.

"Julius Cæsar" at the Bijou last evening by the pupils and graduates of the Curry School of Elocution and Dramatic Culture, with Prof. Byron W. King, the manager and instructor in the title role, was an enjoyable performance, and one which drew quite a fair house. The play was presented with good scenic effects, which are so much of the success or non-success of a play, and in all parts showed careful rehearsing.

Prof. King as "Brutus" interpreted the character with rare intuition, even to the solicitude he evinced regarding the happiness of "Portia." Mrs. Inez Todd King, by keeping from her knowledge the unpleasant secrets which so preyed upon his mind, Mr. Tom Geraghty as "Cassius" was an effective actor, and was perhaps the favorite of the audience which applauded him vigorously. Mr. William Robinson as *Julius Cæsar*, and Miss Hannah Baxter as *Calphurnia*, his wife, were both successful in the rendition of their parts, and Mr. Joe D. Brison as *Mark Antony*, delivered the funeral oration in quite a realistic manner. The other characters were all nicely represented including the citizens who did not fail to laugh or hurrah at the proper time.

The entr'acte programme was one of the enjoyable features of the entertainment, and in it were heard Misses Clara Dawes, Gertrude Donohue and Millie Gardner and Mr. Frank Reynolds in recitations and Miss Mamie Reuck in a violin solo. Exquisite floral offerings were given each of the young ladies, and warm applause greeted their efforts. Those graduated last evening were Miss Clara Dawes, Miss Gertrude Donohue, Miss Millie Gardner, Mr. Frank Reynolds and Mr. Tom Geraghty.

RECEIVED THEIR FRIENDS.

A Charming Reception at Mrs. Schoonmaker's Residence, Last Evening.

The handsome residence of Mrs. S. L. Schoonmaker, on Shady and Howe streets, was by the skill of Messrs. A. M. & J. B. Murdoch, transformed yesterday into a vast rose garden, in which bloomed in great profusion, the finest and greatest variety of roses imaginable. They had for a background the delicate fern-like asparagus plumosa, and the exquisite coloring of the furnishings of the luxurious apartments, which, in point of beauty, vied with the fragrant roses.

Into this rose bower the wealth and fashion of Pittsburg entered, last evening, in response to handsome invitations sent out some time since, in the name of the host and hostess. The guests, in full evening dress, were received in the lovely drawing rooms, and from there wandered through the many artistic apartments of the home, all of which were thrown open for the evening, and into the elegantly appointed dining room, radiant and fragrant with the la France, the queen of roses, so far as perfume is concerned, and with the soft music of a stringed orchestra floating in the air, were served with the most exquisite supper by Caterer Kuhn.

A QUIET HOME WEDDING.

Miss Daisy Craig Becomes the Bride of Mr. E. E. Heck in Allegheny.

At 8 o'clock last evening the words were spoken that united Miss Daisy Craig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Craig and sister of Mr. Joe Craig, the well-known oil broker, to Mr. E. E. Heck, the popular Allegheny druggist. The place chosen by the fair young bride for her nuptials was the home of her girlhood, on Church avenue, Allegheny, and Rev. W. J. Robinson, D. D., was the officiating clergyman. Quite an aggregation of friends and relatives were present and viewed with interest the proceedings from the moment the two masters of ceremony, Messrs. Pressly Craig and H. Thickett, made their appearance at the door of the drawing room, which they guarded while the tiny flower maiden, Florence Brace, and the bridal couple passed through, until the final words were spoken, when they offered their congratulations.

After the wedding feast, served by Kuhn, the festivities were continued until Mr. and Mrs. Heck took their departure for their wedding trip upon the lakes.

Will Picnic at Ohio Pyle.

The Y. M. C. A., of Johnstown, will hold a picnic at Ohio Pyle to-morrow. E. D. Smith, of the B. & O., will go to Johnstown to-day to look after their transportation. They have engaged 15 cars.

Social Chatter.

THE attorneys' picnic at Rock Point to-day.

THE McCall Band gave an enjoyable free concert in Highland Park last evening.

A LECTURE was delivered by Rev. J. T. Leak in the North Avenue M. E. Church last evening on "Egypt."

A PINK tea was given at the Point Breeze Presbyterian Church last evening and was a very enjoyable event.

INVITATIONS are out for the wedding of Miss Jeanie Lowrie Childs and Mr. Alexander Wurts which will be solemnized Monday evening, June 30th, at 8:30 o'clock, in Calvary Church, East End.

THE City of Pittsburg steamed down the Ohio yesterday with the friends and patrons of Mr. Thomas Pickering, the furniture dealer, lining her cabins and decks. Refreshments and music were a part of the programme.

Gilmore's Concert.

The sale of seats for the Gilmore Band concerts on Thursday afternoon and evening, June 26, at Old City Hall, will open to-morrow morning at Hamilton's music store, 95 Fifth avenue, at 9 o'clock. Already there have been so many inquiries as to when and where the sale would open that two large audiences are assured. These concerts will be the last big musical event of the season. The vocalists in the concert are all well and favorably known in Pittsburg.

Brown-Benningheff Nuptials.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

GREENVILLE, June 17.—Robert W. Brown the eldest son of Hon. James C. Brown, and Maud Benningheff, daughter of Joseph Benningheff, a prominent banker of Greenville, were married this evening. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Israel, of Meadville, assisted by Rev. J. Koch, of this place.

DANGERS OF HYPNOTISM.

Serious Questions Touching the Relations Between Mesmerism and Crime—Grave Facts Pointed Out—Results of Scientific Studies in France—How Doctors Differ.

THE present outbreak of hypnotism, or mesmerism—for they are identical—has begun to engage the attention of the authorities upon the Continent. The practice of this art has been recently forbidden in the French army and navy, and is shortly to be restricted in Belgium to members of the medical profession—at least so far as the young and the insane are concerned. This is not the first time that such a step has become necessary, says the London *Saturday Review*. Early in the century mesmerism, which had languished during the troublous times of the Napoleonic wars, sprang up again with tremendous energy upon the conclusion of peace, and speedily overran Europe. This was particularly the case in Germany, where the Berlin Academy of Science offered a prize for the best essay on the subject; and in 1817 it was found necessary to make the practice illegal except in the hands of qualified physicians. So, too, in Denmark, about the same time, and in Russia in 1825. The reasons for this were, no doubt, the same as those which induced the university authorities of Oxford and Cambridge, some 15 years ago, to forbid the seances of a certain well-known professional mesmerist in those towns. The undergraduates used to flock to these performances, and many of them suffered seriously in health from the nervous derangement consequent upon repeated hypnotization. It is, indeed, denied by no one except Prof. Bernheim and the other hypnotizers at Nancy that the process may be attended by some danger to health. "L'hynotisation est un agent perturbateur a un haut degre du systeme nerveux" is the authoritative statement of M. Paul Richer in the *Dictionnaire Encyclopedique des Sciences Medicales*. It often develops or aggravates attacks of acute hysteria, and cases have occurred in which, after hypnotic catalepsy, for instance, the use of an arm has been lost for some time, or the the perception of colors impaired through the induction of visual hallucinations. But it is not only this aspect of the matter which has engaged attention abroad.

A Serious Set of Questions.

THE remarkable studies in somnambulism and in the unlimited power of suggestion which have been carried out at Nancy open up another and a more serious set of questions touching the relations between hypnotism and crime. These questions may be considered under three heads:

The observed phenomena of somnambulism (which is an hypnotic condition) show that somnambulists may unconsciously but spontaneously commit unlawful acts of which they have no knowledge and recollection when awake. In 1883 a French servant girl was arrested for theft. It turned out that she had frequently been hypnotized by a doctor. He was allowed to hypnotize her in prison. While in this state she recollected having removed the valuables to a safer place, which she described to the judge, who found them in the spot she designated. She was released. It is easy to see how miscarriages of justice may occur in cases of this nature. Several similar instances have occurred in the French law courts.

Some Remarkable Cases.

CRIMES may be committed on persons in a condition of hypnotism. The "Affaire Castellan," 1865, is an actual case. Josephine Hughes, a respectable young woman living with her father, was hypnotized by Castellan, a vagabond mesmerizer to whom they gave shelter. He commelled her to leave her home, follow him and live with him. She was rescued, all the facts fully established, and Castellan sentenced to 12 years' hard labor. In court he offered to give proof of his powers. All she remembered was being compelled to submit to him by an irresistible power.

Dr. Esdaile, a Scotch surgeon in India, and an expert mesmerizer (he established under the Government in 1845 a hospital at Hooghly, in which he performed several hundred operations under hypnotic anæsthesia), had reason to suspect a native barber of kidnaping a boy under hypnotic influence. His suspicions were aroused by the boy's appearance. He tried experiments, which were repeated in court, and found he could make natives follow him involuntarily. The man was condemned to nine years' labor in irons. A similar case is related in a Malacca journal of 1820. These cases are particularly interesting, as children are extremely sensitive to hypnotism. At Nancy there has not been a single failure with children under 14 years of age.

An Agent of Crime.

HYPNOTIZED persons may be made, by means of "suggestion," the unconscious and involuntary agents of crime. With regard to this point, which is the most interesting of all, it is only right to say that the brilliant and scientific body of Paris physicians who practice hypnotism do not greatly believe in the danger. They maintain that hypnotism is a morbid condition allied to hysteria, which can only affect in its higher manifestations a small number of people; and they deny the all-important part ascribed by the Nancy doctors to the power of suggestion. In this they labor under the disadvantage of having to maintain a negative position, which may easily be overthrown by a more extended experience, and are probably—we may say undoubtedly—wrong. The susceptibility to suggestion may not be so universal as it is thought to be at Nancy; but its danger, when it does exist, can hardly be exaggerated. As Prof. Beaunis says, "It is of no use to try and minimize the gravity of this fact, and it is far better to recognize it as it really is, that is to say, the absolute power of life and death of the hypnotizer over his subject." The history of mesmerism is full of instances of persons in the higher mesmeric, hypnotic, or somnambulistic states—the word does not signify—performing acts in obedience to the will of another, with complete abolition of consciousness, of volition, and of subsequent recollection. There is nothing new in this. As early as 1784 De Puysegur, Mesmer's pupil, pointed out the danger of the magnetic condition, as it was then called, being turned to criminal purposes in unscrupulous hands; and Teste, writing about 1840, declared that a subject "belongs body and soul to the magnetizer if he is base and dastardly enough to use the power." The Nancy doctors have discovered nothing new; but they have developed the phenomena with greater fulness and exactness than their predecessors, and have lent the cachet of scientific observation to facts which have been previously received with suspicion or openly scouted as ridiculous or impossible.

The Medico-Legal Aspects.

M. LIEGEOIS, professor of law at Nancy, has especially investigated the medico-legal aspects of the matter. The chief points are these: Certain subjects can be made to do whatever is suggested to them, not only at the time, but at any fixed date afterward; they remember nothing of the suggestion, but when the time comes they do the thing, believing themselves to be free agents; they can be made to commit unlawful acts against their own conscience. The truth of these statements rests upon numerous experiments attested by a number of independent witnesses, whose intelligence and integrity are beyond question. Thus suggestions have been made to hypnotic patients that they shall perform certain acts a week, a month, and even several months afterward, and they have done them exactly at the given time, forgetting all about it in the meanwhile and believing themselves to be free agents. On October 12, 1884, Prof. Bernheim suggested to a patient that he should present himself at Dr. Liebeault's house on October 12, 1885, and should there go through a complicated series of acts. Nothing more was said, but on the appointed day the patient faithfully carried out the programme, displaying a better memory than Dr. Bernheim himself. Again, two ladies were made by Prof. Beaunis actually to steal silver spoons and commit other acts from which they would have shrunk in horror. Other patients have been made to commit (imaginary) murders, both with poison and with knife, and have exhibited all the emotions proper to the occasion. An interesting point is that of resistance; there is resistance to immoral acts, the patient retains a sense of right and wrong, but the resistance may be overcome. No case of this kind has yet come into the law courts, and these are only "crimes of the laboratory;" but it is obvious that a door may possibly be opened for the commital of crime with almost absolute impunity. At any rate, the whole subject is one which merits earnest attention. Perhaps the best safeguard is to give wide publicity to the facts, so that people may know the danger and refrain from exposing themselves. But