

HYPNOTISM CAN REVEAL FAULTS OF PARENTS.

Professor John D. Quackenbos Points Out How It May Be Used to Overcome Evil Prenatal Influences.

Its Relation to Christianity as a Moral Agent for the First Time Scientifically Set Forth.

Wherein the Fallacy of Christian Scientists' Claims Lies, Miracles of Jesus Not Hypnotic.

Dr. John D. Quackenbos, professor of English literature in Columbia University, delivered a lecture before a large and intelligent audience last night on the subject, "Hypnotism from the Christian Standpoint." The lecture was under the auspices of the Psychic Study Society. It was in a way supplementary to one delivered by the same distinguished man last Spring on the "Treatment of Moral Diseases by Hypnotism."

Dr. Quackenbos said in opening that he approached his subject only after profound and prayerful consideration. The religion of Jesus Christ did not answer in the negative such questions as, "Is it right to get free from the drug slave and the diploma by placing the automatic mind in control of the passion that is burning up body and soul?" Christianity asks only "Is it right?" It is not so superstitious as to whisper, "Is it the evil eye?"

"Now what is the relation of the instrumentality known as hypnotic suggestion to Christianity—of suggestion in general to responsibility, from the Christian standpoint of moral reform effected by hypnotism to moral reform accompanying conversion; of suggestion in general," asked Professor Quackenbos. His answer was in part:

Force of Ante-Natal Suggestion. "Hereditarily and environment make us what we are. What is called ante-natal suggestion is only suggestion to the forming self by the physical mother. It may not be widely known that excess in the use of alcohol and narcotic drugs induces in the embryo abnormal nervous states that are the direct cause of feeble-minded as well as feeble-bodied, of epileptic, idiotic and even criminal children, and that the same causes being perpetuated under natural laws to the third and fourth generations."

"Where lodges the responsibility for the viciousness, proclivity or crime in the grandchild of a drunkard? How far is a child responsible for inherited tendencies which he knows nothing about and cannot prevent from acting? In all such cases of inherited mental deformity castigation is the remedy of the father, for the child is for multiple fingers, for being knocked-out or for spinal paralysis. Fear, the usual agent of reform, is valueless."

"Inherited suggestion invariably releases from personal responsibility for acts automatically committed in the line of suggestion. This is distinctly the teaching of St. Paul in Romans vii. 'For the good which I would, I do not; but the evil which I would not, that I practise.' Now, if I do what I neither will nor wish to do, (that is, my real self or spiritual part) am in no sense doing it, but the indwelling inherited tendency to do it from the physical law is the accountable factor in my wrongdoing."

"The greatest educators contend today, as they have always contended, that the youngest pupils should be under the influence of the most experienced teachers—men and women of beautiful character, whose able and virtuous character, calm, sincere, strong, lead to all selfish interests, profoundly impressed with the gravity of the work they have taken in hand, instead of this type of instructor, thoughtless, untrained grammar lads and school-kept graduates are instructed and the most serious of duties, that of giving the earliest bent to youthful souls."

Question of Ethical Victory. "Moralists argue that there is no ethical victory on the part of the patient who abandons an evil habit under the influence of hypnotic suggestion, and that those who have ventured to inquire what is the difference between a moral reform effected through hypnotism and conversion to Christianity involving a moral reform."

"There may not be so great an ethical victory in the automatic performance of meritorious acts suggested by a hypnotist as in the impulsive conversion to God, but I most unqualifiedly assert that suggestive treatment of this kind is a necessary way for the achievement of future ethical victories which, humanly speaking, would otherwise be impossible. And no one will deny that society in the future, whatever the ethical situation may be."

POWERS ASK WHAT WE MEAN BY "OPEN DOOR."

Specific Details Required of This Government Before the European Rulers Will Give Written Assurances.

State Department Replies That a Permanent Agreement for No Coercion in China is Our Demand.

Present Situation There Satisfactory to Us, but Guarantee That It Will Not Be Changed Are Necessary.

Washington, Nov. 23.—France, Russia, Germany and the other powers controlling treaty ports on the coast of China, have asked the United States to state explicitly the extent of its demand for written assurances that the open door be maintained in China.

The notes for information were received by the State Department a few days ago, and have been answered. The department is now awaiting the action of the powers on its specific demands.

It is probable that some of the terms will be made the subject of diplomatic delay. This will eventually be avoided, it is declared, for the reason that the American demands are so similar to the policy of Great Britain that the powers will eventually yield.

The two principal American demands are: There shall be no coercion of China which would prevent her from living up to her treaty obligations with the United States. The written guarantees must be of such a character that they shall be as effective, permanent and morally binding as a treaty, and shall continue indefinitely.

The second demand, it is believed, causes hesitation, especially by Russia, whose leaning toward closed ports is demonstrated in the case of Port Arthur. A portion of each treaty port except Port Arthur is open to commerce to all foreigners.

Danger in Further Delay. The United States has been aroused by the fact that Germany and France have already received their price by England for non-interference in her schemes in South Africa. It is feared that Great Britain may make, or cause to be made, concessions to the other nations such as Italy and Russia, before this Government has received the written assurances of such a permanent duration as shall amount to the whole of the American demand and contention.

It is understood that in the recent interrogation of the powers, severely, to the State Department, the bait was again dangled that the most effective manner of securing the open door would be for the United States herself to accept a port and a sphere of influence.

This proposition was again rejected. The United States is satisfied with the present commercial status in China and has made it plain that an indefinite continuance of this status is what is now required and demanded.



ATTACKS FAIL TO HURT FRANKLIN SYNDICATE. Young Miller, Its Proprietor, and His Clerks Kept Busy Handling Money, Which Overloads the Cash Drawer and Causes It to Break Under the Strain.

Up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the concern. For blocks around this astonishing financial centre, every one questioned yesterday sang the praises of Miller. A favorite phrase was: "He has lived here for years. He is one of us. We are a lot better off. Many poor people who could raise \$100 are now drawing \$10 a week, steady."



TYPES OF WOULD BE INVESTORS



SCENES IN THE OFFICES OF THE FAMOUS FRANKLIN SYNDICATE, IN BROOKLYN.

McMANES, FAMOUS REED TAKES HIS AS A BOSS, IS DEAD. DRAWL TO COURT.

He Ruled Philadelphia Former Speaker Attracts a Crowd to Hear His Questioning.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.—James McManes, the famous Republican boss of Philadelphia, who for years held a stronger grip upon the government of this city than any Democratic leader ever held upon that of New York, died today in his seventy-eighth year. He had been feeble and ailing for many a day, and the reins of power had long since slipped from his grasp into those of stronger men. He leaves a widow and one child.

Mr. McManes was a Scotch-Irishman and a strong Presbyterian. He was born in Tyrone, Ireland, whence he was brought by his parents when only eight years of age. His boyhood was very much like that of Richard Croker. His father was poor, and he had to work hard and educate himself as best he might.

His first political office was that of school director. He showed political sagacity for the first time by getting himself elected a member of the Board of Education by left winging. Then he became political leader of the Seventeenth Ward. In 1858 the votes of his ward controlled the nomination for Mayor and Sheriff. When the men were elected McManes owned them. That was the dawn of his political power.

When the Republican convention met in 1890 McManes, as a delegate from Pennsylvania, favored the nomination of Lincoln. After that his influence spread to Washington.

SCENES IN THE OFFICES OF THE FAMOUS FRANKLIN SYNDICATE, IN BROOKLYN.

and waited in line, some of them for hours, for their turn to increase the assets of a concern with which they knew several reputable banks had refused to do business.

Many of them had in their pockets, or in their hands newspapers setting forth Miller's refusal to explain how he could afford to pay 520 per cent per annum, and the action of the banks referred to.

Shortly after 2 o'clock there was a commotion in the line. A workman forced his way through into the cashier's office, coming out presently with the Franklin Syndicate cash drawer. It had succumbed to the strain.

While the workman tinkered with it for half an hour the cashier could hardly be seen through the opening in his ground glass window owing to the barricade of greenbacks in front of him.

At about 3 o'clock a natty young man passed beyond the railing and nonchalantly requested the chief clerk to give him \$2,000, adding: "All in large bills."

"PRETTY KITTY" BRADY GOES BACK TO THE STAGE.

Mrs. Sydney Harris Tires of Private Life and is Seeking an Engagement.

Mrs. Sydney Harris, "Pretty Kitty" Brady, as she was known when as Judge Brady's daughter she led New York's smart younger set, is to eschew society for the professional stage.

It will be her second appearance, for two years ago, as Priscilla, with John Drew in "Rosemary," she proved her capabilities as an actress. Family reasons made it imperative that she should not continue her chosen work, but Mrs. Harris says that those obstacles are now removed, and that this, her second essay, will mean permanent.

FATALLY STABBED IN THE BREAST WITH AN UMBRELLA.

Angry Customer Used It Upon a Chicago Waiter Very Much Like a Sword.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—John Tates, a waiter in a restaurant at No. 61 West Madison street, was stabbed with an umbrella ferule at noon by a stranger, and it is said will die.

The trouble arose over the price of a meal. The customer said his check called for too much money and the argument resulted in blows being exchanged. Suddenly the customer raised the umbrella. Tates tried to knock it aside, but the steel end of the handle penetrated the lung. With a cry the wounded man sank into a chair and his assailant escaped.

YALE'S FINANCES PROSPER.

The University's Permanent Fund Increases to \$4,554,829.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 23.—What the administration of President Dwight did for Yale financially was revealed to-day by the report of William W. Parsons, treasurer of the university during the twelve years of the Dwight regime. In his report summarizing the entire period he states that in 1886 Yale had a permanent fund of \$2,111,180.91. During the past year there has been an increase of \$2,443,648.98 in the permanent funds of the university.

Sunday Journal "Want" Adverts.

will tell you where to learn to dance, waltz, schottische, quadrille, polka, slang, game, tricks and wing-clog, jig, society or stage dancing, etc.

REED TAKES HIS DRAWL TO COURT.

Mr. Reed is counsel for the defence in a suit brought by William J. Logan against a syndicate composed of Moore & Schley, E. C. Benedict, H. H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller, for an accounting in the transactions incident to the formation of the Brooklyn Gas Trust.

Mr. Reed cross-examined the plaintiff. He tilted his body back on his heels, and with his hands behind his back began with that clear, nasal twang of the Down East country, suggestive of a Mary E. Wilkins novel. His piercing dark eyes never left the witness except to refer to notes.

Mr. Logan appeared ill at ease. His red face wore a deeper shade of carmine as the cross-examination reached home. "Ah," drawled Mr. Reed, in a tone that implied much.

Mr. Logan referred to his accounts with the syndicate. "How did you expect to draw out something when you put nothing in?" Mr. Reed asked.

WOMAN KILLED IN "FOOLING" AND NOT BY "HAZING."

Lads of the Lawrenceville School Exonerated from Blame in Young Bergen's Death.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 23.—Young Martin Bergen did not die as a result of hazing by schoolmates at Lawrenceville, as at first reported. The circumstances are as follows: Bergen went into the room of one of his friends last Friday afternoon, and, being an enthusiastic Princeton sympathizer, playfully tore down a Yale flag which was hanging on the wall. Some one made a grab for Bergen and the two wrestled about the room and a number of the boys tumbled on top of him.

WOMAN KILLED IN "FOOLING" AND NOT BY "HAZING."

Lads of the Lawrenceville School Exonerated from Blame in Young Bergen's Death.

Princeton, N. J., Nov. 23.—Young Martin Bergen did not die as a result of hazing by schoolmates at Lawrenceville, as at first reported. The circumstances are as follows: Bergen went into the room of one of his friends last Friday afternoon, and, being an enthusiastic Princeton sympathizer, playfully tore down a Yale flag which was hanging on the wall. Some one made a grab for Bergen and the two wrestled about the room and a number of the boys tumbled on top of him.

After the tussle Bergen arose and went to bed. That day and Saturday he was as chipper as a lark and seemed in no way affected by his fall. On Sunday he was taken ill, and, being brought home, died in great agony a few hours after.

The school is in gloom over the sad affair, as Bergen was popular both with his school fellows and professors. The president, Mr. Pierson says: "The lad was not hazed in any sense of the word, and the boy's father blames no one."