BEET SUGAR AND CUBA.

AMPLE ROOM IN THIS MARKET FOR THE ISLAND CANE PRODUCT AND THAT OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir. If one essays the investigation of the cost of producing sugar from domestic beets, he finds himself entangled in a jumbled mass of confusing figures. In "The International Sugar Journal" of November 1, 1899, Professor Julius Wolf, a German authority, gives 2 16-100 cents per pound as the cost of production in Germany. In a document, recently republished, issued in 1899 by Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting, the following calculation appears:

	Per ton.
Beets	$4 00
Expense of making beets into sugar	3 00
Total	$7 00
Amount realized from the sale of the product at four cents a pound	$10 00
Net profit per ton	$3 00

This is open to a clearer statement. The published reports from American beet sugar districts show a varying cost of beets. The greater number give a range from $4 80 to $5 30 per ton. New-York State gives a bounty of one cent per pound, provided the grower is paid $5 per ton for his beets. The general average price would appear to be about $4 90. In their report Messrs. Oxnard and Cutting state that their average cost of the conversion of beets into sugar is $2 50 per ton, a figure which they expect to reduce to $2 per ton. The beets yield from 12 to 15 per cent of their weight as sugar. The present average is probably not above 12 per cent. The calculation may then be given, say:

100 tons of beets at $4 90	$490 00
Manufacturing cost, at $2 50	250 00
Total	$740 00

This cost of manufacturing is the cost given by the manufacturers. The cost of the raw material is taken from the figures published in trade magazines. Both may be assumed to be trustworthy. Sugar being weighed in long tons, we have then $740 as the cost of twelve tons of sugar ready for the market. That is $61 66 a ton, or 2¾ cents the pound. If this be not a fair statement, it is open to correction by those who, in 1899, claimed ability to compete with free raw sugar, and who now declare that a reduction in the tariff on Cuban sugar would ruin them.

The position of the farmer who grows the beets appears to be vague. Here and there an enthusiast claims large returns, and those are published for the encouragement of his fellow farmers. A trade journal, "The Sugar Beet," states that in 1900 there were 135,000 acres planted in sugar beets, and that the yield averaged less than six tons to the acre. In the State of Oregon the cost of cultivation is given as from $20 to $27 per acre, with a yield of eight tons. Greeley, Col., gave a cost of $14. Whether this includes the work of the farmer and his family, and at what rate, does not appear.

Our consumption of sugar for 1902 will approximate 2,400,000 tons. With a 12 per cent sugar yield this would call for some 20,000,000 tons of beets, requiring for their production, at, say, eight tons per acre, 2,500,000 acres of ground. The output for this year is estimated at 150,000 tons. Assuming that this output increased at an average rate of 200,000 tons a year, it would require at least fifteen years for the beet sugar crop to furnish our annual consumption of sugar. What will it cost to nurse that particular industry, assuming the possibility of its attainment of such dimensions? For one item, the ruin of the island of Cuba. For another, the sum of something like a round billion of dollars from the pockets of the American people in the shape of an enhanced price of their sugar.

By their own statement and their own figures the beet sugar people do not need this protection. Their own estimates plainly show an ability to meet the competition of Cuba's raw sugar, which may be roughly computed thus, using minimum figures:

	Per pound.
Cost of raw sugar in New-York	2 cents
Cost of refining	1 cent
Total	3 cents

This is but a general approximation, but it is not far wide of the mark, and stands at 3 cents, as against the 2¾ cents allowed by the beet sugar people. The special object to be attained is cheap sugar, with all that it means to the American consumer, and all that it may easily mean in the extension of American industries which would be opened as a result of cheap sugar. The question of revenue may be eliminated. If domestic beets are to supply our sugar, we will get no revenue any more than we would if the tariff were removed under a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. For a number of years to come there will be ample room in the market for both Cuban cane and domestic beet sugars, and it is quite evident that the bars to Cuban sugar can be let down with manifest advantage to Cuba and to the American people, and without undue injury to our over-estimated infant industry or to the necessary revenues of the United States. Moreover, if we give the Cuban planters a chance to sell us a million or so of tons of their sugar, we may confidently look to them to send along with their sugar their orders for American natural and manufactured products to the value of a hundred million or so of dollars per year.

In explanation of the above quoted cost of Cuban sugar, it is important to state that this is the figure at which Cuban sugar ought to be produced and not the price at which it now is produced. Burdened with debt and without capital for his work, the Cuban planter is unduly handicapped in his efforts to re-establish his wrecked industry. His hope of re-establishment and reasonable prosperity hangs wholly upon the treatment he receives at the hands of those upon whom he is obliged to depend for a market. Cuba's weal or woe depends upon a consideration which should have been much earlier given to her economic interests. That this consideration can be given with marked advantage to the American people and to American commerce is wholly evident to any fair and open minded investigation of the facts.

ALBERT J. ROBINSON.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1901.

STATEMENT OF VERNON H. BROWN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The reporter who wrote for your Sunday edition the article descriptive of my narrow escape from being carried away in the Umbria on Saturday has the faculty of drawing upon his imagination to an extent that would put our old friend Baron Munchausen to the blush. The story was a romance from beginning to end.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, from the adjoining pier, was appointed to sail at the same hour as the Umbria, and, being the larger and faster ship, I gave orders not to start the Umbria until after the other ship had backed out. In backing out, the Kronprinz's backwater caused such a strain upon the Umbria's fasts as to part one of her bowlines, necessitating hauling in the passenger gangway to prevent its being injured. As soon as the effect of the back wave subsided the gangway was replaced, and some three or four gentlemen besides myself walked ashore in good order, without climbing over the ship's rail or crushing of hats, and without loss of either cane or good temper.

In this connection I would refer to the fact that on the Umbria's arrival at this port our friends of the quill announced conspicuously in the Monday papers that the ship had experienced terrific weather, that her bridge had been carried away by a huge wave, and that one of her seamen had been fatally injured. As a matter of fact, the ship suffered no damage whatever beyond bending a small piece of the bridge railing, which it took about an hour to repair after arrival, and the injured seaman did not go off duty. Captain Dutton reported an ordinary winter passage. You will oblige me by publishing this statement.

VERNON H. BROWN.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1902.

[The Tribune did not say that the Umbria's bridge had been carried away, or that the seaman had been fatally injured.]

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON ILL.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 5 (Special).—General Wade Hampton suffered a severe attack to-day that greatly alarmed his family. It was said to be due to heart failure. He was said to be better to-night.

CROKER'S FAMOUS FOOZLE.

TO WARD OFF DISEASE.

RULES TO BE RECOMMENDED TO THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Mexico City, Jan. 5.—The committee on international sanitary regulations of the Pan-American Conference will report this week recommendations for an international agreement on the following bases:

First—All matters relating to maritime quarantine should be intrusted to the national governments, which shall have the sole right to establish the necessary quarantine stations and adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction of contagious disease.

Second—In the ports of each of the signatory states there should be established two classes of quarantine—first, the quarantine of inspection or observation, and, second, the quarantine of detention and disinfection.

Third—The signatory parties agree to recommend that prohibitive quarantine on all kinds of new manufactured merchandise between ports and territories of the parties shall be abolished.

Fourth—The signatory parties hereby agree to co-operate with and lend every possible effort to the municipal, provincial or local authorities, to the end that efficient and modern sanitary conditions may be obtained in all ports and territories, and that quarantine restrictions may be diminished to a minimum and finally abolished.

Fifth—The signatory republics further agree that it shall be the duty of their respective health and quarantine organizations to notify promptly the diplomatic or consular representatives of the signatory republics stationed within their territory of the existence and progress within their sovereign limits of the following diseases, namely: Cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, smallpox and other serious pestilential outbreaks. It shall be the duty of the sanitary authorities in the respective ports to note on the bills of health the transmissible diseases which may exist in said ports prior to the sailing of the vessel.

Sixth—In order to bring health and quarantine organizations more closely together for mutual benefit and international co-operation, a general convention of representatives of these organizations shall be provided for. An international sanitary committee shall be established, whose membership shall consist of not to exceed five delegates appointed by each republic; said delegates to be selected from the respective health and quarantine organizations of each republic so far as possible.

Seventh—A general convention shall be held once every two years, in which convention one delegate may represent more than one republic, the voting to be by republics, each republic represented having one vote in the convention. The first general convention shall be called by the President of the United States, at Washington, one year from the adoption of these resolutions by this conference.

Eighth—The executive board shall consist of five members, to be elected by the general convention, which, with the surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States as chairman ex officio, shall maintain a permanently international sanitary bureau at Washington, D. C. The functions of the general convention shall be advisory in character. Sub-committees of experts shall be appointed to investigate the sanitary condition of ports or places where pestilential diseases prevail, and to inquire into any other special conditions affecting the health of the American republics.

Ninth—The salaries and expenses of the delegates and experts of each republic are to be paid by the respective governments which they serve; the office expenses and the expense of special investigation, etc., to be paid from a special fund created by annual appropriation by the signatory republics.

Tenth—It is further recommended that the facilities of the Bureau of American Republics, under the direction of the Secretary of State of the United States, be utilized by the general convention in matters incident to the administration of the proclaimed purposes of the convention.

MISS STONE STILL PRISONER.

NO NEWS OF HER RELEASE IN CONSTANTINOPLE—DISSENSIONS AMONG BANDITS.

Constantinople, Jan. 5.—The news that the brigands holding Miss Stone captive are being hard pressed by the inhabitants of the Turkish territory where they are said to be hiding has created some sensation here. A deadly feud is said to exist between the leaders of the hostile bands, part of whom are reported to have deserted and to have attempted to re-enter Bulgaria, and much anxiety is felt here with regard to the outcome of these developments.

The American Legation here has not yet received news from M. Gargiulo, the dragoman of the legation, who left Salonica for the interior in the latter part of last month with the purpose of meeting Miss Stone's captors, and says that the rumors of Miss Stone's release are unfounded. No direct news has been received from the American captive since November 13, the date of the last letter from Miss Stone to Mr. Dickinson, consul general at Constantinople, who was then acting as diplomatic agent of the United States at Sofia.

JOHN S. HENRY RESIGNS.

John S. Henry, delegate of the Wood Carvers' Union, for some time recording secretary of the Central Federated Union, resigned the latter place yesterday. He said that his appointment as secretary to Sheriff O'Brien would make it impossible for him to continue as an officer of the Central Federated Union. A vote of thanks was passed to him by acclamation for his long services to labor. James P. Archibald, of the Paper Hangers' Union, will be his successor as recording secretary.

MR. AND MRS. GOULD AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould are at the Hotel Traymore here as the guests of Mrs. Gould's mother, Mrs. Edward Kelly. An elaborate dinner was given for Mrs. Gould last night in honor of her eighteenth birthday.

SERGT. CHRISTOPHER BOEHME DEAD.

Police Sergeant Christopher Boehme, who was attached to the Union Market station, died at his home, No. 237 Morris-ave., yesterday from heart disease. He had been ill for a short time. Sergeant Boehme leaves a widow, son and daughter.

BOY RUNS AWAY TO CHICAGO.

LEAVES HIS MOTHER IN A CROWD HERE BECAUSE HE DOES NOT WANT TO GO TO PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Allan Mallory, ten years old, son of Charles Mallory, a Chicago stockbroker, who has been staying for a few days with his mother at the Holland House, ran away from his mother last Saturday afternoon while the two were at Sixth-ave. and Nineteenth-st. Mrs. Mallory had been shopping. Allan slipped away from her in a crowd.

Last night the detectives who had been looking for the lad announced that he had returned to his home in Chicago. About 9 p. m., when Mr. Mallory was talking by long distance telephone at his home to Mrs. Mallory at the Holland House about the boy's disappearance, a servant announced to Mr. Mallory that Allan had come home. The boy said he took a train for Buffalo on leaving his mother, and from there went to Chicago on the Nickel Plate line. His home is at No. 7,754 Union-ave., Englewood, Chicago.

The boy, when he started, had $50 and a railroad pass good between Buffalo and Chicago.

The boy, it is said, had been brought East to be placed by his mother in a boy's school in Sanford, Conn. Mrs. Mallory and the lad had been there. Allan had looked the school over and decided that he didn't like it. Then, it is said, he announced he wasn't going there, but was going home instead.

While his mother was having friends, relatives and the police here scour the city for the missing boy, his father was awaiting eagerly any news that might come to him in Chicago. As soon as the servant burst in upon him, crying out breathlessly, "Allie has come home; he's here now," Mr. Mallory told the good news to his wife, who was overjoyed at the announcement.

Mr. Mallory is a member of the Mallory Sons & Zimmerman Company, in the Exchange Building, in the Union Stock Yards.

DEATH OF JOSIAH B. POLK.

RETIRED ACTOR PASSES AWAY IN BALTIMORE—HIS STAGE CAREER.

Baltimore, Jan. 5 (Special).—Josiah B. Polk, sixty-one years old, a veteran actor, well known in theatrical circles all over the country and in England and Australia, was found dead in bed at a hotel in this city to-day. His death was caused by apoplexy. Mr. Polk was a native of Maryland. For over forty years he was on the stage, and was famous for his impersonation of jolly old men. He was in the stock companies at Wallack's and Daly's, New-York, and for some years was a member of the Union Square company under A. M. Palmer. In the same company were Clara Morris, Lemoyne, Stuart Robson, Maude Harrison and Sara Jewett.

While with this company Polk created the title role in "Dr. Bill," and he also made a hit as George Washington Phipps in the "Banker's Daughter." Under Clifton Tayleure's management he subsequently starred in "A Gentleman of Nevada" and in the comedy "Mixed Pickles." He made a tour of England and Australia, appearing with great success in these two plays and in other characters. His last appearance in Baltimore was at Ford's Opera House in "Americans Abroad." His final appearance on any stage was in Salt Lake City in "What Happened to Jones." Mr. Polk in 1867 married Julia Parker, daughter of Joseph Parker, in his day a noted comedian. Upon his retirement from the stage several years ago he became the president of the Chesapeake Brewing Company, of Baltimore.

CYMRIC BRINGS MANY HEAD OF STOCK.

PERCHERON STALLIONS AND JERSEY CATTLE THE MAIN PART OF HER CARGO.

The White Star Line steamship Cymric arrived yesterday, with sixty-six saloon passengers and 127 steerage passengers. Among the passengers were Edward Abeles, Henry C. Baldwin, W. W. Borden, R. W. Carroll, T. A. Downes, Montagu F. Harris, H. F. Hollins, Walter Jauncey, Frank H. Liggett, Señor A. De Navarro y Lopez, George A. Magee, H. E. C. Keith Murray, Paul Oppenheim, Willard Parker, jr., J. H. G. Stuurman and Glenn L. Thompson.

One of the passengers was Charles Stanhope, a brother of Lord Stanhope. Mr. Stanhope is the chairman of the Interoceanic Railroad of Mexico.

The Cymric had for the main part of her cargo a large consignment of stallions and cattle, which have been shipped here from France and England for breeding purposes. Sixty-nine horses were brought by Robert Burgess, of Menona, Ill. The horses consist of forty-four Percheron stallions, ten French draught horses and fifteen shire horses. Another lot are being shipped to the Rev. William Mell Springer, of Galesburg, Ill., who is the pastor of a Baptist church and owner of a large stock farm. The lot consists of three Percheron stallions and fifty colts. The rest of the cattle brought by the Cymric are Jersey cows and calves, numbering one hundred and fifty. The horses consigned to Burgess and Springer are to be shipped West to-day in five special cars of the American Express Company. Twelve men will be detailed to oversee the shipment.

DINNER FOR 1,500 NEWSBOYS.

THEY ALSO ENJOY A CONCERT AND AN ENTERTAINMENT.

More than fifteen hundred newsboys were the guests of "The Evening Telegram" at a dinner, concert and entertainment at the Lenox Lyceum last night. The boys began to form in line early in the day, and by night the lines extended to Park-ave. and to Fifty-eighth-st. and Madison-ave. The doors were opened at 6 p. m.

The boys had dinner in the basement of the Lyceum. They found a roll, an orange and a quarter of a mince pie at each plate. Later a plate containing some turkey, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, olives and cake was served to each. There was also coffee.

The first three newsboys down the stairs were cripples—one with only one leg, one who used crutches and one who walked on a pair of stumps. In the first batch 790 were taken care of, and the rest were sent into the auditorium, where Lander's band was playing. A second batch was accommodated at the tables as soon as possible.

BELL'S ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

FILIPINO LOSSES IN LUZON—CONDITIONS IN OTHER ISLANDS.

Manila, Jan. 5.—General J. Franklin Bell is conducting a vigorous campaign in Batangas Province. Every available soldier is in the field. The columns under the command of Colonels Wint and Dougherty are doing excellent work and driving the Filipinos in all directions. A number of the latter are fleeing to Tayabas Province, where the men of the native constabulary are rendering valuable assistance in capturing men and rifles.

The advocates of peace at Manila deprecate the stern measures employed by General Bell. In reply General Bell says that these peace advocates have had numerous opportunities to use their influence, as they have received passes through the American lines almost for the asking, and that it has been afterward proved that they often only went through the lines for the purpose of assisting the insurrection. General Bell says that the best peace method now is a rigorous warfare until the insurrection is completely subdued.

The arrest of members of the wealthy Lopez family and the confiscation of their steamers and rice, as well as the arrest of three members of the religious corporations who were known to be instigators of the insurrection, has had an excellent effect upon the natives.

Conditions in the Island of Samar are still unsatisfactory, owing to the difficulty of finding the insurgents. Captain Schoeffel, of the 9th Infantry, who was wounded in a severe hand-to-hand fight last month at Dapdap, Samar Island, between eighteen men of Company E, of his regiment, and a large force of bolomen, has practically recovered from the effects of his wound. In an official report of the encounter in which Captain Schoeffel was hurt it is said that Schoeffel killed three men before he received his wound, and that the remnants of the detachment of eighteen men with him were saved by his personal courage and daring.

The civil authorities say that the island of Leyte is now perfectly peaceful. On the other hand, the military authorities consider Leyte to be dangerous on account of its proximity to Samar, if for no other reason.

Last Friday Major Albert L. Myer, of the 11th Infantry, captured an extensive arsenal and plant for the making of cartridges, at Ormoc, on the northwest coast of Leyte. Major Myer also captured another powder factory, large quantities of ammunition, four cannon and several rifles.

Major Henry T. Allen, ex-Governor of the island of Leyte, now on a tour of inspection through that island and Mindoro, reported yesterday that the majority of the Signal Corps wires on Leyte had been cut, and that this action was evidently preconcerted.

Captain Pitcher reports that he is rapidly ridding the island of Mindoro of insurgents.

The constabulary of Tarlac, Luzon, has captured a number of members of the Filipino secret society called the Guardia de Honor. The prisoners intended moving to the island of Pelillo (off the east coast of Luzon), where they expected to be free from American interference, temporarily, at least, and where they had decided to resist American invasion to the uttermost. Twenty members of the Guardia de Honor are charged with sedition.

The big stone church at Balayan, in Batangas Province, is falling to pieces as a result of the recent earthquake.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Jan. 5.—There has been some snow in the upper lake region and a little rain in the extreme South and on the North Pacific Coast; elsewhere the weather has been generally clear throughout the country. Temperatures continue low in the Southern States, although there has been a slight rise over the greater portion. In the East, North and West temperatures have risen generally, except in the central Rocky Mountain region. The eastward movement of the low area south of Arizona will probably cause rain in the West Gulf States by Tuesday, while the eastward movement of another low area of decided character central to-night over Alberta will cause lower temperatures in the northwest by Tuesday, with probably some snow in the Dakotas, Montana and Western Wyoming. Snow is also probable Monday and Tuesday in the Michigan peninsula, and rain or snow Monday night or Tuesday in New-York and New-England. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts the winds will be light to fresh westerly to southerly, on the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts light to fresh and mostly northeasterly, on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh easterly to southerly. Steamers on Monday will have light to fresh westerly to southerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and New-Jersey, fair to-day and Tuesday; light to fresh south winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair to-day; increasing cloudiness Tuesday; probably rain or snow; fresh south winds.

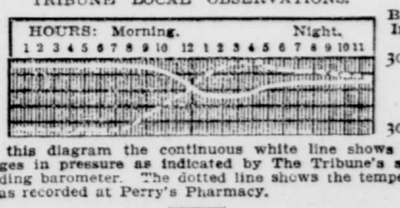
For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; Tuesday partly cloudy; probably rain or snow in north portion; fresh south winds.

For New-England, fair to-day; warmer in Vermont; increasing cloudiness; Tuesday probably rain or snow; fresh west to south winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Tuesday, except possibly snow to-night or Tuesday near Lake Erie; fresh to brisk south winds.

For Western New-York, increasing cloudiness to-day; probably snow at night or Tuesday; fresh to brisk southwest 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.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
3 A. M.	15	33	4:40 P. M.	33	—
6 A. M.	15	28	6 P. M.	31	28
9 A. M.	16	25	9 P. M.	29	24
12 M.	24	27	11 P. M.	28	23
4 P. M.	31	30	12 P. M.	—	22

Highest temperature yesterday, 33; lowest, 15; average, 24. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 28. Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 31.

Local forecast—Fair to-day. Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; probably rain or snow; stationary temperature; fresh south winds.

THE PASSING THRONG.

AN UN-COARSENED ENGLISH ACTOR.

"There has been a deal of discussion on both sides of the water, I take it, over the statement that English actors are coarsened in style by American audiences," said E. S. Willard at the Holland House last night. "Do you know why? Simply because an absurd remark always causes more discussion than a sensible one. I have played to many American audiences with pleasure and the certainty of a sympathetic understanding, and I have never felt any coarsening effects. I have never felt that my style was injured by American audiences. The statement is absurd. More than that, too, it is not very flattering to English actors, for the man or woman who changes his style to please his audiences shows weakness of character, and the actor who unconsciously allows his style to be changed by his audience has no very deep grounded style to begin with."

THE NAME COUNTS IN BOSTON.

Charles Innes, of Boston, ex-State Senator, was at the Victoria last night. "Well," said he, "you've just installed a new administration here, with far fewer office seekers than usual about; in Boston we install a new administration at noon to-morrow, and there promises to be more office seekers than the new Democratic administration can possibly satisfy. It is going to be a bad thing for Mayor Collins that he was elected by 19,000 majority—it was flattering, but perilous. He can't live up to the expectations of the thousands who helped elect him. The unprecedented majority given to General Patrick A. Collins, which has surprised so many people, even in Boston, was due quite as much to municipal pride as to dissatisfaction with Mayor Hart's administration. Mayor Hart raised the tax rate; on the other hand, he lowered the city debt $9,000,000. But Boston people like a famous man for Mayor. 'Pat' Collins is probably the best known Irishman in America. Mayor Hart isn't known outside of Boston. I always thought Josiah Quincy owed his election in part to the name he bore; it sounded well to Boston ears with 'Mayor of Boston' after it."

MUSIC.

The second Sunday evening concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening attracted a large and enthusiastic audience. The feature of the programme was Jan Kubelik, the violinist, who first gave the Introductione e Rondo Capricioso, by Saint-Saëns, so much to the satisfaction of the audience that he was repeatedly called out, and at last consented to give as an encore Schumann's Evening Song, with piano accompaniment. For his second number he first gave an aria by Goldmark, followed by Paganini's Nel cor piu non mi Sento, both with piano accompaniment.

These numbers evoked the greatest enthusiasm of the evening, and after repeated calls, he gave a serenade as an encore. Mme. Schumann-Heink also evoked great enthusiasm by her spirited rendering of the air from Achilleus by Bruch and Arditis Bolero. Miss Fritzi Scheff, who was to sing, was indisposed, and her place was taken by Mme. Marilly. The orchestra, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, played with much spirit.

DR. HILLIS'S MOTHER ILL.

WHILE IN THE PULPIT HE RECEIVES WORD THAT SHE WAS STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, while in his pulpit yesterday morning, received a telegram saying that his mother, Mrs. Margaret Hillis, had suffered a stroke of paralysis at her home, in Woodbine, Iowa. Mrs. Hillis is well along in years, and her condition is said to be serious. Dr. Hillis announced the contents of the message to the congregation, and said that he would start for Iowa immediately after the service. The evening service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Scoville, the assistant pastor.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUDGE NOYES.

DECISION ON CHARGES AGAINST HIM AT NOME MAY BE RENDERED TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—Judge Arthur Noyes, who was charged with using his position at Nome to oust rightful holders of mining claims and place them in the hands of his associates in federal office, and whose examination was concluded recently before United States Commissioner Peacock, is lying dangerously ill and may die before the decision in his case is rendered. Last Monday Judge Noyes, who was physically worn down by the strain over his prosecution, was seized with an alarming hemorrhage of the lungs. Drs. Rosenstein and Clow were called in and stopped the hemorrhage, but the patient has been so low that his death has been expected at any time. To-day he showed slight improvement, but his physical condition is so poor that it is feared he cannot rally. It may be that Commissioner Peacock will deliver his decision in the Noyes case to-morrow.

THOUSANDS SKATE IN THE BRONX.

THE CROWD ON VAN CORTLANDT PARK LAKE POSSIBLY A RECORD BREAKER.

Skaters had rare sport yesterday on the various lakes and ponds in The Bronx. On Van Cortlandt Park lake there was a great crowd. The police said they had never seen so many thousands on the ice before. The lake was open until 6 p. m.

On Indian Pond, in Crotona Park, there were thought to be at least five thousand persons. This lake is one of the last thrown open to the public for skating. There were so many people on the pond at 5 p. m. that the police became somewhat alarmed and cleared the ice.

There were fully a thousand persons on the pond at Fordham College and the one in Bedford Park.

LITTLE HOPE FOR DR. GUERNSEY.

Reports last night of the condition of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, who is ill at his home, No. 180 Central Park West, were that there was no change. The servant who gave the information said the physicians had stated there was only a slight chance of recovery.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS UNVEILED.

Three windows, after Hoffman's "Come Unto Me," "Behold, I Stand at the Door and Knock" and the "Ascension," in memory of the Rev. Jacob Snediker Wyckoff and his wife, were unveiled, with special musical services, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Jamaica yesterday. The subject of the sermon by the Rev. R. K. Wick was, "The Gospel as Proclaimed by the Windows."

Burnett's Vanilla Extract is the best, and the best is none too good for food and drink. Insist on having Burnett's. Don't be cheated.

The surest and safest of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's Alterative.

DIED.

Cryder, Ogden.	Pickford, Samuel.
Disbrow, Rufus B.	Pullman, Rev. Joseph.
Durand, Caroline.	Randall, Nelson B.
Griswold, John W.	Russell, Jane C.
Harker, Joseph.	Way, Mary A.
Knapp, Paula von K.	Williams, William H.
Newman, Emilie R.	Wood, Dennistoun.

CRYDER—On Thursday, January 2, Ogden Cryder, only son of Duncan and Elizabeth Ogden Cryder, in his 18th year. Funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., Monday, January 6, at 10 a. m.

DISBROW—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., January 4th, 1902, Rufus B. Disbrow, aged 55 years. Funeral services will be held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon, on Tuesday, January 7, at 3 o'clock p. m.

DURAND—At her home, Maplewood, N. J., on Sunday, January 5, 1902, Caroline Durand, daughter of the late Asher B. Durand, in the 76th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRISWOLD—Suddenly, at Chicago, Ill., on January 2, John Wool Griswold, son of the late Hon. John A. Griswold. Funeral services will be held Monday morning, January 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 75 1st-st., Troy, N. Y.

HARKER—Saturday, January 4, 1902, Joseph Harker. Funeral service at his late residence, No. 210 Waverley Place, Monday evening, January 6, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Mount Holly, N. J., Tuesday.

KNAPP—On Sunday, January 5, 1902, Paula von Kapff, wife of Milton Knapp. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, No. 113 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, January 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

NEWMAN—At Montclair, N. J., January 5, 1902, Emilie R., wife of the late William J. Newman. Notice of funeral hereafter. Baltimore and London papers please copy.

PICKFORD—On Sunday, January 5, 1902, Samuel Pickford, Life Underwriter, Royal Arch and Scottish Rite Mason, member of Sons of the Revolution. Funeral services at his residence, No. 57 West 130th-st., Tuesday evening, January 7, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday morning at Woodlawn.

PULLMAN—At Stamford, Conn., Saturday, January 4, 1902, the Rev. Joseph Pullman, D. D., aged 62 years. Funeral services will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., Tuesday, January 7, at 1:30 p. m.; train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:02.

RANDALL—At East Orange, N. J., on January 2, 1902, Nelson B. Randall, D. D. Funeral services will be held from the North Orange Baptist Church, Orange, on Monday, January 6, at 3 p. m. Services and interment at Gloversville, N. Y., on Tuesday.

RUSSELL—At her residence, No. 11 East 55th-st., of pneumonia, on the 5th inst., Jane C., widow of the late Isaac D. Russell, in the 85th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WAY—On Friday, January 3, 1902, Mary Amelia, wife of the late Thomas P. Way, in her 86th year. Funeral services on Monday, 6th inst., at 3:30 p. m., at her late residence, No. 249 Lexington-ave. Interment at convenience of the family.

WILLIAMS—At his residence, No. 207 17th-st., Brooklyn, January 3, 1902, William H. Williams, M. D., in the 80th year of his age. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Funeral services at his residence, January 6, at 8 p. m.

WOOD—At Irvington, January 3, Dennistoun Wood, of typhoid fever, in the 51st year of his age. Funeral services at St. Barnabas's Church, Irvington, on Monday morning, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:45 o'clock.

Woodlawn Cemetery.—Handsome Granite Mausoleum for sale; beautifully located; low price. E. Edmund Marks, 229 Broadway.

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Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending January 11, 1902, 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. Friday, per s. s. Graf Waldersee, via Hamburg.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Branch).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Citta di Torino (mail must be directed "per s. s. Citta di Torino").

WEDNESDAY.—At 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Zeeland, via Southampton and Antwerp (mail for Ireland, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez must be directed "per s. s. Zeeland"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 2 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Cymric, via Queenstown (mail for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez must be directed "per s. s. Cymric").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. L'Aquitaine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. L'Aquitaine").

SATURDAY—At 4 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Minneapolis, via Plymouth (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Minneapolis"); at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Ryndam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ryndam"); at 8 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. K. M. Theresia (mail must be directed "per s. s. K. M. Theresia"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria"); at 11:30 a. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Saxonia, via Queenstown.

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

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 9:30 a. m. for Santos and Sao Paulo, per s. s. Mozart (mail for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Mozart"); at 12:30 p. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Grecian Prince (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Grecian Prince").

TUESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Finance"); at 10 a. m. for Newfoundland direct, per s. s. Silvia; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, and British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Caribbee (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Caribbee"); at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Farragut, from Boston; at †11 p. m. for Bahamas, via Nassau, per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Mt. Vernon; at 12 m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Yucatan (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Yucatan"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. Seminole; at 11 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Schley, from Philadelphia.

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Wakefield, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Wakefield"); at 12 m. for Santiago, per s. s. Cienfuegos; at 2 p. m. for St. Kitts and British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Uller; at 11 p. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Siberian, from Philadelphia.

FRIDAY.—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. City of Washington, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. City of Washington").

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Coronda; at 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Pretoria; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Caracas (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Caracas"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Cartagena, per s. s. Alleghany (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alleghany"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Alps; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 10 a. m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar, per s. s. Maracas; at 12 30 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Curityba, via Matanzas, etc. (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per s. s. Curityba"); at †11 p. m. for Bahamas, via Nassau, per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 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 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †6 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 p. m. and 11 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 †1:30 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †6, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. City of Peking.
Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †8, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Kaga Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle").
Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after January †5 and up to January †11, inclusive, or on arrival of s. s. Etruria, due at New-York January †11, for dispatch per s. s. Ventura.
Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †16, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Gaelic.
Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †20, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.
Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †21, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of Japan (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Merchandise for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada).
Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †21, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Tacoma.
Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to February †4, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia.
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., January 3, 1902.