ODELL DIGS CITY LEADERS

GOVERNOR AND OTHER STATE CANDIDATES GUESTS OF REPUBLICAN CLUB.

Governor Odell and those who ran with him on the Republican State ticket at the recent election were the guests of honor at a dinner last night given by the Republican Club, at its home, No. 450 Fifth-ave. Before the dinner a short reception was held. The dinner was served in the large parlors and reading room, which were decorated with American flags.

At the right and left of President Louis Stern were seated the Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Frank W. Higgins. On the Governor's right were Justice Blanchard, Robert C. Morris and Justice Keener, and on Mr. Higgins's left were Cornelius N. Bliss, H. B. Coman and Senator Elsberg. Elections Commissioner Michael J. Dady occupied a seat at one end of the guest table. Lieutenant Woodruff came late.

Others present were

Harvey T. Andrews.	Mayer Nussbaum.
Cornelius N. Bliss.	William C. Roberts.
Cephas Brainerd.	William Sherer.
Harrison K. Bird.	Samuel Strasbourger.
Frederick S. Gibbs.	Charles H. Treat.
Justice Ernest Hall.	William H. Ten Eyck.
Frank Moss.	William R. Willcox.
Colonel John J. McCook.	General Francis V. Greene.
John Murray Mitchell.	

Governor Odell made a short speech in reply to President Stearns's congratulations. He was loudly cheered. He said in part:

In the recent election the results north of The Bronx were gratifying beyond measure. Of the results south of The Bronx all I have to say is that I'm glad we are alive. For our success I do not give the credit wholly to the Republicans, for I know that there were many Democrats, both in New-York City and in other parts of the State, who cast in their lot and ballots with the Republicans, and did much toward making up our majority.

The Governor then told a story of two Irishmen who were working with a small locomotive and train of cars used to transport rock and earth. The cars were loaded until all was ready for them to move, but a rock on the track prevented them from moving. The Irishmen ordered several Italians to move the rock, and the effort was made, but the stone seemed immovable. The two Irishmen then tackled the rock and soon moved it. One of them remarked of the Italians:

"Mike, to think they make Popes of them!"

"And when I come back to New-York," said the Governor, "I can say with the Irishmen, 'To think they make leaders of them.'"

Continuing Mr. Odell said:

It will not do to attribute to the Mayor of New-York the whole cause for the small number of votes that we received in this city at the last election, for he alone, of all the fusion candidates, kept to his promises made to the people, and tried to give to the city a non-partisan administration. A Republican Police Commissioner has perhaps not acted as wisely as he should have, yet no allegations of selling captaincies or engaging in other such traffic have been made against him. And, while he has perhaps been slow, there has been nothing that would reflect upon his honesty.

And while all that Mr. Low has done may not commend itself to us, it would be better for Republicans, instead of standing on street corners, to go to him and consult with and advise him and help him to give to the city a better and cleaner administration. We expect the Republican vote to fall off a little during off years, but when there is such a falling off as there was in this city at the last election we know that there is something wrong with our city methods. And I would not give the blame so much to the so-called leaders as to the individual voters.

Republicanism which depends for its power on carrying the primaries is of no use on Election Day. There is no need of legislation or of change in the by-laws of the county organization. It should be our aim to see that loyal and true men are placed on guard—an organization so formed is good, not only for the primaries, but lasts 365 days in the year, and will make forever impossible such a majority as the Democrats had in the last election. But there is room for only one Republican party in New-York City, and in those districts upon which we depend for Republican success in the city there should be no petty and selfish differences, and leadership, when once won, should be truly and loyally followed. I can conceive of nothing more disastrous to the country than Democratic success in 1904, but unless we forget our differences and work together and place in nomination men above all suspicion, Democratic defeat is far from assured. It behooves us, therefore, as loyal Republicans to strengthen the organization to which we all owe allegiance in the city, and throughout the State, and, forgetting small differences and selfish interests, to work together for our success.

TOO MUCH STRESS ON PRIMARIES.

M. Linn Bruce also said that too much attention was paid to primaries and too little to Election Day.

State Senator N. A. Elsberg said in part:

When I find that there are districts where there are more enrolled Republicans than Republican voters I am irresistibly forced to the conclusion that either Democrats are enrolled to control Republican primaries or else Republicans are instructed to vote for other than the Republican candidates.

The next speaker, Job E. Hedges praised H. B. Coman for the refusal to enter into a bargain that would have given him 20,000 more votes and the election. In closing he said:

When the conversation between 90 per cent of the Republicans is about the policy of the party rather than about individual leaders, the question will be not when the Republicans will win, but by how much they will win.

H. B. Coman in a brief speech declared that there were worse things that might happen to a candidate than to be defeated, and that he could not have done otherwise than he did without losing his self-respect and the respect of his party.

Robert C. Morris, president of the Republican County Committee, attributed the poor Republican showing below the Bronx to the large independent vote. He said:

The independent vote holds the balance of power and controls the elections. This we must get by popular sentiment, such as we had last year.

He referred to the proposal to make the election district the basis of representation, and continued:

If we should ramify and go into the election districts, we could teach issues, make friends and get the independent voters. What we gave this year was the vote of the organization.

Frank Moss attributed the Republican loss in the city less to party leaders than to the management of the Police Department by the present city administration. He added:

It doesn't do for us to attack Tammany Hall for permitting gambling halls and nameless nuisances on the street if we cannot prevent their existence ourselves when we are in power.

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff spoke briefly.

ODELL CONSULTS REPUBLICANS.

THIS WEEK HE WILL CONFER WITH PLATT AND DUNN ABOUT A LEGISLATIVE PLAN.

Governor Odell spent the day in this city yesterday. He came down to attend a dinner at the Republican Club last night, and in the course of the day he managed to transact a great deal of business of a personal character and also to consult many local Republicans. Senator Platt was not in the city, and Colonel Dunn, chairman of the State committee, was in Binghamton. Some day this week Senator Platt, Governor Odell, Colonel Dunn and others will talk over the coming session of the legislature and outline a legislative plan. The Governor talked with Robert C. Morris, president of the Republican County Committee; Senator Elsberg, Frederick S. Gibbs, member of the Republican National Committee, and others.

Asked if he would reappoint John McCullagh State Superintendent of Elections he replied: "I have not decided upon any appointments yet. I will not talk about this matter until the legislature convenes."

"How about the report that you will urge a change in the canal route, the construction of a thousand ton barge canal and conditions that will cut down the estimated cost $20,000,000?"

"I have authorized no such statement, and do not care to talk about it now."

"There is a report," the Governor was told, "that an amendment to the Raines law will be enacted making liquor licenses cost $1,000 instead of $800." The Governor said he knew of no decision to pass such an amendment.

WEDDINGS.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Geraldine Fearons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hadsall Fearons, of the Sherman Square Hotel, to Edward S. Skillin.

Bloomfield, N. J., Nov. 29 (Special).—A wedding of prominence on Wednesday night next will be that of J. Edward Lancaster, jr., of Bloomfield, son of J. Edward Lancaster, secretary of the Lister Agricultural Chemical Company, of Newark, and Miss Florence May Erb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Erb, of Newark. The Rev. Dr. C. S. Woodruff, of the Park Methodist Episcopal Church, Bloomfield, will perform the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, No. 267 Garside-st., Newark. The Misses Elsie MacMillan, of New-York, and Lillian E. Erb, of Newark, will be the bridesmaids, and Miss Edna E. Johnson, of Bloomfield, ring bearer. O. Halstead Lancaster, a brother of the bridegroom, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Thomas Gurnee, of New-York, and Peter Moora, of Montclair. A large reception will follow the ceremony.

Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Miss Julia Olivia Langdon, daughter of General and Mrs. Charles J. Langdon, and Edward L. Loomis, first vice-president of the Lackawanna Railroad, were married at the home of the bride in this city this evening. The bride is a niece of Mark Twain, who was present

OHIO'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

GOVERNOR AND EX-GOVERNOR OF BUCKEYE STATE SPEAK TO NEW-YORKERS BORN THERE.

The Ohio Society of New-York held a dinner last night at the Manhattan Hotel to celebrate the Buckeye State's one hundredth anniversary. It was served in the banquet room, and the guests were seated at individual tables. Governor Nash and ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio were the principal guests. About one hundred and fifty members, resident and non-resident, were present.

Prior to the dinner a business session was held, at which reports of committees were received and officers elected for the ensuing year. President Colgate Hoyt was re-elected. The membership committee reported a net gain of 100 per cent in members, and the treasurer's report shows a balance of $11,000 on hand. The society has a membership of 450 and is in a flourishing condition. The society exists for social intercourse of Ohioans and the perpetuation of the State feeling, and consists of Ohio men residing here and elsewhere.

After dinner President Hoyt began the speeches with congratulatory remarks on the society's flourishing condition. He was followed by J. H. Kennedy, the historian of the society. Governor Nash was the next speaker, and he dwelt on the new constitution of the State, which he said promises much for better municipal government.

"Under it," said he, "Ohio cities will be conducted like the federal government, the legislative, judiciary and executive exercising their respective functions. No one man can construct a personal machine, and the people will elect all their officers with the result that such interest will be taken in civic affairs as in a private business."

He traced the course of municipal history in Ohio.

Thomas Ewing, jr., followed with a talk on Virginia in Ohio, and he said that "it was owing to Virginia settlers that Ohio had free labor, for they stood up for free, and not slave, labor."

Ex-Governor Campbell spoke on the Constitutional Convention of 1802. His speech was of a humorous nature.

"One hundred years ago November 29, 1902, Ohio was christened," he began. "A peculiar fact is that the State was never admitted to the Union, but, like Topsy, 'never born, but just grew.'"

He brought out the fact that the idea of veto power became so repugnant to the people of the State under St. Clair that it has been denied to the Governor by successive constitutions. Ohio was saved from becoming a slave State by one vote in the Convention of 1802, and that by a man who was pulled out of a sick bed to cast his ballot.

Colonel John J. McCook and several others spoke.

The seventeenth annual dinner of the society will be held on January 17, 1903, at the Waldorf. It was said that Secretary Hay had accepted an invitation to be one of the guests then.

OPPOSITION TO PALMA.

NATIONALISTS DENOUNCE THE PRESIDENT AND INDORSE TAMAYO.

Havana, Nov. 29.—A large meeting of members of the Nationalist party was held here today for the purpose of protesting against President Palma and the methods used in deposing former Secretary of Government Tamayo from the Cabinet. Señor Portuondo, president of the House of Representatives, and Senators Bravo, Tamayo and Zayas spoke bitterly against President Palma and Secretary of State Zaldo, whom Senator Zayas declared to be an annexationist. The sentiment of the meeting was that the party should declare open opposition to the Palma government and make an attempt to control the Senate, as it does the House.

The Nationalists undoubtedly will adopt obstructionist tactics, but the Republicans expect that, with a strong man in Secretary Tamayo's place, the party will be strengthened and will regain a majority in the House.

The meeting adopted a resolution expressing sympathy with the workmen now on strike and approving the action of the Mayor and Civil Governor during the labor troubles.

SCRANTON SINGERS WIN $1,000.

UNITED CHORAL SOCIETY OF THAT CITY TAKES THE CHIEF PRIZE AT THE ARION FESTIVAL.

The chief choral competition for a prize of $1,000 was the crowning feature of the Arion Festival last night. It was won by the Scranton United Choral Society, of which John T. Watkins is the conductor. The judges were Edward Heimendahl, of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore; John Lund, conductor of the Orpheus, of Buffalo, and Horatio W. Parker, of Yale University, who praised the work highly. The winners received the announcement with enthusiasm.

Other prizes were as follows: Male chorus competition (in English), singing Dudley Buck's "The Spring Is Come," $500, won by the Dr. Mason Glee Society, of Walkesbarre, Penn. Almost all the members of this chorus are workers in the mines. Contralto solo competition, singing Handel's "Return, Return, O Lord of Hosts," prize $50, won by Miss Lillian Browne, of Brooklyn; mixed solo quartet competition, singing Pinsutti's "The Sea Has Its Pearls," prize $80, won by the Lyric Quartet Club, of Scranton.

The concert closed with the singing of "Abschied hat der Tag Genommen," by Nessler, by the full Arion chorus, under the direction of Arthur Claassen.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

STATISTICS OF "DU BARRY"—MARTIN HARVEY AND WILLIAM GILLETTE ALSO LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Last night Mrs. Leslie Carter closed her remarkable New-York run in "Du Barry," which was begun a year ago at the Criterion, and closed at the new Belasco Theatre, a theatre made possible by Mrs. Carter's success first in "Zaza" and then in "Du Barry." She has presented the play in this city for forty-seven weeks, making a total of 338 performances, and to full houses the entire time. In fact, except when standing room was sold, it is said that the box office receipts did not differ a dollar from day to day. These receipts amount to $404,000. The audience last night was of the usual size, but of more than the usual enthusiasm.

On Monday Mrs. Carter opens in Brooklyn at the Montauk for two weeks. She then goes to Boston for eight weeks, playing at the Hollis Street Theatre. From there she will go to Philadelphia, and then to Chicago, where she will close her American season in the play on May 16. A London season is contemplated in the same play, and it is also announced that Mrs. Carter will probably take "Du Barry" and the American company to Paris, where the drama will be given as here, except that she herself will play in French. Great success has certainly bred in the actress, if this experiment is really to be tried, a still greater heroism.

Last night marked the last New-York performance by William Gillette of his internationally famous melodrama, "Sherlock Holmes." There was a large and friendly audience at the Knickerbocker to bid him goodby. This is understood to be the last season in which the author will play his title role, as next season he is to produce "Hamlet."

Martin Harvey also closed his New-York engagement at the Herald Square last night. He has been here before, with Sir Henry Irving, but this is his first American season as a star. In a speech last evening he said that he had found in America a keen and ready appreciation of dramatic art, and thanked the New-York press and public for their kindness. Probably Mr. Harvey was aware when he spoke, however, that the New-York public has not been so kind as it might have been, and as those who are appreciative of dramatic art would say, it should have been. Mr. Harvey is a charming actor and a charming man. In Baltimore and the other cities he visits one can but wish him keener and more substantial appreciation.

James W. Morrissey has become business manager for Miss Nance O'Neil for a space of three years. He will bring her to this city at the first of next season.

After agreeing to let James L. Lederer have the Broadway Theatre for Sunday night concerts, Jacob Litt decided that it was a bad move, and asked the former to withdraw from the agreement. Mr. Litt was advised by a number of persons that the Sunday entertainment would tend to lower the standing of his theatre. After considerable pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Lederer, he finally receded from the field. Lederer had already selected a list of features, headed by Mme. Mantelli and several European acts. Mme. Mantelli will now make her metropolitan debut in Brooklyn on Monday.

HE TRIED HARD TO GET ALONG, but without success, until he tried an advertisement in the "Little Ads. of the People."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CHANGES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see that it is proposed to place men principals at the head of the girls' schools here in New-York. Is such a proceeding really wise, and is it rightly in accordance with the best rules of pedagogic procedure?

The girls are not to be guarded and guided by teachers of their own sex, and are to have their individuality suppressed and their usefulness crippled by being massed together by the thousands in one great building.

And then, too, there are the mixed schools, boys and girls; altogether this, too, seems unwise.

When living abroad I noted that trained women were placed over the girls, and much care was taken to give instruction to the sexes separately, as was most judicious.

In this matter of the public schools I hold it is not a mere technical process, carried on in certain big buildings a certain number of days, but a universal system, which is the chief concern of us all and the highest function of our community. In Brookline Mass., the mothers of the school children meet each week with their children's teachers, to aid them in every way by their co-operation and counsel, and this system has proved to be of the greatest value, making the teachers not only grateful for the aid given, but ambitious to render the best service possible. The present innovations and radical changes in our New-York schools would probably not stand the scrutiny of such a set of mothers as they have in Brookline.

For forty years I have looked to The Tribune for good advice on all questions of public policy, and I ask it now. JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New-York, Nov. 26, 1902.

DR. JOHNSTON AND BAPTISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you allow a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church to say a word in your paper in reference to the article in The Tribune this morning headed "Baptism Not Essential"?

In the first place, the article proceeds to state that John D. Rockefeller is a leading member of that church, and in another place it is spoken of as "Rockefeller's church." This is not by any means the first time this error has been refuted, but it seems that some people need "line upon line."

John D. Rockefeller is not a member of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, although he attends that church when in New-York, his membership being held in a church in Cleveland. But Mr. Rockefeller would not seek to influence the opinions of Dr. Johnston, nor would he be successful if he attempted to do so, as the pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church holds opinions of his own, and is fearless in expressing them.

There is no church which allows its individual members a larger latitude in their views, and in their expression of them, than the Baptist (notwithstanding a prevalent opinion to the contrary), and if Dr. Johnston holds the views expressed in his paper, read before the Baptist Conference in Boston, very few Baptists will deny his right to do so. Nevertheless, the great body of Baptists in America will never subscribe to any theory or principle which does not make repentance, faith and believers' baptism the door into the Church. Should they do so, it would be subversive of every principle for which they have so stoutly contended during all the period of their existence, and would be [illegible] opposition to the teaching of the New Testament, which places repentance, faith and confession by baptism as essential to a perfect obedience.

No [illegible] Baptist believes baptism essential to salvation, but our Lord made it the duty of those who become His followers to confess Him before the world in baptism. No doubt countless thousands will be saved who do not do their whole duty, but it should never be a question of salvation with those who are lovingly anxious to do the will of the Master, and no Church has the right to change the order which He instituted.

New-York City, Nov. 22, 1902. T. B. R.

"THE ALIENATION OF CUBA."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Not for the first time I take occasion to express my hearty agreement with a Tribune editorial on Cuban affairs. I am referring now to your leader, "The Alienation of Cuba," in to-day's issue.

It is only little by little that Americans and Cubans are beginning to know each other, as the obscuring fog gradually lifts. We are beginning to realize how we stand toward each other and what we can and should expect of each other. As to the motives and objects of our people and government in intervening between Spain and Cuba when and as we did, it is needless to inquire. Suffice it that we broke a chain and had a liberated captive on our hands. What the nature, character, manners and customs of the captive were we did not know; still worse, we thought we knew them when we did not. The standard by which we measured them was our own, and any deviation from that standard argued inferiority. That they could think and act correctly and yet differently from us; that they could possibly reach different conclusions from us as to what was best for themselves and still, perhaps, be right, were ideas not dreamed of in our philosophy. That they should not at once adopt our point of view in matters social, political and commercial simply proved that they were too obtuse to profit by their opportunities. Evidently we were casting our pearls before swine. This, I think, fairly represents the general opinion held by Americans regarding Cubans. It would be harder to tell how they, on their part, estimated us. They are a very polite people and do not always express their thoughts.

We have got through with this stage, and, to the relief of all, American authority has been withdrawn, and we are now looking at each other across seas. I think we shall like each other better this way. As for the Cubans, the more they saw of us as rulers the less they liked us as individuals. On our part, I believe we were quite ready to give up the task of trying to make poor Yankees out of good Cubans.

The Cubans, left to themselves, have certainly disappointed their enemies more than their friends. They have shown themselves to be very shrewd fellows that know perfectly well what they are about, with a keen eye to their own interests. They do not consider that they are called upon to spend the rest of their lives in expressions of gratitude for past obligations, however vast these may have been; they think future business should be transacted on a business basis, and not a sentimental one. Are they wrong in this? Should we not respect them the more, in proportion as they respect themselves?

In your leader referred to you express very clearly the attitude which Cuba may naturally be expected to take, both in thought and action, if we persist in closing our doors to her. But you also make it clear that neither Cuba nor the United States can afford to let it go at that. The doors must not be closed; there must be cordiality and a closer knitting of friendly and mutually advantageous relations between us, and the idea that Cuba should be driven by pique or cajoled by allurements into alienating relations with outre mer nations must not be entertained by her or us, even as a remote possibility.

Cuba is now an independent nation, no longer under our tutelage. Let us treat her as such, and all will go well. And let those who consider that the true and final solution of the problem lies in annexation be assured that such an event is most likely to occur when Cuba shall have enjoyed a period of flourishing independent existence, with a population elevated and enlightened by prosperity and with an efficient system of local self-government. She will never come to us in forma pauperis; she may do so as a people able to stand alone, but willing, for mutual advantage, to enter into the great North American confederation, on an equal footing. E. SHERMAN GOULD.

Yonkers, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1902.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ITS CRITICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Public Library and its trustees have been the subject of more or less public comment or criticism, most of which seems to have been ignored; for, if I apprehend the situation correctly, the corporation, while styling itself the New-York Public Library, professes in reality to be a private institution, and as such not amenable to the general public for its acts. The trustees are constituted from New-York's foremost citizens, and any criticism must be tempered with this knowledge constantly in mind. Nevertheless, the great collections of books intrusted to their care are for the general benefit, and policies that seem to restrict the channels of usefulness which these books are intended to serve should be subject to review in the public prints. Mr. Knox's criticisms as to the library's attitude toward the professions are more than justified. The matter has been agitated before, and nothing has resulted. According to the official handbook of the library it boasts of an endowment of near $3,500,000, much of it invested at 4 or 5 per cent, and yet the director stated that the total available appropriation for the purchase of books for the last two years and for the two years to come was a paltry $12,000 a year! And with this pitiful sum the director is permitted to ride his hobby on sociology to such an extent that almost every conceivable work on that and allied subjects is purchased, and all other departments have to suffer from a selection (sic)! He states that the library has entirely stopped buying books on the drama, and yet, until the advent of the present management, the chief fame of this grand collection was from books on the drama and Americana.

It is a fair inference that the director has been Mr. Carnegie's chief adviser in his magnificent benefactions. The needs of the great central library appear to have had less weight than the establishing of numerous branches, which used up Mr. Carnegie's colossal gift, and the library is to-day in the position of having made other large gifts from rich men almost improbable, and of having seriously impaired its usefulness to this community. C. A. H.

New-York, Nov. 24, 1902.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY.

William F. Buckley, a broker of No. 3 Wall-st., died last night at his home, No. 49 West Forty-fifth-st., from a complication of kidney troubles. Two years ago he was partly paralyzed, and he never completely regained his health.

Mr. Buckley was born in Marlboro, N. Y., September 7, 1821. When he was seventeen he came to this city, and entered the office of Jackson, Dewar & Co. as a clerk. He afterward was associated with the silk trade and the shipping industry, but for the last quarter of a century had dealt in stocks. He was a trustee of the New-York Life Insurance Company and of the New-York Security Company, and a director of the New-York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company. He was a member of the Union League Club, the New-England Society and the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Buckley thirty years ago married Miss Annie R. Egbert, who died soon after the marriage. He leaves a sister and two nephews.

NICOLL FLOYD.

Garden City, Long Island, Nov. 29.—Nicoll Floyd, of Mastic, died at his winter home here last night from cancer. He was in his seventy-second year. Mr. Floyd was a descendant of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a lawyer, and was prominent in politics. He is said to have been the first Republican elected as Supervisor of Brookhaven Township, and was a delegate to the last Constitutional Convention. He leaves a widow and one son, Nicoll Floyd, jr. Two brothers, John G. and Augustus Floyd, also survive him.

GEORGE I. CUNNINGHAM.

Charleston, S. C., Nov. 29.—George I. Cunningham, the United States Marshal for the district of South Carolina, died to-day. He was sixty-seven years old.

LYBRAND SILL.

Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 29 (Special).—Lybrand Sill, proprietor of the Grand Avenue Hotel, died to-day after a lingering illness, of heart disease. He was seventy years old. He leaves a widow and daughter. He came to Asbury Park in 1873, and bought one of the first lots sold by Mr. Bradley. On this plot he erected a hotel, and conducted it for nearly thirty years.

JOSEPH O. MILLER.

Joseph O. Miller, a prominent citizen of Mount Kisco, died at his home there yesterday. Mr. Miller was sixty-one years old. He was a Democrat and well known in political circles. He was at one time county register serving two terms, and was supervisor of New-Castle and also village president.

DR. H. MELVILLE SMITH.

Orange, N. J., Nov. 29.—Dr. H. Melville Smith, of No. 72 Riggs Place, South Orange, died last night from heart disease. He had been in good health until a few days ago. He was born in Meredith, N. Y., fifty years ago. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Dr. Smith was in the class of '71 of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons. Previous to locating in South Orange a few years ago, Dr. Smith practised medicine in Jersey City for seventeen years. Most of the time he was on the staff of physicians connected with Christ Hospital there. The funeral will be held on Monday night, and the burial will be at Delhi, N. Y.

CREW LEFT CAPTAIN TO PERISH.

TRANSPORT CROOK RESCUES SAILORS FROM BURNING BRITISH STEAMER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Details of the burning of the British steamer Yoshino Maru and the rescue of her crew by the transport Crook in the China Sea on October 10 were brought to port to-day by the troopship. The Yoshino Maru, a large vessel, laden with merchandise and with a deckload of cotton, was bound from Shanghai to Kobe, under command of Captain Broadbridge. The Crook was bound for Manila. Off Cape Satano, in Van Diemen's Straits, the Crook sighted the British ship, on fire, some miles away. The transport bore down for the steamer, which was found to be ablaze from stem to stern, while the small boats, filled with men, were hovering near. First Officer Olenderff, of the Crook, put off in a small boat for the steamer, but was unable to go near on account of the great heat.

Amidships, hanging over the side, was Captain Broadbridge, while the first officer, three engineers and two Chinese were on other parts of the deck, trying to get as far as possible from the flames. All finally dropped into the water and were picked up by the Crook's boat. By the time they reached the transport the boats of the Yoshino Maru had reached her with thirty-seven Chinese, four Japanese and three Europeans, all members of the crew who, in their panic, are said to have left to their fate the captain and the other men saved by the Crook's boat.

GENERAL WALLACE NOT IN DANGER.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Nov. 29.—Reports that have gone from this city to the effect that General Lew Wallace is seriously ill and that his condition occasions alarm are unwarranted. In riding to his country home early in the week, General Wallace contracted a severe cold, from which developed an ulcerated tooth. He was compelled to keep in bed over Thanksgiving, but he is greatly improved to-day, and there is no cause for apprehension.

Dr. Ristine, General Wallace's physician, said this afternoon, "I think General Wallace will be out again in a day or two."

ANCIENT AND UP-TO-DATE.

Many of the announcements of antique and up-to-date articles are to be found in the narrow columns of to-day's paper.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Nov. 29.—The disturbance, central Friday evening in Western Missouri has moved rapidly north-eastward, and appears to-night as a moderate depression north of Lake Huron. Pressure is relatively low in the Gulf of Mexico and the Northwestern boundary, and a ridge of high pressure extends across the country separating the two low areas. The precipitation to-day has been light and widely scattered. Rain fell in Southern Texas, and local showers occurred in the Ohio Valley, Eastern Tennessee, Southern Florida, the lake region and the northern plateau. It is considerably warmer east of the Mississippi, except in Minnesota and the upper lake region, where lower temperatures prevail. Temperatures are again above the seasonal average in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere they are somewhat below. Unsettled weather with occasional showers is probable in Northern New-England and the upper lake region Sunday, also along the Gulf coast and in Florida. The weather Monday will be generally fair in the west and north districts, but rain is probable in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. It will be colder Sunday in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States and warmer in the extreme Northwest. The winds along the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts will continue fresh to brisk from the southwest; on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts mostly fresh northeast to north and on the Great Lakes brisk west to northwest. Steamers departing to-day for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

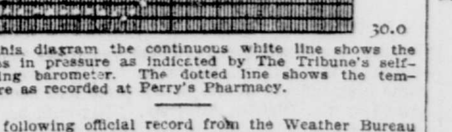
For New-England, fair in southern portion; rain and warmer in northern portion to-day; Monday fair and colder; brisk south winds becoming west.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair to-day and Monday; colder to-day; colder; brisk southwest to west winds.

For Delaware, District of Columbia and Maryland, fair to-day and Monday; colder to-day; fresh southwest to west winds.

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, showers, followed by fair and colder to-day; Monday fair, brisk west 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.	34	23	4 p. m.	48	31
6 a. m.	33	23	6 p. m.	47	30
9 a. m.	32	25	9 p. m.	46	29
12 m.	43	28	11 p. m.	45	29
3 p. m.	48	31	12 p. m.	—	31

Highest temperature yesterday, 48 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 40; average for corresponding date of last year, 27; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 33.

Local forecast—Fair to-day and Monday; colder; brisk southwest to west winds.

MUSIC.

A BUSY DAY'S DOINGS.

Two concerts and two operatic performances of first rate importance were the musical entertainments offered to the New-York public yesterday. Carnegie Hall and the Metropolitan Opera House were the places. At the former Frank Damrosch conducted the first of his symphony concerts for young people in the afternoon, and Mr. Alfred Hertz directed the twelfth annual concert for the benefit of St. Mark's Hospital in the evening. At the Metropolitan Opera House there was a performance of "Traviata" in the afternoon and of "Carmen" in the evening.

There was scarcely enough that was new or unusually striking in the affairs, despite their excellence, to justify much comment. Mr. Gabrilowitsch played two movements from Chopin's first concerto for the pianoforte and some solo pieces in the afternoon concert, but Mr. Gabrilowitsch is already become a familiar proposition that has met its solution in New-York this season. He played the romance from the concerto in a delightful and poetic spirit, but that was to have been expected from him, for his best work thus far has been in slow movements. What was more to the purpose, as indicative of the popular attitude toward music of a high class, was that the audience that heard Mr. Damrosch's verbal expositions and his music almost filled the large concert room. At the evening concert there was also an orchestra, and Mr. Hertz, who had given evidence of excellent capacity as an opera conductor the night before, showed that he possessed equal skill as a concert conductor. The artistic people concerned with him in the entertainment were Marie Maurer, Marie Münchhoff, Anton Schott, Michael Banner and Richard Burmeister.

The performance of "Traviata" at the matinee was glorified by the singing of Mme. Sembrich, who must be accounted the most admirable representative of Verdi's Violetta within the recollection of the present generation. Mme. Patti comes within the period, but need not be excepted from the characterization. Her voice was always of opulent beauty in the opera and her art wondrous, but of emotion there was never a trace in her singing. Mme. Sembrich was admirable for the loveliness of her voice and her vocalization, and also for the pathos of her acting and singing. Verdi's old fashioned measures were revitalized, and while listening to her the question seemed near as to how such passionate melodies would sound in modern treatment and how Mascagni's periods would sound beside them. Mme. Sembrich's principal associates were Signori de Marchi and Scotti, on the opera stage; Signor Mancinelli in the orchestra and Mr. Almanz behind the scenes. Singular that conductor and stage manager should attract attention in such an opera, but the results of their efforts were too obvious to escape notice. Signor Scotti was new in the part of Germont, which is trying to barytones, and, therefore, unloved by them, but he sang eloquently. The audience was singularly undemonstrative.

In the evening the first performance at popular prices was devoted to "Carmen," which was sung in French by Mmes. Seygard and Scheff, and Messrs. Alvarez (Don José), Gilibert (Dancairo), Journet (Escamillo), Reiss (Remendado) and Declery (Zuniga). Mr. Flon conducted. There was no novelty in the offerings, but a demonstration of Mme. Seygard's skill as actress and singer that was as convincing as it was delightful and refreshing. The lady is no imitator of Mme. Calvé, as most representatives of the part have been during the last decade. She is original in manner, and her manner is interesting and illuminative of the creation of librettists and composer. The strenuous part of Don José lies well in M. Alvarez's artistic bailiwick, as is known from previous experiences.

HAUPTMANN'S NEW DRAMA A SUCCESS.

Vienna, Nov. 29.—Haptmann's new drama, "Der Arme Heinrich," was produced at the Hofburg Theater to-night and scored a great success. Kainz's impersonation of the role of Heinrich amply justified the production of the play in this city rather than at Berlin, which was necessary in order to secure his services. The story of the play strongly resembles Longfellow's "Golden Legend," relating the sacrifice of a girl for a leper whom she loves.

Herr Hauptmann said that the play had already been translated into English with a view to its simultaneous production in New-York and Berlin.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR—Dr. E. Kaempf, of Berlin. EARLINGTON—Colonel L. W. Wildman, U. S. A.; Colonel William C. Hunter, of Chicago, and Charles Selden, director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. EMPIRE—P. J. Bonner, of Boston. FIFTH AVENUE—Governor B. B. Odell, of Albany; Winthrop Ames, of Boston; Dr. Alexander Muirhead, of London, and Congressman S. W. McCall, of Massachusetts. GILSEY—Nat C. Woodwin, of Boston. GRAND—Captains F. W. Ramsey, W. E. Horton and R. N. Winn; Chaplain E. J. Vattman, Paymaster J. R. Booz, J. F. Edwards, assistant surgeon, and Dr. H. W. James, U. S. A. GRAND UNION—Professor F. D. Gleason, of Hampton College, Virginia. HOLLAND—W. H. Cabot, of Boston. MANHATTAN—Bishop of Thetford, England. WALDORF—Senator J. C. Spooner, of Wisconsin.

MARRIED.

RAPELYE—VANDERVEER—May 26, 1902, by the Rev. W. C. Hubbard, of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Gertrude Vanderveer to John D. Rapelye, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHITTINGHAM—STABLER—On Saturday, November 29, 1902, by the Rev. L. H. Schwab, William Rollinson Whittingham, son of Martha G. and the late Edward T. Whittingham, to Annie Miller, daughter of Cornelia and the late Francis Stabler.

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

DIED.

Botticher, Paul G.	Miller, Joseph O.
Browne, Catharine N.	Root, Anna H.
Buckley, William F.	Sumner, E.
Floyd, Nicoll.	Taylor, Mabel E. D.
Goring, Martha M.	Westbrook, Harriet R.
Gray, Mary W.	Whitehouse, James H.

BOTTICHER—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, November 27, Paul G. Botticher, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, No. 22 Central-ave., on Monday, December 1, at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BROWNE—Catharine N., beloved wife of Thomas R. Browne. Services Sunday afternoon, 4 o'clock, No. 295 DeKalb-ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Please omit flowers. Interment private.

BUCKLEY—On November 29, 1902, at his residence, No. 49 West 45th-st., New-York City, William F. Buckley, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-ave. and 45th-st., Wednesday morning, December 3, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Marlborough, N. Y.

FLOYD—On Friday, November 28, at Garden City, Nicoll Floyd, of Mastic, Long Island, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral private. Interment at Mastic.

GORING—At Wappingers Falls, on Friday, November 28, Martha M. Goring, aged fifty-eight years. Funeral from Zion Church at 2:30 Monday, December 1.

GRAY—On Saturday, November 29, 1902, Mary W., widow of William B. Gray, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral service in chapel of home, 104th-st. and Amsterdam-ave., Monday evening, December 1, at 8 o'clock.

MILLER—At Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Saturday morning, November 29, 1902, Joseph O. Miller, in his 62d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Maple-ave., Mount Kisco, N. Y., on Tuesday, December 2, 1902, at 2 p. m.

ROOT—At her residence, No. 17 High-st., Orange, N. J., on Friday, November 28, Anna H. Root. Funeral services Sunday, November 30, at 3 p. m. at residence.

SUMNER—Suddenly on the 27th inst., at her home, E. Sumner. Funeral services at No. 111 West 43d-st., on Sunday at 1:30 p. m.

TAYLOR—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., suddenly, Saturday morning, November 29, 1902, Mabel Elsworth Dibble, wife of Lloyd B. Taylor and daughter of George W. Dibble, in the 25th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, No. 165 North Fulton-ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Monday, December 1, at 3 o'clock p. m. Carriages will meet 2:02 train from Grand Central Station, New-Haven R. R.

WESTBROOK—On November 29, at her late residence, No. 175 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. Harriet Ransom Westbrook. Funeral private.

WHITEHOUSE—On Saturday, November 29, 1902, James Horton Whitehouse, of Handsworth, Staffordshire, England. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 430 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, December 2, at 2 o'clock. English papers please copy.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known undertaker; only one place of business, 8th-ave. and 19th-st.; largest in the world. Tel. 14—18th-st.

Special Notices.

Eleventh Annual Exhibition

OF

ARTISTIC BOOKBINDINGS

the works of the most eminent

French, American and English Binders

to be held at

BONAVENTURE'S GALLERIES,

6 WEST 33D ST. (OPPOSITE THE WALDORF),

FROM DECEMBER THE 1ST TO THE 8TH.

Special Notices.

Perfume of Violets.

To impart to fabrics the most perfect Violet perfume.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S

SPECIALLY SELECTED.

FLORENTINE ORRIS.

Heirs of Miles W. Goodyear or Percy Crossman, nee Goodyear, will hear something to their interest by addressing R. S. RYLAND, Beulahville, Va.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this 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
DAILY,	3 cents	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents
WEEKLY FARMER,	3 cents		

TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 25 CENTS.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.

For all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico (outside of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx).

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
One Month,	$1 00	Six Months,	50
Three Months,	$2 50	Twelve Months,	$1 00
Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY REVIEW:	
Twelve Months,	$10 00	Six Months,	50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1 00
Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per Copy,	25
One Month,	90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 60	Per Copy,	$1 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	
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, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign postage.

For points in Europe and all countries in the Universal Postal Union The Tribune will be mailed at the following rates:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1 78	Six Months,	$7 18
Two Months,	$3 56	Twelve Months,	$14 26
Three Months,	$4 85	TRI-WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$9 69	Six Months,	$1 53
Twelve Months,	$19 38	Twelve Months,	$3 06
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
Six Months,	$2 76	Six Months,	$1 02
Twelve Months,	$5 12	Twelve Months,	$2 04
DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Address all communications relative to subscriptions or advertisements to THE TRIBUNE, New-York City. Remit by Postoffice money order, express money order, draft or registered letter.

OFFICES:

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.

UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.

WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1,322 F-st.

NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.

AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at

LONDON—Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st.
Brown, Gould & Co., No. 54 New Oxford-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.

The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.

NICE, FRANCE—Credit Lyonnais.

PARIS—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker & Co., 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Continental Hotel newsstand.
Grand Hotel newsstand.
Brentano's, 37 Avenue de l'Opéra.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.

GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.

FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tornabuoni.

HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 11 Schmiede Strasse.

BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

GENOA—American Express Company, No. 15 Via San Lorenzo.

ANTWERP, BELGIUM—American Express Company, 7 Quai Van Dyck.

Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending December 6, 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. Monday, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse; Friday, per s. s. Pennsylvania.

Regular and Supplementary Mails close at Foreign Station 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 Station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen; at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Nord America (mail must be directed "per s. s. Nord America.")

WEDNESDAY—At 4 a. m. for Ireland (letter mail only), per s. s. Celtic, via Queenstown (prints for Ireland and letters and prints for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. Celtic"); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Louis, via Southampton.

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

SATURDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown; at 7 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Lahn (mail must be directed "per s. s. Lahn"); 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 Belgium direct, per s. s. Zeeland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Zeeland"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Furnessia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Furnessia"); at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Norge (mail must be directed "per s. s. Norge").

*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 12 m. for Barbados and Northern Brazil, per s. s. Amazonense, via Para and Manaos.

TUESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Allianca, via Colon (letter mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Allianca"); at 10 a. m. for Newfoundland direct, per s. s. Silvia; at 12 m. for St. Kitts, St. Martins, St. Eustatius, also British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Uller; at 1 p. m. for Brazil, per s. s. British Prince, via Pernambuco and Santos (mail must be directed "per s. s. British Prince"); at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Tintoretto; at 9:30 a. m. for Fortune Island, Port-au-Prince, Aux-Cayes and Jacmel, per s. s. Flandria (mail for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per s. s. Flandria"); at 11:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Philadelphia.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Vigilancia (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Vigilancia"); at 12 m. (supplementary 12.30 p. m.) for Bahamas, Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Orizaba.

FRIDAY—At 8 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Tennyson, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Santos (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Tennyson"); at 10 a. m. for St. Marc, Petit Goave, Port-au-Prince, Aux-Cayes and Jacmel, per s. s. Prins Willem II (mail for other parts of Haiti, Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins Willem II"); at 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Seneca, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Seneca"); at 12:30 p. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Lauenburg; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Fontabelle (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Fontabelle").

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Pretoria; at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Ponce; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Zulia (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Zulia"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown, per s. s. Valencia (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Valencia"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana.

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 Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at †5:30 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. and 11:30 p. m., Sundays at 1 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †11:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †11:30 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays at †11:30 p. m. for Belize, Puerto Cortez and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at †11:30 p. m. for Costa Rica). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †1, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Zealandia.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †1, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †2, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Olympia.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after November †22 and up to December †6, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †6, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Doric.

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 December †6 and up to December †13, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Sierra. (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.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †14, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Nippon Maru.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †23, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †27, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. Transport.

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., November 28, 1902.