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A REVOLUTION IN THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

Some months since we published the particulars of an invention by Mr. T. J. Speers, whereby cotton is pulled up by the roots and is thus stored away for the bolls to open, when the lint is picked by machinery and the bark is stripped from the stalk and is otherwise made ready to be manufactured into bagging and mattings, and the bolls are packed ready for the paper maker, the seed going to the oil mill. The press of the south has very thoroughly discussed the possibilities of this invention, which has received the indorsement of many practical men, among them, Mr. S. R. Cockrell, of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, vice-president of the Mississippi Planters association, and the only seeming insurmountable objection offered is that mentioned by the New Orleans *Democrat*, that two-thirds of the cotton would be lost, because it could not be brought to maturity. We are glad to say that Colonel Enoch Ensley, of this city, a practical and very intelligent planter of long experience, has devised a plan by which that difficulty may be obviated. He has found by tests that cotton plucked up by the roots, and hung up in a properly-prepared building, heated by hot air, can thus be artificially matured so that not even one boll will be lost. Colonel Ensley, convinced of the value of his invention, has expended $10,000 in the construction of what may be called a cotton-drying house, which he hopes to test to its fullest capacity next fall. If it then proves all that he claims for it, the future of cotton cultivation is assured. A repetition of the disasters of last fall and winter will in future be impossible, and the question of cotton-picking labor be solved in favor of the planter. The average grade of cotton would also be improved; the lint would be freed of much of the trash and all of the sand that now adheres to it, and it would no longer be at the mercy of variable and extreme weather, or be left to rot or grow dirty on the ground, beaten down by heavy rains. But this is not all. As Mr. Cockrell has shown, so soon as the cotton is pulled up and stored away, the land will thus be cleared, and may be turned over at once to the sheep. By sowing it in rye or wheat in November, a handsome pasture would be given to the sheep, which could be left there till spring. The crop could then be turned under as a fertilizer, thus obviating another of the principal objections offered to the process, that it would utterly exhaust the soil. Besides, there are other advantages that would accrue. Referring to Mr. Cockrell again, we find that to grow a crop of 6,000,000 bales, 1,500,000 hands are now required, because in the cultivation we plow by hand, hoe by hand and pick by hand; whereas, to spin this crop into yarns, which is done by machinery, and which doubles the value of cotton, only 350,000 operatives, mostly women and children, are employed, working inside the house and in all kinds of weather. That is, these 350,000 hands, thanks to machinery, add as much to the wealth of the country as the 1,500,000 hands working in the cotton fields. If the "combination cotton picker," supplemented by Colonel Ensley's drying process, can achieve the work of doing by machinery what is now done by hand, less than 750,000 persons, probably only 500,000, would be needed to grow and gather our cotton crop, leaving from 750,000 to 1,000,000 persons that could be engaged in manufacturing the cotton into yarns and goods.

THE REVISED FIGURES.

The American people are essentially Democratic. The republic cannot live and the Democratic party die. The follies and blunders committed by the Democrats of this and other States, and by the National Democratic executive committee during the late Presidential campaign shows that the destiny of the party has been in the hands of weak and incompetent leaders, who are incapable of securing power even when the people furnish them with a majority of the popular vote. Four years ago the Democrats elected their candidate for the Presidency by a majority of the electoral college and a majority of nearly 300,000 of the popular vote. Notwithstanding this sweeping triumph the people were cheated out of the President they had elected through the imbecility and stupidity of the Democratic leaders, who showed that they had not sense enough to give force and vitality to the popular will. The same blundering, bungling idiocy was manifested during and after the late Presidential election. A few days after the election the Republican papers announced that Garfield had received a majority of the popular vote. This falsehood was disseminated in every nook and corner of the Union, and created the very effect intended—that of demoralizing the Democratic party and inspiring the Republicans with confidence in the invincibility of their party. The National Democratic executive committee made no effort to explain the falsehood. The Democratic newspapers at central points, and who pride themselves on their enterprise and resources for furnishing the latest and most reliable news, acquiesced in the claim of the Republican newspapers that Garfield had received a majority of the popular vote. But thanks to the Baltimore *Sun*, the fraud has at last been exposed. That enterprising journal shows that the total vote of the country was 9,200,794, divided as follows:

James A. Garfield, Republican	4,437,981
Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat	4,444,313
James B. Weaver, Greenback	307,063
Neal Dow, Prohibition	9,644
Scattering	1,793
Total	9,200,794
General Hancock's majority over Garfield	6,332

The total vote polled for President in 1876 by the same States as in 1880 was 8,411,136, and the increase is 789,658. These figures are encouraging. To talk about disbanding a party which has a majority of the popular vote is the suggestion of cowardice. A party which can carry a majority of the popular vote under so many disadvantages will surely triumph, when directed by sagacious leaders—men who know how to give vitality to the popular voice. Although the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has been defeated for six successive times including the fraud, the Republicans see that it is stronger than when Lincoln was elected in 1860. In discussing the vitality of the Democratic party, the secret of its success, the St. Louis *Republican* says: To those who study politics from what may be termed the philosophical standpoint, the secret of this unconquerable vitality is easily discovered. The bed-rock upon which the Democratic party rests existed long before the Federal constitution was framed, or even national independence achieved. It was in the minds of Thomas Jefferson and other apostles of human liberty in Europe as well as America, while England and her colonies were still united in apparently indissoluble bonds, and when popular government was yet only a bright and seemingly unrealizable dream. This bed-rock is simply the rights, power and wisdom of the people in their broadest and best sense. Lincoln, though he went—unwillingly, we believe—widely astray in practice, enunciated the Democratic theory with absolute correctness in the famous sentence, "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people." This is Jeffersonian Democracy of the straightest and purest sort. The Hamiltonian Federalism—which Mr. Garfield so much admires and his party has virtually adopted—is a government of radically different character. It is a "strong government;" the strength coming from those centralizing tendencies which invariably and inevitably diminish and at last absorb the rights and power of the people. It is a "splendid government;" the splendor being at the expense of the people's pocket, and intended to blind their eyes to the gradual loss of their liberties—a loss for which there is no remedy save revolution. In a republic, therefore, there must always be a Democratic party; that is, a party which represents the Jeffersonian theory of government as opposed to the Hamiltonian. When the Democratic party dies, the republic will have ceased to exist. The name "Democratic" is nothing, and another might be substituted whenever desirable. The Democratic party of Jefferson's day was called "Republican." But the principles are everything, and when these are abandoned popular government will be in its coffin. If the present Democratic party were to disband, as did its gallant rival the Whig, within six months it would have a successor embodying, no matter how much disguised, the same essential and fundamental ideas. And while Democratic policy may be this, that, or the other thing—and is occasionally something the reverse of Democratic—the principle is immutable and immortal; "the same yesterday, to-day and forever." These views have been often iterated by the APPEAL since the election of Garfield to the Presidency. But we are gratified to know that there is but little occasion for their repetition, as the little squad which undertook to bury the Democratic party immediately after the Presidential election in Daniel Webster's "tomb of obsolete ideas," are standing around the grave with one foot upon the spade, and will soon be found trying to resurrect what they were so anxious to bury. They have learned that the Democratic party is "oft doomed to death, yet fated not to die." The talk about its dissolution is stale, and no one is now silly enough to propose such an absurdity. A party which has survived such a revolution as that inaugurated by the election of Lincoln—such elements of demoralization as those that prevailed during the war, six successive Presidential defeats, including the great fraud, which was worse than defeat, which can carry a majority of the popular vote over the millions of dollars spent by the Republican party and the infamous slanders of the southern people, may be considered invulnerable and certain to triumph. If we add to these external trials the severer one of the incompetents, whose folly is more dangerous than the numerical strength of the enemy, we are surprised that the Democratic party is sustained by a majority of the popular vote. Never did a party encounter the difficulties which have beset the Democracy for the past twenty years, and if, with all these embarrassments, it can still command the sympathy and support of a majority of the American people, how grand and sweeping will be its triumph under the favorable auspices of the future, for they can never be worse than they have been in the past.

A MESMERIC REVIVAL.

About two months ago a gentleman announcing himself as Prof. Carpenter, inaugurated a series of lectures and illustrations of mesmerism at the Masonic hall, Twenty-third street, New York. For a week or two he attracted but little attention, none at all by scientific people, until Dr. Beard, the great authority on diseases of the nervous system, announced to the public the results of personal experiments made by him upon persons who had been previously manipulated, and, so to speak, prepared by Carpenter. Since then the medical faculty have taken up the subject, and investigations of mesmerism have become fashionable with doctors of all degrees. Dr. William A. Hammond, a few days ago, also performed some experiments at the University Medical school, the results of which go to confirm the views advanced by Dr. Beard, which are published in the APPEAL of this morning at some length. Besides the merriment which was occasioned by the actions of the subjects, the experimenters have fixed it a fact indisputable that patients thus manipulated may be operated on to any extent all the time that they are unconscious of the dreadful ordeal through which they are passing. When the fact is recalled that many persons have succumbed to anaesthetics, the value of this use of mesmeric power at once becomes apparent. Dr. Hammond, who has made experiments on animals as well as human beings, in the early part of his last lecture stated that he believed that the spinal column and the automatic centers of the brain (exclusive of the convolutions in which conscious and voluntary actions are originated) are alone concerned in the phenomena of hypnotism, and he has invented a new name for the condition, "Syggnosticism," which expresses the fact that actions performed in hypnotic trance are always suggested by some other person. He then proceeded to illustrate this by two subjects, showing by them that while sensation in the proper sense of the term is not abolished in the condition of syggnosticism, there is no such thing as perception. "Here," he said to one of the young men, "is the finest strawberry of the season just from Florida," handing him, as he spoke, a quarter of a lemon, which the somnambulist put into his mouth and masticated with the highest apparent relish. "What is it?" asked the doctor after the last particle had disappeared, and the patient was waiting anxiously for another. "Why, it is just the finest strawberry I have ever eaten," replied the young fellow; "I didn't know they raised such strawberries in Florida." The tears were running from his eyes with the biting action of citric acid upon the nerves of the taste, a fact which the lecturer interpreted as showing that there is perfect sensation in these cases, but no consciousness of the fact on the part of the abolished intellect. To test the same question respecting the sense of smell Dr. Hammond placed a pungent liquid at the nostrils. Not a movement betrayed the presence of a vapor that under ordinary conditions would have caused a sudden backward fall of the head and terrible contortions of the facial muscles. But tears flowed freely from the eyes. Recurring again to the sense of taste, Dr. Hammond offered the young man another Florida strawberry, being a bit of bread saleratus with extract of bitter almonds, nauseous enough to disgust an alligator. He wept freely, but declared the second strawberry was even more delicious than the first. A moment later the lecturer lifted a fold of skin on the back of the hand and passed a delicate needle through it, telling his victim, in forcible terms, that there was no feeling at that point. It was patent to all present that he did not feel any pain, for not the slightest shrinking movement betrayed it. The young man was then made to believe that he was a negro minister, in which condition he delivered a brief sermon, next that a medical student was a girl whom he was made to ask in marriage, and so on through a series of equally serious, laughable and absurd tests, each one of them more and more convincing of the power and practical value of mesmerism.

WE are in receipt of a neat and nicely printed circular from the New York Society of Decorative Art, containing a list of prizes, the terms of competition and the rules for the execution and preservation of the designs. The society prizes are five hundred dollars for the best design for a portiere or window hanging, one hundred dollars for the second best; two hundred dollars for the best design for screens of not less than three panels, fifty dollars for the second best; one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the best design for fringe or band applicable to table-cover, lambrequin or other decorative purpose, and twenty-five dollars for the second best. A special prize of one hundred dollars is offered by a member of the executive committee for the best table cover; another of fifty dollars, by the president of the society, for the best and most artistic example of needlework, and there are other special prizes of fifty and twenty-five dollars for designs in outline work on silk, outline work on linen, drawn work, a figure design for a panel, and for the best color treatment of any design entered for competition. All designs drawing prizes are to become the society's property. The society requires a commission of ten per cent. on all sales made during the exhibition. The prizes are to be awarded by a committee of experts acting as judges, and all articles placed on exhibition will be fully insured. The exhibition will be held during the first two weeks of May, at Moore's American Art gallery, and the prize design committee, Society of Decorative Art, 34 East Nineteenth street, New York, will furnish all information that may be desired. Mrs. W. T. Blodgett is chairman of this committee, which also includes several other ladies, leaders in New York society. We hope that some of the ladies of Memphis will enter the field of competition thus so wide, and show that in this, as in other departments of art, they are making some progress.

THE London *Pall Mall Gazette* reminds its readers of a curious thing, that three of the most expressive words in the English language should have been added to it, if not by Irishmen, at least by men belonging by residence or descent to the west of Ireland. "To Burke," "to Lynch," and "to Boycott" have all taken their places, if not exactly in classical literature, at least in the vernacular of the English-speaking race all over the world. Burke was an Irish resurrectionist, who operated in Edinburg, Scotland, and who, failing to find bodies for the medical colleges as fast as they were needed, took to making "stiffs," as they were technically called, by putting a plaster over the mouth of a child or adult, as opportunity would offer in the unfrequented parts of the city or in his own lodgings. He operated at night, and in this way murdered a great many persons before he was found out and brought to punishment. Lynch was a mayor of Galway, Ireland, who, in the seventeenth century, hanged his own son from the second story of his house, upon his conviction of the murder of a friend, the son of a Spanish wine merchant. Boycott, it will be remembered, was a former captain in the British army, the owner of a large estate in Ireland, who could not get laborers to garner his crops, nor hire assistance of any kind. The government, however, went to his relief with troops, to protect some Orangemen, who with Boycott's family saved the crop at an expense a hundred times its value.

IT takes some time for the Dutch to get their courage up, but when they do they stick. The good people of Holland, so phlegmatic and slow, now that they have gone to the aid of the Boers in Africa with at least a well equipped sympathy, are reviving historic facts that are anything but creditable to the English—about as creditable as our systematic robbery and murder of the Indians. They remind the British that the Cape Colony was originally a Dutch possession, that the greater proportion of its inhabitants are still Dutchmen, and, whether the British government treat the Transvaal "Boers" as outlaws or not, the good people of Holland have not forgotten that Cape Colony was captured in a very piratical way in 1795, relinquished without argument in 1805 in deference to the treaty of Amiens, almost immediately recaptured in a private, not to say surreptitious, fashion, and thenceforward tenaciously retained until the title deeds for it could be extorted from the congress of Vienna, in 1815.

THIS ought to be conclusive, at least for so moderate a man as Garfield is claimed to be. It is the statement made at a dinner given last week at Columbia, South Carolina, to some New York capitalists by Judge Samuel W. Melton, ex-attorney-general of that State. He declared "that the people of the south had been grossly misrepresented; that they were not hostile to northerners or native Republicans; that he had been an avowed Republican for many years and had never been maltreated or ostracised on account of his opinions. He said the people of South Carolina were anxious to welcome northerners, and would extend to them the hand of friendship." As it is in South Carolina, so it is in every other southern State. Instead of passion and prejudice, we enjoy peace and prosperity.

THE SPEAKER'S GAVEL.

Speculations as to Who Will Preside Over the House of Representatives of the Forty-Seventh Congress.

Hiscock, of New York, will Prove a Strong Card, if He Can Secure the Favor of Conkling.

The Washington *Chronicle* has the following reflections regarding the speakership of the house of representatives of the coming congress.

"There is a good deal of quiet caucusing going on, but it will not break out unless there is an extra session threatened. If Hiscock can secure Conkling's co-operation he can be elected easily. The west has many strong claims in its favor, as not since the days of Colfax has a Republican speaker been taken from that section. Kasson, of Iowa, possesses many strong elements in his favor. His long experience in the house and aptitude to acquire all the necessary qualifications for the position, added to his national reputation, would make him a very formidable candidate but for his equivocal record on the tariff. Here is the obstacle and it will be sure to overbalance any other claim in his favor. Next comes Michigan, which will no doubt present Burrows, than whom no more brilliant man can be found in congress; but whether he possesses the other essentials so necessary for a presiding officer his friends understand better, perhaps, than his services as a member of the house have evidenced. Illinois and Indiana having no special aspirations in this direction, Ohio would come next, and as her supply of material for public trusts of all kinds appears to be inexhaustible, her delegation in the next congress is prepared to present Keifer and Butterworth. Pennsylvania will hardly present any one, unless it may be to confer a complimentary vote on Judge Kelley, whose age would preclude his acceptance of anything else. Besides, his great value on the committee of ways and means would scarcely allow him to assume any other duties. With New England out of the field, by reason of Mr. Frye's preference for the senate—which everybody says will be satisfied by Mr. Blaine's acceptance of the state department—New York, it is generally conceded, will unite on Hiscock, from the Syracuse district. He is a gentleman of very fine attainments, will have served, with the close of the present session, two very successful terms in congress, has been selected for the next, and is claimed by his friends to be in every way qualified for the position. It is also stated that he has the promise of the united support of New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; so that with such strength added to that of his own State, he will stand as a very formidable candidate."

A SHIP ASHORE

On Ocean Beach, Near Long Branch—Stubborn Passengers and Crew.

NEW YORK, February 1.—A blinding snowstorm along the coast this morning, caused the steamer Roraima, from London by the way of Barbadoes, to come ashore on Ocean Beach, near Long Branch. The crew and four passengers refuse to be landed. The mate, John Pepper, was later brought ashore by their own boat's crew, and reports a crew of twenty-one and two passengers—a man named Marshall and a woman named Noble—aboard. They mistook the lights of the life-saving stations Nos. 7 and 8 for the Highland lights. The steamer is eighteen months old, and is owned by Steele, Young & Co., of London, and is valued at $150,000; insured in English companies. The station crew appeal to the steamer's crew to come ashore, but they refuse. The steamer is in a bad position, and the prospect of saving her is slight.

In combining the pure materials which compose Coussens's Honey of Tar, it seems that the manufacturers have adopted the motto: "Excelsior," as that compound excels all other remedies as a cure for coughs, colds and all diseases of the throat and lungs.

XLVITH CONGRESS.

The House Exhausted the Day in Consideration of the District Appropriation Bill—The Electoral-Count Resolution Debated in the Senate, but Without Result.

Dawes and Kirkwood Discuss the Ponca Indian Commission Bill and the Connection Therewith of the Secretary of the Interior—The Arrears of Pension Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The house met at 11 o'clock and immediately went into committee of the whole, Mr. Converse in the chair, on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Various items in the bill gave rise to several long and uninteresting discussions, but the committee finally rose without having completed its consideration and adjourned.

SENATE.

Senator Morgan, from the committee on the state of the law in regard to the electoral count, reported Senator Ingalls's resolution on the subject, with a substitute amendment. The substitute is a concurrent resolution:

Be it resolved by the senate, the house of representatives concurring, That the two houses of congress shall assemble in the hall of the house of representatives on Wednesday, the 9th of February, 1881, at 12 m., and that the president of the senate shall be the presiding officer; that one person shall be appointed teller on the part of the senate and two on the part of the house of representatives to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared, and that the result shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforesaid, which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, together with a list of the votes to be entered in the journals of the two houses.

Section 2 provides that if it shall appear that any votes of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States have been given on a day other than that fixed for the casting of such votes by act of congress, and in pursuance of the constitution of the United States, and if the counting or omitting to count such votes shall not essentially change the result of the election, they shall be reported by the president of the senate in the following manner:

"Were the votes of electors cast on the —— day of ——, 1880, to be counted, the result would be: For A B, for President of the United States, —— votes; and for C D, for President of the United States, —— votes. If not counted, the result would be: For A B, for President of the United States, —— votes; for C D, for President of the United States, —— votes. But in either event, —— is elected President of the United States." And in the same manner for Vice-President.

Senator Morgan asked the present consideration of the resolution.

Senator Edmunds said that inasmuch as the senator from Colorado [Teller] and himself, two members of the committee from which the report had come, either were not invited, or failed to get their invitations to the meeting last night, at which he understood this amendment was agreed upon, he thought they would like to see it in print before committing themselves for or against it. He therefore asked that it go over for one day under the rules.

Senator Thurman inquired of Senator Edmunds what he meant in speaking of the meeting last night. There had been no meeting of the committee last night.

Senator Edmunds replied that his statement had reference to a meeting of some body, which he understood had been held last night, and at that meeting the amendment had been agreed to.

Senator Thurman added that no meeting of the committee nor any members of it had been held last night.

The resolution was tabled to be printed.

The remainder of the morning hour, until 1 o'clock, was occupied, without action, in the discussion of the resolution, called up by Senator Harris [Tenn.], to give the house bills favorably reported precedence over other business every morning.

After routine business, until 1:30 o'clock, the next half hour (which, under the new Anthony rule is appropriated to the calendar), and until 2:10, was occupied by Senators Kirkwood and Dawes in a further discussion of Ponca Indian affairs, introduced by the latter on the previous day in his remarks on the killing of Big Snake.

Senator Kirkwood confining himself to a reply to Senator Dawes said that while concurring heartily in that senator's assertion that the good name of the government required the acknowledgment of wrong when wrong had been committed by it, and in reparation, he did not commend an effort which seemed to show a great anxiety to find blots upon its good name and great ingenuity to prove it had been doing wrong. As to the complaint of the delay in response of the secretary of the interior to the senator's resolution for information, he quoted from the testimony before and the report of the Ponca committee to show that the chief clerk of the department was repeatedly before it as a witness, with all the material papers called for in his possession, and that many of these had been left with the committee and were contained in its report. As to the charge that the killing of the Indians was wilful, cowardly murder as asserted, the inference from which was that it was premeditated, he said that Big Snake had been insubordinate in repeatedly leaving his reservation in defiance of the agent's refusal to give him permission. He argued that he may or may not have been sincere in his representations that he was in fear of bodily harm from the Indian, but it was not a fact that the latter had been beguiled into the agent's office. The fact is that he was expected at the agency, and that the agent merely required the officer detailed to arrest the Indian to await his arrival. When he did arrive, Big Snake resisted, declaring that he would rather die than be arrested, and in the struggle that ensued a soldier, supposing the Indian to be armed, shot him dead in self defense, though it afterward appeared that he was unarmed. The senator [Dawes] had evidently allowed his feelings on the Ponca question to becloud his judgment in this case. Referring to a recently published criticism by Senator Dawes upon the participation of the secretary of the interior in the examination of the members of the Ponca commission before the senate committee, namely, that the whole proceeding was something outside of his previous experience in the conduct of congressional investigations, or of the tolerated treatment of the witness, he [Kirkwood] did not think the senator intended to reflect upon his [Kirkwood's] words and conduct as chairman of the committee, though the language was susceptible of that construction. Two opposite opinions had obtained in regard to the visit to Washington of the Ponca chiefs in October last—one being that they had voluntarily concluded it would be best for them to remain in the Indian Territory, and, upon their written request, they had been allowed to come to the capital, where, of their own free will, they had carried out the intention of their tribe. The other theory was that this action on their part was brought about by the secretary of the interior through intimidation, solicitation or bribery. The secretary, upon reading extracts from the report of the Ponca commission, understood that report to carry with it at least an inference that that theory, which, if true, attributed to him dishonor and baseness, was the true theory. He naturally felt that that should have some explanation, and therefore requested that the members of the commission should be called before the senate special committee and questioned upon the matter. His [Kirkwood's] own judgment was that they should come before that committee—not that anything in their formal report might be inquired into, but that the very truth as to the disposition of the Indians might be ascertained. Senator Kirkwood then went on to say that he had endeavored throughout the investigation to act with strict impartiality, and with an eye single to the ascertainment of the truth.

Senator Dawes disclaimed having intended having cast any reflections upon the chairman of the committee [Senator Kirkwood] and said he was glad of an opportunity to state thus publicly what he had assured that senator of in private. His criticism had been based upon the fact that he had found in the committee-room a cabinet officer examining the commission appointed by the President, and he had made the report to the senate of their doings. The present report, excepting an extract therefrom, had not been made public. Also upon the manner in which that examination was conducted, and also the fact that, without the knowledge of the commission, what had been thus testified before the commission under these extraordinary circumstances (the secretary having a stenographer with him), had been furnished by that officer in culled extracts to the Associated Press and sent abroad over the land without the permission of the commission or its chairman. The report thus made had largely failed to represent the testimony that had already been given before that time. He did not regret the expression he had applied that proceeding, as it truthfully expressed his opinion of it. Senator Dawes then reviewed Senator Kirkwood's statements, claiming that the secretary's response to the senate resolution, though delayed, did not contain all the papers in the case, particularly the one upon which it was alleged that the department had given orders for the arrest of Big Snake by the soldiers. He also quoted from the testimony to show that there was not sufficient warrant for the representation of the Ponca agent that he was in danger from Big Snake, and further that the witnesses, not he, had characterized the killing as wilful and deliberate murder. The object of the resolution of inquiry had been to give the secretary of the interior an opportunity, if he or his department was excusable, to wash his hands of the matter, and that he did not do so, was a subject of complaint and amazement to those who had called upon him.

At this point the subject was dropped.

Senator Logan said that he had intended to call up the Grant retirement bill to-day, but not having had an opportunity, he now asked unanimous consent to make it the special order for Thursday.

Senators Vest and Eaton objected, the latter remarking that he thought the bill could wait a week longer without injury to it or the public.

Senator Logan said he thought that when the senate could afford to listen to an hour's talk about a dead Indian, it might be disposed to find a little time for a live general. After discussion,

Senator Logan gave notice of his intention to take up the bill to-morrow.

The pension appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and the amendments of the senate committee were agreed to. They restrict the fee of the surgeon for examination to a dollar, and provide that pensions payable to inmates of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers shall be paid to the treasurer of the home instead of directly to the pensioner.

Senator Booth, in charge of the bill, submitted an amendment, which he said had the approval of three members of the pension committee, to whom had an opportunity to show it, appropriating to the supply of the deficiencies for the fiscal year of 1881 $17,692,000, namely: For pensions for army invalids and their vidows, minors and dependent relatives, including arrears to the survivors of the wer of 1812 and their widows, provided that the amount expended for each of the above items shall be accounted for separately. The amendment also appropriates for the navy pensions to invalids, widows, minors and dependent relatives $560,274, provided that the appropriation aforesaid for the navy pensions shall be paid from the income of the naval pension fund, so far as the same may be sufficient for that purpose; and provided further that the amount expended for each of the above items shall be accounted for separately. It also appropriates $30,000 for fees of examining surgeons, as provided by several acts of congress. The amendment was adopted.

Pending the motion for an executive session, the chair laid before the senate a message from the President, with accompanying documents, in reference to the removal of the Ponca Indians.

The reading of a message from the President upon its presentation being the usage of the senate, this requirement was technically complied with, at the suggestion of Senator Edmunds, by reading the initiatory portion, when the message was informally laid aside, and, without disposing of the bill, the motion for an executive session prevailed.

When the doors were reopened the senate adjourned.

THE ISHMAEL OF HIS PARTY.

Old William Tecumseh's Hand Against the Outgoing as it is Against the Incoming Administration.

He Snaps His Fingers Alike at the Soft-Sawder and the Stalwart Wing of the Republican Party.

The Washington *Post*, which is friendly to General Sherman, makes the following statement in regard to the peculiar relations he sustains to the President, General Grant, and others:

"General W. T. Sherman's relations with the present administration, and some of the most prominent Republican leaders, are extremely unpleasant. He has ill treated Mr. Hayes, and while this circumstance might give him favor in the estimate of many Republicans, his attacks upon General Grant have also incurred the hatred of the stalwart wing of the party. General Sheridan, too, has a grudge against the general of the army, and McDowell's friend express for him their heartiest contempt. The feeling between Mr. Hayes and General Sherman arises from the fact that the latter does not fully comprehend the spirit of that clause of the constitution which makes the Executive the commander-in-chief of the army of the United States. Mr. Hayes has seen fit to mitigate the sentence imposed by courts-martial in certain cases, contrary to the opinions of General Sherman; and in the orders issued by him, announcing the mandate of Mr. Hayes, General Sherman has commented upon the Executive with a degree of freedom which has incensed Mr. Hayes, and, in the opinion of many officers of the army, rendered the general liable to a court-martial for conduct disrespectful to his superior officer, and prejudicial to discipline and good order. Mr. Hayes has frequently expressed his opinion of General Sherman's conduct in any but complimentary terms. General Grant became convinced some time ago that General Sherman had treated him in a treacherous and unbecoming manner. In his history of the war there were many unjust criticisms of General Grant, which the latter was charitably inclined to attribute to errors of judgment, or to incorrect information received by General Sherman. Latterly, however, the ex-President has become convinced that these criticisms were purposely made to detract from his military reputation. General Sherman was an active agent in securing the Warren court of inquiry, where General Grant and General Sheridan were both virtually placed upon trial. As both of these distinguished gentlemen were placed in the same boat, the testimony of each was in corroboration of the other, and Warren stood a very feeble chance of vindicating himself. Since the bill to place General Grant upon the retired list of the army, with the rank and pay of general, was introduced, General Sherman has been frequently seen at the capitol, working among his friends to secure the defeat of the bill. He regards, it is said, the recommendation of Mr. Hayes in his annual message, to make Grant captain-general, as a direct insult to himself, and it is probable that Mr. Hayes is very willing that he should cherish that opinion. General Sherman's manly efforts to save General Ord from retirement, unless McDowell should also be retired, is the cause of the enmity of McDowell's friends."

PERSONAL MENTION.

The death of Judge John Wassell, of Little Rock, is announced.

Dr. Orin Davis, of Town Creek, Alabama, died a few days ago.

Mr August Whilms died at Helena, Arkansas, last Wednesday.

Mrs. James T. Moore died last week at her residence in Maury county.

Abel Jones, an old citizen of Weakley county, Tennessee, died last week.

Rev. U. J. Hearon, late of Mayhew, Mississippi, now has charge of a church at Tupelo.

Mr. T. B. Padgett has succeeded Mr. Robert W. Leigh as editor of the Batesville (Ark.) *Pilot*.

Holman Hunt's "Shadow of Death" has been brought from the west for exhibition in Boston.

Mrs. Harriet L. Rayburn died at Coffeeville, Mississippi, last Wednesday, aged sixty-five years.

Major Pres Hall, of Gardner's Station, Tennessee, was found dead in his bed last Tuesday morning.

R. J. Brown, superintendent of Colonel W. C. Faulkner's farm near Ripley Mississippi, died recently.

Mr. James Donley died near Tuscumbia, Alabama, last Wednesday, aged about seventy four years.

Dr. H. H. Ferrell died at his residence, seventeen miles northeast of Oxford, Mississippi, recently.

Mrs. T. J. Gray died at her home in the southern part of Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, a week ago.

Mr. William Thompson, an old citizen living a few miles east of Starkville, Mississippi, died some days ago.

Dr. J. H. Wiley, formerly of Tupelo, Mississippi, has located in Helena, Arkansas, for the practice of his profession.

Mr. Temple Houston, a son of General Sam Houston, and a promising young lawyer, will make his home at Brazoria, Texas.

Rev. G. W. Rogers, pastor of the Baptist church at Marshall, Texas, has resigned, and will take charge of the church at Austin.

Mr. William Walker, of Augusta, Georgia, has recently sold in Chicago two pictures of cotton-fields in which negroes are at work.

Miss Bertha Von Hillern, who was a prominent woman pedestrain a few years ago, has taken to painting. She has just returned from a month's sketching tour in the Shenandoah valley.

M. Desire Charnay, it is said, has been forbidden by the Mexican authorities to remove from the country any of the antiquities discovered in the course of his archæological explorations in Yucatan.

Increase of Immigration.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Immigrants at this port during January, 8096; or 2399 more than the corresponding month a year ago.

BEARD'S INVASION

Of the Territory Opened to the Scientific World by the Renowned Mesmer—Researches into Mines of Wealth Hitherto Hidden from Mortal Ken.

The Mesmeric Theory and a Number of the Observations Upon Which it Rests—Relations of Trance to Spiritualism—Value of the Trance.

New York *Evening Post*: Dr. George M. Beard, who has for years studied trance phenomena from a scientific point of view, and whose public experiments upon trance subjects have recently attracted considerable attention, was called upon yesterday by an *Evening Post* reporter, when the following conversation took place:

"Have you, doctor," said the reporter, "any well-defined theory to demonstrate by means of the experiments of which so much has been said exists?"

"Most certainly; the demonstration of the theory is the chief object of my experiments. Many years ago I published a work on trance, giving a new theory of the trance state deduced from many experiments which I detailed at length at the time. I had hard work to make people see that what is far more important than an amusing experiment with a person in a trance is the law which governs that condition. People wanted to be amused, however, and did not want to listen to dry theories, even now I have to sugar-coat the pill of theory and philosophy with experiments which makes the gaping crowd shiver with horror or grin with delight. When my first book on the subject appeared no notice was taken of it; I was ahead of the times; there was one book, I believe, which had a smaller sale than mine—only one copy was sold of it—but my work ran it close for the honors in that direction so far as this country was concerned. In Europe, however, it ran through several editions and put me in communication with many gleaners in the same field.

"Here is a chart, printed at the time for lecturing purposes, which plainly sets forth my theory. It contains, as you see, three figures, which may represent the outline of the brain. The first figure is divided into four parts nearly equal; let us suppose, for instance, that one part represents that part of the brain which controls muscular force; another part that controlling the mental forces; another part the senses, and so forth. This division is merely arbitrary, and instead of four divisions I might make ten thousand, giving a place to the brain tissue controlling every movement and every function in the body. But for convenience I divide my brain into four parts. Now suppose that I represent by figures the comparative activity or energy of these different brain domains; suppose that in one of my divisions I put 25 as representing the brain activity there; in the next division I put 22, in the next 35, and in the last 18, making my sum of brain energy in the normal state to be 100, divided among the different functions under control of the will in some such order as I have indicated. If we now pass to a representation of the brain of a sleeping person we find that the relation between the different brain fields, so to speak, is not disturbed, but the brain activity or energy is less, and may properly be represented by smaller figures, say 15 and 12 and 25 and 8. In the third cut I have an imaginary representation of what takes place in trance. All the divisions except one have zero for brain activity, and the one division or function in activity has 100 as its figure of energy. Briefly set forth my theory of trance is a concentration of nerve force in some one direction with corresponding suspension in all other directions. This theory I believe may be made to account for all trance phenomena of whatever character, just as the law of gravity accounts for the movement of all heavenly bodies.

"In a systematic study of the trance state it must first be understood that trance is a generic condition, including ten or twelve subvarieties. This mesmeric trance now attracting attention is simply one of the trance states. But it is impossible to study the subject scientifically without considering the others related to it. Among the varieties of trance are spontaneous, self-induced, alcoholic, epileptic, emotional (in which class mesmeric trance belongs) intellectual somnambulistic, cataleptic, ecstatic and so forth. The advantage of mesmeric trance considered as a subject for scientific study is that, in the language of card-players, we can order it up when we wish to, we can produce it and control it, while the other varieties are beyond our control. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the same theory applies to all varieties. Once we master the mysteries of mesmeric trance we have found the key to all."

"How do you explain," asked the reporter, "the fact that trance phenomena have never been scientifically explained?"

"Because the experiments were made in the dark, blindfolded, so to speak, and the phenomena of trance—which, by the way, are as old as humanity—were studied without a guide. Bacon, in his *Inductive Philosophy*, taught us how to experiment with inorganic nature, and pointed out the sources of error in such work; but he gave us no methods for experimenting upon living human beings, and from his day to this there has been but little progress in this direction. Some years ago I determined the sources of error in experimenting with living human beings, as follows: 1. Intentional deception on the part of the subject. 2. Unintentional deception on the part of the subject. 3. Intentional assistance of third persons (collusion). 4. Unintentional assistance of third persons. 5. Chance and coincidence. 6. Action of mind and body. In a work on trance which I am now preparing the first chapter will be devoted to the proper methods of experimenting.

"The French academy were first attracted to this subject by Mesmer, and at intervals for forty years committees of its ablest members puzzled over its phenomena. In 1874 a committee of the academy—of which committee Franklin was a member—proved that the results obtained by Mesmer were subjective, and not objective, or effected by fluids, such as electricity passing from the operator to the subject. Since then able European physicians have worked on the subject, but have added little to our stock of actual knowledge. For accurate European work of investigation into mesmeric trance we shall have to go back to the interesting but almost forgotten reports of the French academy. Of late years many minor points have been decided, however, and Dr. Esdaile has given a good account of trance phenomena in a work on surgery in India, although he did not understand the philosophy of the phenomena. Other experimenters and observers succeeded in localizing absolute numbness, making a spot the size of a pin's head in any part of the body completely insensible to pain, while every other part remains more or less sensitive, it being remarked that the whole half of the body on the side of the numb spot is a trifle numb, while the opposite half of the body is unusually sensitive. Another singular discovery is the fact, which I observed for the first time, that a trance speaker may be stopped by pounding on the back of his neck, and set agoing again by tapping the cheek near the jawbone. Braid's monograms on the subject, published since 1841, are also interesting, although he never understood the subject and advanced no theory. My own experiments have shown that I can make a person blind, so that he feels his way around a room, or make him blind in one eye, or color blind, or make him squint or increase the power of vision so that a near-sighted person can read type easily at a distance at which in ordinary circumstances he can distinguish nothing but a blurred surface. Or I can make a man deaf in both or one ear; a pistol was fired off within six inches of the head of one of my temporary deaf men the other night, and he never moved a muscle. An astonishing fact is that a trance subject can hear with the pit of his stomach or the back of the neck just as well as with his ears.

"From a mass of experiments by others and by myself we have come to the conclusion that we can do three things with all the functions under control of the will—muscular, sensuous and intellectual. We can abolish functions, we can exalt them, we can modify their quality indefinitely. Take the first of these powers, for instance. I can abolish man's power to move a muscle; he cannot open his eye or bend his body or utter a sound; I have had men carried across a room by their heads and heels and stood up on their heads against the wall. I can take away the sense of hearing, seeing, smelling, talking altogether. I can exalt any one of these functions. I can make a weak man accomplish feats of strength wholly beyond him in his normal state. Making a near-sighted man see far-off objects is another instance of exalting a function. Or I can make a man measure time far more accurately than persons in normal conditions can do. For instance, I had four men here last night whom I told to speak on different subjects for six minutes. All began at a pace which indicated seemingly that it would take them at least an hour to run down, but all stopped within thirty-five seconds of the limit of time. The power of composing poetry is amazingly increased in trance. About a year ago I made some experiments with the trance speaker, Mrs. Nettie Brigham, which were full of interest. She was not prepared for my visit, but consented to be put into a mesmeric trance. I then asked her to recite a poem upon 'Nervous Exhaustion,' the recitation to last five minutes. She paused for one minute and then began as fast as she could talk. Here is a specimen of the poem as taken from the notes of a stenographer whom I took with me:

"Like unseen streams throughout this mortal vale,
Life's mystic forces all surround the soul,
And feed the brain until its work is done.

"Yet flowers most fragrant, fair and sweet,
Have times when fragrance dies;
When naught of breath so fair and sweet
Can mortals e'er surprise;
But in the hour that comes to them
Their roots drink in again.
Their leaves unfold for sunlight sweet,
They drink the falling rain.
So from the reservoirs of earth,
The streams that feed the fields,
The rain descends and give them birth,
And strength the sweet rain yields.
But if the skies are bright and blue,
And clouds give forth no rain,
The streams run dry, and beds of sand
Are seen across the plain.
The flowers droop, the green leaves die,
But God remembers still,
And clouds are formed within the sky,
Descending at his will.
And so the streams are fed again,
The flowers grow sweet and fair,
And fed by the descending rain
Their fragrance fills the air.
So sometimes in this earthly life
The strength within is gone,
And life is dull and colorless,
And loses breath of song,
But e'en though nervous strength go forth,
God gives it yet again;
For like the rain that comes to earth
Upon the hill and plain,
In quiet skies a balmy sleep
The clouds will form again,
And stream and flower are made complete
Beneath descending rain.
And if this strength exhausted be
And cometh not on earth,
There's a blest eternity
Where souls have higher birth.
And that which the old earth could not
Give here from out its store
Is given in the spirit's strength
That lasteth evermore.

"Mrs. Brigham recited more than this, but here is sufficient to give you an idea of it, and she stopped ten seconds after the five minutes were up. Now this, of course, is doggerel, but how many persons could compose even doggerel as fast as they can talk. Other instances of exalted functions may be seen in men who never spoke before a dozen persons, delivering long harangues in loud tones upon any subject which I may suggest. Sometimes I put half a dozen all talking at the same time at the top of their voices upon different subjects. Now as to modifying functions, the experiments are numberless. A man may retain his eyesight, but he will tell me that a red scarf is blue and a white one green; he will be perfectly color-blind. He may retain his sense of taste, but he will eat cayenne pepper with delight because I tell him that it is sugar. He may retain his sense of smell, but I will so modify it that he will sniff with ecstasy a rotten egg because I tell him that it is cologne water."

"Has no other investigator put forth a theory of trance?"

"Yes, several Europeans have done so, but in so uncertain a way that their theories are of no value. Rudolf Heidenhain, Grutzner, Berger, Charcot and others have made experiments of interest and value, but generalize from too few phenomena, and do not seem to see beyond the one variety of mesmeric trance. I have all the recent German and English publications bearing upon this matter, and find no tenable theory and but little that is not known here in the way of experiment. Since I announced my theory of trance two Germans have put forth theories of their own—Heidenhain, who advances his theory without attaching much importance to it or supporting it by many facts, and Schnieder, who writes as though he had never seen a case of trance. Some years ago I devised a method of putting people into a trance state, which seems to me to be philosophical and certainly works well. It is the utilization of the limited expectancy of time. I tell a person that I am going to count ten and that by that time he will be asleep. I use this method in private and in the hospital. I tell a rheumatic patient that when I have counted ten he will be able to run across the room, and in some cases he overcomes his pains and does so."

"I have heard, doctor, that the French academy refused to consider Mesmer's cures as genuine because they had no means of ascertaining the honesty of the patients who pretended to cures. Can you demonstrate the genuineness of your experiments?"

"Easily and with mathematical precision. Richet, in a series of articles now appearing in the London *Lancet*, says erroneously that there is no way of insuring the subject's honesty except by experimenting upon oneself. If this was true the investigation would end at once. With the six sources of error already mentioned we can in our test experiments secure absolute results over which the subject has no control. I experiment with my subjects placing no dependence on their honesty, or on that of the spectators, or on my own. We deceive our subjects and bystanders at every step. By this means we are enabled to infer that other experiments in which deception is not possible are genuine. Incidental proofs of honesty are that persons do in a trance what they cannot do in normal condition—such as a weak man holding a twenty-pound weight at arm's length for several minutes, or a near-sighted man reading a newspaper a yard off. Again, subjects endure what no human creature can endure, horrible torture, in fact, without wincing. I can slice and cut my subjects like logs of wood. Some of my methods of deceiving my subjects I do not care to make public for obvious reasons. I even deceive myself at times. When I put the watch to the pit of a man's stomach to ascertain whether he hears its tick there as well as at his ear, I take care first to know whether the watch is going or not. I carry two watches, one stopped and one going, and I do not know which one I use. Some varieties of the trance state may be feigned, just as insanity and epilepsy are feigned, but others cannot be feigned. And we know that in many instances insanity and epilepsy are not feigned; therefore other trance states may be just as real as insanity is. The Maine jumpers do not feign their attacks, and by the way Prof. Preyer writes to me that he has observed this jumping phenomenon in guinea pigs which have been long confined."

"To what uses do you propose to put your power over trance subjects?"

"In making painful surgical examinations and in minor operations of surgery. It would be of far greater value had we not ether and chloroform. In relieving intense pain, in producing sleep for exhausted invalids—in fact, there is no telling how many uses may be found for trance when we know exactly how to produce it and how to control it."

"Does a person coming out of a trance remember what occurred?"

"Sometimes, but it is always like remembering what occurred in a dream. A trance subject simply acts a dream. In many cases the subject has no recollection of what occurred. And while in the trance the subject is wholly unconscious of his environment. The operator simply suggests subjects for him to dream about; he dreams and acts. Sleep-walking is a form of spontaneous trance. From long experience with hundreds of trance subjects I am convinced that frequent trance experiments are of no injury to them, and European authorities agree with that conclusion. Spontaneous trance is, however, a symptom of disease. An extraordinary feature of trance remembrance which I forgot to mention a moment ago is that some subjects are unable to remember what took place during a trance until they go into another trance. Then they will relate what happened to them in their last trance, and yet on coming out of the second trance be incapable of recalling any occurrences during trance. This phenomenon I have called 'double consciousness.'"

"Do you think that so-called spiritualist phenomena may be explained by trance experiments?"

"Of course. There are no better conditions for producing trance than a spiritualist seance; the trance is actually contagious. I frequently set half a dozen persons to singing hymns, their hands joined, and they are all in a trance state immediately. Then if I tell them to look up and 'see the angels there' they will gaze up by the hour with the utmost happiness. They will see ghosts, hear raps, music, or any other nonsense, whenever I want them to. Half the spiritualist mediums are simply good operators. Next to a fire there is nothing like a spiritual seance for spontaneous trance."

"If you do not break a trance how long will it last?"

"After a few hours the subject gets tired, goes to sleep, and awakes free from trance. Some subjects need a long course of training before they are docile either in going into trance or obeying the operator. A person who seems to be entirely out of reach of the operator's control may within ten days be brought within it."

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A Queer Old Virginian.

PETERSBURG, VA., January 31.—John Minstree, the second oldest native-born citizen of this place, died Saturday morning, aged eighty years. His last request was that his body should not be shrouded, but simply placed in a winding-sheet, and that no funeral services should be held. The request was complied with.

Isaiah Melton, an aged resident of St. Francis county, Arkansas, died on a train near Marshall, Texas, last Friday, while on his way to visit relatives in that State.

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