THE DRAMA.

MRS. FISKE AS THE MAGDALEN MANHATTAN THEATRE.

The long expected local production of Mr. Paul Heyse's "Mary of Magdala" was duly and brill-fantly accomplished, last night, at the Manhattan Theatre, and, in presence of an assemblage remarkable for intellectual character, this original and singular fabric of the German Muse stood rerealed as a spectacle of sombre splendor, a play of tragic force, a story of rarely pathetic character, and an ethical impartment of actual value-hecause compounded of tender human feeling, chartry, and truth. The pictorial part of the produc tion, blending Hebrew simplicity with Roman magnifficance, is invariably impressive and sometimes exceedingly beautiful. The scene is laid in and pear the city of Jerusalem, under the reign of the Roman Emperor Tiberius, and in the year of the crucifixion of Jesus, around whose unseen but con tinuously operative personality the characters and incidents are made to eddy, and under whose celestial influence the action is impelled. This devised to portray the rescue and regeneration of a human soul, involves a conspicuous representative image of sin and sorrow,—the re-pentant Magdalen of the New Testament,—whom out of infamy and shame, awakening her enscience by purely spiritual means, subjecting her to one agonizing ordeal of awful trial, and weeping her along, as upon a torrent of destiny, riumph of absolute faith. The pictures that constitute a physical environment for this action,-a nvironment of great archæological interest and en's dwelling, which is severely yet richly Hebraic a room in a Roman consular secretary's dwelling, which is Hebraic and Italian; a spacious square, onverging streets, in Jerusalem; and a des lete ravine in the outskirts of that venerable city. dark and ominous with the pall of an impending storm, and with the vague menace of a baleful of with admirable fidelity to Oriental objects and colors,-set the locality of the story clearly before the vision, and are abundantly suggestive of the external life of the Jews in ancient times, while the story, which is simplicity itself, is told in a rapid sequence of incidents and in colloquies that era smooth, direct, and brief. It is a twofold story the one that is told inclosing one that is only suggested, the former showing a conventional posture of love and jealousy, the latter indicating, n a shadowy background, the character, the influence, and the tragical sacrifice of Jesus Christ This drama was first acted by Mrs Fiske and ates, at Milwaukee, on October 23, and afterward at Chicago, on October 27, and some of the accounts of it, published in newspapers of the West, gave the impression that it invades the sanc-tity of the Bible and trenches irreverently on the domain of sacred things. That impression proves to be erroneous; for there is no more offence in the piece than there is in "The Pilgrim's Progress," or Croly's "Salathiel," or Grace Aguilar's "Vale of Cedars." all of which compositions are not only harmless but salutary. In fact, Mr. Heyse's play is not so much Biblical as it is historical. Like other plays of its class, it mentions historical names, and it alludes to historical incidents, but its dramatic substance is, essentially, a fabric of the fancy, having scarcely a shred of basis in the Bible narrative, and no veritable authority what-ever. Mary of Magdala appears as the truant wife of an old, corrupt and licentious Hebrew. from whose cruel treatment and bestial society she has long been a fugitive. Judas is displayed as the impassioned and honest lover of Mary,—between whom and himself the bond, for a time, is that of sincere affection,—and as a Hebrew patriot, fanatically devoted to the service of his country. Caiaphas, the High Priest of Jerusalem, is represented as a wily schemer; bigoted and implacable; solicitous for the authority of the Sanhedrim, and capable of any indirection, however unscrupulous and abhorrent, to maintain his power and to gratffy his vindictive hate. Aulus Flawius, the consular secretary, designated as a nephew to Pontius Pilate, is a fictitious person, made by the dramatist, and portrayed as a suitor to Mary,—at first from mere caprice, but, ultimately, from genuine and not discreditable regard. The auxiliar characters, eight in number, although two or three of them bear Biblical names, are merely theatrical inventions. And, finally, while the betrayal of the Nazarene is indicated as a principal impulse in the movement of the drama, the motive of Judas, in repudiating his leader and delivering him into hostile hands, is de-clared to be neither mercenary greed nor predestinate wickedness, but a furious resentment proceeding out of the passionate conviction that Hebrew freedom has been lost through that leader's incompetence to lead: this resentment being intensified, and made insane, by the fanatic's perception that the object of his earthly love has, through a spiritual change, been removed out of his world, lifted above all mortal passions, and

Heyse's play, however, presents the exception, for its ethical value is unique and remarkable. In the plays that are commonly presented, relative to the particular form of human frailty typified by the Magdalen, the heroine is a sinful woman, who is distressed because either she cannot possess an adored lover, or, being in disgrace, cannot reinstate herself in social position and esteem: and, further-more, she is a being whose misfortunes are, theoretically, ascribed to ungovernable excess of emo-tion, and in whose behalf it is claimed that her loveliness of character,-an attribute which is thought to be always compatible with the immoraltities of amiable weakness,—should commend her to human sympathy, and be deemed an effectual palliative, if not a complete justification, of her sin. The indirect influence of those plays, accordingly, has been that of evil communication; an influence tending to "blur the grace and blush of modesty," to perplex moral perception, and to saturate the public mind with a mushy sentimentality, debilitating to character and detrimental to intellect. The afflicted sinner who is only grieved because environed with unpropitious worldly circumstances is not a sufferer whose agonies should elicit much expenditure of public compassion. Mrs. Iris, Mrs. Tanqueray and company would readily recover, with a little amatory consolation or a little fash-ionable favor. In brief, the erring sister, as usually depicted on the stage, is a humbug, and therefore she is the proper object of satire and contempt; and if the Magdalen had been introduced into a drama merely for the purpose of exploiting her vicious life, bewailing her socially outlawed condition, or seeking to inspire a mawkish sympathy ith her putative woes, she might well be dismissed as only one more of the wanton, sophistical frauds that have so long encumbered the theatre and so grievously besmirched the public taste. Mr. Heyse's play reveals an entirely different purpose, since, for the first time, it shows the fallen woman,-incarnate in the most famous representative of her class,—neither as the courtesan luring her lover the social pariah contending for her forfelted rank, but as the repentant sinner, rescued, regenerated, and redeemed, who no longer craves the forgiveness or heeds the tumultuous nothingness of man, but, meekly enduring the appointed and inevitable punishment for sin, reposes all her hope on the promise of divine pardon, and looks to a life that is forward and far from here. It might be urged, and doubtless it will be, that the consideration of themes so momentous and awful as -the operation of divine law for the punishment of sin, and the movement of divine love for the purification of the soul,—ought not to be at-dempted under such conditions as prevail in the theatre; for, in general, the theatre is a frivolous place, and the theatrical audience desultory and shallow: moreover, certain subjects, of vital interest to mankind, are subjects for silent thought and not for public discussion. The final judgment, probably, will be that "Mary of Magdala" is a work for the library rather than the stage, for reading rather than for representation; but, in the mean time, every thoughtful observer of it will perceive that it is a stage of the stage. that it treats a great and solemn matter in a spirit of perfect reverence, and that every impartment of It is vital with the sovereign Christian motives of

separated from him forever.

tharity, purity, and hope. In the representation of this drama Mrs. Piske as Mary and Mr. Tyrone Power as Judas are alike harmonized and contrasted, the latter more ditectly impressing the imagination (for Judas is somewhat the more dramatic, imaginative character of the two), and the former more directly touching the heart. Mary is an emblem of suffering, while Judas, whose impulses are earthly and tainted with evil, is an emblem of action. Both are shown as persons of intense emotion and vifality, and as early subjected to the influence of

niacal foe. Toward these results the march of incident is steady and direct. At the cutset Judas has already begun to waver in his fidelity to a leader who will not wage war upon the Roman op pressor, while Mary,—disillusioned, remorseful, emlittered, at variance with herself, vaguely apprehensive and on the eve of regeneration,-is secretly attracted toward her spiritual redeems and wishful to behold him. The divergence between Mary and Judas begins at once, and, directly after Mary has seen the Nazarene, and has been saved from a violent death through the interposition of His memorable command ("He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone,") it broadens to a final separation, and in both their lives the crisis is precipitated and the inevitable tragedy accomplished. For Judas there comes an hour of terrible distress and self-conflict when, in mingled delirium and desolation, he yields to the lure of the subtle Caiaphas and betrays his leader; and for Mary there comes an hour of still more agonizing trial when, mindful of the divine behest, she must shrink from deadly sin, and thereby-as her tortured mind believes-sacrifice the life that is most precious to her, of all things in the world. These scenes of temptation and anguish for Judas and Mary are the actual substance of the dramathe operation of wicked power on the part of the wily and malevolent Caiaphas being incidental, and the evanescent passion of Flavius for Mary being little more than a device to create a dramatic situation: and this situation is not a new one-for, though made in a more human spirit and in a different and sweeter way, the proposal of Flavius to Mary for the rescue of the prophet is much the same proposal that Angelo, in Shakespeare, makes to Isabella for the rescue of Claudio. Two scenes of overwhelming pathos ensue, in one of which Judas, conscious of his hideous crime, invokes the terrors of the tempest to blast and destroy him; while in the other, sub-limated with grief, the redeemed Magdalen beholds with ecstasy the second coming of the Prince of Peace. These scenes were somewhat marred by accident to the intricate machinery of the storm, but Mr. Power, with exemplary selfcommand and tremendous energy, covered all de-Mrs. Fiske, who has not hitherto acted any part

that contains so much experience, feeling, spiritu-

ality, and mournful beauty as are combined in

Mr. Heyse's Magdalen, rises, in this embodiment, to an impressive altitude of power—the power not only to comprehend a terrible conflict in a great soul and to form a lofty ideal of moral grandeur triumphant over human passion, but the power to embody that self-conflict and that moral grandeur in a sumptuous image of beautiful womanhood, and to express them with intense sympathy, affluent vigor, and pathetic grace. An exquisite sensibility pervades the performance and vitalizes every fibre of it. The language is blank verse, and therefore the actress has been constrained to modify her customary elocutionary method, almost discarding the use of rapid, incisive, convulsive speech and of the rising inflection, and employing an ampler, richer, and more deliberate, sonorous, and musical mode of utterance. Her delivery of the part is marked by sincerity and simplicity, and her portrayal of it by complete identification, and this is sustained through a terribly trying ordeal of emotional change. Transition is the guiding principle of the part, and no artistic dexterity ould exceed the skill with which these several changes are made and shown in Mrs. Fiske's performance. During the period antecedent to Mary's first sight of the Nazarene,—a period wherein she dimly conscious of something ominous and fateful near at hand,-she remains self-contained, dominant, imperial, and yet bitter, moody, and subtly apprehensive, and the observer sees a woman of intrinsic nobility, parted now from the moorings of rectitude, sad in her gloomy splendor, but neither shameless nor hopeless, because conscious of degradation, haunted with a secret dread, and already half redeemed. Mrs. Fiske's denotement of this haggard and shuddering loneliness of the soul, beneath a calm exterior that covers without concealing the torture and the misery, makes the firm and sure basis of her whole strong, tender, and touching impersonation. The image thus dis-played by her is that of a woman who has passed beyond either the weakness or the solace of human love, and whose soul stands bare before the doom of affliction which is the inevitable penalty of sin, and which no subterfuge of mortality can evade or escape. The discipline of sorrow has not, indeed, been completed: the fiery, self-willed, passionate, reckless spirit flames out yet once more, in a defiant, almost delirious speech,-uttered by Mrs. Fiske with impetuous vehemence and magnificent scorn,—against the High Priest Calaphas, when that insidious prelate has vainly tried to make Mary the vicious instrument of his wickedness: but, when once she has stood in the Sacred Presence, the conquest of perversity is finished, and thereafter the only struggle that Mary knows is the struggle to escape from external evil,-putting away the terrible temptation of wrongdoing in order that right may follow,—and thus to cling, with the tenacity of desperation, to the one immortal hope that her soul has grasped. The As a rule, the ethical element in dramatic literature is a tiresome superfluity, because either inwhich Mrs. Fiske perfectly expressed the cold apathy and afflicting calm of despair,—and the repulse of Flavius, which is the consummation of the tragedy: and in these scenes Mrs. Fiske not only displayed extraordinary depth of true emotion (a rare thing on the stage, with anybody), but an essential and authoritative tragic force, that her warmest admirers had not supposed her to poswarmest admires had not subsequent scene of de-lirium and anguish, when the storm clouds drift away and the cold star gleams in a bleak sky over the hill of Calvary, while it adds no new element of power to the impersonation, deepens the pathos of it and makes it round, complete, and final as a type of moral and spiritual victory over sin and sorrow and all the troubles of frail mortality and an evanescent world. The character that Mrs. Fiske has added to the dramatic pantheon of this period may not permanently endure on the stage, but it can never be effaced from the memory.

In the delineation of Judas there is less of suffering and more of action, but for him also there is a deadly struggle. He begins with passionate love for an enchanting woman, which presently is checked by idolatry for a great leader. He wavers between faith and love, until both are lost to him; he becomes insane with self-conflict; he commits the horrible crime of the betrayal; and, thereafter, in hopeless agony of remorse, though with yet the colossal endurance of unbroken pride and adamantine will, he triumphs over his earthly enemies by a self-inflicted death. Mr. Tyrone Power,—with fine presence, splendid vigor of action, sympathetic voice, and absolute comprehension of every detail of the character and every possibility of the scene, -presented the gloomy, austere and terrible figure in a way to thrill the imagination, to arouse and sustain a shuddering sympathy, and greatly to deepen the pathos of a most pitiful experience. In various poems of insight and feeling,-notably in poems by Story and Robert Buchanan,—the trag-edy of Judas has been presented in a light that shows him at least as an object of compassion. The theme presents difficulties that cannot be ob-viated. Mr. Heyse has made a perfectly consistent study of the man, endowing him with a peculiar nature and supplying him with a perfectly adequate nature and supplying him with a perfectly adequate motive, and Mr. Power has converted that study into a form of wonderful life. In the moment of the betrayal, he seemed the incarnation of an evil spirit: in the moment of the parting from Mary ("or, in Jerusalem—a grave"), he seemed, with the deadly calm and cold malignity of his passion. the deadly calm and cold malignity of his passion. the supreme head and source of wicked power: and in his closing scene of remorse he conveyed the struggle between agony of the spirit and pride of the intellect with a felicity of action and expression altogether extraordinary in this period of our stage, and such as reveal, in a most auspicious way, the faculty for tragedy of a yet higher

Mrs. Fiske's success in this sombre play was still Mrs. Fiske's success in this sombre play was still further aided by Mr. M. J. Jordan, as Caiaphas (a felicitous performance of a straight and easy part); Mr. Henry Woodruff, as Flavius, in which difficult part he often gave capital effect to the verse, by his finely expressive delivery of it, and in which his ction was invariably picturesque and often spiritaction was invariably picturesque and often spirited though once marred by forced laughter at an
important exit; Miss Rose Eytinge, as Rachel, a
performance replete with appropriate gravity and
chastened emotion, and Mr. W. B. Mack, as Simon,
who has to speak the famous Scriptural line, and thus to make and hold one of the most important situations in the piece, and who did this thoroughsituations in the piece, and who did this thoroughly well. The scenery and dresses are indeed magnificent, and much can be learned from them, and from the drama. This is, by far, the most superb production of the dramatic year, and as such it was studiously observed and cordially received. Not for many a long day has any manifestation of dramatic art been made in this capital, so thoughtful, so ambitious, so momentous as that now made the unseen but strangely potential prophet, and both are depicted as creatures of a destiny fluent from his control,—Mary being converted into his Worshipper, while Judas becomes his almost ma-

MUSIC.

MR. WETZLER'S FIRST CONCERT. Mr. Herman Hans Wetzler gave the first of five ncerts projected for the season at Hall. These concerts, it is understood, differ from the twoscore or more of other orchestral concerts which confront the music patrons of New-York in having a mission. The concerts of the Philharmonic Society and Boston Symphony Orchestra, i must be understood, are mere idle diversions; these concerts are to disclose what musical art is 10:05 o'clock last night two-fifths of the first exposition had been concluded, and many persons, evidently fearful of their inability to endure the whole revelation, went home. To the sympathetic observer it seemed as if, possibly, a good idea had been somewhat overdone. With a very good orchestra. Mr. Wetzier had accomplished a very good performance of Beethoven's fifth symphony, and Mr. Gabrilowitsch, to a very mediocre paniment, had played the same composer's planoforte concerto in G major, which was, at a happy choice, because of the rhythmical bond of union with the work which preceded it. But for one reason or another, and several reasons more, the evening grew very long, and many good people, preferring to go to bed on the same date on which they had arisen, voluntarily deprived themselves of the pleasure of hearing the prelude and finale of Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde,' Rubinstein's concerto in D minor for violoncello (played by Miss Elsa Ruegger) and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," all

of which remained on the programme The intemperance of Mr. Wetzler's offering was strate how it ought to be played in contradishere year in and year out. This demonstration was not made to any startling extent, yet the concert was highly creditable to all concerned, es pecially to Mr. Wetzler. It was plain that he had east a synthetic eye on the work and that he knew the value of a painstaking performance of every phase in every voice and of the effect of a harm onious co-operation of all the voices. He attained results which were gratifying even if they did not disturb the equilibrium of the town's mu sical judgment. And for this he is entitled to congratulation.

THE LAST FROHMAN CONCERT.

There will be several features of unique interest in the last of Daniel Frohman's Sunday evening concerts next Sunday. The People's Choral Union, numbering one thousand voices, under the direction of Frank Damrosch will sing several oratorio selections, and all of Bruch's cantata, "Fair Ellen." There will also be solos sung by Mrs. Shannah Cummings and Gwilym Miles, and the orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, will play Tschalkowsky's "1812" overture and Liszt's "Fréludes." To enhance the effect an immense sounding board will be erected over the stage.

A CONCERT OF S. CAMILLO ENGEL'S MUSIC. It is enough to say of the concert in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon that it was a pity to observe the talent of artists like Mr. Lichtenberg

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

MRS. YEAMANS'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED AT THE CASINO.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of Mrs. Annie Yeamans's birth, and also, as it happened, the fifty-seventh anniversary of her appearance on the professional stage, was celebrated at the Casino yesterday with a special matinee performance of "A Chinese Honeymoon," in which Mrs. Yeamans plays the official mother-in-law, and with a dinner afterward. The matinee performance netted some \$4,000, which was presented to the veteran actress as a birthday gift. She also received some token or other from every member of the cast, the chorus and the stage hands, and a huge cake with sixty-seven candles was brought to her upon the stage, while the audience laughed and applauded. She and Mr. Seabrooke each made a little speech. and the latter astonished the house by singing to "Mr. Dooley" the following stanza:

She says her age is sixty-seven, don't believe the word.
She is an Irish nightingale, of course she is a bird.
She's growing younger every day instead of growing old.
Her hair has turned to silver, but her heart has turned to gold.

Oh, Mrs. Yeamans, Mrs. Yeamans, Ev'ry word I am singing it is true She's so smiling and beguiling, Is Mrs. Annie Yeamans, ooly, oo.

Perhaps this was the least expensive of the veteran comedienne's gifts, but it seemed to please her as much as anything. The Shubert Brothers, at the close of the performance, served refreshments for the audience, and later gave a dinner on the stage for Mrs. Yeamans and the company.

Miss Marie Dressler was reported better yes-

NEW PRESIDENT OF OBERLIN.

Oberlin, Ohio, Nov. 19.—At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of Oberlin College to-day Dr. Henry Churchill King was elected to the presidency of that institution to succeed the late Dr. John Henry Barrows. Dr. King was born in Hillsdale, Mich., on September 18, 1858. Most of his college experience has been in connection with the institution of which he is now president. In 1879 he received from Oberlin the degree of A. B. In 1883 Harvard gave him the degree of A. B. In 1883 Harvard gave him the degree of D. D. From 1879 to 1882 he was professor of Latin and mathematics in Oberlin The following two years were spent in study at Harvard. For two years Dr. King was a student in Berlin. He was made dean of Oberlin in 1891, declining the presidency of the Chicago Theological Seminary to take the place.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST. Washington, Nov. 19 .- The depression off the Virginia coast on Tuesday evening has passed off to sea and the weather has cleared except in Eastern New-England. The plateau low area has been forced southward somewhat and is central to-night in Southern Utah and Southern Colo-rado. The eastern part of the country is again occupied by an area of high pressure, and a moderate high area is moving southeastward over the Northeast Rocky Mountai

There has been rain in Eastern New-England, and snow in the plateau region, the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and rain on the Pacific Coast and in Central Califor-It is somewhat warmer in the Southwest and the gions. Temperatures east of the Missisaippi are still six to ten degrees above the seasonal average. Fair weather is indicated for all districts east of the Mississippi on Thursday and probably Friday. There will be snow in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and the Southwest on Thursday, and rain over the south slope on Friday. Rain or snow is also probable in the Missouri Valley on Thursday and Friday, extending into the upper lake region on Thursday night or Friday. It will be much colder in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, with a moderate cold wave on Thursday. It will also be colder on Thursday in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and colder on Friday in Northern Texas and over the south slope.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light northwest; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, becoming fresh southeast on the Texas Coast on Friday; on the Great Lakes mostly fresh to South. Temperatures east of the Mississippi are still six t Lakes mostly fresh to south.

amers departing on Thursday for European ports will
slight north winds and fair weather to the Grand Warnings for a moderate cold wave have been issued r Colorado, except in southeast portion, Wyoming and uthern Utah.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY

For New-England, fair to-day and Friday; light north vinds, becoming variable. For Eastern New-York Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey. Delaware, the District of Columbia and Maryland. to-day and Friday; light northwest winds, becoming

Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair and Friday; light to fresh southwest winds.

Bar. Inch. HOURS: Morning. Night. 58 55 52 49 40 43 30.0

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

1901. 35 4 p. m. 34 6 p. m. 9 p. m. 34 11 p. m. 38 12 p. m. 12 m..... 3:30 p. m..

degrees; average, 52 degrees; average for correspondent date of last year, 34 degrees; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 41 degrees. Local forecast: Fair to-day and Friday; light north-west winds, becoming variable.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CONCERNING THE MINERS' UNION. AN ADMIRING ACCOUNT OF MR. BROOKS'S · LECTURE.

Sir: I note by my Tribune of yesterday that Bishop Potter, in his late lecture at Detroit, holds that legislation will not prevent trouble between capital and labor, and that the problem is entirely an ethical question, to be solved by the cultivation of a conciliatory spirit on both sides. I think that legislation and politics in its broadest and best sense, as well as governmental oversight, has very much to do with the solving of the problem. and along this line I ask some space to give an abstract of a lecture that I heard lately. Few men have studied social and industrial ques-

tions as thoroughly as has John Graham Br of Cambridge, and his lecture on Saturday before the League for Political Education upon the "Coal Strike" was such a vigorous and lucid analysis of the situation that it is well worth referring to for the benefit of every earnest reader of The Tribune. After referring to his having studied the coal in-dustry for sixteen years and to his days spent in the mining districts, sifting and collating evidence until he was tired, he said he sympathized deeply with both employer and employe, for they were both meeting with appalling difficulties at every the one unfortunate feature of it. There could be no purpose in asking a good natured public to hear so much familiar music except to demonstrate how it familiar music except how it familiar music except how it familiar music except how it fa fied-must, in fact, be educated-and the trade unions must learn to co-operate with capitalists and employers to bring about a better state of affairs. There must be "conscious regulation" and some fairer understanding between the eighteen warring nationalities which the mine owners have so selfish ly brought into this region to exploit labor.

Amid all the lies for and against both employe and employe some facts stand out clear and defimany of those made years ago by individual wageearners have proved disadvantageous by greatly changed conditions, and are not now practically useful. The troops did not cause the return of the men to the mines, but often, on the contrary caused non-union men, or "scabs," to drop their tools and join with the strikers.

The stories of killing by the strikers were grossly exaggerated, as was shown in the examination in detail of 105 cases. Out of twenty-one deaths, only four could in any way be traced to striking miners as the cause of the same. Absenteelsm and financing in Wall Street of coal and railroad stocks are two of the causes of the trouble-in fact, as to all such things no one will ever tell us the whole truth. Every means has been used to keep wages down, and under the specious plea of protection of home industries a wrong has been committed against a long suffering class of ill paid laborers Then, too, there is the surplus thirty thousand laborers, and continuous employment lasting only 1898-10 days in the year. "Surely," said the speak-er, "this is all a long and dismal story of exploiting human weakness."

There is also to be considered the whole miserable list of petty tricks, such as 70 per cent profit on powder sold the miners, and the work of the dockers, who guess at the amount of slate and often wrongfully weigh the coal as it is sent out of the mine. The bosses told the speaker they knew the system was wrong, but knew no remedy for the same. And then, how many have to work twelve hours a day, when six hours is all that should be required of them?

in six hours is all that should be required or n?

at the miners have all learned new lessons unthis shadow side of life, and their organizations e learned that the public will not sustain them ass they are law abiding and careful not to exsect the side of their power over the non-union. A new force has been let loose, and "polinits largest sense" has come into the industilities of this great mining region. The King Belgium and the Presidents of both France and erica see this factor and recognize its potency, it is shaking to their foundations our old idols, he non-union man who won't strike, like they of 1878 who would not fight, will be obliged time to Join the union, and then, with some revisite of incorporation and responsibility.

proper system of incorporation and responsibility. ma" learn how to aid in solving a very serious problem.

Mr. Brooks spoke very seriously when referring to overt acts of boycotting and cruelty, and declared they should be suppressed, if it required all the armed forces of the Union to accomplish it; and yet, on the other hand, no "smashing" of the unions, as some would have it, would answer—in fact, such persecution would only make the unions stronger. They are a great conservative force, and need only better education and administration. In the last eighteen months they have doubled their members, and ere long, if our people cease to educate antagonisms and enjoin co-operation, the joint agreement system will prevail, and peace will some day take the place of war in the industrial world. "Only the other day" said the speaker. "I heard of a case where the right of the employer to discharge incompetent workmen was vigorously sustained by the council of a certain union, and the president went so far as to furnish 'scab' labor to help the employer beat off the member of his own union."

This tallies well with another illustration of fair dealing where, in the raising of funds to aid the strikers, certain rich capitalistic employers known This tallies well with another instration of fair dealing where, in the raising of funds to aid the strikers, certain rich capitalistic employers known to Mr. Brooks had subscribed each week thousands of dollars to the fund, because, as they said, they were "bound to see fair play." Thus it is plain to see that the trade unions have come to stay. And they will, in all probability, if well handled, have little space or need of the socialist agitator. The whole address was marked by great earnestness and lucidity of reasoning, as well as much of sympathy with the trials of both employer and employe. At the end the speaker referred to the importance of incorporating the trade unions, and appealed to all his hearers to take them at their best, and not at their worst, and to do all in their power to bring about between capitalist and wase-earner a better and truer understanding of what is their duty to themselves, the government and the people at large.

The writer would like to say a word as to his own views about the union man, and the greatest sufferer of all, the honest non-union man, but want of space forbids.

New-York, Nov. 11, 1992.

"PERSONOMINALS." To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a recent issue of your valuable paper a wish was expressed on the editorial page for a wish was expressed on the entorial page for a word to express names coined from association of some idea or invention with that of an individual. What do you think of "personominals" MARY BARTLETT KELLLOGG. Skaneateles, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1902.

A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY OF LONG DURA-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been paying premiums on a policy of life insurance for fifty-two years, and am wonderlife insurance for lifty-two years, and am wondering if there is another policy in existence of equal date. My policy is No. 48 in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and was issued to me on October 29, 1850. There is no other policy now ahead of me in the company. I should like to hear from any one having an older policy in force.

DANIEL H. CARPENTER.

Maplewood, N. J., Oct. 30, 1902.

REFLECTIONS ON THE COAL SHORTAGE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Dr. Brooks, in his able lecture before the Political Education League last Saturday, was markedly enthusiastic on one point. This was the fact that men in all walks of life have given considerable sums of money to support the coal strike. The effect of this statement upon some minds, at least, would have been better had it been linked with the statement that these same free givers had provided fuel for some of the thousands of families sunering for that necessity. There is not an ill that flesh is heir to that is not aggravated by scarce and expensive fuel. It is safe to say that in the whole country there are but two classes that are not feeling-and are not sure to feel crueny-the coal shortage. These are the monstrously rich and the people in the coal region. The mine owner and the poorest mine the monstrously rich and the people in the coal region. The mine owner and the poorest mine worker can at least keep warm. When so much sympathy is bestowed in one direction, it is well to spare a little for those who, though hors decombat, are still keen sufferers. Not only, it would seem, are the poor to endure physical deprivation, but they are in danger of moral degeneration as well. New-Jersey, always startling in its administration of what it calls justice, has lately put it on record that stealing coal is not stealing. Nor, it seems, is stealing wood stealing. Of course the high price of coal leaves a family with less money for bread and meat, for shoes and fackets. If the children learn on the street that they may steal coal way may they not steal from the butcher and the shoemaker? Self-respect, pride, honesty broken down, they soon become theves—recruits for the criminal class. From every point of view the situation is menacing. The well to do can now find opportunities for self-denial near at hand. Judicious personal kindness may avert misery and crime.

The strikers are not the only claimants for generosity President Roosevelt (who, I think, was not mentioned by Dr. Brooks) pleads nobly for "the third class" in the coal struggle. And, thank God, there are voices pleading for the non-union worker, called "the scab," but "a man for a' that"—a man often as conscientiously loyal to his convictions of right as Mr. Mitchell is to his. Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1902. FAIR PLAY.

ANOTHER BELASCO THEATRE. San Francisco, Nov. 19 .- Fred Belasco has se-

cured a ten year lease, with an option of five more, at the corner of Ninth and Market sts., in this city.

THE PASSING THRONG.

There is a movement on foot to place the fight against ticket scalping in charge of a central agency, formed for that purpose TO FIGHT present, railroads and associations TICKET combat it separately. That was SCALPERS. what Charles H. Eurrell remarked at the Imperial yesterlay. Said he: "Individual effort to stamp out scalping has not been successful owing to collusion between disonest passenger officials and ticket brokers, which honest passenger officials and ticket brokers, which has prevented thorough investigation. It is easy to understand that an investigation or prosecution by a local authority lacks efficiency when it develops that a member of the road has had dealings with the brokers. If the work were put in the hands of a general authority such influences would be removed, and a thorough sifting out would be possible. It would also relieve passenger officials from any suspicion of collusion, and the agency would be free to act. An experienced passenger man would have to be at the head of the agency."

Oklahoma is revealing new possibilities each year. according to J. C. Sanderson, of Kingfisher, that Territory. Said he at the Fifth OKLAHOMA'S Avenue yesterday: "Our Territory POSSIBILI- is giving up its secrets one by one, and the more it is developed the more we find what a good place it TIES.

is to live in. First it was the fertility of the soil that attracted the homesteaders. Then cotton raisthat attracted the homesteaders. Then cotton raising became the feature, due to a suitable climate. From that it was but a step to begin manufacturing. Now we are beginning to find mineral deposits. Just recently at Curtis, Woodward County, strata of pure rock salt 20 feet thick were discovered at a depth of only 47 feet. Below the rock a stream of hot water, highly impregnated with minerals, was found. Who knows now but what Okiahoma, in addition to its other features, will rival the States famed for their mineral springs?"

There is another boom in Missouri ores, and Eastern capitalists are looking to the Joplin district for investments. So William B. Peck, of Joplin, Mo., asserted yesterday at the Waldorf. He is here looking MINING. after the interests of some mining

properties in that section. "There are more new prospects being opened," said he, "and more mining activity in the Joplin district now than since the oom three years ago. Eastern money is going boom three years ago. Eastern money is going there and many properties changed hands last week. Several big deals are pending. Zinc is considered a good investment, and there is no wild-cat speculation. There are reports of new mineral strikes daily. Around Joplin are rich zinc deposits and at Jasper lead is found in abundance. Carthage, Mo., and Baxter Springs, Kan., are teeming with activity, zinc being found there in large quantities. There is a big accumulation of ore in the bins at these places, ready for shipment, but a shortage of cars has prevented a free movement. Missouri mining will be heard from frequently this winter on account of the growing production. Last week the zinc mined was valued production. Last week the zinc mined was valuat \$144,000, while \$28,000 worth of lead was produced

CLEVELAND BAGS THE DUCKS.

HE HAD BEEN HUNTING IN VIRGINIA AND SECURED A GOOD HAMPER OF GAME.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19 .- Ex-President Grover Cleveland and party returned to Norfolk this afternoon from the preserves of the Back Bay Gunning Club, where they had been duck shooting, as the guests of Joseph Seelinger, of this city, who is president of the club. Mr. Cleveland's return was unex-pected, as he intended to remain at the marshes of the club. Mr. Cleveland's return was unex-pected, as he intended to remain at the marshes for a few more days.

The ex-President and party left for New-York by the New-York, Philadelphia and Norfolk route. A large hamper of game was forwarded to Mrs. Cleveland at Princeton by the ex-President.

MR. BOWEN RECOVERING.

Paris, Nov. 19.-Deputy Consul General Bowen who has been seriously ill for the last two months, has sufficiently recovered to admit of his sailing for America on leave of absence on the St. Louis, which leaves Cherbourg on Saturday.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who sailed on the Deutschland yesterday for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg were:

Miss Katherine Bayliss.
Williams P. Burden.
John Brinckerhoff Jackson.
United States Minister to
Greece.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bayliss.
George Ritter von Grivice.
Dr. Theodore Lorenz.
Dr. and Mrs. Henry Haynes.
C. H. Nettleton. Mrs. K. A. Brade.
Walter Phelps Dodge.
Ur. and Mrs. Henry Haynes.
C. H. Nettleton.
Prince Henry von Pless.
Odge.

dge.
tenant and Mrs. von
urs.
and Mrs. J. A. DavidCaptain and Mrs. C. S. Wilson. On the Friedrich der Grosse, which arrived here

yesterday from Bremen, were: General J. M. Davila.

Miss E H. Davis.
Miss Florence E. Hyde.
Mrs. H. E. Stebbins.
Mrs. Helene von Scholley.
Ruth von Scholley.
Ruth von Scholley.

Among those who sailed for Liverpool yesterday

on the steamer Oceanic were: and Mrs. E. J. Arbib.
an M. Armour.
and Mrs. N. A. D.
Armstrong.
and Mrs. Peter Baldwin.
f. and Mrs. Peter Baldwin.
fiss Baldwin.
Ars. C. H. Converse.
Ar. and Mrs. F. A. Dingee
Ar. and Mrs. J. N. Field
J. T. Ford.
Senator Fulford.
Miss Dorothy Fulford.
Miss Droothy Fulford.
Miss Droothy Fulford.
Miss Bree Vaughan.
Miss Bree Vaughan.
Miss Irea Vaughan.
Wiss Irea Vaughan.
Miss Irea Vaughan.
M

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a healthy growth of the Hair.

CHATAIN-FITCH-On Tuesday, November 18, 1962, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, Ella, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, and Henri George Chatain, of

this city.

ELLIMAN—COPPELL—On Tuesday, the 18th of November, at Grace Church, by the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D., Edyth, daughter of the late George Coppell, to Lawrence Bogert Elliman.

KEPPLER—BURNETT—On Wednesday, November 19, at Christ Church, by the Rev. George A. Strong, D. D., Charlotte M., daughter of the late Dr. Burnett, to Emil Alexander Charles Keppler.

Alexander charles Keppler.

SHAFER-MORRIS-At Bloomfield, N. J., on November 19, in the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. George Louis Curtis, Heien Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Walter Morris, to Mr. William Bell Shafer, jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be in-dorsed with full name and address. DIED.

Arnold, Charles H. Currie, Margaret. Ferguson, George W., sr. Harding, George, Livermore, Frank. McCammon, Leora.

Parsons, Doretha, Schlesinger, Alfred, Stewart, Lida A. Tatlock, Rev. John. Williams, Frances E. J.

ARNOLD—On Tuesday, November 18, at the residence of his sisters, No. 148 West 12th-st., Charles Henry, seond son of the late Benjamin Greene Arnold, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 4th-ave, and 20th-st., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Boston and Providence papers please copy.

CURRIE-On Tuesday, November 18, Margaret, daughter of the late Walter and Elizabeth Currie, of Halifax, N. S. Friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence. No. 100 West 48th-st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Montana and Halifax (N. S.) papers please copy. FERGUSON—On Tuesday, November 18, at his home, No. 305 West 93d-st., George W. Ferguson, sr., in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-ave, and 28th-st., Thursday, the 20th inst., at 11 a. m.

HARDING—On November 17, at the residence of his daughter, New-York City, George Harding, of Philadelphia, in the 71th year of his age. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Thursday, November 20, at 12:30 o'clock.

LIVERMORE—In this city, November 18, Dr. Frank Livermore, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of J. M. Cornell, No. 29 East 37th-st., on Thursday, November 20, at 11:30 o'clock. Interment at New-Rochelle.

PARSONS—At No. 22 Elk-st., Albany, Wednesday, November 19, 1902, Doretha, only daughter of James Russell and Frances Theodora Parsons, aged two years and six months. SCHLESINGER—At Lausanne, Switzerland, on Sunday, November 16, 1902, in his 79th year, Alfred Schlesinger, formerly of New-York.

STEWART—At Randolph Centre, Vt., on November 18, 1902, Lida Angle, wife of the late Anson Beebe Stewart. Funeral services at residence of Charles W. Ridgway, No. 4 West 95th-st., New-York City, on Thursday morning, November 20, at 10:30 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

PATLOCK.—On November 18, 1902. Rev. John Tatlock, D. D., of Felham Manor. Services and interment at Williamstown, Mass. WILLIAMS—At London, England, November 19, 1902, Frances E. Johnson, wife of the late Charles P. Will-iams. Utica papers please copy.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known indertaker; only one place of business, Sth-ave. and 9th-st.; largest in the world. Tel. 14-18th-st. The Woodlawn Cemetery.

Special Notices.

Tribune Subscription Rates. country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune Office.

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY, 5 cents WEEKLY REVIEW, 5 cents DAILT, 3 cents TRI-WEEKLY, 2 cents TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 25 CENTS. BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.

For points in the United States. Canada and Metousade of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bron DAILY AND SUNDAY:
One Month, \$2.50
Three Months, \$2.50
Sux Months, \$3.00
SUNDLY ONLY:
One Month, \$10.00
Theelve Months, \$10.00
SUNDLY ONLY:
One Month, \$2.00
TRIBUNE ALMANAC:
Per Copy.
Six Months, \$2.00
TRIBUNE ALMANAC:
Per Copy.
TRIBUNE INDEX:
TREBUNE ENTRAS:
TWELVE MONTHS, \$4.00
TRIBUNE ENTRAS:
TREBUNE ENTRAS:
TREBUNE ENTRAS:
TREBUNE ENTRAS:
Send for catalogue. \$1 00 \$1.00 Six Months, \$4 00 Twelve Months, \$8 00 TRI-WEEKLY: Six Months, 75 Twelve Months, \$1 50

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mail subscribers to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

The Tribune will be mailed to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawait and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign

One Month.

Two Months, \$3.78
Three Months, \$3.56
Six Months, \$4.50
Twelve Months, \$9.00
Six Months, \$1.00
Six Months, \$ \$1 53 \$3 06 \$1 02 \$2 04

MAIN OFFICE—No. 134 Nassau-st.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.
WASHINGTON BURNAU-No. 1,322 Feat

ean District Telegraph Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1,322 F-st.

NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No.

The London office of The Tribune at LONDON—Office of The Tribune. No. 149 Fleet-st. Brown, Gould & Co., No. 34 New Oxford-st. American Express Company. No. 3 Waterloo Place. The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenience to leave advertisements and subscriptions.

American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—J Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanam.Acr & Co., 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Morgan Harles & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Continental Hotel newsstand.
Grand Hotel newsstand.
Brentano's, 21 Avenue de l'Opéra.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odler & Co., and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Vis.
Tornabuoni.

-American Express Company, No. 11 BREMEN-American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhot GENOA-American Express Company, No. 15 Via San

ANTWEITP, BELGIUM-American Express Company, 7 Qual Van Dyck.

DON-Halel Victoria, Savoy Hotel, The Langham Hotel, Carlton Hotel, Claridge's Hotel, Midland Grand Hotel, Carton Hotel, Claridge's Hotel, Midland Grand, Hotel, The Howard Hotel, Norfolk-st. Embankment.

ENGLAND—A leiphi Horel, Liverpool; Queen's Hotel, Leeds, Midland Hotel, Bradford; Midland Hotel, Morecambe Bay; Midland Hotel, Derby; Hollier's Shankin H. tel, Isle of Wight; Bideford, Devonshire; Queen's H. tel. Upper Norwood; Norfolk Hotel, Brighton; Hayal Pier Hotel, Southeas, Portsmouth.

SCOTLAND—S: Enoch Hotel, Gusgow; Station Hotel, Avr. Station Hotel, Indiana Station Hotel, Avr. Station Hotel, Development of the Midland Hotel, Northeas, Portsmouth.

Ayr: Station Hotel, Dumfries.

GIBRALTAR—The Hotel Cecil.

PARIS—Hotel Chatham, Grand Hotel, Hotel de Lille et
d'Albion, Grand Hotel de l'Athenée, Hotel du Palais, Mme. Thierry's, 44 Rue de Clichy.

ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE-Hotel Metropole, Monte Carlo: Riviera Palace. Monte Carlo: Royal Hotel, Rome: Gram. Hotel. Rome: Italy: Cap Martin. Hotel, Rome: Gram. Hotel. Rome: Italy: Cap Martin. Hotel, Mantone: Gd. Hotel Guirinal, Rome. Italy: Riviera Palace, Nice: Cosmopolitan, Nice: Krafts. Grand Hotel de Nice: Hotel Gallia. Cannes: Hotel Beau Site. Cannes Savoy Hotel, Genoa: Eden Palace, Genoa. Grand Hotel, Florence; Hotel de la Ville, Milan; Hotel Royal Daniel. Venice: Grand Hotel. Venice: Grand Hotel. Royal Daniel. Venice: Grand Hotel. San Remo. Italy.

Remo, Haiy.

REUSSELS—Le Grand Hotel.

GERMANY—Nassauer-Hof Hotel, Wiesbaden; Kaiser-Hof
and Auguste Victoria-Bad, Wiesbaden; Hotel Strauss,
Nurenberg; Hotel Stephanie, Baden-Baden; Hotel
Relieum Desden Bellevue Dresslen.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND—Hotel Bristol, Vienna;
Innsbruck Hotel, Tyrol; The Baur au Lac, Zuricht
Gd. Hotel National, Lucerne.

Postoffice Notice.

Chould be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time. I provide mails for the week ending November 22, 1902, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post-office as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 5 n. m. Monday, per s. s. Kronprinz Wm.; Tuesday, per s. s. Deutschland, and Friday, per s. s. Pretoris.

Regular and supplementary mails close at Foreign Station half an hour late than closing time shown below (except that supplementary mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station.

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France. Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portusal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, Eritish India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Touraine, via Have (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per

La Tourains").

SATURDAY—At 6:30 a, m. for Europe per s. s. Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7 a. m. for Italy direct per s. s. Trave (mail must be directed "per s. s. Trave"); at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam (mail must be directed. "per s. s. Amsterdam"); at 8 a. m. for Beigium direct, per s. s. Amsterdam"); at 8 a. m. for Beigium direct, per s. s. Vaderland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland"); at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Hekla (mail must be directed "per s. a. Hekla"). mark direct, per s. s. Hekis (mail must be directed 'per s. s. Hekia').

*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 is 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.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. Wash MAILS FOR SUTHERS, ETC.

THURSDAY—At S a. m. for Cuba. Yucatan, Campecha. Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Havana (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Havana"); at 9 a. m. for Fraz Junelson (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, inquary and Frasquay must be directed "per s. s. Heven at 11 a. m. for Barbados and Northern Brazil, leer s. s. Hubert, via Para and Manaos; at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Farbados and Santiago, per s. s. Hubert, via Para and Manaos; at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Barbados and Santiago, per s. s. Antilia"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Barbados and Santiago, per s. s. Antilia"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 13:30 p. m.) for Leeward and Windward Islands, British Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Korons, FRIDAY.—At 10 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Rosa-Ind; at 10 a. m. for St. Marc, Port-au-Prince, Aug Cayes and Jacmel, per s. s. Prins Willem IV (mail for other parts of Haiti, Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Paloma; at 5:30 p. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Parasuay, per s. s. British Monarch; at 7 p. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Buenos Ayrean, from Philadel-pinia.

Newroundiand, per s. s. Buenos Ayrean, from Philadel-phil

Mails for Newfoundiand, 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 Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba by rail to Fort Tampa, Fia., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily except Thursday at 15:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Mails for Custa Rica, Belize, buerro Corteana, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. connecting closes here Mat it p. m. and 11:30 p. m. connecting closes here Mat it p. m. and 11:30 p. m. connecting closes here Mat it p. m. and 11:30 p. m. connecting closes here Mat it p. m. and 11:30 p. m. connecting closes here Mat it p. Costa Rica, Pleigle, Puerto Cortea and letter mail for Guatemaia, and Tuesdays at 11:30 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, lose here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November 20, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Hong Kong Maru. 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 November 18 and up to November 122, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Veatura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer. China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November 123, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Empress of China (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for U. S. Fostal Agency at Shanghal cannot be forwarded the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November 128, inclusive, for dispatch per up to November 128, inclusive, for dispatch per late of the China (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for U. S. Fostal Agency at Shanghal cannot be forwarded the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November 128, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. China. Mails for Hawaii, thina, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 11, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Alameda.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. Alameda.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December 12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. a. November 122, and not per daily at 6:30 p. m. after November 122, and up to December 12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Osympia.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily a

Borough of Bronx, New York City. Office, 20 East 23d Street, Madison Square South