MARCONI'S PREDECESSOR.

WORK OF JAMES LINDSAY.

Wireless Telegraphy in Dundee Half a Century Ago.

London, December 31.

The nominal leaders of nations are ordinarily talking about history rather than making it. Dr. Edward Everett Hale lays stress on this truth in his entertaining "Memories of a Hundred Years," and gives an illustration from the opening years of the nineteenth century, when Thomas Jefferson, Aaron Burr, Fisher Ames, John Bidwell and Tristam Burges were making a good deal of noise in the newspapers, while Robert Livingston was negotiating the Louisiana Purchase of half a continent, Eli Whitney introducing the cotton gin in the Southern States, and Robert Fulton experimenting in steam navigation on the Seine and the Hudson. The supreme epoch making events were passing almost without observation, while the men who fancied themselves great personages were filling the pauses of dull politics with ephemeral talk. One is tempted to conjecture whether in the opening years of the twentieth century there may not be a similar effect of contrast between the insignificance of the vociferous figures crowding the centre and front of the stage and the real achievements of workers out of sight in the background. A more interesting literary excursion could not be planned for the last day of the year than a critical examination of this kind; but only a philosopher endowed with the incomparable gift of prescience could undertake it with deliberation and self-confidence.

Ordinary observers, content to see through a glass darkly, cannot be sure of finding any contemporaneous events which have the promise of the potency of the Louisiana Purchase, the invention of the cotton gin and the solution of the problem of steam navigation. The glory of coronation functions, whether in London or Delhi, speedily passes away; the Anglo-Japanese alliance has not been tested; the reconciliation of jealous races after devastating warfare in South Africa is a hypothetical problem, and a futile conference of colonial Premiers is an unstable warrant for a homogeneous system of federation of a world-wide empire. If there be any contemporaneous event of epoch making significance it would seem to be the establishment of The Hague arbitration tribunal, which has been brought into operation for creating precedents and regulating the relations of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. A true sense of perspective is lacking for determining the historic proportions of these current events, just as it was when Mr. Livingston minimized the Louisiana Purchase by writing to Mr. Jefferson: "I have told ther that we should not send an emigrant across the Mississippi in one hundred years," and when Napoleon alone among statesmen could look a long way ahead and declare, "I have given England her rival." Equally uncertain must be current estimates of the values of scientific discoveries and inventions such as the Röntgen rays or wireless telegraphy. The exchange of messages between high towers in Cape Breton and Cornwall has been hailed as an epoch making event, like the invention of the cotton gin or the first voyage of the Clermont; but at its best it merely offers a more economical substitute for a transatlantic cable service, and it is the belated revival of an old idea. Even if Sir William Preece is not to be taken seriously when he refers to Job as an electrician in possession of a telephone without wires, and grimly cites the passage: "Canst thou send lightnings that may go and say unto thee, 'Here we are'?" it is certain that a Scotch enthusiast sent wireless messages through water two generations ago, and that nothing came of it because the inve ion was not made at the proper time, when there was an urgent necessity for it.

James Bowman Lindsay is described by Sir John Leng, who knew him half a century ago, as one of the forerunners and prophets of science. He lacked the practical talent requisite for systematizing inventions and reducing them to commercial values, but he had a veritable gift of prescience which enabled him to forecast with precision scientific marvels. Born in the Scotch parish of Carmyllie in 1799, he received in extreme poverty the bare rudiments of education, and worked as a weaver at a hand loom in his early youth. The taste for reading, which another Scotchman, Mr. Carnegie, is striving to promote among the working millions by public benefactions for free libraries, became his ruling passion. A book was invariably tied to his loom during working hours, and he would read at night as long as his candle flickered. With ambition stimulated by good literature, he worked and plodded until he was first a student at St. Andrews and then a teacher in Dundee. Dividing his time between science and philology, he experimented as an electrician, and undertook to compile a dictionary of fifty languages. A shy recluse, threadbare and half starved, with books and scientific apparatus as his companions, he toiled and read year after year with downcast face and dreamy eyes; and when the end came his labors as a linguist were unfinished and his experiments had not led to practical results. Dreamer as he was, he had perceived clearly what more practical inventors were to accomplish, and had forecast wireless telegraphy, the heating and lighting of houses by electricity and the general introduction of electric power. It was not until two generations had passed and Marconi had perfected a system of telegraphing without wires that the prophecies of this Scotch dreamer were recalled and two of them inscribed on a monument erected over his neglected grave in Dundee. For all these facts I am indebted to Sir John Leng and to Lindsay's biographer, A. H. Millar.

Mr. Lindsay's electrical work began in 1831, and in the course of four years he devised a telegraphic system, suggested welding by electricity and produced a continuous electric light, which he declared could be increased without limit. He delivered during this period lectures in which he predicted that within a few years houses and cities would be lighted by electricity instead of gas, and heated by it instead of coal; and he also demonstrated the facility with which wheels could be turned and pulleys raised by electric power, and forecast the substitution of electricity for steam as a motor for machinery. After making these remarkable prophecies as eary as 1834 he resumed his experiments in 1844, and succeeded in telegraphing messages across ponds without wires. In 1853 he repeated these demonstrations on a larger scale at Portsmouth, and sent messages a quarter of a mile across water without the use of wires. Subsequently he increased the distance to three-quarters of a mile in experiments on the Tay, and in 1859 read before the British Association a paper on wireless telegraphy. He assumed that power could be produced with his apparatus for carrying messages two miles across water, and that by an enlargement of the system signals could be sent across the Atlantic There were minute calculations of the changes in the battery, coil, metal sheets and transverse distances which would be necessary for a transatlantic service without wires. Marconi's achievement in establishing communications between Glacé Bay and Poldhu has involved the fulfilment of the Scotch electrician's dream.

The mechanical details of the processes adopted by the two electricians working half a century apart were essentially unlike. Mr. Lindsay immersed two sheets of metal on one side of a pond or river, and connected them with a wire which passed through a coil to move a needle; and on the opposite margin or bank he placed two similar plates connected by wire with coil and needle. In order to send a message a mile across the water he considered it necessary to have the plates on each side a mile apart on the same bank. When he made his calculations for transatlantic telegraphy, he talked of immersing and connecting plates of three thousand square feet at the northernmost and southernmost headlands of the United Kingdom, and of supplying a coil of two hundred pounds and a battery of 130 square feet; and he considered it necessary to duplicate this plant on the opposite side of the Atlantic. Mr. Marconi from his youthful days in the fields near Bologna, when he capped poles with cubes of tinned iron and connected them with instruments for the exchange of Morse signals, has operated with vertical wires in the air rather than with lateral wires in the water; and for his transatlantic system he has stations in Cornwall and Cape Breton, with four towers 215 feet high at the corners of a square, each side of which measures seventy yards. Fifty wires pass from the operating room to the cross wires between the towers, and the electric energy generated by alternators is accumulated for long distance work. The Lindsay and Marconi plants are dissimilar, and the latter experimenter has had the immense advantage of the development of the art of electrical engineering during half a century; but they had the common purpose of sending messages without wires for long distances and of adapting the system to the requirements of a transatlantic service. Mr. Marconi himself, in an address delivered at Dundee, has done full justice to the memory of the Scotch pioneer as "the first man who thoroughly believed in the possibility and the utility of long distance wireless telegraphy." The promise of the Marconi seagirt towers was in the Lindsay plates in the Dundee ponds just as the potentiality of the Lucania or the Deutschland was in the Clermont.

It is clear, therefore, that the scientific invention in the early years of the twentieth century, which superficial observers would naturally be inclined to compare with the cotton gin and the solution of the problem of steam navigation a hundred years ago, was anticipated midway in the nineteenth century. Sir William Preece, in his early apprenticeship as an electrical engineer, met Mr. Lindsay in London fifty years ago, and conducted a series of experiments to illustrate a scheme for dispensing with wires and telegraphing across water; and a few years ago he received a visit from a young Italian enthusiast, who communicated to him the results of another series of experiments in wireless telegraphy. The old idea, which made little impression upon the minds of the philosophers of the British Association and the apprentices of Faraday, and was speedily forgotten, was revived after two generations; and the memory of the Dundee dreamer and prophet, who was far in advance of his time, was rescued from oblivion through the genius of Mr. Marconi and the public spirit of Sir John Leng. Wireless telegraphy was proposed when there were no electrical facilities for adapting it to the requirements of long distance ocean services. The t ısion of the current can now be increased by transformers; a lightning flash and a concussion like the report of a gun follow the movement of the operator's hands under the tall towers; and the transmitters and receivers have gained as much in delicacy of signalling and interpretation as the generators and alternators have been intensified in potential force. The Scotch electrician's calculations and methods have been discarded, but the messages are exchanged between stations over two thousand miles apart, as he predicted would be done.

The utility of the system, except for vessels at sea or in a fog, remains, however, to be demonstrated on a large scale; and until cumulative evidence of its cheapness and accuracy is supplied, generalizations are as elastic and uncertain as they were a hundred years ago, when Whitney was introducing the cotton gin and Fulton was working out the problem of steam navigation for the development and enrichment of a continental empire which Napoleon and Livingston between them had suddenly doubled. If the importance of great events was underrated then through sluggishness of communications and lack of scientific knowledge, it is likely to be overrated when the story of the world's progress is told day by day in the newspapers; and it is as difficult now as it was then to form accurate judgments upon the ultimate values of details in the world's progress. So it is a bold observer who will proclaim with authoritative air how much history the Scotch seer foretold, and how much Mr. Marconi has made in an age even more garrulous than the time of Jefferson.

I. N. F.

TO GIVE SERIES OF CONFERENCES.

Comte Robert de Montesquio, the French poet and litterateur, sailed from Paris on Saturday bound for this city. Comte Robert, who is heralded as a lineal descendant of Louis XIV's famous guardsman, d'Artagnan, comes here to give a series of conferences, the first of which is to be held at Sherry's on February 5 at 3 p. m. These causeries will embrace the following subjects: "Le Mystère," "Le Nocturne," "Le Voyage," "L'Histoire," "Le Temple," "Le Fardin" and "L'Ecrin." Some of the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. H. I. Barbey, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Edward Wharton, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Miss Helen O. Brice, Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

GENERAL MOLINEUX IMPROVING.

General E. L. Molineux, who was injured by being dragged from the step of a Broadway car in Manhattan on Friday, was much better yesterday, although still in bed.

"He is getting along finely, and we will have him out in a day or two," said Dr. Clark Burnham, of No. 182 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, the general's physician.

PROFESSOR HASKINS'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Professor Charles Waldo Haskins, who died on Friday, took place yesterday at St. George's Church. Dr. Rainsford officiated. The services were attended by the professors and students of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New-York University; by representatives of the accounting firm of Haskins & Sells, by members of the New-York State Society of Certified Public Accountants, of which he was president, and of the American Association of Public Accountants, and by the general officers of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he was secretary-general. Among the latter were President-General Warfield, of Baltimore; Governor Franklin Murphy of New-Jersey, former president-general; Walter Seth Logan, president of the Empire State Society; John Whitehead, president of the New-Jersey Society; Judge Morris B. Beardsley, of Connecticut; W. W. J. Warren, of the executive committee of the national society, and Cornelius A. Pugsley, vice-president-general of the national society. The burial was at Roslyn, Long Island.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT IN BAD HEALTH.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 11.—A special from Mexico says: "Owing to failing health, Camille Blondell, French Minister to Mexico, will probably ask for a leave of absence soon in order to return to France."

CARDINAL GIBBONS HONORED.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Special services in honor of Cardinal Gibbons were held in St. Patrick's Church to-day. The altar of the church was beautifully ornamented and the music was of a high order. In the morning the Cardinal assisted at mass. The Rev. Dr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University, preached the sermon.

In the afternoon confirmation was administered to a class of one hundred and fifty children and seventy-five adult converts. A reception was afterward held.

TONGUE, OF OREGON, DEAD.

Representative Expires at Washington After Short Illness.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Thomas H. Tongue, Representative from the 1st Congress District of Oregon, died suddenly at his residence in this city at 1 o'clock this afternoon from heart failure, following an attack of indigestion.

Mr. Tongue remained in bed longer than usual this morning, not rising until about 10:30 o'clock. He ate only a light breakfast, and soon after symptoms of dyspepsia, from which he had suffered before, manifested themselves. His daughter, Miss Bertha, thinking the attack only a slight one, administered a remedy, and Mr. Tongue lay down on a sofa. He failed to get relief, however, and the attack increased in severity. An effort was made to get a physician, but before any of the half dozen doctors who had been telephoned for reached the house Mr. Tongue had died. His death came as a great shock to his colleagues in the House, as he had been in unusually good health in the present session.

At his bedside when the end came were his daughter, Miss Bertha, and an adopted daughter, Miss Ruane. Mrs. Tongue is in Hillsboro, Mr. Tongue's Oregon home, and to that place the body will be taken for burial, leaving here at 7:45 o'clock to-morrow night, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The coffin is expected to reach Hillsboro, probably on Sunday. Mr. Tongue leaves a widow, two sons, one of whom is in Washington, and another in Oregon; three daughters, two of whom are married and live in Oregon, and an adopted daughter.

A Congress committee will be appointed to-morrow to escort the body to its resting place. Mr. Tongue had served in Congress since his first election to that body.

Thomas H. Tongue was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1844. His parents, taking him with them, went to Hillsboro, Ore., in 1859. In 1868 he was graduated from Pacific University, returned to Hillsboro, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He took no active part in political affairs until 1888, when he was elected a member of the State Senate, and two years later was the permanent chairman of the Republican State convention, and in 1892 a delegate to the National Convention at Minneapolis. He was elected to the LVth Congress in June, 1896, defeating a combination of Free Silver Democrats and Republicans who had united in support of the Populist candidate.

OBITUARY.

ISAAC M'CONIHE.

Isaac McConihe, son of Judge Isaac McConihe, of Troy, N. Y., died on Saturday from heart trouble at his home, No. 38 East Sixty-third-st. He was born in Troy on March 21, 1830, and was educated at Hamilton College, graduating in 1849.

In 1853 he was alderman of the First Ward of Troy. He was Police Commissioner for many years. In 1860 he was elected Mayor of Troy, and before his term of office as Mayor expired he was nominated on the Democratic ticket to represent his district in Congress, but shared the defeat of his party in the Lincoln campaign of that year.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he threw himself with energy into the work of raising volunteers for the national defence. Governor Morgan, whose personal friendship he enjoyed, appointed him mustering officer for Rensselaer and Washington counties. He served as a member of the State Democratic Committee from 1866 until his resignation in 1872. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which placed Horace Greeley in nomination for the Presidency. In 1866 he married Phebe Warren, daughter of Joseph M. Warren, of Troy. Three children—Warren McConihe, ex-judge of the City Court of Troy; Malcolm S. McConihe and Mrs. Richard F. Murphy—survive him.

Services will be held at his home to-day at 5 p. m., and at St. Paul's Church, Troy, to-morrow at 2 p. m.

GEORGE W. WASHBURN.

George W. Washburn died yesterday at his home in Ossining. He was seventy-seven years old, and was one of the best known police captains in this city in the old days. He was born in Ludlow-st., Manhattan, but went to Ossining when a boy. He worked in a foundry there, and then shipped before the mast and went around the world.

Returning, he joined the city police. He went to the front in the Civil War in the 144th New-York Regiment. He served throughout the war, and returned without being wounded. He at once resumed his police work, and finally became a captain. He commanded at Charles-st., West Thirty-seventh-st., Highbridge and Kingsbridge. He retired when about sixty years old, and started a real estate business. For the last six years he had been living a retired life at No. 25 Waller-ave., Ossining.

LOUIS MULLER.

Panama, Jan. 11.—Louis Muller, one of the oldest American residents of Panama, died here this afternoon. In the early sixties Mr. Muller headed an exploring expedition to the Gulf of Darien in search of rubber for an American syndicate.

THE REV. WILLIAM J. GOLD.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The Rev. William J. Gold, head of the house of the Western Theological Seminary, died here to-day after an illness of two months. Dr. Gold, who was fifty-six years old, was one of the best known instructors in theology in Episcopal seminaries in this country. Before coming to Chicago, seventeen years ago, when the Western Theological Seminary was founded, he had been for many years a professor in Racine College. The funeral will be held on Tuesday morning in the chapel of the seminary.

JEREMIAH WHITEHEAD.

Albany, Jan. 11.—Jeremiah Whitehead, one of the oldest and best known business men in Albany, died this morning. He was born in England in 1821, coming here when six years old. On Wednesday of next week he would have been installed for the forty-seventh time chaplain of Wadsworth Lodge, F. and A. M. He had been an Odd Fellow for fifty years.

ROBERT NOBLE.

Robert Noble died at his home, No. 57 Jefferson-ave., Jersey City, yesterday, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Noble was ninety-two years old, and for many years lived in Hoboken. Twenty-five years ago he moved to Jersey City. Up to fifteen years ago he was in the lumber business in Manhattan.

CHARLES A. STILLWELL.

Charles A. Stillwell, an analytical chemist, whose firm made a business of analyzing fertilizers, died yesterday at his home, No. 187 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn. He was born in Providence, R. I., fifty-nine years ago. After being graduated at Brown University, he came to this city and became a chemist. At first he was associated with Dr. Isidore Walz, but for the last twenty-four years had been in partnership with Thomas F. Gladding. Mr. Stillwell leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

SOME CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 11 (Special).—Owing to the working of the Liquor License law that was passed by the last legislature, and which goes into effect at this time, all of the clubs, cafés and liquor shops of Connecticut that are situated within two hundred feet of public building, church or schoolhouse are unable to secure the reissuance of their licenses. As the result of this, many of the hotel cafés of the best reputation in the State are to-day carrying on their bars without legal sanction, the county commissioners preferring to suspend action on all such violations of the law until the incoming General Assembly either amends or repeals the law. As a consequence, the liquor dealers of the State are greatly wrought up over the conditions facing them, and the reform element is equally pleased.

As the legislature understood the law which was passed two years ago, no new saloon or café could open and receive a license if it was situated within the prescribed distance from any public edifice. It was not intended that the law should legislate out of business hundreds of reputable cafés, the owners of which have been at considerable financial trouble to build or buy their buildings. As the law actually reads, however, dozens of the best known hotels and cafés in this city, Hartford and other cities of the State cannot continue to sell liquor. There will be a special effort made to have the law revised at the present General Assembly.

Another law which was passed by the last legislature received a considerable twist when it went through the Revision Commission after the session closed. The original law passed read that all bank corporations in the State should pay to the State Treasurer on each February 1 a tax of 1 per cent on the market value of each share of stock. The Revision Commission inserted the amendment that this tax should be paid not by the banks, but by the stockholders themselves, the banks collecting. As the date set was not coincident with the general time for payment of bank dividends, this, bank men say, will necessarily cause much trouble, and will also have a strong influence on depreciating bank stock in the State. A movement is also on foot to have this law revised by the present legislature.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Oliver Herford Has Written a Comic Opera—Carlo Rosaspina Ill—A Lloyd Osbourne Play.

Not long ago The Tribune printed a suggestion, made at the Players', that Oliver Herford, author of numerous bright and satirical lyrics and noted among his friends as a wit, write a comic opera. It now appears that the suggestion followed the deed, for Herford has already completed a comic opera, for which music has been composed. Mr. Herford is at present in England, but on his return it is likely that arrangements will be made for its production. The opera was written so quietly that only the intimate friends of the author knew about it.

Carlo Rosaspina, leading man in Mme. Duse's Italian company, who atracted much notice here when he played Giovanni in "Francesca da Rimini" last fall, is now confined to his apartments, at No. 31 West Twenty-seventh-st., so ill that he cannot be removed to a hospital. He was troubled with Bright's disease when the company came to America, but was able to go out on the road, not giving in to the disease until Philadelphia was reached. His daughter, also a member of Duse's company is with him. Rosaspina's parts have been, and will be for the rest of the American engagement, taken by an understudy.

Lloyd Osbourne, in collaboration with Austin Strong, has written a four act romantic play, which has been accepted by Martin Harvey for production in London next fall.

The strenuous life led by Clyde Fitch seems to have its effect on others, according to Scriptural formula. He has just finished putting on "The Girl with the Green Eyes" at the Savoy, and to-night will guide the New-York opening of his play, "The Girl in the Cage." On February 9, Miss Amelia Bingham and her company will produce at the Princess his latest drama, "The Frisky Mrs. Johnston," which must be rehearsed at once. Accordingly, each morning this week Miss Bingham and her entire company, who are now playing in Philadelphia, will rise at an unaccustomed hour and journey to New-York, where Mr. Fitch can superintend the work. In the late afternoon they will go back to Philadelphia and spend the evening playing "A Modern Magdalen." It looks like a case of Amelia coming to the mountain.

William G. Stewart, who is at present singing in "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," is hard at work putting the last touches to a comic opera he has been writing for two years. The characters in this opera are said to be novel in comic opera, being Boers. But isn't that merely a transposition of the letter "e"? The opening scene shows Ladysmith during the siege. Lord Roberts, De Wet and the other leaders in the war appear in the opera, and the comedy is furnished by Oom Paul.

Miss Susan Drake, now playing Brenda Shallamar in "The Silver Slipper," will retire from the cast at the end of the week to make a tour of the world. She is one of the army of girls who were members of the original "Florodora" sextet, but did not, like the rest, according to the statements of her passionate press agent, try to "gather up fortunes in Wall Street and on the racetrack," but "studied hard to advance herself in her profession." She seems to regard the longest way round as the shortest way to advancement. She will probably be succeeded in "The Silver Slipper" next Monday by Miss Bijou Fernandez, who is said to have designs on comic opera.

All day yesterday a force of fifty men were hard at work in the Casino, ripping out the old stage and dressing rooms and building anew. Both stage and dressing rooms have been sadly in need of repair for some time, and it was thought best not to wait for summer, but to do the work at once. The contract with the builder calls for a completed job at 6 o'clock to-night.

In the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday a more mysterious carpentering operation was in progress. In the sounding board that slants up into the ceiling above the proscenium arch a hole two or three feet square was cut up to the roof, to be used during the production of "Mr. Blue Beard" next week. The hole goes through the middle of a mural painting, which must be restored to its original condition when the run of the play is over. Just what the hole is for remains a secret. Certainly it leads in the wrong direction for Blue Beard.

"The Girl in the Carriage," a Parisian comedy, is to be produced at Hurtig & Seamon's at the Wednesday matinee this week, perhaps for that time only in this city, before being taken to San Francisco. The experiment of trying on a New-York audience a new piece to see if it will fit the Pacific cities is somewhat unusual. The company is under the management of Arthur Garnell, of "The Darling of the Gods" company.

"Heidelburg," now playing at the Princess Theatre, will not go on the road after the close of its stay at that theatre, as was originally planned. Owing to the large attendance at the matinees the managers have deemed it advisable to take advantage of the opportunity to give four matinees a week at the Herald Square Theatre. The days upon which performances will be given are Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. No other performances will be given. The cast, including Aubrey Boucicault, will remain the same.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Jan. 11.—The storm central in Eastern Texas Saturday evening overlies the St. Lawrence Valley to-night, covering the fourteen hundred miles in twenty-four hours, or at the rate of nearly sixty miles an hour. It has caused high winds along the Atlantic Coast, and brisk westerly winds, with snow and cold weather, in the Ohio Valley and the lake region. An area of high pressure of considerable magnitude is following closely in the wake of the low. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States, rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States and South New-England, and snow in the Ohio Valley, the lake region and thence eastward to Northern New-England. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. It is much colder in the Mississippi Valley and Texas, and temperatures have risen in the lower lake region and along the Atlantic Coast. The weather will clear in all districts Monday, except the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley and Northern New-England, where snow will continue. It will be much colder over the eastern third of the country. Temperatures will rise slowly in the Northwest and the upper Mississippi Valley. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be brisk to high northwest, diminishing somewhat Monday night. On the East Gulf Coast fresh north winds will become northeast. On Lake Michigan brisk northwest winds will continue. Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk west winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the East Gulf Coast and the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport. Frost warnings have been issued for Southern California and the sugar regions of Texas and Louisiana. Cold wave warnings have been issued for practically all of the territory east of the Mississippi; also for Eastern Arkansas and Southern Louisiana. Warnings of flood stages in the rivers of South Carolina have also been issued.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

For New-England, fair and colder to-day, except snow in mountain districts and in Eastern Maine; Tuesday fair; brisk to high west winds.

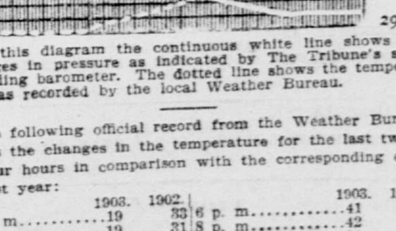
For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day, except snow in northeast portion; much colder; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

For New-Jersey and the District of Columbia, fair and much colder to-day; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair on the coast, snow in the interior to-day; much colder; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, snow and much colder to-day; Tuesday fair; brisk northwest to 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 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:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
3 a. m.	19	33	6 p. m.	41	30
6 a. m.	19	31	8 p. m.	42	—
9 a. m.	25	36	9 p. m.	39	28
12 m.	35	34	11 p. m.	36	25
4 p. m.	40	33	12 p. m.	—	25

Highest temperature yesterday, 42 degrees; lowest, 19 degrees; average, 30 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 32 degrees; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 29 degrees.

Local forecast: Fair to-day; Tuesday fair, much colder; brisk northwest winds.

SEVERE STORM UP THE STATE.

A Heavy Fall of Snow, and the Temperature Getting Lower.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 11.—With the mercury registering 12 degrees above zero and one of the heaviest snowstorms of the winter prevailing, the weather here to-day has been unusually severe, and there are no indications of a favorable change to-night. As fully forty-eight inches of snow had previously fallen this winter, it is probable that the present storm will increase the depth of the snow to about sixty inches.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A storm of almost blizzard proportions struck this section to-day and continued to-night. Snow was followed by sleet. Traffic is seriously impeded.

Malone, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A heavy northeast storm, which set in early this afternoon, gives promise of abundant snow before morning. As yet there has been little sleighing in this vicinity, which has hampered the lumbermen and prevented wood from coming into the village in any considerable quantity.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A heavy snowstorm has prevailed throughout this section to-day, more than a foot of snow having fallen.

Bath, N. Y., Jan. 11.—A heavy storm raged here to-day, and snowdrifts are high in many places.

Buffalo, Jan. 11.—About a foot of snow fell here to-day. It was light and feathery, and there was no wind to drift it. Steam railroads report trains from the East running close to schedule time. Lake Shore mail trains from the West were from an hour to an hour and a half late.

P. R. R. TRAINS DELAYED AT ALTOONA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Altoona, Penn., Jan. 11.—This morning snow began falling here and before it stopped this afternoon a foot of snow was on the ground. So fast did it come down that freight traffic on the Pennsylvania Railroad was practically paralyzed, and the passenger schedule was interfered with seriously. Trains came in here from one to three hours late, those from the West being delayed the most. The company has about a hundred men on the mountain shovelling snow to keep the main line open, and three times that number in the yards.

To-night a gale is raging, accompanied by a driving sleet and snow storm, that is playing still further havoc with the railroad schedule, and also hurting the telegraph and telephone service. Reports from surrounding districts are hard to obtain, but those in show that roads are blocked, and that it will require several days to get them open.

RAIN SPOILS SKATING.

The rain of yesterday spoiled the skating. Preparations had been made to raise the red ball in Central Park to-day, to signify the opening of the large lake. Then the rain came, with over half an inch of snow. The Weather Bureau announced that late to-day the mercury will drop lower than it did last week, and that there will again be high northwest winds.

SEVERE WEATHER IN BRITAIN.

Heavy Falls of Snow in the North of England and Scotland.

London, Jan. 11.—The recent period of unusually mild weather has given way to a return of severe cold, and gales and snowstorms are prevalent over Great Britain. In the North of England and in Scotland the falls of snow have been very heavy, trains have been imbedded in snowdrifts and locomotives have been thrown from the track. Hungry passengers have been kept for hours on the snowbound trains. Much damage has been done by floods in Ireland.

A WEDDING.

Mexico City, Jan. 11.—Francisco Fernandez Costello and Miss Dolles Rubio Obregon were married here yesterday. The bridegroom is the son of Justino Fernandez, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in the Cabinet of President Diaz, and the bride is a niece of Joaquin Obregon Gonzales, Governor of the State of Guanajato. Mexico's official and social life witnessed the ceremony, President and Mrs. Diaz being among those present.

WILL RUN FEWER FREIGHT TRAINS.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—General managers of all the Western railroads have agreed on a plan to effect a great reduction in operating expenses, to offset the increase in price of all railway supplies and labor. The plan is to reduce the speed of freight trains about twenty per cent, so that longer trains can be hauled, and to run fewer of them, thereby reducing the cost of transportation a ton a mile. There will be a small saving in wages because of the reduction in the number of trains, but this is an incidental saving and is not one of the chief objects of the managers.

Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Don't let your grocer work off a cheap and dangerous substitute. Insist on having Burnett's.

The Dyspeptic, despondent, overworked man will find in Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge a certain health-restorer.

DIED.

Belding, Mary.
Berry, Marion H.
Brown, Mary A.
Buckingham, Hannah D.
Burdett, Nellie L.
Butler, Susanna E. S.
Campbell, Helen T.
Eckert, Joanna C.
Henry, Florine.
Holmes, Anne K.
McConihe, Isaac.
Moore, Mary J.
Nolan, Mary.
Seacord, Daniel O.
Stoutenburgh, Mary G.
Thomas, Samuel R.

BELDING—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 11, 1903, Mary Belding, widow of the late David L. Belding, aged 78 years. Funeral service from her late residence, the Nelson House, on Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BERRY—At Denver, Col., January 6, 1903, Marion H. Berry, daughter of Lloyd W. and Ella M. Berry, of Upper Montclair, N. J. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

BROWN—On Sunday, January 11, at her home, No. 27 Taylor-st., West New-Brighton, Staten Island, late of Rahway, N. J., Mary A. Brown, wife of Philip J. Brown, in the 62d year of her age. Funeral service at house on Wednesday, January 14, at 2 o'clock.

BUCKINGHAM—January 10, 1903, at 1 a. m., at Lapeer, Mich., Hannah D., widow of the late Orin G. Buckingham, aged 74. Funeral Monday, January 12, at 2 p. m., at Grace Church.

BURDETT—At Arlington, Vt., on Sunday morning, Mrs. Nellie Lathrop Burdett, widow of Jesse Burdett, late superintendent of Rutland and Burlington Railway. Funeral at Arlington on Tuesday, at 2:30 p. m.

BUTLER—At her home, No. 119 East 30th-st., on Saturday, January 10, 1903, Susanna Edwards Schuyler, wife of Nicholas Murray Butler, and daughter of the late J. Rutsen Schuyler, of Bergen Point, N. J., in the 40th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Monday, January 12, at 11 o'clock. Seats will be reserved for the trustees, officers, alumni and students of Columbia University. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

CAMPBELL—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at her apartments, No. 1,389 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. Helen Thornton Campbell, daughter of the late Thomas Thornton, of Buffalo, N. Y., after a month's illness. Funeral services at Buffalo.

ECKERT—An anniversary mass will be celebrated in memory of Mrs. Joanna C. Eckert, at St. Patrick's Church (Old Cathedral), Mott-st., Wednesday morning, January 14, 1903, at 10 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HENRY—Suddenly, on Sunday, January 11, Florine, beloved wife of Philip S. Henry, and daughter of the late Leonard and Rosalie Lewisohn.

HOLMES—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick J. Stone, No. 254 West 93d-st., Saturday, January 10, Anne K., widow of the late John S. Holmes, of Boston. Funeral private. Boston and New-Bedford papers please copy.

M'CONIHE—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at his residence, No. 38 East 63d-st., Isaac McConihe. Services at his late residence Monday, 5 p. m.; at St. Paul's Church, Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, 2 p. m.

MOORE—On Sunday, January 11, 1903, at No. 55 East 64th-st., New-York City, Mary Jane Moore. Funeral private. Buffalo papers please copy.

NOLAN—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, Mary Nolan, for twenty-seven years a faithful, devoted and respected servant in the family of Chandler Robbins, esq. Funeral from St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, Monday, January 12, at 10:30 a. m.

SEACORD—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Saturday, January 10, 1903, Daniel O., only son of Herman L. and Matilda A. Seacord, aged 37 years. Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 31 Hudson-st., New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, January 13, at 1 p. m.

STOUTENBURGH—Friday, January 9, at her late residence, No. 131 East 43d-st., Mary Griffith, wife of the late John Albert Stoutenburgh, of Hyde Park-on-Hudson. Funeral services at St. James's Church, Hyde Park, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:30 a. m., Tuesday, January 13.

THOMAS—At his residence, No. 17 West 57th-st., on Sunday, January 11, General Samuel R. Thomas, in the 63d year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

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.

Heinigke & Bowen, New York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS

Owing to death in the family, Mrs. Francis Sherwood Male, No. 571 Park-ave., is obliged to recall her cards for Wednesdays in January.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

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The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
NICE, FRANCE—Crédit Lyonnais.
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Continental Hotel newsstand.
Grand Hotel newsstand.
Brentano's, 37 Avenue de l'Opera.
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.

For the convenience of TRIBUNE READERS abroad arrangements have been made to keep the DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE on file in the reading rooms of the hotels named below:

LONDON—Hotel Victoria, Savoy Hotel, The Langham Hotel, Carlton Hotel, Claridge's Hotel, Midland Grand Hotel, The Howard Hotel, Norfolk-st., Embankment.
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SCOTLAND—St. Enoch Hotel Glasgow; Station Hotel, Ayr; Station Hotel, Dumfries.
GIBRALTAR—The Hotel Cecil.
PARIS—Hotel Chatham, Grand Hotel, Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, Grand Hotel de l'Athénée, Hotel du Palais.
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Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending January 17, 1903, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Friday, per s. s. Maine.

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.

WEDNESDAY—At 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Germanic, via Queenstown.
THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Bretagne").
FRIDAY—At 6:30 p. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. New-England, from Boston.
SATURDAY—At 5 a. m. for Ireland, per s. s. Ivernia, via Queenstown (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. Ivernia"); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Finland, via Southampton; at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Furnessia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Furnessia").
*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.

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 (latter mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Seguranca"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, (also British, Dutch and French Guiana via Barbados), per s. s. Nora (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Nora"); at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston; at 11:30 p. m. for Bahamas, per steamer from Miami, Florida.
WEDNESDAY—At 10 a. m. for Grenada and Trinidad, per s. s. Maracas; at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, per s. s. Antilla (mail must be directed "per s. s. Antilla"); at 11:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Philadelphia.
THURSDAY—At 5 a. m. for Barbados, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo and Rio Grande du Sul, per s. s. Capri, via Santos and Rio Grande du Sul (mail for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Capri"); at 8 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Havana (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Havana"); at 12 m. for Brazil, per s. s. Kaffir Prince, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Kaffir Prince"); at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Yucatan.
SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, also Curacao and Venezuela (except Venezuela parcels post mails) via Porto Rico and Curacao, per s. s. Coamo via San Juan (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed per s. s. Coamo); 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 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 11 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Silvia; at 11:30 p. m. for Bahamas, per steamer from Miami, Florida.

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, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.
Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Korea.
Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †19, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Tacoma.
Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †20, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of Japan. Merchandise for U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.
Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †21, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Kinshiu Maru.
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 January †23, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Gaelic.
Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after January †3 and up to January †24, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Ventura. (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 the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport.
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 January †24 and up to January †31, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Miowera.
Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to February †11, 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.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., January 9, 1903.
CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.