and public utility. I believe that Mr. George Wyndham, the Under Secretary of the War Department, is largely responsible for this development of the system of war bulletins, and he is entitled to a great deal of credit for it.

HIGH SALARIED CORRESPONDENTS.

The war correspondent has become a higher priced and more important personage than he was during the Crimea, when Sir Joseph Crowe went out to the Black Sea to describe Balaklava and the Alma and to draw sketches of battle scenes on a salary of £10 a week, with all expenses paid. Veterans like Mr. Burleigh and impressionist writers like Mr. Stevens now have large salaries and liberal allowances for campaign expenses; and so far as is possible they make international arrangements for copyright, and bring out books as soon as the war is over. Even an amateur like Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, Lord Randolph's son, who has gone out with Sir Redvers Buller's staff, is able to command high pay—as it is a social matter, it may be necessary to speak of it as honorarium—for the fashionable audience of "The Morning Post." The value of their service and of their literary wares will be impaired if the new rules are enforced and they are kept out of sight in the background when the battle is raging.

The vividness of battle pictures in the press may be weakened by the military regulations, but the public now has a safeguard against irresponsible and sensational journalism. That of itself is a great public gain, whatever may be the sacrifices in reputation which real literary artists and competent correspondents in the field may be called upon to make. On another great occasion the editors of the chief London journals will probably be willing to listen to reason and to co-operate with the military authorities in limiting the staff of war correspondents at headquarters and in regulating their work. By some practical measures of this kind what has become an unmanageable business of campaign correspondence will be brought under military regulation, and the newspapers will have a service of a high order of excellence and descriptive power which will not be under the restraints of censorship. Until this sensible reform is brought about the improved system of official bulletins serves a useful purpose. It is not directed by literary artists, but it is a comprehensive method of supplying accurate information. I. N. F.

A TALK WITH MRS. STANFORD.

PROGRESS OF HER PLANS FOR THE LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY.

When Leland Stanford, of California, died the plans for the great Leland Stanford, jr., University in California were fully mapped out, and the construction of some of the university buildings was already under way. To Mrs. Stanford he bequeathed his entire estate, feeling that she would carry out to the letter his plan of founding a great university in memory of his beloved son. To this university, since her husband's death, Mrs. Stanford has given her entire time and attention, and devoted the great fortune that is hers, until now the completion of her part of the work is almost within sight.

Five months ago Mrs. Stanford went abroad, and recently returned in the best of health and spirits. She is now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When seen there yesterday Mrs. Stanford said:

"When Governor Stanford first formed the plan of establishing the Leland Stanford, jr., University at Palo Alto, he told his architects, Richardson & Coolidge, of Boston, which firm has now become Rutan, Shepley & Coolidge, that in drawing the plans for the buildings it would be necessary to consider the climatic influences of the country wherein the university was to be situated. A Moorish design, with cloister effects, was consequently decided on, and this is the predominant architecture of the university buildings. The name Palo Alto, which signifies tall tree, was chosen because of two giant oaks which stood on the ranch when Governor Stanford purchased it. One was blown down afterward, and a scientist, whom we had to examine it, said it was eight hundred years old. This was the smaller tree of the two.

"The general plan of the university is a quadrangle within a quadrangle. The inner one, which is about complete, surrounds four acres of ground, which is divided into walks and eight large circles, wherein plants of a tropical nature, such as bamboo, cactus and the like, are planted. The buildings surrounding both quadrangles are to be wholly given over to the administration of the university. The cloister effect of the inclosed quadrangle is on the inside, while the same effect on the inclosing one is on the outside. Both quadrangles have main archways fronting the memorial chapel, and lesser archways at the ends of the quadrangles.

"The views obtained through these archways, both from within and without, are extremely fine. The main archway of the outer quadrangle Governor Stanford planned as a memorial arch. It is 100 feet high and 84 feet wide. Mr. Stanford sent for Saint Gaudens, the sculptor, and told him that he wanted a bass-relief, with figures of heroic size, depicting the history of civilization. Saint Gaudens has completed the plans for this bass-relief, and they are really wonderful. The civilization begins with the Indian wigwam, and is brought down step by step to the present day. When completed it will be placed on the arch 29 feet from the top, and will be 12 feet wide.

"Flanking the arch on either side are the Assembly Hall, which is completed and has seating capacity for seventeen hundred people, and the building of Science, now under way. These two buildings are identical in exterior design, as are also the library, which has been finished since I left home, and the Museum of Natural History. These two are built higher than the other buildings in order to break the line. The lower stories of these buildings are of California marble, and the upper of a cream colored stone, peculiarly susceptible to tinting, and which later hardens through atmospheric contact. There are five different kinds of Moorish finish used on the stone of these buildings. The extreme frontage of these four buildings and the arch is exactly one thousand feet, and the plan contemplates two additional buildings at either end of the line, identical in size and design with those flanking the arch. Before I left California I told my architects to consult with Dr. Jordan, the president of the university, as to what further buildings be needed, and they will be devoted to chemistry and art. The plans are now awaiting my approval.

"Besides the quadrangle, there are other buildings outside, but on a line with the outer quadrangle. These include two dormitories, also Moorish in design, one for girls capable of taking care of [illegible] and the other for boys, with accommodations for [illegible].

"My son was fond of archaeology, and Mr. Stanford purposely had the museum built in the Ionic style in order that it might be of distinctly different architecture from the other buildings. Since my husband passed away I have added two wings to the building, and it now has a frontage of 533 feet.

"In the library, which has room for 250,000 volumes, I am about to place three stained glass windows. The centre one is Holman Hunt's 'Light of the World,' and this motto appears beneath it: 'I bring peace to this house.' The one on the left represents Moses sitting with his tablets and writing the Commandments, while that on the left portrays Thomas a Kempis with the 'Imitation of Christ' in his hands. I am a firm believer in object teaching.

"The university has now 1,400 students—500 girls and 900 boys. I have limited the number of girls who can attend to 500, as there was such an influx of them that they outnumbered the boys, and threatened to destroy the identity of the university as a masculine seat of learning, which it should be, since it is in commemoration of my son.

"Last year I built a restaurant there, which bears a large sign with 'Stanford Inn' in bright red (the university colors) upon it. It has been very successful. You can get a good meal there for from a quarter up, and the students are simply delighted with it, and it has done a great deal toward promoting good fellowship among them.

"In all that I have done since my husband's death I have closely adhered to the plans to which he gave his approval, and I am more than thankful that time has been given me to finish this work."

Mrs. Stanford will remain here a week longer and then go directly to California, where she will pass the winter.

ORDINATION OF DR. WARFIELD.

LAFAYETTE'S PRESIDENT ENTERS THE MINISTRY.

Easton, Penn., Oct. 29.—Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D., president of Lafayette College, was to-day ordained to the ministry in the college chapel. The Rev. Dr. L. W. Eckard, of the Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church, preached the sermon, the Rev. Dr. John Fox, of Brooklyn, delivered the charge, and Professor Edsall Ferrier made the ordination prayer.

A PHI DELTA THETA DINNER.

An informal dinner of the members of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity living in the metropolitan district will be held on Friday evening, November 3, at the house of the Columbia Chapter, No. 371 West One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st. All visiting Phis, as well as those resident in and about the city, are cordially invited to be present. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw will preside.

THE PASSING THRONG.

J. W. Snell, of Toledo, Ohio, arrived from Europe yesterday, and is staying at the Gilsey House. When seen there he said: "There is a marked contrast between the present manner in which the English treat Americans and that in which they treated them only a short time ago.

SUSPICION ABOUT ENGLISH CORDIALITY.

I was in London in April, 1898, after war had been declared between this country and Spain, and that England was not only unfriendly to us, but also underestimated and was grossly ignorant of the strength and power of the United States was everywhere in evidence. The daily papers had many of them a distinctly hostile tone, and none of them a particularly friendly one. The yellow journals—for yellow journalism exists in England as well as in America—were publishing pictures representing the relative strength of the navies of the world. You know the sort, a huge ship representing Great Britain, then one considerably smaller representing France, etc. The United States came way down the list with something that looked like a rowboat, while Spain was placed well above her. I went to a theatre at this time where they had mutoscope or vitagraph or some other graph pictures, and there the hostility to America was marked. They showed a number of American and Spanish pictures, the first being received with chilly silence and the latter with applause, but the thing came to an end, in so far as I was concerned, when they hissed a picture of President McKinley, after wildly cheering one of the Queen Regent of Spain. That settled me and I left; but I heard afterward that the American pictures had been withdrawn on account of their unpopularity.

"This was the state of feeling in England when the 2d of May brought the news of Dewey's complete and signal victory at Manila. London at first would not believe it, and the papers scoffed at the report as a palpable fake. Confirmation came, and then you ought to have seen the change, when they realized all that it meant, that a new force had come to the fore, and one of such strength as to be able to take part in shaping the world's affairs; and when it came to any nation or nations inaugurating any future policy that might infringe on the rights of others they must first reckon on a country that lay on the western shores of the Atlantic Ocean, which was big, strong and willing enough to interfere, if such policy should, in nautical language, 'come across her hawse.' It was delicious. As soon as the English recovered their breath there was nothing too good for the Americans; they were blood kindred, they asked you to dinner and put you up at their clubs, and only to state in London at that time that you were an American was to insure yourself the best of good things without expense to yourself. For me, while I like the English the contrast was too sudden, and I doubted the entire cordiality of the good fellowship extended, when I remembered that only a short fortnight before I had sat in an English theatre and heard an English audience hiss the portrait of the President of the United States of America."

"In years gone by," said John Herrick, of Bangor, Me., "when the first waterworks were put in Bangor it resulted in a fearful fight, one side opposing and the other favoring the plans of the company.

CONVICTION STRONGER THAN CASH.

When the fight was at its height the paper opposing published an article attacking the company. It was written in a caustic vein, handled the subject with skill and strength, brought a bristling array of facts into play in opposition to the company's main contentions, and played the devil generally with the company's prospects of carrying the bill through. It was a very damaging article, and the water company looked about for some one to reply to it. They finally decided on an exceedingly clever lawyer, whom I will call Jones, and who had pronounced Bohemian proclivities. Jones accepted and turned in an article in reply, for which he received $[illegible]. It was very well done, but after it had been published the president of the water company sent for Jones, and said: 'Mr. Jones, I don't want you to think I am finding fault with your article, but I do not think it reads quite as well or is as strong as the one it was written to answer.' 'No,' replied the truthful Jones, 'I don't think it does myself. I did my best, but, you see, I wrote one from conviction and the other for cash.'"

LECTURER ON PHILIPPINES INTERRUPTED.

MAN IN THE AUDIENCE OBJECTS TO FATHER M'KINNON'S DEFENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Chaplain W. D. McKinnon delivered a lecture last night at Columbus Hall, No. 124 West Sixtieth-st., on "Facts About the Philippines." Father McKinnon went to the Philippines as chaplain of the 1st California Volunteers. He had a varied and interesting experience there, and was in a large number of engagements with both the Spaniards and the Filipinos. He was wounded twice, being shot through the leg once, and afterward through the hand.

There was one incident not on the programme, which caused some little excitement. A man who had made himself conspicuous by his applause when the speaker was introduced indulged in some anti-expansion interruptions. The lecture was illustrated by a large number of stereopticon views, and when one of the first views, showing a group of Filipinos, was produced, this man cried out, "Why shouldn't they be free?"

Father McKinnon paid no attention to him, but Father John Hughes went and sat by the side of the disturber. A little later on, the lecturer was describing the loyalty of the greater part of the Filipinos to the Roman Catholic church, and he said:

"They are, as a rule, deeply attached to their church—so deeply, in fact, that I have little fear that they will ever leave it for any other. The efforts that are being made to proselyte them are indeed one of the causes for native dissatisfaction at present, and really add strength to the insurrection. More than once Filipinos asked me about the men who were trying to proselyte them, and said that they regarded their course as being a violation of the promise made in the President's proclamation, that there should be no interference with their religion."

"That's the English argument," shouted the man. Father Hughes informed the man with emphasis that he was entirely at liberty to get out, and a policeman started down the aisle to eject him, but Father Hughes waved the officer back. A few minutes afterward, however, a sketch of the Battle of Manila Bay was thrown on the canvas, and the anti-expansionist showed signs of becoming hysterical again. He looked sadly at the fiery scene, then arose with a snort, and walked out of the hall.

There were no other expressions of dissatisfaction, and the audience heartily applauded Father McKinnon's defence of the course of the American Government and cheered the portrait of Dewey loudly.

Father McKinnon has been appointed a chaplain in the Regular Army, and to-morrow he will start for the Philippines again. While he was in Manila the chaplain was the Superintendent of Schools, and he will probably resume that office.

In his talk the speaker said that he would not undertake to say that there were no black sheep among the friars in the islands, but they had been grossly maligned, largely by the anarchists among the insurgents. He also said that the Archbishop of Manila had told him that he had not written the pastoral abusing the Americans at the outbreak of the war, and that he had never even seen it until Father McKinnon showed it to him. The lecturer attributed the composition of this rather famous document to the Filipino Junta at Hong Kong. It was the insurgents who had looted the churches, too, and not the American soldiers. In fact, he denounced as calumnies all the stories about the ill treatment of natives by the Americans.

SAILORS DESERT AN OLD BARK.

The Portuguese steamer Peninsular, Captain Bettencourt, arrived here yesterday, bringing in a ragged lot of sailors, thirteen in all, who had deserted from the whaling bark Canton, of New-Bedford, when she was at Fayal a short time ago. They had a peculiar experience. When they left the bark they thought they had had so much trouble at sea that they would try a spell of farming, but found that competition with the Portuguese farmers of the Azores was no laughing matter, and nearly starved to death. At last they gave it up, and seeking the aid of the American Consul were sent home by him.

They gave as a reason for deserting the bark that they were afraid to remain with her any longer on account of her age and the bad quality of the food served out. The whaler is one of the old style boats which made New-Bedford and Nantucket famous, registers 227 tons, and was built at Swansea, Wales, in 1826. "The Record" says that she was rebuilt in 1883, which probably was the time she obtained her American registry. She is owned by J. F. Tucker & Co., of New-Bedford.

Seven of the men were cared for at the Seamen's Home, and the remainder are still at the Barge Office.

STILL HOPE FOR DELLA FOX.

Miss Della Fox, the actress, who is ill in her flat at No. 225 West Fifty-sixth-st., is in no immediate danger of death, so says Dr. Constable, of No. 148 West Forty-third-st., who is attending her. Dr. Constable issued the following bulletin at 10:30 o'clock last night:

Miss Fox shows improvement, and if she continues to improve there is some faint hope of her recovery. There is no great change probable to-night.

Elder Sister—What! Sulky again, Mabel! Why aren't you playing with Bobbie?
Mabel—I hate playing with him, he's such a disagreeable little thing.
Elder Sister—Why, what has he done?
Mabel—Well, I keep knocking down his brick houses, and he haven't mind a bit, but just builds them up again!—(Punch.)

GENERAL COLLIS IMPROVING.

HE WILL BE REMOVED TO HIS HOME WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

General C. H. T. Collis, who was taken suddenly ill at the dinner given for Sir Henry Irving at the Lotos Club on Saturday night, was much improved yesterday and was said by Dr. Northrop, who is attending him, to be out of all danger. His condition, however, will not yet warrant his removal from the club to his home.

When he was found unconscious at the president's table just before the close of the dinner he was carried to a room on the second floor of the clubhouse. There he was attended by Drs. Phelps and Macdonald, who were attending the dinner. As the result of their efforts he recovered consciousness in about half an hour and expressed the wish to go home. This the doctors would not permit. He was placed in bed and Dr. Northrop, his own physician, was sent for. General Collis continued to improve in the night, and yesterday morning it was announced that there was no further fear of a fatal ending of the sickness. He slept easily for the greater part of the day, and it is thought that it may be possible to take him to his home within a day or two.

An attack of heart disease was the cause of General Collis's illness. It is said that the seizure was primarily due to acute indigestion. General Collis landed in this city from Europe late on Saturday afternoon. On the voyage he had been able to eat only a little, and it is thought that the food he ate at the dinner, combined with the fatigue of the ocean journey and the heat of the room, brought on the attack.

Lloyd Collis said last night concerning his father:

"General Collis's condition is greatly improved, so much so that he will be removed to his home in a day or so. Dr. Northrop, his physician, has requested that no one shall see him for the present. The attack was one of heart weakness brought on by fatigue due to a voyage from Germany, completed yesterday afternoon, and aggravated by his attendance at the dinner given for Sir Henry Irving a few hours after his arrival."

WELCOME TO LORD MAYOR TALLON.

MAYOR QUINCY INTRODUCES HIM AND JOHN REDMOND AT THE PARNELL MONUMENT MEETING.

Boston, Oct. 29.—That the memory of Charles Stewart Parnell lives in the hearts of the Irish people of Boston was clearly proved to-night, when Boston's largest theatre was crowded to its utmost to welcome Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and John Redmond, M. P., who are on a tour of this country in behalf of the Parnell monument fund. Before the exercises in the Boston Theatre the Irish military and patriotic societies of this vicinity paraded as an escort to the guests, conducting them from the Parker House to the theatre.

Mayor Quincy presided at the exercises, and when he appeared with Lord Mayor Tallon, with P. J. Flatley escorting Mr. Redmond, the audience rose and loudly cheered them. The words which Mayor Quincy used to introduce the guests of the evening expressed the welcome which citizens of Irish birth and descent in Boston gave to the two visitors, and also contained a touching tribute to Parnell as a man and a leader.

Mayor Tallon spoke of the remarkably warm welcome accorded him since landing in New-York. He briefly reviewed the work of the Irish people and the desire they had to erect to Parnell's memory a visible memorial which in Dublin would forever tell of the gratitude of a nation for a great leader's work.

Mr. Redmond told in a delightful way some incidents in Parnell's life, which stand forth as the strong lights in a grand character, some details of Parnell's career in Parliament, and of his great hold as a leader in the affections of the Irish people.

Mayor Quincy announced that $[illegible] had already been contributed to the Parnell fund, and he suggested the taking of a contribution.

TO OPEN BREAKER ISLAND STEEL PLANT.

TRAFFIC OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD WILL BE FURTHER INCREASED.

Albany, Oct. 29.—Announcement is made here that the big steel plant at Breaker Island will be put in operation in a few weeks. Outside of the interest this announcement has to the vicinity, it is interesting because of its effect on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The road's freight traffic has doubled in the last six months, and it has been unable to get new cars fast enough to keep pace with the demand. Newly opened mines in Clinton County will increase the demand, and the monthly output of Breaker Island will for freight amount to over [illegible]. On January 1 a new outlet for the Delaware and Hudson coal will be made at Oneonta with the Ulster and Delaware, and this same connection will mean a direct new route to the Catskills by the Delaware and Hudson for people from the West and North. In order to meet the growth of traffic it is understood that the Delaware and Hudson Canal, allowed to be abandoned by a special legislative act, will have to be reopened.

BRICK CHURCH TO CHOOSE NEW PASTOR.

DR. VAN DYKE CALLS A MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION FOR NOVEMBER 8.

The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, announced from his pulpit yesterday that there would be a meeting of the congregation on the evening of November 8 to consider the selection of a new pastor. Dr. van Dyke, it may be recalled, some time ago accepted the chair of English literature in Princeton University, and began his occupancy of it with the college year.

He announced, however, that he would retain the pastorate of the Brick Church until a successor could take hold of the parish.

The call for the congregational meeting would seem to indicate that he thinks it is time for him to devote himself exclusively to his professorship and turn over to another the work of carrying on the important city church. Dr. van Dyke yesterday declared that he would continue his pastorate until the coming of a new incumbent.

Various clergymen are mentioned for the place. The Rev. Dr. Melancthon Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton College, has many admirers in the congregation, and there is talk of calling him.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Oct. 29.—During Sunday the centre of a disturbance moved northward over Central Cuba and at 8 p. m. occupied a position about 150 miles east of Key West, its rate of progress being about twenty miles an hour. The lowest barometer reading noted in connection with this storm was 29.60 inches at Cienfuegos at 8 a. m. Sunday. It is probable that this storm will move north-northeastward off the South Atlantic Coast, attended during Monday by northeasterly gales from Virginia southward. Over the Florida peninsula the winds will shift to north and northwest. All ports from Norfolk to New-Orleans have been advised of the character and probable course of the storm. On Saturday maritime interests were advised that the situation along the Eastern Florida and Cuban coasts was considered dangerous for shipping, and similar advices were telegraphed to Nassau. Dangerous and storm signals were displayed at Central and Southern Florida ports. Fair weather prevails this evening in all sections except [illegible] points along the immediate Atlantic Coast and on the Central and Northern California coast, where rain is reported. During Monday the winds will be fresh from northeast to north on the North Atlantic Coast and will increase to north and northeast gales on the South Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed from Cedar Keys to Norfolk and information signals from New-Orleans to Pensacola.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

For New-England, fair to-day; Tuesday fair, except rain on the extreme southeast coast; fresh northwesterly winds.

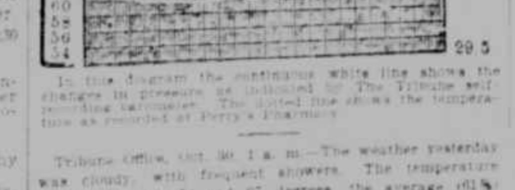
For Eastern New-York, fair to-day and probably Tuesday; fresh northwest to north winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair and cool to-day; probably fair Tuesday; fresh northeast to north winds.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Tuesday; warmer to-day; variable winds.

For Western New-York, fair to-day and Tuesday; fresh northwesterly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Oct. 30, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cloudy, with frequent showers. The temperature ranged between 54 and 67 degrees, the average (61¾) being 2¼ degrees lower than that of Saturday and 10¾ degrees higher than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair and cooler.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"OLD IRONSIDES" FOR THE NATION.

A SUGGESTION THAT IT BE TRANSFERRED TO WASHINGTON AS A NAVAL MUSEUM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The suggestion that "Old Ironsides" be restored and preserved at Washington, the Nation's capital, as the National naval museum, thus becoming the Nation's tribute to the ever ready American Navy, should not be construed as in any way rivalling the artistic Dewey Arch in New-York City. One is National, paid for by the Nation and controlled by the Nation; the arch is local, intended for local embellishment, controlled by the municipality and paid for by private subscription.

"Old Ironsides" is already a part of American history and literature, made great by American sailors, famous because American, and should be preserved as a priceless heritage of patriotic inspiration for succeeding generations of Americans until the end of American history.

It has been stated that Boston alone objects to this glorious fate of "Old Ironsides," claiming that because she was originally built in a Boston shipyard, now lies in Boston Harbor, being under the control of the Secretary of the Navy, this most famous American ship should become a Boston ornament. The patriot, John D. Long, who is Secretary of the American Navy, as he was Governor of the State of Massachusetts, will be most loyal to Boston by preserving to the Nation "Old Ironsides."

It is fitting that "Old Ironsides" be rebuilt in the United States Navy Yard at Boston, happily under the supervision of that unexcelled American naval architect, Rear Admiral Sampson, now stationed there, and Boston's trade enlarged to the extent of the money so expended, objection to this from any quarter being improbable.

But to leave "Old Ironsides" in Boston! As soon might Philadelphia claim the Declaration of Independence, because it was adopted by Americans at a meeting held in Philadelphia.

If Americans wish to preserve "Old Ironsides" for all America forever, they must take action and petition the President without delay.

JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1899.

THE BOER WAR AND EXPANSION.

FACTS OF HISTORY ON WHICH THE TRIBUNE'S STAND IS BASED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I like The Tribune in many things. I don't like its position on the expansion question. I don't like its partiality for England in the Boer war. I think it the saddest sight that we have had to contemplate in many years to see "Christian" England, mighty in power and resources, pursuing anti-Christian practices in regard to a little people like the Boers, instead of seeking to carry out the principles of the Great Master and adjust their difficulties in a peaceable manner.

Equally sad is it to see the United States, that owes all its greatness to the great God, warring first against a nation like Spain and then finally purchasing her Philippine territory and seeking to "civilize and Christianize" the largely heathen inhabitants by force of arms. I do not like your views of the United States being abundantly qualified and fitted to control and govern in a Christian manner other nations when she does not govern her own as I think she should by putting down the murderous assaults of her citizens, North and South, and defending the rights of her citizens, black and white, to the proper enjoyment of the rights of suffrage. The disturbances in our own original borders and the need of legal restraint and Christian work show very plainly, I think, that we are unfitted to expand our territory by purchase or capture of new islands or lands.

JOHN KING.

Salem, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1899.

[We are sorry not to please our correspondent in all things, but not even for the sake of so doing can we abandon convictions which are just as sincere as his own. We are not partial to England in the Boer war so much as we are partial to truth and justice and progress and civilization. As we have read recent history, Great Britain did, with uncommon patience and earnestness, try to adjust the difficulty in a peaceable manner. We appreciate the shortcomings of our own Government, probably as fully as our correspondent, but cannot see that they are a bar to expansion. Is there a farmer who would not acquire more land simply because he had not succeeded in extirpating all the weeds on the land he already has?—Ed.]

OUTLANDERS AND BOER CITIZENSHIP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is asserted by several men in this place that the Outlanders have wished to become citizens of the Transvaal Republic, while remaining loyal citizens of Great Britain. I can find no confirmation of the story. You have enlightened us on so many points lately, including "Desecration by American Soldiers of Churches in the Philippines," "Trusts," "Imperialism," to say nothing of "Politics in New-York City," that I hope a word from you will give me the answer I look for.

R. C. CLERGYMAN.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Oct. 26, 1899.

[Not so. The Outlanders have asked to become citizens of the Transvaal on precisely the same terms as those on which they may become citizens of the Orange River Free State, to wit, taking an oath of loyalty and allegiance to the State. The Boers, on the contrary, have demanded that they should take, first, an oath of renunciation of their British citizenship framed in particularly harsh and humiliating phrases—Vice-President Joubert says it was purposely made as offensive as possible—and then wait two years before being admitted to any measure of Transvaal citizenship; practically remaining men without a country for two years.—Ed.]

HELP FOR ANGLO-SAXON WOUNDED IN AFRICA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The British should have our support in their war in South Africa for the rights and liberties of man. Many Americans are there, and we have common cause with the British.

I am glad to know there is a movement on hand among American women to send money to South Africa for the relief of British and American sick and wounded. I suggest that a proper person in New-York be named to receive subscriptions to be forwarded to the British committee.

R. J. MACLEAN.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 27, 1899.

THE G. A. R. AND EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to offer the accompanying sonnet, written in reply to a lugubrious ode, entitled "Morituri Salutant," voicing anti-expansionist sentiments, which was read at a recent meeting of the Army of the Potomac Society in Pittsburg:

On mournful "Morituros Salutat,"
With euphuism to sweeten recreant rot,
Far [illegible] jubilant and grieving not;
Grave patriot and sage, "what were you at?"
And when on victors' laurel crowns they chat,
To fire your [illegible], [illegible] a shot,
Your [illegible] and [illegible] gruesome lot
Was undeserved. Romans used not do that;
They rather cried: "Advance our legions now
Beyond the Tigris, where rebel those hordes!
Where'er a foe assails, let that foe bow!
There stretch our boundaries with shortened swords,
Extend our broad roadways, wield ordered sway;
The gods will bless us as those tribes some day!"

SOCIUS PERICULORUM.

New-York, Oct. 26, 1899.

CALL SENATOR PLATT, MR. MAZET!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The public differ with Robert Mazet as to the need of calling Thomas C. Platt as a witness. One conclusion and one only will follow his failure to call him; and as to the question of damage to himself politically, he can rest assured it would be a safe line to call him, and that without delay.

OBSERVER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 27, 1899.

MAKEUP OF CITIZENS UNION TICKET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now that the anti-Tammany forces of the voters of this city have formed a coalition for the purpose of relieving our oppressed citizens of this great municipality from imposition and tributes of all kinds from Tammany Hall, it behooves me to carefully look over the field to see how our anti-Tammany forces are situated. I believe there is nothing that will retard the success of the anti-Tammany ticket but one thing, and that is that the Citizens Union in placing their ticket in the field may leave out the Assembly and Aldermanic candidates. If that is done both the regular Republican and Independent Labor candidates for both Assembly and Alderman will certainly lose from thirty thousand to forty thousand votes in Manhattan Borough alone. Knowing the antipathy there is in the minds of many members of the Citizens Union against the regular Republican machine, it would not surprise me to see this scheme show itself in the coming campaign, for notwithstanding the shrewdness of both Mr. Thomas C. Platt and Mr. Lemuel E. Quigg there is any amount of political brains in the Citizens Union movement that would be worthy of our most able politicians in the country. I hope this scheme will not be attempted, for if it is it will be simply nothing more or less than treachery of the most mean and contemptible kind to all the honest anti-Tammany forces in this coming political fray. I therefore give this timely warning and make it public, and believe I am justified by saying "an ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of advice," when too late.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

New-York State Organizer, Knights of Labor; Independent Labor and regular Republican candidate for member of Assembly, XXVIIIth District.

New-York, Oct. 23, 1899.

REGISTRATION AND THE FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Noting the decrease in registration, as compared to former years, I find it plain that the franchise is not properly appreciated by all classes as it should be.

I would greatly favor a law compelling all citizens who hold the right to vote to vote for whomsoever they please, but vote they should. We have a compulsory education law, to serve a certain purpose; a compulsory voting law is equally admissible.

The man who has a right to vote and fails to exercise that right is a danger and a menace to the State. It is assumed he understands the obligations and duties to the State accompanying his right to vote. Neglecting this, he has no right to participate in any of the advantages or benefits conferred by the State, and should have the franchise taken from him. I trust our lawmakers will see the advisability of taking this matter up and giving it the serious consideration it deserves.

Every year our cities grow larger and more complicated in their government. Some safeguard will be necessary to protect the State from the hordes of outsiders who find our free country an excellent field for the exploitation of their greed and selfishness.

CITIZEN.

New-York, Oct. 24, 1899.

THE NAVY HAS FIRST PLACE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your Washington correspondent, referring to the recent gift of a library of electrical works by Robert M. Thompson, Edward J. Berwind and myself to the United States Naval Academy, notes that "there is much disappointment that so priceless a collection could not have found its way into the new Congressional Library, where the scientific men who congregate in Washington could have access to its treasures."

Yes, but the scientific boys who congregate at Annapolis to devote their lives to their country and who are there being made into scientific men of the sort that wipe a hostile navy out of existence in 110 days seem just at present to be entitled to first place.

PARK BENJAMIN.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1899.

AGAINST ALL SMOKING ON CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Apropos of the subject of smokers and non-smokers on our cars, I know of no reason why a smoker should be permitted to pollute the air I breathe. Should I be permitted to pollute the water that he drinks? There should be no smoking on any of our cars.

G. W. M.

Washington, Oct. 22, 1899.

OBITUARY.

MARTIN S. SMITH.

Detroit, Oct. 29.—Martin S. Smith, partner of General Russell A. Alger in the lumber firm of Alger, Smith & Co., died yesterday from kidney trouble. His last severe illness was of comparatively brief duration. Mr. Smith was a native of Lima, N. Y., where he was born in 1834. He lived in Detroit and vicinity from the time he was ten years of age. He was a self made man, for many years the head of the jewelry establishment of M. S. Smith & Co. His partnership with General Alger began in 1874, and he was also a director in various banking, railway and lumber enterprises. He was extremely modest in demeanor, but a man of power in all matters with which he was connected.

THE REV. DR. E. W. SPEER.

Athens, Ga., Oct. 29.—The Rev. Dr. Eustace Willoughby Speer, father of Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia, died here to-day. He was a noted man in the Methodist Church in Georgia, and was for eight years professor of belles lettres and English literature at the State University. After his retirement from the university he studied law, and was appointed by Justice Woods as master in chancery for the United States Courts, which place he afterward held. Old age was the cause of Dr. Speer's death.

NATHAN L. BIRGE.

Bristol, Conn., Oct. 29.—Nathan L. Birge, head of the firm of N. L. Birge & Sons, knit goods manufacturers, died at his home in Bellevue-ave., to-day, of heart failure, aged seventy-six years. He is survived by a widow and three sons, one of them being ex-Senator John Birge. The dead man had been of late prominently identified with many of Bristol's business interests.

GEORGE E. CRAMER.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 29.—George E. Cramer, one of the leading business men of this city, died suddenly to-day from heart disease. He was in his sixtieth year. He was a member of the firm of Reynolds & Cramer, wholesale grocers, and was president of the Board of Trade of Poughkeepsie. He had been a member of the Board of Education for ten years. Mr. Cramer was a prominent Mason and was a leading man in the Methodist Church. He left a wife and one daughter.

THE MARQUESS OF TOWNSHEND.

London, Oct. 29.—John Villiers Stuart Townshend, Marquess of Townshend, formerly Liberal Member of Parliament for Tamworth, whose ancestors distinguished themselves at the siege of Cadiz, the battle of Culloden and the surrender of Quebec, died to-day, in his sixty-ninth year.

FEARS FOR AN AMERICAN SHIP.

DOUBTS ENTERTAINED AS TO THE SAFETY OF THE CYRUS WAKEFIELD OF THIS CITY.

Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the American ship Cyrus Wakefield, of New-York, which sailed from this port on April 1 last for San Francisco with a general cargo. Although the ship had only just come off the dry dock when she sailed, it is said that there was considerable pumping going on as she left port. On June 13 she arrived at Stanley, a port on the Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn, to bury her captain, Frederick T. Henry, who had died from heart disease.

While at the port some necessary repairs were made, and her mate left her. No explanation of this occurrence has reached shipping circles here. On July 6 she started on her voyage for San Francisco, but has not been heard from since, although sufficient time has elapsed for her to make an average trip between New-York and the Pacific port.

She is owned by J. Rosenfeld, of this city, was built at Thomaston, Me., in 1882, registered 1,941 tons, and carried a crew of twenty-five men.

FUNERAL OF DR. LOBDELL.

Buffalo, Oct. 29.—The funeral of the late Dr. Francis Lobdell, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, and former archdeacon of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New-York, was held this afternoon. The services were conducted by the Right Rev. W. D. Walker, Bishop of Western New-York, assisted by the Rev. Cameron J. Davis, curate of Trinity Parish, and Archdeacon Washburn, of Rochester. All of the Episcopal priests of Buffalo were in attendance, as were the officers of the 65th Regiment, Dr. Lobdell having been chaplain of the regiment for some years.

The worst Coughs and Colds can be cured with Jayne's Expectorant. It is the natural remedy. Even chronic Lung disease is benefited, and usually cured by its regular, persistent use.

That painful and chronic indigestion promptly cured by taking Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

MARRIED.

CROSS—BUSH—On Sunday, October 29, 1899, by the Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., Rachel Bush to Henry Cross.

STEARNS—LODER—On Wednesday, October 25, 1899, at the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, by the Rev. George Calvert Carter, Mabel Church, daughter of Benjamin H. and Victorine A. Loder, to Edwin Foster Stearns, of Springfield, Mass.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Champion, John C.
Dickie, May E. H.
Martin, Henrietta.
Mitchell, Caroline H.
Phillips, Christina H.
Robertson, Jane M.
Ropes, John C.
Sparks, James D.
Townsend, Dwight.
White, Eleanor V.

CHAMPION—On Sunday, October 29, at his residence, in Rome, N. Y., John C. Champion, in his 60th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DICKIE—Suddenly, on October 29, at No. 89 Trumbull-st., New-Haven, Conn., May E. Hutchings, wife of Edward P. Dickie. Funeral at her late residence, Guilford, Conn., Wednesday, at 12:30 p. m.

MARTIN—On Friday, October 27, 1899, at No. 5 East 63d-st., Henrietta, widow of John M. Martin. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Monday, October 30, at 2 p. m. Please omit flowers.

MITCHELL—At Elizabeth, N. J., Friday afternoon, October 27, Caroline H., daughter of the late James and Alice Mitchell. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 32 West Scott Place, on Monday, October 30, at 4 o'clock p. m.

PHILLIPS—At Kenmore, N. Y., on the 26th inst., suddenly, Christina Houston Phillips, aged 45 years. The interment was at White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday, at 2 p. m. Scotch papers please copy.

DIED.

ROBERTSON—On Sunday, October 29, 1899, Jane M. Robertson, daughter of the late Colin and Mary Robertson. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Alexander Robertson, No. 132 South-st., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, October 31, at 2 p. m.

ROPES—On the 27th inst., at his residence, Boston, after a brief illness, John Codman Ropes, in the 64th year of his age. Funeral at Trinity Church, at noon Monday, 30th inst.

SPARKS—On October 29, at his residence, No. 772 Ninth-ave., James D. Sparks, aged 81 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNSEND—On Sunday evening, October 29, at his residence, No. 344 Lexington-ave., this city, Dwight Townsend, in the 74th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE—On Saturday morning, October 28, at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, New-York City, Eleanor Verplanck White, widow of Andrew Judson White. Funeral at the convenience of the family. London (England) papers please copy.

Office of NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 46 Cedar Street, New-York, October 25th, 1899.

Elwell.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our esteemed friend and business associate, James W. Elwell;

Be it resolved, That by the death of Mr. Elwell we have lost a reliable adviser and a respected and devoted member of this Board.

Resolved, That we cherish the memory of Mr. Elwell as an honorable and successful merchant, a patriotic citizen, and especially as a Christian philanthropist, active in every good work, and remarkable for the number and extent of his benefactions.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Company, that they be published in the daily papers of Brooklyn and New-York, and that a copy be sent to the family, with expression of our sincerest sympathy.

GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

Cypress Hills Cemetery.
OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVE., COR. 23D ST., N. Y.

Special Notices.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued Wednesdays, $1 a year; to foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada, $2.04 a year, including extra postage.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, issued Tuesdays and Fridays, $2 a year, $1 for six months. Every Tuesday a story of the war with Spain. Every Friday an illustrated supplement. To foreign countries, except Mexico and Canada, including extra postage, $4.08 a year.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1899, 25 cents a copy.

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AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at:
London—Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st.
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Brown, Gould & Co., No. 54 New Oxford-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
Thomas Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.
The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
Paris—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
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Geneva—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
Florence—Whitby & Co.

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending November 4, 1899, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *St. Louis, via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. St. Louis"); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Noordland (letters must be directed "per s. s. Noordland").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France direct, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. *La Touraine, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Touraine").

SATURDAY—At 4 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Campania, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per s. s. Rotterdam"); 9 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Auguste Victoria, via Naples (letters must be directed "per s. s. Auguste Victoria").

SUNDAY—At 7 a. m. for Azores Islands direct, per s. s. Peninsular.

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY—At 11 a. m. for La Plata Countries direct, per s. s. [illegible].

TUESDAY—At 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix and Leeward Islands, via St. Kitts and Antigua, per s. s. [illegible]; at 1 p. m. for Inagua and Hayti, via Cape Hayti, Port de Paix, Gonaives, St. Marc and Port au Prince, per s. s. Adler.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Advance, via Colon (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Advance"); at 10:30 a. m. for Porto Rico, per U. S. Transport, via San Juan; at 11 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Silvia; at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Nassau, N. P., per s. s. Antilla; at 1 p. m. for Mexico, per s. s. Ithaka, via Tampico (letters must be directed "per s. s. Ithaka"); at 1 p. m. for Cuba, via Havana, also Campeche, Yucatan, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Yucatan (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Yucatan"); at 1 p. m. for Inagua and Cape Gracias, per s. s. Hansa (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Hansa").

THURSDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. [illegible], from Philadelphia; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Windward Islands, per s. s. Pretoria, via Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados and Demerara (letters for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per Pretoria"); at 1 p. m. for Santiago and Manzanillo, per s. s. Santiago de Cuba.

FRIDAY—At 1 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Erna (letters must be directed "per s. s. Erna").

SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for Brazil direct, per s. s. Buffon, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per s. s. Buffon"); at 7 a. m. for La Plata Countries direct, per s. s. Chaucer; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Cape Hayti, Petit Goave and Jeremie, per s. s. Andes; at 10 a. m. for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Altai (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Altai"); at 10:30 a. m. for Hayti, per s. s. Prins Willem V., via Port au Prince, Aux Cayes and Jacmel (letters for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Willem V."); at 11 a. m. for Cuba, via Havana, per s. s. Mexico (letters must be directed "per s. s. Mexico"); at 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, via San Juan, Curacao and Venezuela, also Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, per s. s. Caracas.

SUNDAY—At 6 a. m. for North Brazil, per s. s. Fluminense, via Para, Maranham and Ceara.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at *7 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Tuesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for despatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at *3:00 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala). *Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. second day before.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Ordinary mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October 31st, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Empress of Japan. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November †2, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Riojun Maru. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November †4, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. China. Mails for Hawaii via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November †10, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Australia. Mails for Australasian Colonies (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after October †28 and up to November †11, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Miowera. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, also for Australasian Colonies (except West Australia and New-Zealand) and Fiji Islands, close here daily up to November 12 for despatch per steamer Doric from San Francisco. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November †25, inclusive, for despatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after November †12 and up to November †25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York November 25, for despatch per s. s. Alameda. Ordinary mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November [illegible], inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Empress of China.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., October 27, 1899.