



NEW TREATMENT OF THE INSANE AT WARD'S ISLAND.



TREATMENT BY HOT AIR AND VAPOR.



THE CONTINUOUS BATH.



INSANE UNDER PAVILION TREATMENT.

UPRISING IN SANTO DOMINGO

PEOPLE OF MONTE CRISTI REVOLT AGAINST PRESIDENT MORALES.

He Is Accused of Causing Difficulties with Foreign Countries—Ready for Revolution in Favor of Jimenez.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, March 28.—Advises received here by courier from Monte Cristi, on the northern coast of the republic of Santo Domingo, to-day announce that General Barba, with a number of Dominican exiles, has landed at Monte Cristi, and that the inhabitants have risen

against President Morales, accusing him of being the cause of the present difficulties with foreign countries. It is added that the district of Monte Cristi is ready to begin a revolution in favor of ex-President Jimenez, and is only awaiting the signal to take up arms.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS DOMINICAN PLAN.

Washington, March 28.—The President, after mature deliberation and consultation with members of the Cabinet and four leading Senators, has determined to use the good offices of the United States to such extent as is considered proper to maintain the status quo in Santo Domingo in order that the treaty now pending in the Senate may be executed if ratified. To this end the President has directed that the proposal of the Dominican government be accepted, with some important changes. His decision is expressed in the following letter of instructions to the Acting Secretary of State:

White House, Washington, March 28, 1905. To the Acting Secretary of State. I have carefully considered the following cablegram from Minister Dawson: Secretary of State, Washington. Under pressure of foreign creditors and domestic

the only one that could be adopted, in view of the exigencies of the case. At the conferences leading up to the decision of to-day it was declared to be a fixed principle of international law that, where a treaty was pending between two nations, neither should permit such changes in the status quo as to render impossible the execution of the treaty in the event of its final approval. Santo Domingo, fearing that alone it would be unable to preserve the existing conditions as to render the execution of the pending protocol possible, appealed to the United States to sanction a plan already approved by the other powers concerned, and to give such moral support to the Morales administration as would be effected by the appointment of an American citizen to act as receiver for Dominican customs.

When the Dominican protocol was under consideration in the Senate certain Senators declared that the San Domingo Improvement Company's claim was based on fictitious valuation of certain concessions, and the President's letter of instructions issued to-day makes it clear that the company will receive no further payment of Dominican funds until Jacob H. Hollander has completed a thorough investigation of the validity of its claim.

This action is rendered necessary by the peculiar circumstances of the case. The treaty now before the Senate was concluded with Santo Domingo at Santo Domingo's earnest request repeatedly pressed upon us, and was submitted to the Senate because, in my judgment, it was our duty to our less fortunate neighbor to respond to her call for aid, inasmuch as we were the only power who could give this aid, and inasmuch as her need for it was very great.

WILL ASSIST MORALES.

Washington Officials Not Worried by Dominican Troubles.

Washington, March 28.—Intimations of a projected movement against President Morales of Santo Domingo, fomented by exiles from that country, reached the State Department several days ago. The affair, however, is not giving the officials here any uneasiness, as they feel free, in view of President Roosevelt's acceptance of the Dominican government's proposition to control the finances of that country, to assist, and it is stated by the latter in putting down any movement which is a menace to its best interests.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It will be seen from the above that the United States is committed by its acceptance of the proposition of Santo Domingo only to the extent of suggesting American citizens to be appointed by the Dominican government as receivers for the ports of Santo Domingo.

PREVENTS FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS.

Final decision was not reached by the President on the proposition of Santo Domingo until after he had consulted, in addition to the members of the Cabinet, Senators Spooner, Lodge, Foraker and Knox, all of whom expressed the opinion that the course determined upon was

HYDE AND SCHIFF ACCUSED

NEW, EQUITABLE SUIT.

Vice-President Charged with Entertaining at Society's Expense.

Albany, March 28.—Still another turn in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society developed to-day when Senator Edgar T. Brackett petitioned Attorney General Mayer that such action as the latter should deem proper might be brought against James H. Hyde, Jacob H. Schiff and such other officers of the society as he shall decide should be joined as defendants. The petition contains startling charges directed against both Messrs. Hyde and Schiff. The former is charged with wrongfully taking the expense of entertaining persons to whom he was desirous of giving social attention, notably distinguished foreigners, from the treasury of the society. The costume ball, given by Mr. Hyde at Sherry's last January, is also cited in the petition as costing \$100,000, also taken from the treasury of the society, while frequent entertainments on the Paris and other expenses of foreign trips are also mentioned as improper diversions of the funds of the society.

ALLEGED TALK WITH ALEXANDER.

Benjamin Wheat, a clerk in Senator Brackett's office, declares that he presented a copy of the petition to James Alexander, president of the Equitable Society, in his New-York office yesterday, and that Mr. Alexander read the charges. Asked by Wheat if he would make an affidavit as to the truth of the allegations, Wheat declares further that Mr. Alexander said: "I think I had better take some advice before answering."

"Would you swear the statements made in the petition are not true?" Wheat says he is inquired, and to this inquiry Mr. Alexander is said to have replied: "Well, no; as I said before, I prefer not to make any statement one way or the other until I have had some opportunity to think the matter over and get some advice."

Mr. Wheat adds that later in the day he called on Mr. Alexander again, but that he still declined to discuss the truth or falsity of the statements made in the petition.

The applicants in the petition to Attorney General Mayer are Mary S. Young, for whom Senator Brackett has already begun suit to force a division of the surplus funds of the society; Charles P. Penfield, Edward Pearsall, Michael E. McTigue, James L. Scott and Edgar T. Brackett, of Saratoga; Robert O. Bascom, of Fort Edward, and Eugene L. Ashley, of Glens Falls.

Mary S. Young makes petition that on February 7, 1901, she purchased two \$1,000 policies from the society and on June 2 following another policy for \$500. Each of these policies provides for the delivery to her at the end of twenty years of a gold bond of the society, payable in twenty years from date with 5 per cent interest. Mrs. Young in her petition goes on to recite that the society has a capital stock of \$100,000, of which she owns one share. The charter of the company, it is further stated, provides that its insurance business shall be on the mutual plan, that the stock shall receive 7 per cent, and that the surplus earnings of the company shall be cumulative. She asserts that the stockholders and policyholders together own the entire corporate assets of the society, and that, without attempting to define their rights as against each other, she herself possesses the rights and interests of both a policyholder and a stockholder.

BRACKETT A POLICYHOLDER, TOO.

Charles S. Penfield, Edward S. Pearsall and the other signers of the petition all testify that they are policyholders of the society. Senator Brackett admits holding policies amounting to \$2,000 on his own life.

It is further recited by the petition that the charter of the society provides for the election of fifty-two directors, which board at any time may provide that the holder of policies amounting to more than \$5,000 in amount may have the right of voting for the directors. This right has never been granted, it is asserted. The society, according to the petition, has assets of more than \$400,000,000 and a surplus of more than \$80,000,000. James H. Hyde controls a majority of the capital stock, it is stated.

The petition continues as follows: "Said James H. Hyde is a young man about twenty-eight years of age, and is the vice-president of said society. He has had no extended experience in business of either life insurance or other, nor has he rendered services of any value

Take one of Bohn's Laxatives at bedtime. And keep your liver active.—Adv.

Bohn's Laxative Cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. One at bedtime.—Adv.

BATHS FOR THE INSANE.

CONFINEMENT ABOLISHED

Water Treatment at Manhattan State Hospital Successful.

By the systematic use of various forms of hot and cold baths, jets and douches and vapor and hot air baths, the Manhattan State Hospital West, on Ward's Island, of which Dr. Emmet C. Dent is superintendent, has been enabled to do away entirely with sedatives or mechanical restraint for the patients, even when violently delirious, the first public institution in the country to adopt hydrotherapy as a recognized part of its course of treatment, has been experimenting and tabulating the results for some time, until Dr. Dent announces that there is absolutely no question as to the marked benefit to patients from this branch of the treatment.

Forms of "water treatment" are in use on Ward's Island, which have been tried nowhere else in this country, notably the "continuous bath," for patients in violent delirium. The patient, placed in a bathtub of water at exactly blood heat, is kept there under observation by experienced nurses and the physicians for hours,—for days, if necessary—until the delirium has abated. In one case it was found necessary to keep the patient immersed in the water for fourteen days. She came out of the delirium, and under other branches of the treatment recovered from her dementia. Where physicians used to estimate that the death rate from such cases was about 60 per cent, now the physicians at the Manhattan State Hospital expect to save every patient under delirium, unless some other form of insanity or physical disease sets in.

This hydrotherapy is only one detail of a general scheme of treatment worked out by Dr. Dent which is being taken up gradually by other institutions. The patients no longer subject to constraint are kept outdoors in tents and pavilions. They are first examined carefully by Dr. George B. Campbell and the nurses, who then from the data map out a plan of treatment. If the patient is violent it may be the continuous bath of lukewarm water. It may be the Scotch douche, under various pressures, or stiz baths, or needle baths, or sprays, or warm or cold packs, or drip sheet baths, or hot air cabinet treatment, or even a bath of carbon dioxide, singly or in any combination. The patients walk about the grounds, work in well ventilated, light workshops at light occupations, take sewing lessons, practise gymnastics and play games and dance.

A Tribune reporter, taken yesterday to see "some of the most violent patients," found in a couple of large, light pavilion shelters some twenty or thirty women, some abed, others sitting at small tables in the pavilions or in chairs in the bright sunshine outside, talking to the nurses or one another. Little in their appearance indicated derangement.

"We've had them absolutely unconfined this way for a long time now," declared Dr. Campbell, "and have not had one misfortune. Of course, it requires the courage of our convictions, for if some one should run amuck or try to swim in the river her friends would say that we should have confined her."

The apparatus for the hydrating treatment is in several rooms in the receiving pavilion. In the largest one are two bathtubs, so connected with steam pipes and thermometers that the water can be kept at any desired degree of heat with absolute accuracy. Across the room is a large marble platform with two hose nozzles, looking not unlike standpipe attachments. These nozzles are connected with hot and cold water pipes so that any desired degree of heat can be obtained, registered accurately by thermometer attachments, and any degree of pressure may be obtained, registered by scales at the operator's hand. In one corner of the room is a contrivance for shower, spray and needle baths at any temperature. In all, the hospital has eight tubs. Hot air baths and vapor baths are administered in cabinets. Sitz baths and hot and cold packs are another important part of the treatment.

Dr. Dent does not claim any credit for the discovery of hydrotherapy, which dates, he says, from the time of Hippocrates, Celsus and Galen. The present methods have been worked out along lines indicated by Dr. Baruch. Said Dr. Dent:

While I do not pretend to offer any new observations on the application of water as a therapeutic agent, the results I have obtained have been most gratifying and confirm those of many prominent authorities on this subject. I find that when water is properly applied in the form of packs and hot and warm full baths, it acts as a hypnotic and sedative, and is of great value when it is imprudent to administer drugs. As an eliminative it is of exceptional value. The hot air cabinet in our hands has proved to be a valuable agent in relieving pain without the depressive effects common to hypnotics and sedatives. It stimulates metabolism, promotes absorption, and is unquestionably the most valuable eliminative agent we possess, and, when properly used, possesses a sedative action on the nervous system obtained by no other remedy. Patients differ widely in their behavior under treatment, and for this reason every case requires careful physiologic study to determine the best course to pursue. By careful technique alone can the best results be obtained, in many instances harm will result when a prescription is indifferently carried out.

GAP LOOPER IS HURT.

Maurice Ancillotti, one of the brothers who looped the gap at the circus, in performing his act last night had a bad fall, due to the breaking of the head of his bicycle. He was thrown on his knees. It was at first thought he was seriously hurt, but Dr. Ivers, who attended him, said that no bones were broken.

Take one of Bohn's Laxatives at bedtime. And keep your liver active.—Adv.

Bohn's Laxative Cures Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints. One at bedtime.—Adv.

RUSSIAN PEACE PROPOSALS.

EMPEROR SAID TO HAVE OUTLINED CONDITIONS PRECEDENT TO NEGOTIATIONS.

The United States and France Reported Instrumental in Bringing About a Possible Basis of Agreement.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—Russia has outlined the conditions under which she is prepared to negotiate peace.

It was stated to-night, with every

semblance of authority, that, thanks to the good offices of the United States and France, the question of peace had assumed practical shape.

JAPAN LIKELY TO INSIST ON DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

Washington, March 28.—Inquiry to-night failed to develop what, if any, assistance this government had been in bringing about preliminary negotiations for peace between Russia and Japan, but inasmuch as nearly all the American officials likely to have knowledge of such a matter could not be reached the inquiry was incomplete.

It is known that this government for a long time has stood prepared to use its good offices in the interest of peace whenever the opportune moment arrived for action without serious risk of giving offence to either of the combatants. A head of one of the diplomatic establishments here, when shown the St. Petersburg statement, said that he had not received any word from his government on the subject for several days, and had heard nothing to confirm the report. At the same time he would not be astonished to learn of its accuracy, though he had not expected matters to reach that stage as yet.

London, March 28.—A telegram from a Northern European capital received in London this afternoon says:

I have just learned on trustworthy authority that Russia has asked M. Delcasse to act as an

intermediary and open peace negotiations with Japan. M. Delcasse has signified his willingness, but considers that Lord Lansdowne's cooperation is essential to success.

"When peace negotiations begin they will be between Russia and Japan direct and not through any intermediary," was Minister Hayashi's comment to-night when he read the dispatch from a Northern European capital stating that M. Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, had been asked to act as an intermediary. Minister Hayashi said he attached no importance to the statement, but believed that France was trying to influence Russia to open negotiations for peace. "So far as I know," he added, "no negotiations have been begun, but when Russia is ready to make terms Japan will be happy to consider them."

Minister Hayashi repeated that Japan is not noticing peace rumors, but steadily preparing to prosecute the war to the bitter end.

At Lord Lansdowne's residence to-night it was said that it would be useless to ask the Foreign Secretary for an expression of opinion at the present time, as he would have to decline to give any statement on the subject of peace.

ARMY MAY BE CUT OFF.

Linevitch at Harbin Without News of His Troops.

London, March 28.—"The Times's" St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: The entire absence of private and press telegrams from the front, together with a laconic message from General Linevitch to-night, dated Harbin, and saying, "No reports from the armies," evokes fear that communications have been cut and that the Japanese have turned the Russian positions.

JAPANESE MOVE NORTH.

Fast Stores Lost at Moukden—Weather May Hamper Operations.

Gun-Shu (Hua-Shu) Pass, March 28.—The Japanese are again moving forward and the Russian rear guard has fallen back from its position about thirteen miles north of Spinghal, seventy-four miles north of Tie Pass, to Chaouminadzi, which is forty miles below Gun-Shu Pass.

Practically complete reports show that the Russian army sacrificed general commissariat stores to the amount of \$1,250,000 and stores for an army corps amounting to \$500,000, held at Moukden, most of it being set on fire. Boots and uniforms, of which the whole army was in need, had arrived from Europe four days before the Russian retreat from Moukden, and were lost. General Kuropatkin ordered the removal of the stores, but his order was not executed. An investigation will be made to fix the responsibility.

With the Japanese Left Armies, March 28.—The Japanese army near Moukden is clearing the battlefield, sorting the enormous quantities of stores and materials captured and attending to the prisoners.

Engineers are rapidly repairing the railroad bridge across the Hun River. Trains are now running to the Hun. They will reach Moukden in a few days.

The weather is warm and the ground is thawing rapidly, making the movement of guns and transport wagons difficult.

ROJESTVENSKY'S DEPARTURE.

The Entire Russian Fleet Left Madagascar on March 16.

Tamatave, Madagascar, March 28.—It has been definitely ascertained that the whole Russian second Pacific squadron left the waters of Madagascar on March 16 for an unknown destination.

BAKU OIL WORKS IN FLAMES.

Baku, March 28.—The works of the Manchaff Petroleum Company and the Baku petroleum works at Bibelbat are on fire.

QUICKEST LINE TO CLEVELAND.

Leave New-York 5:32 p. m., arrive Cleveland 7:15 next morning, Cincinnati 1:30 p. m., Indianapolis 3:30 p. m., St. Louis 9:45 p. m., by New-York Central. Fine Service. No excess fare.—Adv.

GRAIN DEPOTS ON FIRE.

Enormous Losses at Nijni-Novgorod—Shipping in Peril.

Nijni-Novgorod, March 28.—A fire at the Mazout grain depots has caused losses estimated at hundreds of thousands of rubles. The flames threaten to spread to the shipping.

Nijni-Novgorod, the capital of a government of that name, is at the confluence of the Oka and Volga, 275 miles east of Moscow. Cereals and various manufactured goods from the basin of the Oka there meet the metal goods of the Kama basin, the corn, salt, naphtha and raw cotton shipped up the Volga, and tea coming from Siberia. The total amount of business transacted at Nijni-Novgorod annually is estimated at nearly \$300,000,000, while the credits opened to trade and industry greatly exceed this figure.

POLICE DISREGARDED.

Revolutionary Demonstration at a Funeral in the Capital.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The funeral to-day of a student named Yakovlev, who, on his liberation from eight months' solitary imprisonment for circulating revolutionary literature, hanged himself, was the occasion of a striking revolutionary demonstration. Disregarding police warnings, crowds of students followed the funeral procession, singing revolutionary songs and scattering pamphlets. The coffin was covered with wreaths from socialists, revolutionaries and workmen.

Disturbances in the Caucasus continue. A gendarme was killed at Poti; ten people have been wounded at Gori, and at Suchum the police are powerless to keep order. In the Shorapan district the peasants refuse to pay taxes or rent, and have elected a secret committee to manage local affairs.

LIVONIA UNDER GUARD.

Minor State of Siege Proclaimed in the Province.

Riga, Livonia, March 28.—The Minister of the Interior has ordered the proclamation of a minor state of siege in Livonia, the order dating from yesterday.

TERROR AMONG NOBLES.

Not Enough Troops to Quell Peasant Uprising—Its Spread.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—The action of the nobility at Moscow yesterday in urging the necessity for some measure of popular representa-

THREE-DAY WASHINGTON TOUR

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, April 6 visiting leading points of interest at the National Capital. Rate, covering necessary expenses, \$12 or \$14, according to hotel selected. See ticket agent.—Adv.