NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BOOK OF A GENTLE PHILOSOPHER—LAWS AND PRINCIPLES OF BRIDGE.

"Confidence, moderation and normal habits of thought and action"—this is the keynote of the gentle philosophy inculcated in the little book of Charles Wagner, "The Simple Life" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), that preaches a gospel much needed in the modern world. It comes from Paris, "the world's heart of sophistication"; from a preacher of liberal views, a practical humanitarian, a tireless writer. It is no new doctrine that he teaches; but he conveys it with so much charm and directness that it comes with a new force and significance. It is no vain dream of re-establishing a vanished order of civilization that he has in mind in enforcing the doctrine of simplicity:

The thing called by this fine name—is it a vanished good? I do not think so. If simplicity depended upon certain exceptional conditions, found only in rare epochs of the past, we must indeed renounce all idea of realizing it again. Civilization is no more to be brought back to its beginnings than the flood tide of a river to the peaceful valley where alders meet above its course. But simplicity does not belong to such and such economic or social phases; rather it is a spirit, able to vivify and modify lives of very different sorts.

The complexity of our life appears in the number of our material needs; and from all this complexity has arisen "a common agitation—a very complex mental state best compared to the petulance of a spoiled child, at once satisfied and discontented," in which the secondary is confused with the essential. In pleading for essentials M. Wagner pleads for simplicity—not external simplicity, for it has no external characteristics by which it may be recognized. It is a state of mind. There is simplicity of thought, of speech, of duty, of needs, of pleasures, of beauty. Fitful and sterile curiosity, the mania for analyzing and examining one's self at every turn, he would have none of, yet he does not invite neglect of introspection and of the examination of conscience. Duty rarely has to make itself plain across conflicting circumstances; the plain duty of which M. Wagner advises us is that each one, according to his resources, leisure and capacity, should create relations for himself among the world's disinherited. Our needs, in place of the servants that they should be, have become a turbulent and seditious crowd, a legion of tyrants in miniature, resulting in the destruction of happiness, independence, moral fineness, even of the sentiment of common interest. Our pleasures are ruined by excess; the faculty of being happy is the chief thing needed to be amused, fostered by confidence, moderation and normal habits of thought and action.

Such are some of the points of M. Wagner's preaching of simplicity of life—a simplicity that is far removed from asceticism, but that opens "a whole forgotten world of strength and beauty." It is not a new adjuration, but it is at any rate sincere, and one that needs constant and ever greater attention in these days.

While acknowledging the inferiority of bridge to whist, between which he says that no parallel can be drawn any more than between halma and chess, "Hellespont," in his compact little manual, "The Laws and Principles of Bridge" (Charles Scribner's Sons), maintains its excellence as an easier game and a more recreative one. Its continued popularity and the comparatively small number of authoritative treatises on it will make this new one welcome to the large and increasing army of players. It is eminently practical in its method, and is full of illustrations of its precepts by means of diagrams, showing hands completely played through, with ample comment and explanation. The first part is devoted to a commentary on the rules and principles of the game, always with the practical illustration ready at hand; the second is devoted to a series of games, the hands being in every instance taken from actual play.

There is wide divergence of view as to the proper play in a number of situations that may arise in bridge, but "Hellespont" is not a dogmatist, and contents himself in some cases with explaining the opposing systems, by which the adherents of either may be able to follow the system they prefer. And as to points where the writer declares for one method or another of play, his attitude is expressed by the following remarks:

In no game of cards, and least of all in such a game as bridge, is it possible to demonstrate mathematically that any particular method of play is unquestionably right, and that all other modes are infallibly wrong. No effort is therefore made to bring forward any absolute proof of the correctness of any of the methods of play recommended, and the student must rest satisfied with the reasons given, unless he is able to adduce stronger ones in support of a different scheme.

It is altogether a mistake, says F. Warre Cornish, in his contribution to the "Social England" series, "Chivalry" (The Macmillan Company), to see in the fantastic ceremonial of chivalry nothing but an empty pageant and a cloak for social immorality. It was an advance on what had gone before, a step in the march of social progress; and Mr. Cornish devotes his book not only to giving a clear view of what this system was, but to combating the views of some recent historians, such as Freeman and his follower Green, who have dwelt on its evil aspects.

Chivalry was the basis of the whole duty of a gentleman, and his life from his early childhood was regulated by it; he could never escape from the rule of service imposed upon him by religion, military duty and love—service to God, his lord and his lady. Gentlemen's and nobles' sons were sent to great houses to be brought up, beginning their services as pages; and service in the hall, the armory, the tiltyard, the stable, the park and all that concerned hunting was eminently noble. Then they became squires, serving their knights still, in everything, till they could themselves aspire to knighthood. Ceremony and symbolism were chief characteristics of chivalry; the knights themselves lived as in an allegory, and no detail of such a life could be unimportant. Chivalry was the "gay science." War was their business, in which they were trained by the tournament arranged by heralds according to strictest ritual. Generosity itself was reduced to a system; the rule of honor was of the utmost punctiliousness. Vows were one of the noble extravagances of chivalry—vows taken under some self-imposed condition. Gallantry was a chief rule of knightly conduct, and took its place by the side of honor and religion as one of the chief motives of action:

A young squire must attach himself to a lady in order to receive instruction in gallantry. The lady might either become his love or not; she would in either case be older than himself. When he had made his choice he must try by every means in his power to make himself pleasing in her sight. No word of love must be spoken till after long trial. He must gain distinction in the lists and in war, and after long service might venture to ask some token of favor, which she would long withhold. She might be a maiden or a married woman; the gay science made no distinction.

It was the nature of things that, as civilization advanced, along lines social, military and political, the hierarchy of chivalry should represent less and less the forces which ruled society; and while its forms were kept up, chivalry was reduced more and more to an empty shell, disappearing from war to shine in the tournament, which in time became more and more a mere amusement. It reached its height in the reign of Edward III and his successors till the Wars of the Roses, the thirteenth century and the first half of the fourteenth. It had ceased to be a guide of life, and it was time for it to disappear. But while it flourished, in Mr. Cornish's view, it was a benefit. It

Taught the world the duty of noble service nobly rendered. It upheld courage and enterprise in obedience to rule, it consecrated military prowess to the service of the Church, glorified the virtues of liberality, good faith, unselfishness and courtesy, and above all courtesy to women. Against these may be set the vices of pride, ostentation, love of bloodshed, contempt of inferiors, and loose manners. Chivalry was an imperfect discipline and one fit for the times.

Mr. Cornish's book is a lucid picture of mediæval times and customs, full of picturesque detail and throwing much light on the motives that antimated men in the stirring times of the Middle Ages.

LITERARY NOTES.

Students of the structure of English poetry are making efforts nowadays to free the theory of that structure from the ancient ideas and models of classical antiquity, and to set up new criterions based on the altogether different materials of English speech. The most recent attempt in this direction is Mark H. Liddell's "Introduction to the Study of English Poetry," in preparation by Doubleday, Page & Co., which embodies what the author describes as "a new theory of poetry based on the evidence of development of poetic forms of expression, and a new method of English prosody." He undertakes to get away from classic modes that have no relation to English speech material—"what is commonly called accent is not the determining element of English verse form."

The picturesque features of Washington are to be exploited in the February number of "Scribner's Magazine" through an article by F. E. Leupp, with pictures in tint by Jules Guérin, "Washington, a City of Pictures," and there will be also an extremely timely discussion of "The Proposed Isthmian Ship Canal," by William H. Burr, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, surveying the history and present status of the project, and giving illustrations of work now going on. There will also be a short story by Henry James, "Flickerbridge," and a notice of Paul Troubetzkoy, the young Russian sculptor who won fame and the Grand Prix in the Russian exhibit in Paris. In the April number will begin Richard Harding Davis's novel, "Captain Macklin."

"Harper's Magazine" for February will have a story by the writer of "An Englishwoman's Love Letters"— a quaint mediæval tale called "The Story of Amabel and Amoris," illustrated by Elizabeth Shippen Green. There are little head pieces and colored initials to carry out the mediæval idea. There will also be a series of eight drawings by E. A. Abbey to illustrate Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," with a critical article on the same by Austin Dobson, this being the first time he has appeared in the magazines for a good while. Maurice Maeterlinck contributes a brief sketch on "Motor Car Impressions"—he has been taking lessons in the art of the "chauffeur"—and some selections from Sir Arthur Sullivan's diary are contained in an article about him by Arthur Lawrence, who is to write the biography of the English musician.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation a book by Joseph Alexander Leighton, professor of philosophy in Hobart College, entitled "Typical Modern Conception of God; or, the Absolute of German Romantic Idealism and of English Evolutionary Agnosticism."

The growing of lilies in American gardens is a problem nearly related to the growing of them in English gardens, and for this reason a book that the Scribners will soon offer, "Lilies for English Gardens," will be found useful by American amateurs. For amateurs the book is intended, and the author, Gertrude Jekyll, has limited her efforts entirely to them. There are sixty-three illustrations, intended not to adorn but to enforce the information given in the book, and the nineteen chapters are said to "deal in a sensible, informing way with the problems that face amateur growers, including the diseases of lilies and the way to treat them."

The economic world has always been puzzled as to the more or less regular recurrence of financial crises, and many are the theories that have been advanced to explain them, including a distinguished writer's suggestion of spots on the sun. A study of them—"a practical handbook on the pathology of the body financial"—is Theodore E. Burton's "Financial Crises," which the Appletons have on their list for January publication. It is said to combine theory, criticism and statistical fact. The author offers a theory of partial gluts and misdirected production as a chief element in producing crises. Mr. Burton has been a member of Congress from Ohio for many years.

Miss Mary Johnson's "Audrey" will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. between covers toward the end of February. Like "To Have and to Hold" and "Prisoners of Hope," it is a Virginia story, but moves in the eighteenth instead of the seventeenth century, when the life in that colony was richer and more picturesque. Among the typical figures introduced is that of Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, "the most accomplished and wittiest Virginian of his time," whose racy writings have recently been republished, a century and a half after his death. The book will have six colored illustrations by F. C. Yohn, made by a new process.

The dramatization of General Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur," which has been successful in this country, will be taken to London and performed there in March. The novel continues its career of popularity, and there have been many editions in great variety provided to suit different readers—with pictures and without pictures—cheap and expensive and in a considerable number of languages.

A well known figure in American publishing interests has disappeared in Azariah Smith, long connected with Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who died on Tuesday last in Boston. He went to Boston first in 1866, and was continuously associated with Ticknor & Fields and the firms that succeeded them.

THE BRIGANDS' CAPTIVES WELL.

MINISTER LEISHMAN NOW CONDUCTING THE RANSOM NEGOTIATIONS.

Constantinople, Jan. 19.—Trustworthy news has been received here to the effect that Miss Ellen M. Stone, the captive American missionary; Mme. Tsilke, her companion, and the latter's baby are well. Negotiations are proceeding which, it is expected, will result in the early and safe return of the captives.

John G. A. Leishman, the American Minister here, is now directing these negotiations. Mr. Leishman declines to say anything for publication in connection with this matter, but he admits there is ground for the above report.

FULL DRESS REHEARSAL OF BALLET.

The first full dress rehearsal of the ballet for the French ball was held at the West Side Lyceum, Seventh-ave. and Fifty-second-st., yesterday afternoon. The costumes for the ball were donned for the first time, and despite the damaging effect of the daylight, which failed to respond to the glitter of the costumes, there was a very vivid suggestion of the surprise in store for those who attend the ball at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night.

PIER FOR TUNNEL CONTRACTORS.

The open pier No. 12 East River, at Old Slip and near the Wall-st. ferry, has been appropriated by the tunnel contractors, acting under permission from Dock Commissioner Hawkes. A dump will be constructed on the pier for loading into scows wagon loads of dirt from the rapid transit tunnel. Messrs. Brown & Fleming, contractors, have a force at work day and night constructing the dump. It is believed that the captains of the sailing vessels that dock along South-st. below the bridge will make a formal protest against being deprived of the use of this pier.

Winter Resorts. FLORIDA.

Opening Dates: Hotels of the
FLORIDA EAST COAST HOTEL COMPANY
FOR SEASON 1901-1902

IN order that early visitors to Florida may be inconvenienced as little as possible by reason of the destruction of a number of Hotels at Jacksonville during the recent disastrous fire, the ALCAZAR, AT ST. AUGUSTINE, WAS OPENED ON NOVEMBER 2. We also invite particular attention to the recent improvements at Palm Beach. In addition to changing the location of the bridge across Lake Worth and bringing the trains into Palm Beach just north of the hotels instead of south of them, the hotels and surroundings have been changed, and improved to such an extent that patrons of past seasons will scarce recognize the Hotels in their new settings.

THE HOTEL ROYAL POINCIANA WITH ITS 450 NEW ROOMS ADDED THIS SEASON, NOW CONTAINS 1500 ROOMS AND IS THE LARGEST PERMANENT HOTEL IN THE WORLD.

Opening and closing dates of the hotels of the Florida East Coast Hotel Company, as follows:

ST. AUGUSTINE:		
HOTEL ALCAZAR	Now open.	Closes May 1, 1902. JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager.
HOTEL CORDOVA	Now open.	Closes May 1, 1902. JOSEPH P. GREAVES, Manager.
HOTEL PONCE DE LEON	Now open.	Closes April 15, 1902. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
ORMOND:		
HOTEL ORMOND	Now open.	Closes April 14, 1902. ANDERSON & PRICE, Managers.
PALM BEACH:		
THE BREAKERS	Now open.	Closes April 2, 1902. FRED STERRY, Manager.
HOTEL ROYAL POINCIANA	Now open.	Closes April 9, 1902. FRED STERRY, Manager.
MIAMI:		
HOTEL ROYAL PALM	Now open.	Closes April 2, 1902. H. W. MERRILL, Manager.
NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands):		
ROYAL VICTORIA	Now open.	Closes April 9, 1902. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.
HOTEL COLONIAL	Now open.	Closes April 2, 1902. H. E. BEMIS, Manager.
ATLANTIC BEACH:		
THE CONTINENTAL	Opens April 2.	Closes Sept. 1, 1902. H. W. MERRILL, Manager.

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Excellent fishing; OPEN IN JANUARY
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Our representative at 3 Park Pl., daily, 11 to 1; will call if requested.

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HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
Our representative at 3 Park Pl., daily, 11 to 1; will call if requested.

RUMANIANS LEFT DESTITUTE.

JEWISH SOCIETIES CHARGED WITH SENDING FIVE HUNDRED IMMIGRANTS TO MYTHICAL JOBS.

A mass meeting of Rumanians was held yesterday at the East Side Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 98 Forsyth-st., to protest against the action of some Jewish charitable societies.

According to the men, about five hundred of their countrymen, the major portion skilled mechanics, were induced to come to America, and since their arrival here have been badly used by several so-called Jewish charitable organizations. The five hundred came here, they said, at the invitation of an East Side Hebrew society.

This organization, they said, had sent the men to all parts of the United States, in groups of from two to ten. Tailors had been sent to Pennsylvania and told there they would find work at their trade. Arriving there they found that coal miners were wanted. Tinsmiths had been sent to Iowa, only to find that blacksmiths were needed. Two jewellers and watchmakers went to Illinois, expecting to find work, but at the address furnished them by the alliance they found places open for drygoods and grocery clerks. Two hundred or more of the five hundred had been sent out to find work, and were forced to make their way back here by begging from town to town. The five hundred were now in this city, declared Dr. Jurescu, of No. 64 Forsyth-st., destitute, and living on the charity of the Rumanians. The speakers condemned the society, and declared its treatment of the Rumanians was barbarous. It was the aim of two such organizations, it was declared, to get the five hundred out of the city, so they would not be asked to assist them.

Fifty of them, said O. Laxarovivi, of No. 184 Eldridge-st., were sent to Cambridge, Ohio, in the strike of the American Tin Plate Mills. They were tailors, jewellers, woodworkers and mechanics of all kinds. On the promise of work at their trades they got hold of money to get to Ohio. Once there, they found there was no work, and that all the company wanted them for was to make a showing before the strikers, that the latter would think they had skilled men to take their places. After a few days, when the strikers returned to work, the Rumanians were thrown out and left to get back here as best they could.

Some of the speakers thought there was a Baron de Hirsch fund, or a portion of one, set aside for the relief of homeless and recently landed Hebrews, and it was decided to appeal to it if it was found to be for that purpose.

The five hundred immigrants have banded themselves together under the title of the "Colonii Industriale Co-operative Pentru Emigranth Evrei Romani." They are endeavoring to find some way to start a co-operative colony, if they can find the land and means to exist until their crops will give them support. The men are all skilled workmen, and when they came, according to H. Greenburger, of No. 148 Eldridge-st., had some money, but that had been lost in their endeavors to find the work to which they were sent.

THE DAY OF DOOM AT HAND.

SWIFT DESTRUCTION FOR THIS CITY CONFIDENTLY PREDICTED.

Destruction, devastation and a doom more dreadful than that which blotted out the unfortunate cities of Sodom and Gomorrah and obliterated the contemporaries of Noah threatens this city. That is the prophecy of James White, who last night poured words of bitter warning into the ears of some two hundred people of varied age, sex and color at No. 313 West Fifty-ninth-st.

"The day of doom is at hand," he thundered. "The wickedness of New-York exceeds that of the cities destroyed of old. People should be on their knees pleading for mercy, and yet New-Yorkers hoot at the idea."

In what shape the dreadful cataclysm which shall wipe out this great metropolis is to appear was only vaguely hinted at.

"It may be fire, it may be flood, it may be an earthquake; I cannot say; but it's coming—it's coming; and then the cry will be, 'Woe! Woe! Woe!'"

This lurid picture of the impending ruin was too much for one sensitive soul, who, moved by this and other spirits, suddenly rose to his feet and, fixing his eyes on the ceiling, began a sidestep down the aisle, shouting wildly and waving his hands as if about to fly. But as no power of aerial locomotion was at hand, presently the sexton took hold of him gently but firmly and pushed him outside the door, and he melted with the wickedness of the outer city, sidestepping and murmuring:

"Woe! Woe! Woe!"

The method by which the prophet of impending doom works out the proximity of the day of ruin is as startling as it is original. Matthew xxiv is his starting point. By a system of translation he discovers that it is there predicted that the end of the world will follow after 1,260 years—to be sure, the Scripture says days, but days appear to equal years in prophecy—which are to follow the beginning of the papacy. This would bring the universal extinction at 1798. But there must yet follow three signs—the darkening of the sun, the darkening of the moon and a shower of stars. All these things a timely reference to Webster's Unabridged shows to have occurred. Even now a certain space of time has to intervene, but before the children of those who saw the great fall of stars in 1833 pass away New-York will have joined Nineveh, Pompeii and other cities that have perished.

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Proposals.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

NO. 1. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 450 GROSS TONS OF STOVE COAL; 200 GROSS TONS OF EGG COAL; 300 GROSS TONS BROKEN COAL, on parks and parkway, as required.

NO. 2. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING 175,000 POUNDS OF PRIME SWEET TIMOTHY HAY; 35,000 POUNDS OF RED CLOVER HAY; 6,000 BUSHELS OF NO. 1 WHITE CLIPPED OATS; 40,000 POUNDS OF SOUND NO. 2 YELLOW CORN; 35,000 POUNDS OF CLEAN RYE STRAW; 4,000 POUNDS OF BEST QUALITY BRAN; at Prospect Park Stables and Farmhouse, as required.

NO. 3. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING LUMBER, consisting of pine boards, clear white and yellow pine, spruce timbers, planks, etc., on parks and parkways, as required.

NO. 4. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING HARDWARE, consisting of nails, locks, tools, gardening implements, lanterns, files, etc., on parks and parkways, as required.

NO. 5. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING PAINTS AND PAINTING MATERIALS, consisting of white lead, paints, varnishes, turpentine, brushes, etc., on parks and parkways, as required.

NO. 6. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING BLACKSMITHING MATERIALS, consisting of wheelwrights' supplies, flat and round iron, horseshoe iron and nails, horseshoeing tools, bolts, etc., on parks and parkways, as required.

NO. 7. PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING PLUMBING MATERIALS, consisting of bowls, cast-iron pipe and fittings, vitrified drain-pipe, galvanized-iron pipe, plumbing tools, zinc, etc., on parks and parkways, as required.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES for the aforesaid will be received by the PARK BOARD, at its offices, Arsenal Building, 64th street and 5th avenue, Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, until 4 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1902.

For further particulars see CITY RECORD.

Citations.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Lucy E. Lee, Katharine P. Hurlbert, Frances T. Morgan, Clara L. Hoppin, Julia T. Brown, Julia C. Wells, Julia S. Taylor, Louise Sherman Taylor, Charles Day Sherman, Julia Sherman Taylor, Josephine Sherman Wells, Julia Sherman Wells, Grace Sherman Cross, Helen Dawson Tracy, Grace Tracy and Annie Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Katharine Roxana Field, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Charles E. Whitehead and William Jay, both of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the 3rd day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of the said Katharine Roxana Field, late of the County of New York, deceased, and two certain other instruments in writing, dated the 16th day of March, 1900, and the 1st day of April, 1901, respectively, as the codicils to said last Will and Testament. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of March, One thousand nine hundred and two, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament and the said codicils. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. ABNER C. THOMAS, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the Fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two.

(L. S.) J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Attorney for Petitioners, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by Walter F. Simpson to John C. Losee for the benefit of Creditors, as creditors or otherwise: You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 27th day of February, 1902, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of John C. Losee, as assignee of said assigned estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such accounts.

Witness: T. H. K.

Witness, Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, (Seal.) and the seal of said Court, on the 30th day of December, nineteen hundred and one.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

MOORE, BLEECKER & WHEELER, Attorneys for Assignee, 51 Wall Street, New York City.

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Brooklyn.

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ADVERTISEMENTS and subscriptions for The Tribune received at their Uptown Office, NO. 1,242 BROADWAY, 2d door north of 31st-st., until 9 o'clock p. m. Advertisements will be received at the following branch offices at regular office rates until 8 o'clock p. m., viz.: **254 8th-ave.**, s. e. cor. 23d-st.; **153 6th-ave.**, cor. 12th-st.; **92 East 14th-st.; 257 West 42d-st.**, between 7th and 8th aves.; **263 West 125th-st.; 1,338 3d-ave.**, between 76th and 77th sts.; **1,026 3d-ave.**, near 61st-st.; **1,708 1st-ave.**, near 89th-st.; **157 East 125th-st.; 756 Tremont-ave.; 650 3d-ave.**, near 41st-st.; **554 3d-ave.; 210 Bleecker-st.; 325 Bleecker-st. Brooklyn, N. Y.—216 Court-st.**

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