"STUPID"—DIELMAN.

RAPS PRESENT ART TAX.

J. Q. A. Ward, J. G. Brown and G. H. Story Discuss It.

Frederick Dielman, president of the National Academy of Design, in a talk yesterday with a Tribune reporter on the movement to bring about the abolition of duties on works of art, said the Academy had within a year put itself on record by a vote at a general meeting as opposed to the present tariff on works of art. He continued:

The most mischievous effect of the existing law is its placing a prohibitory tax on the importation of works by the masters of past ages. This tax is a penalty imposed for securing to our country rare products of human skill and genius, which are powerful instruments for the training and elevation of the people, and which go to swell their permanent wealth.

Such works are taxed by our wise legislators, I presume, as luxuries, but they are not luxuries. Pictures and statues are not consumed by the purchaser. They exert their influence and benefit on others besides the owner, and, finally, they gravitate to museums and become public property.

While countries under enlightened direction in these matters penalize the exportation of works by old masters, the United States punishes by a fine their importation. The tariff on works by old masters is without question a barbarous and stupid contrivance.

While our artists may not be unanimous in disapproval of every and any tariff on modern works of art, nearly all regard the existing rate as unwise. A great many of them favor absolutely free importation, and, if a tariff is protection to them, they do not want such protection at the cost of making difficult the introduction of fine work into this country.

Others think this view more sentimental than practical, and, while opposing any tariff which would tend to keep out good painting and sculpture, which we want, are in favor of a tariff on cheap art, which we do not want. Accordingly, they would like to see a specific duty of, say, $50 or $100 on every work of art, which, while it would be no bar to the importation of such work as we want and need, would effectually discourage the huge trade in mediocre or bad stuff that is palmed off on an ignorant public as the work of masters.

But the law placing a tariff on works by old masters should be done away with at once, and with it would go a reproach to our national intelligence.

J. Q. A. Ward, president of the National Sculpture Society, at his studio, No. 119 West Fifty-second-st., said that artists generally were in favor of a repeal of the duty on art, but there was some difference of opinion on the subject. It was felt, for instance, that it was pandering a little to dealers in cheap art, and that a specific duty might obviate the difficulty, would keep out very bad works, and would be no burden at all on important works of art. Whether that duty should be $50 or $100 Mr. Ward did not care to suggest, but he thought there was something very awkward and inconsiderate in the present tariff arrangements.

Mr. Ward went on to say:

In framing the tariff it has never been thought worth while to call before the Ways and Means Committee a number of artists or experts, the same as they do in framing the tariff in any business matter. If Congress would do that the whole thing would be very much simplified. If there must be some form of tariff on art I am in favor of a specific duty, but I think it would be no loss to the revenue of the country if all art, properly defined, should be admitted free. On the very things that should be admitted to this country the tariff is a burden. We know why the art tariff has not been repealed before this, and the reason has been the fear among protectionists that it might open the door to other demands.

J. G. Brown, president of the American Water Color Society and vice-president of the National Academy of Design, declared there was no sense in placing a duty on old masters, and he did not believe there was an artist who wanted to keep out good pictures from this country, but a specific duty would keep out "the vile rot." Mr. Brown was, accordingly, in favor of a specific duty of $100, which he did not think would keep one good picture out of this country, and he did not think rich men would object to paying that tax.

George H. Story, curator of paintings of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was largely instrumental in having an amendment made to the Dingley bill, which enables all the art museums of this country to import all works of art which they own free of duty, provided they are to be the permanent property of the museums.

Mr. Story said in regard to repealing the duty on works of art:

None of the art museums of this country has any cause to complain of the tariff on art directly, but I doubt very much if there is any man connected with any art museum who is not strongly in favor of the repeal of the tariff law, so far as works of art are concerned, or a modification of it in some form which would not exclude the higher class of art from coming into this country absolutely free of all duties.

The present tariff militates against the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this way. Many persons, if they felt perfectly free to import a work of art and keep it in their homes a few years, might then give it to us and buy something else. Perhaps no man feels more deeply on the subject of the tariff on art than J. Pierpont Morgan. He feels that it is wrong and detrimental to the interests and progress of art in this country. Personally, I should have no objection to a specific duty on all works which would exclude trash. If there were a specific duty of $100 on paintings it would not shut out good paintings, but would shut out trash. Mr. Morgan owns some of the finest pictures in England, but he told me some time ago that he would not bring them over here on account of the tariff.

HARVARD INTERESTS CONSIDERED.

Meeting of Associated Clubs in Cincinnati—The New University Spirit.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—The sixth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs was held here today. There was a representative attendance from various cities. President Eliot H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, delivered the address of welcome and read a letter from President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, antagonizing the notion sometimes given currency that university training does not promote efficiency and success in after life, and holding that university training profits a man in every intellectual calling, including commercial and industrial operations. The sentiments expressed were heartily indorsed and a vote of thanks was returned to President Eliot, with regrets for his inability to be present in person. He was represented by Professor Francis G. Peabody, who delivered an address.

Orrville G. Frantz, of the class of '03, secretary of Harvard Union, spoke in behalf of that institution. He referred to the new spirit which has come over Harvard with the last few years, and which he attributed largely to the princely gift of H. L. Higginson, '55, to whom President Hadley referred as an ideal Harvard graduate. He reviewed the work of the Harvard Union, the clubhouse and hearthstone of the university; mentioned the accession of interest in political matters, and the formation of the Harvard political club, through which that interest finds expression. He attributed much of this recent accession of interest in this direction to the "notable example of that noble statesman and true type of the Harvard man in politics, Theodore Roosevelt." The mention of President Roosevelt was received with great applause.

A subject which was discussed with considerable interest and vigor was the matter of taking ballots for overseers by letter from the graduates of the university. This was referred back to the constituent clubs; also the question of extending the franchise to graduates of departments of the university other than the college proper.

A resolution was adopted recommending to the constituent clubs to secure as many new members of the Harvard Union at Cambridge as possible. A resolution was adopted pledging the support of the Associated Harvard Clubs to the proposed commemoration on May 25, 1903, of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Associated Clubs voted to send an informal message of condolence by cable to Professor Palmer, of Harvard University, now in Europe, whose wife, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, former president of Wellesley College, died last week.

The following officers were elected: President, F. E. Gavin, Indianapolis, '73; vice-president, Edwin H. Abbott, Milwaukee, '55; secretary, S. L. Swartz, St. Louis, '88.

The evening was given up to a banquet at the Queen City Club.

MUSIC.

CONCERT AND OPERA FOR ONE DAY.

The musical record of yesterday, so far as it concerned the public familiar with the doings at our opera house and principal concert rooms, was summed up in performances of "Tannhäuser" and "La Traviata" at the Metropolitan Opera House, in the afternoon and evening, respectively, and a concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall in the afternoon. There were but two new offerings in the day's doings, and they were divided between the operatic representations. In the afternoon Herr Anthes gave his impersonation of the hero of Wagner's opera, and in the evening Signor Dani sang the music which Verdi put into the mouth of the lover of the operatic lady of the camellias. The other people in the operas who call for mention were old acquaintances in their various garbs; on a busy Saturday night they might even be called old friends—to save time. There were Mrs. Homer, who, without announcement, replaced Miss Marylli as Venus in the afternoon representation, and whose fine voice and honest manner made identification through the house bill unnecessary; Mr. Bispham, who sentimentalized to the evening star for Herr van Rooy, who sang at the concert of the visitors from Boston; Signor Campanari, who suffered for his wayward son's departure from the morals of the provinces in the evening; finally the two prima donnas of the day, Mme. Gadski and Mme. Sembrich.

Herr Anthes not only marked an improvement over Herr Gerhäuser's Tannhäuser, but also over his own Lohengrin. His voice sounded more voluminous, richer and more impressive than on his first appearance, though his delivery of the text was as disconnected and choppy as ever. He strove, too, to put more variety into his acting, and since the character of Tannhäuser admits of more pugnacity (which temperamental quality seems to lie near to Herr Anthes's disposition) than is native to the Knight of the Grail, his histrionic strivings also gave a greater measure of satisfaction than before. His Italian colleague in the evening confirmed the best impressions of his "Rigoletto" performance. A very large element of an operatic public has been weaned away from its love of the pallid Italian voice, but the tune, fulness and sincerity of Signor Dani's singing deserve commendation amidst so much bad intonation as prevails at the Metropolitan. Mme. Sembrich was in superb voice and sang and acted as only she can sing and act the role of Violette.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra played an interesting programme in the afternoon. The Schumann C major symphony headed the list, and the exquisite manner in which it was played taxed one's fund of superlatives. Such refined articulation is possible only with a virtuoso orchestra like that of Boston. Every detail is cared for, and yet there is never a hint of disjointed effects so liable to occur when many fine players are assembled in one orchestra. At each succeeding concert the hearer is persuaded that he never has heard this orchestra play quite so perfectly. Particularly was this applicable to the Schumann symphony as a whole, and, finally, to the scherzo.

The fine play of the orchestra also came into notice in the Dvorak symphonic variations, op. 78, when the solo parts were all prominently beautiful. That number probably was chosen for just this reason; as a whole it does not hang together, and the term "symphonic" is misleading.

Van Rooy was the solo singer, and he was heard first in Beethoven's seldom sung song, "An die Hoffnung"; later in "Wotan's Farewell," from "Die Walküre." The barytone really makes great and dramatic effects in the Beethoven number, a composition directly simple, but powerful. The Wagner excerpt has been done here by this singer frequently—the last time was but a few weeks ago, at the Philharmonic Society's recent concert. The orchestra played the "Fire Music" with a great show of color; the flickering chromatics were tonally realistic. Mr. Gericke conducted sympathetically and with loving care. There was a large audience in attendance, despite the inclement weather.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Opening of "Heidelberg" Postponed—The Davis Play Named.

Last night it was decided that "Heidelberg," the adaptation from the German by Aubrey Boucicault, which was to be produced at the Princess tomorrow, could not be put on till Wednesday evening. The actors are prepared, but the stage has got to be enlarged for the back set showing the river and Heidelberg Castle beyond. Tickets for Monday are good for Wednesday evening, the new date.

The students over whose possession the Shuberts and Herr Conried have been quarrelling will remain with the English company.

The new play which Richard Harding Davis has written all himself for Henry Miller, and which will appear as a Christmas present to the people of Rochester, has been named "The Taming of Helen." The play is a comedy of Bohemian life.

Paul Kester has contracted with Charles B. Dillingham to write a comedy drama, in which Mr. Dillingham will star Miss Millie James.

Mr. Mansfield is an exile in New-York. Friday night he did not dare attempt the journey from the theatre to his home in Riverside Drive, fearing a long delay of some sort and a consequent cold, and spent the night at the Holland House. As yesterday was matinee day, he did not get home, and last night again went to the Holland House. He hopes to see his family to-day.

There will be a change of programme at Weber & Fields's Music Hall next Thursday night, when a burlesque of "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" will be presented under the title of "The Stickiness of Gelatine." The cast will embrace all the members of the stock company. The author is Edgar Smith. William Collier will be seen in a character entirely different from his usual line of work. He will play a female part known as the "Girl from Tombstone," caricaturing Miss Amy Ricard as the Girl from Butte in the original play. Louise Allen will be seen as the society matron, Mrs. Bryton. Peter F. Dailey will be the English lord; Spilbury. Fay Templeton, of course, will "paraphrase" Mary Mannering's interpretation of Geraldine, under the name Gelatine. Joe Weber will again appear in skirts as Fraulein Keintz, the character played by Anita Rothe, and Lew Fields will caricature Arthur Byron as Count Kidney. John T. Kelly will also have a female part, appearing as Mrs. Lodge. The other characters will be taken by the various members of the company, and the chorus, as usual, under the direction of Julian Mitchell, will be seen to advantage. The new burlesque will take the place of "Humming Birds and Onions," and will make a second act for "Twirly-Whirly."

PLAYHOUSES NEARLY DESERTED.

With the exception of Madison Square Garden, where the six-day bicycle race was drawing to a close, every place of amusement suffered in the attendance last night. Instead of the three and four hundred vehicles in the line about the Metropolitan Opera House, there were fewer than one hundred, and it was said to be the smallest audience that had attended the opera in late years.

All of the Broadway theatres played to less than half filled houses, and hardly any of the boxes were occupied. Traffic on the Sixth-ave. elevated and surface roads was irregular, while the Broadway cars proceeded in bunches, frequently stopping and blockading. The same conditions prevailed on the Fourth and Seventh-ave. surface cars.

FELIX M'CLOSKEY ILL.

Felix McCloskey, who for nearly forty years was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the National House of Representatives and a well known figure among Democratic politicians all over the country, is suffering from pneumonia, at the home of Dr. F. P. Miller, No. 314 Stuyvesant-ave., Brooklyn. He is seventy-eight years old, and for this reason it is feared that he may not recover. In the recent campaign Mr. McCloskey was the personal bodyguard of Bird S. Coler, at the Hoffman House headquarters, and was bitterly disappointed over the Democratic defeat.

Dr. Miller said last night that Mr. McCloskey was much easier, but that it was difficult to predict the outcome of the disease at the present time.

JUSTICE KEENER TO LEAVE COLUMBIA.

Justice William A. Keener, Kent professor of law at Columbia University, has resigned that place. He will, it is expected, devote his time to his private practice. Justice Keener made a specialty of equity cases and corporation law. He was formerly dean of Columbia Law School, but as the place, together with his lectures, made too great demands on him, he resigned as dean, continuing to lecture. Professor Keener was appointed by Governor Odell last spring to fill an unexpired term as justice of the Supreme Court. He was nominated for a new term, but was defeated at the last election.

GENERAL BLISS COMING HOME.

Havana, Dec. 13.—General Tasker H. Bliss left here to-day for Washington. He goes by way of Tampa.

A "PACIFIC BLOCKADE."

Obligation of a Third Power in Its Observance.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The establishment of the so-called "pacific blockade" of the Venezuelan coast—which in fact quickly ceased to be pacific—requires some determination of the obligations of a third power in its observance. Among the blockades of the century thus characterized by the parties instituting them may be mentioned the following: That of 1827, by Great Britain, France and Russia, of the coasts of Greece, occupied by Turkish troops; that of 1831, by France, of the Tagus; that of 1833, by Great Britain and France, of ports of Holland; that of 1836, by Great Britain, of New-Grenada (Colombia); that of 1838, by France, of Mexico; that of 1838-'40, by France, of La Plata; that of 1845-'48, by Great Britain and France, of La Plata; that of 1850, by Great Britain, of Greek ports; that of 1862, by Great Britain, of Rio Janeiro; that of 1879, by Chili, of the coast of Bolivia; that of 1884, by France, of parts of Formosa; that of 1886, by Great Britain, Austria, Germany, Italy and Russia, of Greece, and that of 1897, by the principal powers of Europe, of Crete. The causes given in justification are various—in 1827, to force the Sultan to accept their mediation; in 1833, to compel Holland to recognize the separation of Belgium, and 1862, to secure indemnity for the pillaging of an English vessel wrecked on the Brazilian coast. While the institution of such a blockade is not considered as constituting in itself an act of war, the results are so closely allied and the resentment of the country thus blockaded so natural that the cause that would not justify the latter would hardly justify the former. Of the question of justification each nation is its own judge.

In the blockade of the Mexican ports in 1838, which was soon followed by a declaration of war by that country, France took the exceptional ground that vessels of third powers entering the blockade might be confiscated. That course, with scarcely an exception, has been condemned by writers on international law. At the time of the blockade of La Plata, in 1846, by Great Britain and France, Lord Palmerston said in Parliament that unless war existed the government had no right to prevent not only vessels of third powers, but also British merchant vessels from communicating with the ports. It was in accordance with that view that the blockade of Greece in 1850 was maintained by the British Government. So also in the blockade of 1886, the powers authorized the detention of Greek vessels only, and of vessels flying the flag of Greece those carrying cargoes in whole or in part the property of foreigners shipped before the notification were excepted. This rule was departed from in 1897 in the blockade of Crete. The blockade was made applicable not only to all ships under the flag of Greece, but to vessels of the six powers or of a "neutral" if the cargo was destined "for the Greek troops or the interior of the island."

An interesting discussion took place in 1884 between Earl Granville and M. Waddington, French Ambassador at London, relative to the blockade of Formosa. The French, although wishing to regard the affair as "local," or a "pacific blockade," extended the right of capture to ships of a third nation. On this Earl Granville remarked, in a communication of Nov. 26, 1884: "The contention of the French Government that a 'pacific blockade' confers on the blockading power the right to capture and condemn the ships of third nations for breach of such blockade is opposed to the opinions of the most eminent statesmen and jurists of France and to the decision of its tribunals, and it is in conflict with well established principles of international law." On the failure of the French Government to recognize this pacific character of the blockade the execution of the Foreign Enlistment Act was ordered and the French fleet was deprived of the use of the coaling station at Hong Kong except on belligerent terms. Subsequent to this, in 1887, the Institute of International Law expressed the opinion that a blockade of this character was effective against the blockaded party only. While this view was not accepted in 1897 in the blockade of Crete by the European powers, the United States Department of State did not commit itself to the departure therefrom. Mr. Sherman, in his reply, on March 26, 1897, to the notification of the blockade, said: "I confine myself to taking note of the communication, not conceding the right to make such a blockade as that referred to in your communication, and reserving the consideration of all international rights and of any question which may in any way affect the commerce or interest of the United States." In the present Venezuelan case, therefore, there seems to be no precedent requiring the United States to recognize the validity of the "pacific blockade" against vessels flying the American flag.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1902. S. B. C.

RANTISTS AND RANTISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The letter of I. R. C. with the above heading in your issue of the 8th inst. seems to require some notice. I am well aware that the columns of a great daily are not suited for the discussion of denominational questions. But where there is dogmatic assertion there may be counter assertion, while the proofs may be left to the standard books. Your correspondent says: "Baptists are those who practise immersion as baptism, and those who practise sprinkling as baptism are rantists." Very good! Then those who practise immersion are immersionists. We would not object to the epithet rantists if they would agree to be called immersionists. There is no more reason in one case than the other, although the term rantists would be an opprobrious epithet, inasmuch as in the popular ear it would signify ranters. He says again that the Greek word baptize means "to dip, to plunge, to immerse." This I most emphatically deny. My denial is as valid as his assertion. For proof see Dr. Dale's exhaustive work on Baptism, or Dr. Stearns's compendium on "The Meaning and Power of Baptism." I understand the word to mean "a change of state, especially a symbolic cleansing, by the use of a liquid." But we sprinklers, or rantists, if you please, believe in baptism as much as any one, and therefore have as much right to the name.

A BIBLE BAPTIST.

Talladega, Ala., Dec. 10, 1902.

A SUGGESTION ABOUT POSTAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A number of years ago I proposed to the Post Office Department that the fifty thousand postoffices having no money order facilities be allowed to issue orders in limited amounts, but none to be drawn upon them.

The plan was heartily indorsed by many, including ex-Postmaster General James, but the Postoffice Department failed to carry out the plan, and the residents at these little places still have to rely upon the slow going registered letter, costing eight cents, when sending small amounts for newspaper subscriptions, etc., instead of the three-cent money order, with which the larger places are favored.

This injustice, I suppose, will always remain, but, as The Tribune was so kind in bringing my plan to the attention of the public, I thought perhaps you might do the same with a suggestion upon another point.

Every now and then some one proposes that the letter rate of postage be reduced to one cent. Should this be done, there would be a great deficiency each year.

Let the rate of letter postage be reduced to one and one-half cents, and stamps of that denomination be issued. Then let them be sold only in quantities of two, four, six, eight and ten and any multiple of ten.

S. W. HOOK.

Lock's Village, Franklin Co., Mass., Dec. 8, 1902.

NEW-JERSEY CHARITIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Several newspapers have published statements concerning the annual report of the State Charities Aid Association of New-Jersey which are without foundation and are likely to prejudice the minds of readers against the work of the association. Permit me, therefore, to say, through you, that this report, which was placed in the hands of the Governor last week, is a careful record of facts observed by the association in its inspection of penal and charitable institutions during the last year, together with recommendations for certain improvements in the laws regulating these institutions. In collecting these facts and preparing the report the association has employed the best expert knowledge and scientific training which was available. There is little that is new to careful students of the subject in the facts collected, but as they are grouped together there is much which it is of consequence to the State that legislators and the public shall consider; but it is entirely free from "sensational" features of every kind.

The assertions which have been widely made—that the Governor has objected to parts of the report; that it contains reflections upon high officers of State; that its contents, or any part of them, have been made public by the association or by any one connected with it—are all untrue. The association has simply, in the course of the duty imposed upon it by law, made its report to the Governor and left it in his hands, with confidence that the information it contains will be weighed by him, and whatever in it is valuable will be communicated by him to the legislature.

CHARLTON T. LEWIS,
President of the State Charities Aid Association of New-Jersey.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 8, 1902.

HE EVIDENTLY DOESN'T LIKE IT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: How could you go and spoil my beloved Tribune? I am, I suppose, one of your oldest subscribers, as I have read The Tribune regularly and religiously since I was a small boy in Andover, all of forty years ago, and now you have brought out The Tribune with a new, queer kind of crazy looking type that makes it look like "The Bugtown Snifter" or "The Gulchville Yellow Dog" or any other old paper. It does not look like my Tribune at all. When I come down to breakfast now in the morning, instead of taking up a familiar paper, I have to examine myself carefully to see whether I was up too late at the club the night before or what happened to me.

You know the way a man kept a hotel out West? I won't shock you by any profanity, but that is the way the paper looks. I have no doubt you think you have some good reason for this change, and it may be possible that you consider it an improvement, but I can assure you that one humble disciple of The Tribune, who has sworn by the paper all these long forty years, has a very tired feeling. When you write my obituary notice in The Tribune kindly mention somewhere that I did not approve of this change. With kind regards, I am, very sincerely yours, D.

New-York, Dec. 11 1902.

[Neither do we. But unhappily there seems to be a great many that do, and for the sake of having our own way in essentials we have learned sometimes to let others get their preferences gratified in trifles.]

CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If any of your readers would like to send Christmas cards or other Christmas remembrances, as has been done in former years, to the South for use in colored country schools, I shall be very glad to see that they reach the people who are in most need of them. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Tuskegee, Ala., December 9, 1902.

FUNERAL OF HEBER R. BISHOP.

Services at the Brick Church.

The funeral of Heber R. Bishop at the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, was attended by many prominent men of the city, who were his friends in social life or by reason of association with him in business enterprises. Nearly all the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art were present, as were most of the directors of the Metropolitan Trust Company, with representative members of the Century, Metropolitan, Union, Union League and New-York Yacht clubs. Floral pieces, testifying to affection and sorrow by many friends, were banked against the platform and pulpit in the church in great number. The impressive services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, former pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Bishop was for some years a member.

Dr. Hastings read the form of burial service used in Presbyterian churches, and offered prayer. Hymns which Mr. Bishop had loved to hear were sung feelingly by the large choir, including "Lead, Kindly Light," "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," "Pilgrims of the Night," etc. After the services the family accompanied the body on a special train to Tarrytown. The burial was in the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

The pallbearers were John T. Terry, John S. Kennedy, Charles Lanier, Luther Kountze, William Rhinelander Stewart, Frank S. Witherbee, William D. Sloane and J. Bowers Lee. Among the members of the family and others following, besides the widow, eight children, two sons-in-law and several grandchildren, were Mr. Bishop's brother-in-law, Mr. D. O. Mills, his two surviving sisters, Mrs. Emory and Miss Bishop; Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Miss Cunningham, Mr. Farrar, and Mr. Patterson, Mr. Bishop's business representative from the days of his residence in Cuba. Others who attended the services were Samuel P. Avery; Edward D. Adams, William L. Andrews, General L. P. Di Cesnola, Harris C. Fahnestock, Morris K. Jesup, Henry E. Howland, Henry H. Hollister, J. Pierpont Morgan, Edward Cooper, Elbridge T. Gerry, Charles Taylor, H. McK. Twombly, W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., F. W. Rhinelander, Haley Fiske, Albert C. Case and George H. Warren.

JUSTICE GRAY'S MEMORY HONORED.

Resolutions Adopted by the Bar of the Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The bar of the United States Supreme Court met to-day in the courtroom, to take appropriate action in honor of the memory of the late Justice Horace Gray, of that court. Senator Hoar presided and delivered a eulogistic address. He said he had known Justice Gray for fifty years, and he declared him as "every inch a judge." Addresses were made by Senator Lodge and F. W. Hackett, J. Hubley Ashton and William A. Maury of the District of Columbia.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we of the bar are met together to pay tribute to the memory of an able lawyer, a scholar versed in the learning of the books, and a judge who never failed to uphold the dignity of his office. He did his work thoroughly and with scrupulous efforts to dispense exact justice.

Resolved, That the labors of Mr. Justice Gray, which had been constant and arduous, are deserving of the country's gratitude. He spared nothing of health or of strength. With patience he explored the sources of the law and gathered from the past much that proved of value in its application to the needs of the present. Of sound judicial instincts, he year by year visibly grew, alike in clearness of vision and in breadth of apprehension, until in these later years his ripened powers declared him to be a fit example of the strong and truly great judge.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish a remembrance of the manly qualities of our deceased brother. Large of stature, vigorous and firm in demeanor, it needed but a slight acquaintance with the real man to recognize in Mr. Justice Gray a generous, noble spirit, a pure minded, brave and Christian gentleman.

MR. ODELL REMAINS HERE.

To Return to Albany To-day—A Conference with Senator Platt Next Friday.

Governor Odell remained in the city last night on account of the weather, but will return to Albany to-day. The Governor did not see Mayor Low yesterday, and said last night that he did not expect to see him. The police situation was entirely in the hands of the Mayor, Mr. Odell said, and he would solve the problem. He felt confident that Mr. Low would make a good selection in appointing a successor to Colonel Partridge. The Governor would not discuss the Pennsylvania tunnel franchise or any legislative matters.

Senator Platt did not leave Washington yesterday, but will be here next Friday. The Governor will come from Albany Friday and have a talk with the Senator. Colonel George W. Dunn, chairman of the State Committee, returned from Washington last night. While at the capital he had a long talk with Senator Platt about various matters, but he had nothing to say regarding it. Governor Odell, Senator Platt and Colonel Dunn will confer next Friday about the appointments the Governor is to make and as to the legislative programme at Albany.

DINNER FOR JUDGE GRAY.

At the Metropolitan Club last night Judge John Clinton Gray was the guest of honor at a dinner given by an old friend, Colonel Samuel R. Honey, of Rhode Island, at one time Lieutenant Governor of that State. The dinner was intended principally to celebrate Judge Gray's recent victory at the polls. The guests included Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, F. Sheldon, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, George Zabriskie, Julien T. Davies, John E. Parsons, John L. Cadwalader, Lewis C. Ledyard, Corporation Counsel George L. Rives, William H. Willis, George G. Haven, Egerton L. Winthrop, jr., Congressman Oliver H. P. Belmont, Robertson Honey, Justice George C. Barrett, Delancey Nicoll, ex-Judge Charles Andrews, John G. Milburn, George G. De Witt, Justice Charles H. Van Brunt, Francis L. Stetson, Wheeler H. Peckham, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge Alfred C. Coxe, Austen G. Fox, Franklin Bartlett, William B. Hornblower, Theron G. Strong, Clarence Clary and Justice George L. Ingraham.

UNUSUAL TYPHOID CASE.

Dr. Flint Denies That Cornelius Vanderbilt's Life Is Hanging in Balance.

Dr. Austin Flint, jr., of No. 34 East Fifty-fourth-st., who is associated with Dr. Janeway in medical attendance on Cornelius Vanderbilt, now seriously ill at his home, No. 22 Park-ave., with typhoid fever, talked at considerable length concerning his patient's case last night. He said, first of all, that published reports that Mr. Vanderbilt's life was hanging in the balance were exaggerated, though he admitted that the case was serious. He declared that interviews accredited to him had been exaggerated.

Mr. Vanderbilt's case, in the eyes of medical men, he said, was an exceptional case of typhoid, being a little more severe than was usual and accompanied by an unusually large number of ulcers on the peritoneum. The patient had suffered from the fever about fifteen days, Dr. Flint said, while the fever ordinarily took about twenty-one days, or three weeks, to run its course. In typhoid fever, Dr. Flint declared, there was no such thing as a crisis or point of radical change. The most dangerous period in the course of the disease, he said, was during the third week, and for the next four or five days Mr. Vanderbilt would be watched with the most extreme care.

Dr. Flint did not want to be understood as saying, however, that his patient's condition was any more alarming than before. He said it was as favorable as it could be under the circumstances and at its present stage.

The patient's temperature, Dr. Flint said, had varied between 101 and 104 2-5, but it had been 104 and over only a few times. On the whole, high temperature had been well prevented, principally by means of alcohol sponge baths and rubbing ice on a rubber sheet covering the patient. Immersion in an ice bath had not been resorted to. Three nurses were in attendance, Dr. Flint said, each one being on duty eight hours. The nurses were giving the most particular attention to Mr. Vanderbilt, and, as the work was fatiguing, it was thought best to have them in the sickroom not more than eight hours at a stretch.

Dr. Flint said he wished to deny a printed statement that Mr. Vanderbilt had had his vitality lowered by various ailments. He said that when stricken Mr. Vanderbilt was generally in good physical condition and well prepared to cope with typhoid. The patient's mind had wandered occasionally, but never for any considerable period.

At a late hour Dr. Flint went to Mr. Vanderbilt's home. Before going he said that should he find any change in the patient's condition he would announce it in a bulletin.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Conditions have changed but little during the last twenty-four hours, snow and rain having continued over practically the entire country, followed, however, on Saturday by clearing weather in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley. In the interior of New-York State the snow was heavy, while in the vicinity of New-York City sleet continued. The disturbance that was central over Arkansas Friday night moved rapidly up the Ohio Valley and then eastward to the Middle Atlantic Coast, where it was joined by another of moderate character that moved up from the North Carolina coast. A third disturbance of decided character has moved in from the South Pacific Coast and is central to-night over the south plateau. It is this storm that has caused the snow of to-day in the middle and south slopes and the central Rocky Mountain region.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the interior of the West Gulf States and in the Ohio valley, and they are generally below the seasonal average throughout the country, except in the South Atlantic States and on the Gulf Coast.

The weather will be fair on Sunday in the Atlantic States, except in East and North New-England, where snow will continue Sunday, followed by fair weather Monday. There will also be snow on Sunday along the eastern lower lakes. The southwest storm will move northeastward causing snow on Sunday in the Central Rocky Mountain region, middle slope and the lower Missouri and lower Mississippi valleys, rain in the south slope, and rain or snow in the south plateau. By Monday night the precipitation area will again have reached the Atlantic Coast, and there will be snow over the north and rain over the south districts. In the Northwest the weather will be generally fair on Sunday and Monday, and it will be fair on Monday in the slope region and the Southwest, with lower temperatures over the latter districts.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

For the District of Columbia, fair to-day; fresh to brisk north winds, increasing cloudiness Monday, probably snow or rain.

For Delaware, fair to-day; brisk north winds; increasing cloudiness Monday; probably rain or snow.

For New-England, cloudy to-day, with snow in north and east portions; high north winds; Monday fair in north, increasing cloudiness in south portion, probably snow.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; brisk north winds; increasing cloudiness; Monday, probably snow.

For Eastern New-York, fair to-day; high north winds; increasing cloudiness Monday; probably snow.

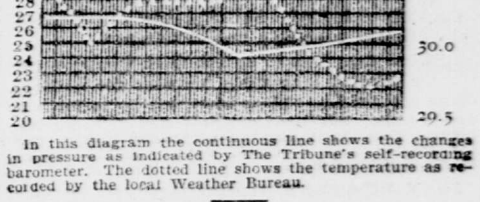
For New-Jersey, fair to-day, colder on south coast; brisk to high north winds; Monday, increasing cloudiness, probably snow, except rain on the south coast.

For Western New-York, snow to-day, except fair in southeast portion; Monday snow; fresh to brisk northeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, snow to-day; Monday snow in north; rain or snow in south portion; fresh to brisk north to northeast winds.

Reports from the Pacific Coast States are missing. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be high north Sunday; on the South Atlantic Coast variable; on the Gulf Coast fresh and possibly brisk east, and on the Great Lakes north to northeast, increasing Monday night. Steamers departing Sunday for European ports will have high north winds, with snow, off the New-England Coast. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

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.	25	42	4 p. m.	28	50
6 a. m.	28	43	6 p. m.	24	51
9 a. m.	28	42	9 p. m.	22	53
12 m.	28	46	11 p. m.	23	53
2 p. m.	30	—	12 p. m.	—	53
3 p. m.	29	48			

Highest temperature yesterday, 30 degrees; lowest, 22; average, 26; average for corresponding date of last year, 57; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 37.

Local forecast: Fair to-day; high north winds; increasing cloudiness; probably snow Monday.

MARRIED.

LOCKWOOD—BALCH—At New-Orleans, La., on Friday, December 12, 1902, by the Rev. Dr. James H. Nall, Margaret Andrews, daughter of Dr. G. B. Balch, of Yonkers, N. Y., to Charles Belknap Lockwood, of Jiminez, Costa Rica. No cards.

TANNER—M'DERMOTT—On Wednesday, December 10, 1902, at Hoboken, N. J., Harry C. Tanner to Katherine E. McDermott. No cards.

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

DIED.

Alexander, Susan C.	Geer, Darius W.
Andrews, Clarence.	Jacobus, James H.
Clark, Amy H.	Saunders, Frederick.
Dick, Timothy.	Westervelt, E. Erskine.

ALEXANDER—On Friday morning, December 12, Susan C. Alexander, widow of the late James Alexander, of Tarrytown, N. Y. Funeral service, 4 p. m., Sunday, December 14, at No. 267 Springdale-ave., East Orange, N. J. Interment at Tarrytown on Monday.

ANDREWS—At Paris, on December 10, Clarence Andrews, youngest son of the late Lorinz and Blandina B. Andrews. Funeral in Paris Monday, December 15.

CLARK—At her home, No. 72 West 52d-st., after a short illness, Amy Hatfield Clark, wife of Le Roy Clark, jr. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DICK—Suddenly, in his 85th year, Timothy Dick. Funeral services at Grace Church, White Plains, N. Y., Sunday, December 14, at 3:30 p. m. Carriages will meet the 2:20 train from Grand Central Depot.

GEER—At his home, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, December 12, in his 85th year, Darius W. Geer, for many years a partner in the late firm of W. A. Ransom & Co.

JACOBUS—At East Orange, N. J., Saturday, December 13, 1902, James Henry Jacobus, in his 62d year. Funeral service will be held on Tuesday, 16th, at the First Reformed Church, East Orange, at 2 o'clock.

SAUNDERS—On Friday, 12th inst., Frederick Saunders, in the 96th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 400 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 14th, at 4 p m. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

WESTERVELT—At Hackensack, N. J., on December 12, E. Erskine Westervelt, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 144 Park-st., on Sunday, December 14, at 2 p. m. Interment private.

The Woodlawn Cemetery

is the most accessible cemetery of the metropolis by Harlem trains, trolley or carriage. Thirty minutes from Grand Central. Lots sold at $125 up. Send for Descriptive Booklet, or by request a representative will call.

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y. CITY.

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.

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DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
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Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
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AMERICANS ABROAD will find THE TRIBUNE at
LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE at No. 149 Fleet-st.
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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 20, 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. Sunday, per s. s. Deutschland; and Friday, per s. s. Patricia.

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.

MONDAY—At 12:30 p. m. (suplementary 2 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Deutschland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

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

WEDNESDAY—At 3:30 a. m. for Ireland, per s. s. Oceanic, via Queenstown (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. Oceanic"); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, 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 Touraine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Touraine"); at 8 a. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Peninsular.

SATURDAY—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Noordam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Noordam"); at 8 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Vaderland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Ethiopia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopia").

*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.

SUNDAY—At 7 p. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Numidian, from Philadelphia.

TUESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Seguranca, via Colon (letter mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Seguranca"); at 4 p. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Casilda; at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston.

WEDNESDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Pretoria; at 12 m. for Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados and British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Talisman; at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, per s. s. Antilia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Antilia"); at 11:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Philadelphia.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabacco and Chiapas, per s. s. Havana (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Havana"); at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas and Santiago, per s. s. Yucatan.

FRIDAY—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas"); at 12:30 p. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Paloma; at 11:30 p. m. for Bahamas, per steamer from Miami, Florida.

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Coamo; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Maracaibo (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Maracaibo"); at 9 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Coleridge"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alleghany (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alleghany"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Caribbee (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Caribbee"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins F. Hendrick (mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Prins F. Hendrick"); at 10 a. m for Grenada and Trinidad, per s. s. Grenada.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, 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, 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 Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †16, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Duke of Fife.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †22, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Peru.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †22, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Zealandia.

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 U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to December †24, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Riojun Maru.

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.

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 †13 and up to January †3, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Sonoma. (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 Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands (mail must be specially addressed), via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †3, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Moana.

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

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., December 12, 1902.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th-st. and 6th-ave.,
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
7:30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
9:30 a. m.—Children's service.
11:00 a. m.—Service and sermon.
Noon—Holy Communion.
4:00 p. m.—Service and sermon.
8:00 p. m.—Evening service and sermon.

The Right Rev. SYDNEY C. PARTRIDGE, D. D., Bishop of Kyoto, Japan, will preach at 11 a. m.