LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TO THE SMALL COLLEGES.

Where Part of the Rockefeller Gift Should Go.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While the munificent gift of Mr. Rockefeller deserves the highest praise, the theory of its distribution by its trustees is in my judgment radically wrong. The board unfortunately is composed almost entirely of city men, with city predilections and city prejudices, and they ignore the great work that the country colleges are doing in their localities in creating as well as supplying a demand for education. Not only are they giving an education to youths who are country born, but they are helping the cities by sending to them strong, educated men, of virile strength, clean lives and high ideals. The successful men of our cities, not a few, were born in country homes and educated in country schools and colleges, while a large proportion, if not a majority, of the distinguished statesmen and men of affairs who have shaped our national and civic life received their diplomas from the country colleges, which are regarded by the Rockefeller trustees with almost contemptuous indifference.

Granted that there is much in the life of cities which is intellectually stimulating, the city is a place of distractions and is not conducive to a scholar's meditations. There can be only little of what is called the college atmosphere, while the commercialism which saturates city life lowers the student's ideals and raises false standards of life. Not all the great universities are in great cities. Oxford, Cambridge, Heidelberg are not in great cities. Bowdoin is in a small town, but no college has a more distinguished alumni. Hamilton is in a little village, but its graduates are of large celebrity. Williams has no superior among American colleges, and yet it is located among the hills. Amherst is in a small town, and Columbia, with all its riches and its honorable fame, does not in its past or present student clientage approximate Dartmouth, situated in a little New Hampshire town. The trustees have given a catalogue of the cities where their fund should establish colleges. Buffalo and Brooklyn are cities. Are these cities of immense wealth so poor either in money or civic pride that they need to be pauperized by this trust fund? They are located in centres of wealth. There is no city in the country where there is larger local pride than Chicago. Its millionaires made the great White City, destined for a single season's life. Was it not able to build and maintain its own university without foreign help? Yale and Harvard have received sums sufficient to double the efficiency of half the country colleges of the country, and yet they have countless millionaires among their alumni, have immense resources and are located in great centres of wealth and among people whose zeal for learning and its institutions is proverbial.

What about the country colleges? Their endowments are pitiably small—less than the annual income of many of the city universities. They have as high standards as the city colleges. Their ill paid professors are men of ability, industry and consecration. Their graduates in competition with city graduates seldom are unsuccessful, while their students in natural and acquired gifts are at least the peers of city born and city educated men.

The country colleges are located in agricultural regions. There is no wealth there. Wealth comes from commerce, manufactures and the exchanges, with their combinations. They cannot be endowed by their local clientage. And yet these colleges are in the midst of our best American life. The homes are poor, but they nurture hardy sons; they have health and the blessed inheritance of poverty; they cannot go far away for an education; they must coin the sweat of the furrows into learning, and that which they win by sacrifice they prize. The desire of learning and the suggestion of it are made by the college which is in their midst. They cannot go to the distant cities for their college course; distance and expense are prohibitive. The cost of a full college course in a country college is hardly more than the expenses of a single year in a city college. The statement of the trustees of the fund that there are opportunities of earning money in the city that do not exist in the country is fallacious. Every college course assumes the full time of the student. Every hour diverted by outside tasks is at the expense of the work for which he goes to college, and robs his course of its value and efficiency.

What is the universal lament of our times? The congesting of population in cities! Is it desirable to drain from the country its aspiring and ambitious youth and give them the fever of city life, with its distractions, dissipations and its unrest?

The cities can make and care for their own institutions. The wealth of the nation is there. Men most easily give to the institutions with which they are familiar and which they see. The hospitals are munificently cared for by local pride, and Buffalo and Brooklyn and every one of the one hundred cities which the trustees think should have colleges are able to build their own colleges and will do so when they wish them, without the humiliation of their pride and destruction of their civic spirit, without any dole of charity from the Rockefeller fund. Let the local millionaires who are unacquainted with the poor country colleges, and seldom give to them, care for their own, and let this fund go where it ought to go—to those who need it most and will be most helped by it. I am associated with a small country college. It is the most northern college in the state. It is the only college between the Central Railway and Montreal, and between the St. Lawrence River and the Green Mountains. It is in a territory larger than many of our states. There is not one large city in all this great empire. The region is agricultural, and consequently without wealth. The population is almost entirely a native stock.

The endowment of this college is pitifully meagre, but it has nearly a thousand graduates, more than one hundred of them in New York City. They are honorable men and women, some of them of large distinction, but too young as yet to have acquired wealth. It has with great sacrifice made for itself a good plant, and it contracts no debts. One hundred thousand dollars would enrich it and $200,000 would double its efficiency. But it cannot be secured from the locality. It is not here, and the hard conditions of the Rockefeller Fund, which requires that any gift made must be matched by three times the amount from its friends, is impossible, and colleges which can meet such conditions do not need the gift and ought not to receive it. The avowed policy of the trustees to enrich a few favored colleges with large gifts, in the hope that they will kill off the weaker colleges, is not simply an unwise policy—it is a crime against the best educational interests of the country. The survival of the largest is not a survival of the fittest, and a policy of deliberate destruction of colleges whose only offence is their poverty will make this fund a curse and not a blessing to the country.

There is no institution where money can be so wisely invested as in the small colleges. A college seldom dies. It grows strong, not weak, with age. Its funds are wisely administered. They are forever preserved. They educate those who are to make the future, and a sum of money which in a great college would simply add another frill to an already over decorated course would double the resources and enrich a small college whose work is in no wise inferior to the great institutions. Without disparaging the great universities and acknowledging the merits of the public spirited gentlemen who are administering this fund, and the splendid munificence of Mr. Rockefeller, I put in my plea for the small colleges, of which there are many deserving ones in our own state.

ALMON GUNNISON,
President of St. Lawrence University.
Canton, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1907.

TO PREVENT RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Last year I wrote you regarding the placing of gates in connection with the railroad block system for greater public safety, in the hope that your paper would advocate it or something better. The recent rear-end collisions having emphasized the need of changes in the system, I would again respectfully request that my proposition be considered, and, if it meets with your approval, some mention of it be made by you, my sole aim being to secure better protection for the travelling public. My proposition is this, viz: That the Legislature be requested to pass a law requiring each steam railroad company in the state to use gates, which they are to have placed across their tracks, in each case four hundred feet, more or less, beyond the block signal, indicating the presence of a train in the block if such should be the case. The gates should cover only the track on which the train runs, not interfering with parallel ones, which are also to be provided with gates similarly placed, and work automatically, being raised and lowered in connection with the block signals. In case of snowstorm, fog or defective vision of an engineer the gate being down it would be destroyed and the engineer warned of trouble ahead if he should continue.

A penalty should be exacted in each case where a gate was destroyed unless a good excuse was given, and the matter of procuring evidence would be most simple. As many of us believe engineers are ordered to make their time anyhow, regardless of signals, your interest in the matter would be greatly appreciated. SUMMER COMMUTER.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1907.

TRIBUNE REMINISCENCES.

The Draft Riots Recalled by One of the Men Who Guarded Horace Greeley.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The supplement of The Tribune of February 3, containing so much of interest relative to the life and growth of The Tribune and its home, strikes a chord that brings out memories that cluster around the name of its great editor of a half century ago. I picture to myself Mr. Greeley in his little, cluttered editorial room, which was always open to his friends, and near by his associates, Charles A. Dana, W. H. England, J. B. Fry, Bayard Taylor, Solon Robinson, etc., were easy of access.

Such memories are for the old, those who are to-day only "back numbers," but I do think that in the article of the 3d inst. something more than just a mere mention of the fact that the old Tribune Building was threatened by a mob in course of the draft riots in July, 1863, should have been emphasized, if for no other reason than to let the world know that the editor and his editorial articles found no favor with that element that was trying to destroy our government, and that during that trying ordeal he was protected not only by the efficient police, under the radical and capable Chief of Police, John A. Kennedy, but that Mr. Greeley was surrounded by his warm personal friends—a bodyguard—who volunteered to protect him at any cost.

It may not be amiss for me to recall a few of the Brooklyn "Black Republicans" who served on that guard. There was Charles W. Godard, afterward Captain of the Port of New York; Joseph Reeve, called the "wheel horse" of his party; Thomas G. Shearman, attorney and counsellor-at-law; Nathan Comstock, attorney and for years Albany correspondent of The Tribune; George Merritt, of the firm of Merritt & Brown; Richard F. Brown, John M. Comstock, later deputy naval officer of New York; Jerome B. Wass, who secured hand grenades from the navy yard, and I recall only one other besides myself, now living, who formed that guard from Brooklyn, ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold. Mr. Greeley's friends from New York and Brooklyn were prepared from basement to roof with steam, guns and grenades for any emergency, and so remained until the Governor called his "friends" off. The principles promulgated by The Tribune were so thoroughly ingrained in their very existence that when the life of the grand, whole souled editor and man, Horace Greeley, and his business home were threatened and needed protection that bodyguard was there for that purpose.

To the present generation, knowing only The Tribune of to-day, this little suggestive thought may prove of interest, that The Tribune's friends of those trying times still believe in its liberalized views and general opinions.

EDWIN A. STUDWELL.
South Salem, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1907.

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL.

Views of Correspondent on Question of State Support of Them.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The article in to-day's Tribune on the subject of church schools, being a report of an address by a Chicago priest who is apparently unaware that his "crusade" has, ipso facto, settled his standing adversely to his own claim last night, deserves some comment. May a public school teacher be heard on the matter? I heard the address.

To start with, the lecturer was introduced by the pastor as "representing" the Catholic Church. Surely, this is to strain the word "representative" very much, since the reverend lecturer has by his own act become decidedly non grata to his coreligionists; all he has to say would be exactly as cogent and to the point if he gave up his claim to the priestly character.

As to the matter of the address: I never knew of but one nation which could not or would not change its laws—the Medes and Persians of ancient times. Their laws remain, but where are the Medes and Persians? One would suppose that our alleged American principle, by which no schools save the distinctively public schools should participate in the school funds, was a principle so sacred that even discussion of it was not to be heard of. This may, indeed, be so; but I can recall not a few instances where unchangeable American principles were changed. Slavery, for instancee, was actually protected and provided for in the very Constitution itself, yet a change came. Had any one said ten years ago that we would become a world power, subject to all the responsibilities of such a position, he would have been laughed to scorn—yet we have gone outside of our own hemisphere. There have been several complete reversals of policy on our part, and the country survives, and, indeed, is the stronger for recognizing that times change and we change with them.

There is no such complete divorce of Church and State in this land of freedom as some good folks assume. One fact, true as to every state of the Union, is that church and charitable property are exempt from taxtion; another is that every orphanage and home for the aged is to some extent supported by public money, the theory being that the child or aged person would be a charge on the public in any case, and that therefore the public authority may as well get such persons cared for as to burden itself directly with their care. Yet I venture to say that in these orphanages and reform schools, e. g., the Catholic Protectory, the state gets full value for every dollar it grants for the maintenance of the inmates. None of them is conducted without religious worship, yet this is not yet held to be a state aid to religion nor is it likely to be.

Just how the request of Catholic authorities for a reconsideration of the school question can be held to be an attack on the school system it is difficult for me, a school teacher, to see. It is a fact in this city at least that if twenty-five persons unite in declaring that they want to learn a certain subject in our night schools this is held to be a demand for it, and the necessary teacher is engaged. Yet it is also a fact that 70,000 or 80,000 children in this city and about 1,000,000 in the entire country unitedly demand a complete, not a partial schooling, and the demand is ignored. It is difficult for me, a teacher, to think that any harm would come to the Republic by acceding to the request of the parochial school authorities, who will in any event maintain their schools and be as loyal to their country as if everything was exactly to their liking.

ROBERT P. GREEN, School 5.
New York, Feb. 11, 1907.

THE MASONIC HOME AT UTICA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to call attention to the good work done by the Masonic Home, in this city. It consists of a group of brick buildings, within which are nearly four hundred inmates, including sixty-two children and their mothers. By far the larger number of these inmates are past the meridian of life; many are octogenarians! Of the children, all are large enough to go to school in Utica. The smaller ones are instructed by a teacher in Memorial Hall, which was erected from a bequest of $5,000 by Edwin Booth. Connected with the Home is a farm of 175 acres, managed by a practical farmer, the produce from which contributes largely to the sustenance of the inmates. The health of the inmates is carefully looked after by a physician. A visitor at the Home finds that the fraternity furnishes a home in the true meaning of that word for those of their brothers who through sickness, accident or old age are unable to care for themselves, where they will not be looked upon as paupers. The present superintendent, W. J. Wiley, pointedly called attention to this sentiment when he said to an under official who was treating the aged inmates with little or no respect: "These people have rights here which must be respected. This Home was not built for you and me, but for them. Their money built it. They are not paupers. They live in their own home." J. D. L.
Utica, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1907.

LABOR, LAND AND CAPITAL.

True Order of Elements of Production Fatal to Socialism.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The elements of production are, according to Karl Marx and other authorities of his school of socialism, land, capital and labor.

This order seems to be wrong. They should be rated thus:

1. Labor. (a) Of the brain, creative, initiative and directive. (b) Of the hands, carrying out and productive. Each of these involves the use of the other, in varying degrees and proportions.

2. Land, the definition of which, from this point of view, is wide, and includes other things than that which the word implies.

3. Capital, which is the crystallized product of the brain, muscles and land.

The foundation thus stated, the dead level socialism of Marx and his school falls to the ground.

To individualism is given its legitimate range, ambition is not stifled and room is made for the "natural aristocracy."

Of equal moment, there will be no down-trodden nor oppressed. All will have their opportunity and find their place, and all will be provided for.

With all this, I believe that the socialism of Bellamy in "Looking Backward," or something like it, is neither utopian nor unattainable; but that, on the contrary, we are voyaging toward it ever more rapidly.

The undue concentration (monopoly, even) of enormous power and wealth in individuals is not considered the god it used to be, in the widest range of view.

Such individuals are feeling the responsibilities of trusteeship to mankind. Witness the magnificent Rockefeller gift; witness those of Carnegie.

Of the socialism I speak of, Theodore Roosevelt is a great exponent, carrying it into action, and the eminent lecturer at Columbia I take to be an apostle. A. U. M.
Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1907.

DEFENDS OSTEOPATHY.

Reasons for Not Taking Materia Medica Examinations.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of yesterday appears an editorial on osteopathy which shows either a spirit of unfairness or a lack of information on the subject. It is true that we do not wish to take the regular examination in materia medica, but why?

First—Allibut, in his system of the practice of cine, gives one of the reasons for giving drugs "to restore health directly by removing the sum of conditions which constitute disease. Here we act empirically with no definite knowledge—often, indeed, with little idea of the action of our drugs."

Second—Dr. William Osler, throughout his splendid work on the practice of medicine, discountenances the use of drugs as insufficient and unavailing therapeutically, and in speaking of the causes of diseases he mentions "that most injurious of all habits, drug taking, as one of the almost constant causes of disease."

Third—Dr. Frank Billings, in his inaugural address as president of the American Medical Association, said: "With most of us our present methods of clinical observation enable us to do little more than name the disease. In the vast majority of infectious diseases we are hopeless to apply a specific cure. Drugs, with the exception of quinine in malaria and mercury in syphilis, are valueless as cures."

Dr. George Hayem, professor of the Paris faculty of medicine, says: "The oldest drugs endowed with undeniable therapeutic effect were bequeathed to us by empiricism; they are the so-called specifics: mercury, iodine and quinine. A curious fact concerning them is that, in spite of the time that has elapsed since their discovery, contemporary science has not been able to ascertain precisely how they act. . . . And yet the science of chemistry, constantly progressing, has introduced a large number of substances into our therapeutics without our being able to find a single specific."

Fourth—There has been introduced in the Legislature at Albany a bill known as the Medical Unity bill. According to the provisions of this bill no examination in materia medica will be required of any person who applies for examination for the practice of medicine in this state.

Now, if according to the authorities whom I have quoted there is no definite knowledge on the subject of materia medica, and no specifics, and if on the other hand they are the frequent causes of disease, and if according to the requirements of the Medical Unity bill the regular physicians do not deem an examination in materia medica necessary, why should you harshly criticise us for not wishing to take this examination? We are perfectly willing to take the rest of the examination, but they will not permit us to try this examination without first taking four years in a medical college. Osteopathy is not taught in medical colleges; it takes three years of nine months each to take a course in osteopathy and four years of six or seven months each to take a medical course, approximately the same. Why compel us to take four years to learn one additional subject, materia medica, which the leaders of the medical profession have repeatedly pronounced not only valueless, but harmful, and which we never use?

W. A. MERKLEY.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1907.

[Our correspondent's argument does not seem to clinch his case effectively. Allibut's statement is simply another reason for more exact empirical study. Dr. Osler's statement that drugs are insufficient therapeutically may be granted without implying their uselessness. Dr. Billings, in his address referred to, is speaking of infectious diseases; his strictures involve no universal condemnation of drugs. As to the osteopathist's desire to escape the work of the ordinary medical course, our correspondent endeavors to establish his claim by making the study of materia medica the only one which the osteopathists do not and are not willing to pursue. Unless their attitude has changed radically of late that is not a fair statement of it.]

NOT DESCENDANT OF IRISH PATRIOT.

Correspondent Cites History to Disprove Statement Regarding T. Wolfe Tone.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of February 13 is an error which I beg leave to correct. On your editorial page in the account of the burial of T. Wolfe Tone you speak of him as "a descendant of the Irish patriot Wolfe Tone."

To quote from the autobiography of Wolfe Tone, edited and published by his son in Washington in 1826, Tone says: "I was born in the city of Dublin in 1763. About the beginning of the year 1785 I became acquainted with my wife, the daughter of William Witherington. She was not sixteen years of age. One beautiful morning in the month of July we ran off together and were married."

All students of Irish history are acquainted with the subsequent events of Tone's life until, on November 19, 1798, he died in the Provost's Prison, Dublin, at the age of thirty-five, being at the time of his death adjutant general and chief of brigade in the French army. His wife and family were then in Paris and without means. To quote again from the appendix to his autobiography, written by his son: "The Directory instantly passed a decree by which an immediate aid of 1,200 francs from the funds of the navy and three months' pay from the War Department were assigned to his widow, and she was requested to produce her titles to a regular pension." This, referring to the original document at hand, she did in 1799. Seven of her compatriots, among them a general, a captain and a lieutenant in the French army, testified that she was Matilda Witherington, the legitimate widow of Tone, and the surviving issue of the marriage were Maria, aged thirteen; William, eight, and Francis, six years. Later she received from Lucien Bonaparte, then Minister of the Interior, the notice: "I have ordered that, without loss of time, you should receive the sum of 600 francs, and each of your three children 300 francs." After this the pension was increased by Emperor Napoleon to 1,200 livres for the widow and 400 for each of the three children. In 1803 Maria, at sixteen, died of consumption in Paris, and in 1806 Francis died there, at fourteen, of the same disease, leaving William the only remaining child.

In his eighteenth year, again referring to the appendix, William entered St. Cyr, the school for cavalry at St. Germain-en-Laye, where he became a government scholar, and on attaining his majority a citizen of France. In 1813 he was appointed a sub-lieutenant, afterward rose to the rank of captain, and was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. After the fall of Napoleon he came to this country and later entered the United States army with the rank of second lieutenant. In 1825 he married Catherine Anne, the daughter of William Sampson, the Irish exile and noted lawyer; in 1828 he died and was buried in Georgetown, D. C., where he and his mother had made their home.

His only child, Grace Georgiana, was born in Georgetown in 1827. After her father's death she resided with her mother and her Sampson grandparents in New York, and lived in the intimate society of that noted company of Irish exiles—the Emmets, MacNevens and others. She married an Irishman, Lascelles C. Maxwell, later moved to Brooklyn, and there died, in 1900, leaving seven children and a number of grandchildren. These are the only descendants of Theobald Wolfe Tone. Napoleon had ordered that the pension granted to Tone's three children should revert to their mother, and to the honor of the French nation, through all its vicissitudes, that pension was continued to Tone's widow until her death, in Georgetown, in 1849.

K. A. MAXWELL.
Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1907.

SMOKING AT CHURCH CLUB DINNERS.

Correspondent Warns Mothers That It May Teach Their Sons the Habit.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you give me space in the columns of your paper to raise a warning voice to mothers who have a high ideal for their sons (and are opposed to their enslavement to the tobacco habit) against a pitfall and a snare. One would naturally suppose that a "church club," organized under the auspices of a church and recognized by the pastor, would afford a safe environment for the sons of such mothers as aforesaid, especially where such a "club" has a Sunday morning session at 10 o'clock in the lecture room of the church and is regularly advertised from the pulpit. The writer has been amazed beyond expression to find that the most pronounced feature of the environment and influence exerted by this said club is enslavement to the tobacco habit, for at the monthly dinners of the club both cigarettes and cigars are offered to all present, and, though there may be non-smokers present, they are compelled to inhale the tobacco smoke laden (poisonous—National Dispensatory) atmosphere; and young men are in danger, by environment, example and "church" indorsement, of becoming victims of an enslaving and physically and morally harmful habit. I understand that this "church" on the West Side, referred to herein, is but an example of many of the "churches."

Truly the hope for the coming generations, spiritually, must come from outside of the "Church." I hope that those who have the interest of the human race at heart will, through written communications to the press and otherwise, support this attitude against this deplorable condition recited above. ASTOUNDED.
New York City, Feb. 15, 1907.

THE MIND AND HEALTH.

Incidents Which Show That As a Man Thinketh in His Heart So Is He.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The attitude of the mind affects very strongly man's whole being—(a) his moral nature, not only in its general mentation, but also on its ethical side, and (b) his physical nature in its several functions. It is to be noted just here that the subconscious mind controls all the vegetative functions of the body. Now, here we can detect and follow the tremendous power of mentality in action in the bodily organism.

No one can think bad thoughts, i. e., give way to thoughts of anger, envy, jealousy, fear, worry or depression, and maintain the healthy activity of his vital organs. Consequently, when a perfectly healthy mentality controls man's being there exists a healthy body.

Let me give a few illustrations to bring out more clearly the effect of our mental states upon the mind and body: Some years ago there was stationed at a military post in Kansas an officer of the United States army who had not reached middle life, but whose hair was white as snow. It happened in this way: He went into camp one evening with a head as black or brown as that of any young man. In the night came the terrible fear producing war whoop of the dreaded Indians, and at that ominous cry his hair became white as that of an old man. Ordinarily, gray hair is the result of physical causes and processes working slowly through many years. This particular head of hair was changed in color by one instant of awful fear. Now, fear is a mental process, but the change of color in the hair is a physical process. In this case the mind or mental condition for the moment seems to have acted as a hair dye.

We cannot describe the results on the body of the more powerful emotions without including in the narrative some physical manifestations. For instance, bad news takes away the appetite for food, while joyful intelligence has the opposite effect. In both these cases the results are physical effects. Again, "Her face flushed to the roots of her hair." Here the circulation of the blood was affected (a physical result) by some words said or sung, or, perchance, whispered in her ear. Again, "Seeing the apparition, his eyes stared, his jaw fell, his knees knocked together; a cold sweat stood on his forehead. He essayed to speak, but no words escaped his dry and trembling lips." Here we have a very complex effect, involving the respiration, the nervous system, the circulation, the vocal organs, the whole frame and structure of the body, by the supposed sight of an apparition. The ghost appeared to the mind's eye, but the effects were produced on the physical organism.

Now set over against these well known effects of fear the equally apparent operations of faith, resulting in hope, confidence and expectancy. Men have been known to rise up from what seemed a dying bed and have ridden forth to battle, called by an imperious voice heard only by themselves. In deadly conflict men have fought on desperately wounded, nor dropped till victory was won; not mastering the pain, but simply unconscious of it. That is what the mind does under the domination of strong emotion, with its broken and temporary habitation—the body.

Who can say, therefore, what mind, under strong emotion, can or cannot do? In conclusion we learn one very important lesson from these considerations, namely, that to insure a bodily and mental condition of perfect health it is absolutely necessary that the mental state should be wholesome. The mind, as to its general characteristics, should be calm, hopeful, confident, and the spirit should be not only true, but straightforward and kindly. Under these conditions there will be freedom from that constant disturbance of function incident to bad mental states. J. C. QUINN, M. D.
New York, Feb. 15, 1907.

HEALING BY AUTO-SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial in to-day's Tribune entitled "Moral Healing" gives a fair analysis of all there is to the attempt of the Episcopal church in Boston, to try to do "spiritual" healing in imitation of Christ's work, or in imitation of the Christian Scientists. May I presume to correct your statement that they have "taken a leaf from Christian Science" and refer you to the fact that they have taken a leaf from the writings of Dr. Quackenbos, an hypnotic physician who evidently took a leaf from Dr. Thomas J. Hudson's writings, principally his "Law of Psychic Phenomena," all of whose works I have not only read but studied? Their theories, like the Episcopal church you refer to, are based on "hypnotic suggestion" and "autosuggestion," together with material remedies. When it is remembered that we are as susceptible to evil "suggestion" as to good, and that hypnotism is harmful to the mentality of any subject, and considered by hypnotists as dangerous, how do these in any way correspond with the Christ method, whose work was always good, or the Christian Science method? J. H. C.
Sound Beach, Conn., February 15, 1907.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Protest Against Construction of Bronx River Sewer.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Declaring that New York Harbor will be completely ruined for shipping purposes unless the United States government interferes and stops the dumping of raw sewage into the Hudson River and adjacent streams, the Merchants' Association has filed a protest with the Secretary of War against the construction of the Bronx River Valley sewer. This protest was filed by J. Hampden Dougherty, as counsel for the association's special committee on the pollution of the waters of New York. Edward Hatch, jr., is the chairman of this committee, and the other members are J. Pierpont Morgan, John Y. Culyer, George C. Whipple and Dr. Albert Vanderveer.

The sewer against which the protest is directed is a sanitary trunk sewer, which would drain the entire sewerage district of the Bronx River Valley, thus providing for the disposal of sewage and manufacturing waste from an ultimate population of 850,000 people in Westchester County. Its construction was authorized by the State Legislature of 1905. The sewer, as planned, would empty into the Hudson River north of Spuyten Duyvil. Incidentally, the attention of the Secretary of War is called to the fact that, grave as is the danger to the commercial interests of New York from the Bronx sewer, a far greater menace is threatened in the proposed construction of a Passaic Valley sewer, which has been approved by the New Jersey Legislature.

Attention is called in the protest to the fact that the committee opposed the building of the sewer before the State Commission of Health, unless some provision were made for screening or purification. This was unsuccessful. The protest says that while the communities to be benefited now include only White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Tuckahoe, East Chester and parts of Mount Vernon and Yonkers, provision is made by legislative act to connect all other towns, villages and cities of the Bronx Valley whenever these communities so desire. The contention is advanced that there would be no difficulty in establishing a satisfactory plant in connection with the sewer to purify the matter that passes through it.

EXPRESSES CONFIDENCE IN ALDERMAN.

Resolutions expressing confidence in John J. Cronin, one of the Municipal Ownership League aldermen charged with perjury in connection with the charges against Alderman Clifford, were adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. Alderman Cronin is a delegate of the Tile Layers' Helpers, and the vote of confidence was passed at the request of the Inside Electrical Workers of Greater New York, which passed a similar motion at last week's meeting of the miscellaneous section.

Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Mineral Water

A prompt remedy for biliousness and stomach troubles. Half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

NEW CUBAN CANDIDATE.

General Garcia Velez in the Field for Presidency.

Havana, Feb. 17 (Special).—The latest aspirant for the Presidential nomination on the Liberal platform is General Carlos Garcia Velez, formerly Cuban Minister to Mexico, and son of the late General Calixto Garcia. General Garcia is considered a possible compromise between General José Miguel Gomez and Dr. Alfredo Zayas. The new figure in the bid for the nomination has a large following among the laboring class, and one thing that may injure his chances is that already his opponents refer to him as the "Hearst of Cuba." General Garcia has some prestige in the eastern part of the country, particularly in Santiago Province, of which his father was a native. He formerly lived in New York.

It is reported that the American Tobacco Company is to increase its holdings in Cuba. J. B. Duke, president of the company, visited the island recently, and it is believed that his trip had to do with the contemplated sale to the trust of several large independent tobacco plantations and cigar factories.

COAL STOCK MISSING.

President of Pittsburg Company Reports $325,762 13 Lost.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Feb. 17.—President Taylor of the Pittsburg Coal Company is trying to force unknown persons to disgorge a large amount of stock said to have been taken from the company's treasury during the presidency of Francis L. Robbins. In his report President Taylor said:

Prior to 1906 there had been loaned 4,650 shares of preferred and 2,130 shares of common stock, the return of which the company has not been able to obtain. In order to properly represent in the accounts, the directors have caused these shares to be temporarily charged to unadjusted accounts at respective market values in the sum of $325,762 13, until the return of the stock is made or the claim for it otherwise disposed of.

Many changes are being made among the officers, and W. W. Keifer, general manager, has been shifted to the Monongahela River Coal Company under Mr. Robbins, and George W. Schleuderberg takes his place. Several new officials will be announced at the directors' meeting, this week.

TO FIGHT PITTSBURG.

The Pennsylvania Objects to Heavy Increase in Assessments.

Pittsburg, Feb. 17 (Special).—Pittsburg has been informed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that it will not submit to being taxed $7,000,000 on its right of way, and that it will fight the matter through the highest courts in the land. While the railroad has not yet received its official figures on new taxation rates, which will make it pay taxes on $14,000,000 assessment instead of on $1,000,000, as formerly, it has served notice on the city assessors who are preparing the papers to have the $7,000,000 right of way assessment made out separately, as it intends to fight. The Pennsylvania has never paid taxes on its right of way through Pittsburg.

The railroad people say that the city fathers who have run the assessment up are angry at the cutting off of passes by the railroad. It would be, perhaps, difficult for them to prove anything along this line, however, in face of the fact that Mayor Guthrie's administration has readjusted values all along the line in Pittsburg.

Mayor Guthrie takes the ground that the railroad has for years ruled Pittsburg through the political bosses, but that it must settle with the people of Pittsburg. A glance at the assessments of the Pennsylvania Railroad under previous regimes and the one now on gives much food for speculation. When Mayor Guthrie came into office he found that the Pennsylvania Railroad, on its Union Station site, in the heart of the city, was paying taxes on $365,000 only. He took the properties surrounding the station as a basis of value and soon figured up that the Pennsylvania should pay taxes on a valuation of $1,400,000 for the property. He also increased the valuation of the yards from $60,000 to $860,000. The East Liberty stockyards had been assessed at less than $200,000, but Guthrie put the rating up to $1,250,000, and to cap all he chalked up a valuation of $7,000,000 for the right of way, and on this all the Pennsylvania is asked to pay is 12 mills to the dollar. More than that, all the branch lines of the Pennsylvania inside the city limits are assessed at advances corresponding with those on the main line.

Excursions.

FLORIDA!
TOURS & TICKETS
10 DAYS to 31 DAYS, ALL EXPENSES, $55 to $235.
St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach, Nassau and Cuba.
INDEPENDENT TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Pictorial and descriptive pamphlet sent free. Address
THOS. T. HENDRICKSON'S TOURS,
343 FULTON ST. (cor. Washington), BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Special Election Notice.

I, PETER J. DOOLING, Clerk of the County of New York, do hereby publish, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 5 and 6 of Chapter 909, of the Laws of 1896; Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 379, of the Laws of 1897, and Sections 1 and 2 of Chapter 95, of the Laws of 1901, and Chapter 232, of the Laws of 1901, and Section 5 of Chapter 643, Laws of 1905, which laws, taken together, are known as the Election Law, the following notice, received by me from the Secretary of State:

SPECIAL ELECTION NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Albany, February 8th, 1907.

To the Clerk of the County of New York.

Dear Sir:—Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of Member of Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District of the County of New York, caused by the death of Mervin C. Stanley, and

Whereas, the Governor, by his proclamation dated February 7th, 1907, has directed that a special election for Member of Assembly in place of Mervin C. Stanley, to be held in the Fifteenth Assembly District of the County of New York on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1907,

Now, Therefore, Notice is hereby given that a special election shall be held in the Fifteenth Assembly District of the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, 1907, at which the following officer may be lawfully voted for, to wit:

A MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY FOR THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seven.

JOHN S. WHALEN,
[Seal.] Secretary of State.

Filed and recorded February 9th, 1907.

Given under my hand and seal of office of the County Clerk this 9th day of February, 1907.

PETER J. DOOLING,
[Seal.] County Clerk.

City Hotels.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
is the most elegant, comfortable and homelike hotel for quiet people in the City of New York. Write for particulars.

1.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT; private bath; $1 50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. THE ALABAMA, 15 East 11th st.

Instruction.

For Both Sexes—City.

Miss Livingston's School for Children,
KINGSTON, N. Y. Boarding pupils limited to ten; two vacancies. Terms per half year, $200.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Madison Square (1122 Broadway).
HARLEM BRANCH.........Lenox ave., cor. 126th st.
BROOKLYN BRANCH...................73 Court st.
NEWARK BRANCH.................Scheuer Building
Over 300 branches in leading cities.
NEW TERMS BEGINNING NOW.

School Agency.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY supplies Professors, Teachers, Tutors, Governesses, etc., to Colleges, Schools and Families. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, 23 Union Square.

Restaurants.

DUTCH ROOM, Hotel Martinique, B'way & 33d St., table dinner every Evening 5:30 to 9 P. M., $1.50.

Real Estate.

$15,000 TO $30,000.—Several special sums to loan on first mortgages, private dwellings or West Side properties preferred. JOHN A. OSBORN, 62 Cedar st.

Winter Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

Hotel Dennis
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Occupies one-half square of unobstructed beach front. New fireproof addition of 100 rooms and baths with sea and fresh water.
Most favorably located and best appointed hotel in the North for winter business.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

CHALFONTE
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN.
ON THE BEACH. FIREPROOF
SEND FOR LITERATURE.
THE LEEDS COMPANY

HOTEL TRAYMORE
ON THE OCEAN FRONT,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
A magnificent ten-story fire-proof addition is just being completed, making this famous hostelry the newest and most up-to-date of Beach Front Hotels. Bedrooms averaging 19 feet square, and every room with an ocean view, bath attached, sea and fresh water. Telephones and Cheval-glass. Spacious solarium. Golf privileges. Write for Illustrated Booklet.
Chas. O. Marquette, Manager. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. D. S. WHITE, President.

HADDON HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALWAYS OPEN. ON OCEAN FRONT.
Courteous attention. Homelike surroundings. Every comfort.
Booklet and Calendar on application.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the ocean front, overlooking the Steel Pier. Unexcelled and modern in every particular. Capacity 300. Sea water baths with suites or public. Steam heated sun parlors. The table and service are of the highest standard. Auto at trains. Booklet.
F. P. COOK & SON.

THE PENNHURST
Ocean end Michigan Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Rooms en suite, with baths; long distance 'phones in rooms; elevator to street. Special Spring rates. WM. R. HOOD.

THE CLARENDON,
Virginia Ave., near Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Private baths; elevator; sun parlor; capacity 250. Booklet.
M. D. NIEMAN.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

HOTEL RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Directly on the Beach. Special Winter Rates.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
NEW YORK OFFICE, 243 FIFTH AVENUE.
Waters, baths, hotels and environments nowhere equalled. Rheumatism, gout and nervous diseases cured. Complete hydro-therapeutic apparatus. Japanese palm room and sun parlor. Golf, riding, driving and other outdoor pastimes. Through sleepers leave New York 4:55 P. M. week days. Tickets and Pullman reservations C. & O. Office, 362 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.
FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Va.

FLORIDA.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS HOTEL
MAGNOLIA SPRINGS, FLORIDA. Ideal climate, dry; free from mosquitoes. Boating, fishing, shooting; golf, tennis and bathing. Soft, pure water. Illustrated booklet.
MAGNOLIA INN, $2.00 per day. O. D. SEAVEY.

Real Estate at Auction.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION FEB. 19, 1907.
D. PHŒNIX INGRAHAM, Auctioneer.

City Property for Sale.

125 LOTS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.—Macadam street, sewer, gas, electricity; 650 feet to trolley; $12,000. J. S. DRAKE, 42 Broadway, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

LARGE STORE FLOOR TO LET
METROPOLITAN REALTY BUILDING,
(Fireproof.) Fronting Brooklyn Bridge.
WILLIAM AND ROSE STS.
POWER, ELEVATOR, &c., DAY AND NIGHT.
RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 BEEKMAN ST.

57 FEET on Broadway, 66th st., 67th st.; stores and offices; new building; most desirable for automobile trade. MORRIS WEINSTEIN, owner, 1966-68 Broadway.

STORE AND APARTMENTS, $20 to $60; 1486 Lexington ave., corner 96th street. JANITOR or S. HARRIS, 198 Broadway.

Brooklyn Property for Sale.

FISKE TERRACE, FLATBUSH,
"ACKERSON HOUSES" $12,000 UP.
DETACHED ONE-FAMILY DWELLINGS.
T. B. ACKERSON COMPANY,
New York offices: 140 Nassau St.

RENT $936 EACH; PRICE $8,200; CASH, $2,300; TWO 3 story and stores, brick; 20% investment; 5 rooms and bath. OWNER, 987 Hart st., Brooklyn.

Furnished Apartments to Let.

A.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENT; private bath; $1 50 daily; including meals, two, $25 weekly; one, $15. THE ALABAMA, 15 East 11th st.

Country Property to Let.

TO RENT FROM MAY 1ST.
Summer home, large house, furnished; 5 acres cared for; delightful surroundings; a little over an hour from Grand Central Station on either Harlem or N. H. R. R. in Westchester County. Rent, $1,800 for season. For further particulars apply PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building, New York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE
AT RYE ON THE SOUND
ABOUT 20 ACRES HIGH ROLLING LAND,
fronting macadamized avenues. All improvements. Liberal amount on mortgage if desired.
ANDERSON REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y

HOMESEEKERS, your monthly rent will pay for a home; artistic cottages at Ormondé Park. Call, write, 'phone for particulars. Carrollton Realty Co., World Building, New York City.

SOUTH ORANGE, HEIGHTS.—Three new houses for sale. Write for booklet. NEWARK REALTY COMPANY, South Orange, N. J.

Country Property for Sale.

HOTEL of 20 rooms; centrally located, fully furnished, steam heat, electric light, gas; $14,500, about one-third cash; also, hotel of 60 rooms, 8 bathrooms, fully furnished; 60 lots, $25,000. CHAS. WALLACE, Freeport, L. I.