Titian now hangs in the National Gallery, having been purchased from Sir George Donaldson for £30,000. This is the portrait which Rembrandt is reputed to have seen when it was in the possession of the Spanish Ambassador at Amsterdam; and it was subsequently in the collection of Lord Darnley at Cobham Hall. It resembles another alleged portrait of Ariosto by Titian, from which a woodcut was made for an early English translation of "Orlando Furioso," but it is doubtful if it be the poet's face. What is indisputable is its genuineness as a Titian, and this is what is really important. The picture on the right of the huge equestrian portrait of Charles I in the Dutch and Flemish room was formerly described as a portrait of Rubens; but it is now catalogued vaguely as the portrait of an artist. What is essential is the fact that Van Dyck painted it, and since it was highly prized by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who considered it a splendid example of the art of portraiture, it is one of the treasures of the National Gallery. The Ariosto from Sir George Donaldson's collection looks less like a poet than Palma's fine work, and more like Moroni's elegant Italian nobleman, in the same room; but Titian alone among the Venetian painters could have imparted to the face the intense individuality, the warmth of tone and the pearly lustre of the skin.

While it is an open question whether Titian ever painted Ariosto's portrait, they were friends, and at one time were in the service of the same patron. Ariosto, the son of the commander of the citadel of Reggio, was a gentleman of the household of Cardinal Ippolito of Este, and twice went to Rome as a special envoy to Pope Julius II; but when his services were not properly appreciated he entered the service of the cardinal's brother, the Duke of Ferrara. He had begun to write poetry when he was twenty-nine, and had published "Orlando Furioso" in 1516, and he lived until 1533 in Ferrara, revising this work and writing plays. Titian, meanwhile, had become the master of the Venetian school after the death of Giorgione, and had attracted the attention of the Duke of Ferrara, whose portrait he painted twice, the earlier work being now in the Madrid gallery and the later one in the Louvre. He also painted at Ferrara for the duke in 1514 the "Bacchus and Ariadne," which was regarded by Mr. Ruskin as one of the chief treasures of the National Gallery. He must constantly have met Ariosto while he was at work on these paintings and the "Bacchanal" and "Sacrifice to the Goddess of Festivity" of the Madrid gallery; and, while their friendship may not have been as romantic as tradition has represented, it justified the poet's reference to him in one of the later cantos of "Orlando Furioso." This was the period when Titian was painting the "Assumption of the Virgin," the masterpiece of the Academy in Venice. The portrait purchased by the National Gallery may not have been one of Ariosto, who was too poor to have ordered it himself and was not a marked favorite of the Duke of Ferrara, but it was one of the earliest of Titian's portraits and was probably painted about the time of his commissions for his first patron, when his supremacy as the leader of Venetian art was firmly established.

It is the face of a courtier of high birth, rather than a dreamy, imaginative poet, that is seen in profile in this canvas. The dark brown hair and beard are carefully trimmed, and the weak and sensual face is lightly and gracefully posed. The robe, with its quilted sleeve, is dull slate color against a neutral background of gray toned with green, and at the throat there is a white spot where the edge of the shirt catches the light. While there is no warmth of color in these subdued and delicately modulated hues, there is a subtle play of light in the glossy hair and beard, the cynical patrician face, with its blends of northern and southern blood and feature, and the loose silk robe. The perfected craftsmanship and the glowing vitality of the "Tribute Money" of the Dresden Gallery are in this portrait of a pleasure loving, self-indulgent Italian gentleman; and it has the same golden haze which illumines the splendid Veronese, "The Family of Darius Before Alexander," which hangs behind it. That picture was left behind by the painter in the Pisani villa at Este, where he was laid up by an accident; and the gift enriched the descendants of his host, for it was finally sold by them to the National Gallery for £13,650. The Titian portrait has commanded £30,000, and Mr. Astor, Mr. Beit, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, Lord Burton, Lord Iveagh and Lady Wantage have assisted the nation in purchasing it, and it is worth what has been paid, for it is a noble example of Venetian portraiture. When there were scores of Titian portraits in the galleries of the Continent—especially Madrid, Florence, Paris, Dresden and Naples—one was needed in the National Gallery; and this one certainly is as good as the Pietro Aretino of the Pitti or the "Man with the Glove" at the Louvre, and is worthy of the companionship of Moroni's tailor, lawyer and noblemen in the Venetian room. With the "Bacchus and Ariadne," the "Madonna with St. Catherine," the "Noli Me Tangere" and the "Holy Family with Shepherd Adoring," it completes a remarkably fine group of Titians at the National Gallery.

I. N. F.

GREAT WORLD'S FAIR CROWDS.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.—The attendance at the World's Fair last week was more than 125,000 in excess of any week since the exposition opened. Saturday's attendance, 152,698, was the largest for any single day since the opening day, with the exception of July 4, when 172,140 persons passed through the gates. The average daily attendance for last week was 122,245.

DISGUSTED DEMOCRATS.

From letters in yesterday's New-York Times.

As a constant reader of your valuable paper, I hope to see you and all respectable journals now honestly and decently supporting Judge Parker frown upon such incendiary talk as that emanating from the foul thoughts of David B. Hill. Why is it necessary to stoop to vilification and low-down platitudes in this campaign?

I shall vote for Judge Parker, though I voted twice for President McKinley, but I was simply disgusted with Mr. Williams's speech to Mr. Davis, and ashamed of him and those who applauded it, and I suspect that thousands of Southern born men feel as I do.

According to well authenticated reports, Mr. Hill has not yet abandoned his purpose to punish Judge Cullen for his decision in the Dutchess County case, and has determined to refuse him a nomination for chief judge of the Court of Appeals as proposed by the Republicans and as favored by everybody who is opposed to dragging the judiciary into politics. Many of us are interested to know what will be the attitude of those eminent lawyers and those independent newspapers who condemned Mr. Hill's course so scathingly ten years ago but are now supporting his candidate for the Presidency, toward his present plan to punish Judge Cullen and make partisan nominations for the two vacancies on the Court of Appeals bench.

HILL'S BANEFUL ACTIVITY.

From The New-York World.

There are signs of a revival of David B. Hill's incurably baneful spirit in the party management. His coarse denunciation of President Roosevelt as "a fraud" was a most inauspicious opening of the State campaign. In opposing the nomination of Judge Cullen for the vacancy in the Court of Appeals caused by Judge Parker's resignation, Mr. Hill invites a revival of the incidents of his attempt to alter the result of an election through a theft of the returns. Judge Cullen, one of the ablest men on the bench, decided against this attempted steal, and the people approved his decision by defeating Maynard, Hill's tool, as a candidate for judge, by more than 100,000 majority.

To substitute for Judge Cullen, whose nomination and unanimous promotion has been suggested by the Republicans, a wire pulling judge and political boss like Herrick, of Albany, might easily prove a fatal blunder for the State and electoral tickets.

Another sign of the same sort of blind stupidity is the talk of renominating Stanchfield, the beaten candidate of 1900, for Governor. No man known as Hill's man, or any boss's man, or a notorious agent of the corporations, can be elected Governor this year. Not even Judge Parker could pull him through.

It is hardly necessary to say that, however disagreeable, in view of the national election, such a course would be, "The World" would no more shrink from doing its full public duty in case Mr. Hill shall play these tricks with the party than it hesitated when a revival of the bond scandal was threatened in the preposterous nomination of James T. Woodward for elector-at-large, by the same astute party managers.

These are matters that will affect deeply and disastrously, if wrongly decided, the Democratic prospect of carrying the State. They call for the intervention, the sound judgment and the firm hand of Judge Parker himself.

DECLINED A PEERAGE.

How Sir Edmund Monson Averted War Between England and France.

Sir Edmund Monson, who has just declined the peerage offered to him on his retirement from the post of British Ambassador at Paris, is perhaps the only diplomat in King Edward's service whose presence at their respective capitals as ambassador was demanded by two Emperors. The late Alexander III of Russia, who learned to know and like Sir Edmund at Copenhagen when the latter was accredited to the Court of King Christian, specially asked the British government to send Sir Edmund to St. Petersburg as Ambassador. Alexander was extremely shy, not apt to take fancies, and in view of his pronounced liking for Sir Edmund it is a pity, from an English point of view, that his flattering invitation did not meet with acquiescence. But Sir Edmund had at the same time been made the object of an analogous request on the part of Emperor Francis Joseph, who regarded him as one of the friends of his youth, and was exceedingly anxious to have him at Vienna. The climate of the Austrian capital is preferable to that of the Muscovite metropolis, and, all things considered, the position is a more agreeable one, and so Sir Edmund became the representative of Queen Victoria at the Court of Francis Joseph instead of at that of Alexander III.

Sir Edmund, who is heir to the peerage of his nephew, Lord Monson, married since a year to the widowed Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, of New-York, daughter of General Roy Stone, U. S. A., spent a considerable time in this country as secretary of legation during the days of Lord Lyons at Washington. In some way the English Cabinet became imbued with the idea that it would add to the prestige of the mission of Lord Lyons if he was sent out to America on board a man-of-war, instead of on a mere passenger boat. Now Lord Lyons, although the son of a famous admiral, was a perfect martyr to seasickness, and entreated the government to allow him to travel by a Cunarder, and even suggested a compromise in the shape of a proposal that the man-of-war should await him somewhere off Sandy Hook, and there take him on board from the Cunarder. The government would not give way, however, and Lord Lyons, with Edward Monson, was compelled to cross the Atlantic on the frigate, which took exactly fifty days to make the trip, owing to contrary winds, Lord Lyons being ill all the time.

A year or so later Sir Edmund was sent by his chief to see how the land lay in Cuba, where he was the guest of Marshal Serrano, and in the Southern States being entertained in New-Orleans by the Slidells. In fact, he was at the theatre in New-Orleans when the news arrived that the Confederate flag had been hoisted on Fort Sumter. Sir Edmund saw much of President Lincoln, and still retains a large stock of the latter's characteristic stories.

On returning to England after the Civil War here he retired from the diplomatic service, to make an unsuccessful attempt to enter Parliament, and then for a time devoted himself to journalism, writing trenchant and satirical articles in weekly journals of the social order, which have long since passed out of existence. Subsequently he, through family influence, brought about his restoration to the diplomatic service by way of the consular corps, his first consular post being at the Azores.

At Paris the great and inestimable service which he has rendered to his country has been the tactful way by which he averted war with France at the time of the Fashoda crisis. Had it not been for his extraordinary judgment in tempering the message which he had been directed to deliver, hostilities would have been inevitable.

Nearly every one is familiar with the picture, painted, I believe, by Sir Edward Landseer, representing the first Duke of Wellington, in civilian garb and on horseback, escorting his beautiful daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Douro, likewise mounted, over the battlefield of Waterloo, and pointing out to her the most notable features of the scene of his famous victory—peaceful fields of waving corn concealing in the painting all traces of the historic and sanguinary conflict. The lady in this picture, who was the particular favorite of the old duke, and who at his death, through the succession of her husband to his honors, became the second Duchess of Wellington, has just died at an advanced age, and her nephew, the present duke, will benefit thereby to the extent of $25,000 a year, which was her jointure from the estates, and of which he is in considerable need, as he no longer draws the pension from the crown of $25,000 a year accorded to the first duke and to his two successors.

The late duchess, who was a member of the Hay family, a daughter of the eighth Marquis of Tweeddale, was held in high esteem by Queen Victoria, and on no less than four different occasions filled the office of Mistress of the Robes to her majesty, which is the principal feminine dignity at the Court of St. James's.

Her married life was notoriously unhappy. Her husband, the second duke, a rather diminutive man, bore little resemblance either in appearance or in character to his illustrious father, the beak-like nose being the only feature that he had in common with the so-called "Iron Duke." He was a source of no end of annoyance and trouble to his father as a young man; became involved in all kinds of scrapes, one of which, at Constantinople, where he, with two companions, was surprised by a rich and powerful pacha in his seraglio, culminated in a tragedy.

The third duke, who by reason of his obesity used to go by the nickname of "Spurgeon," died four years ago without issue, his widow having this summer become the wife of her kinsman, the Hon. Fred Wellesley, brother of the late Lord Cowley.

The present and fourth duke is a younger brother of his immediate predecessor, and has a family of six children, the eldest of whom, a son, bears the title of Marquis of Douro, and was one of the victims of the ragging scandal at Windsor a couple of years ago. The Duke of Wellington, besides his many English honors, is a Prince of Waterloo in the peerage of the Netherlands, a Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo and a grandee of the first class in Spain, where he has large estates, and is also Duke of Vittoria and Marquis of Torres Vedras, in Portugal.

Let me add that the first Duke of Wellington's elder brother, the Marquis Wellesley, Viceroy of Ireland, Governor General of India, and conqueror of Sultan Tippoo, may be described as the first of the great English nobles to seek their brides among the daughters of Uncle Sam, his second wife having been Marianne, daughter of Richard Caton, of Philadelphia, and widow of Robert Patterson, of Baltimore, whose sister, Elizabeth Patterson, was the first wife of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia and founder of the American line of Bonaparte.

Miss de Estevez, of New-York and of Cuba, whose engagement to Sir Anthony Cope's son has just been announced, is marrying into one of the oldest families in England, which is extensively represented in this country. For, whereas the Sir Anthony Cope of to-day is descended from his namesake who was Chamberlain to Queen Catherine Parr, one of the numerous consorts of that royal Bluebeard, King Henry VIII, that Sir Anthony had an elder brother Stephen, Sergeant of the Poultry to King Henry VIII and ancestor of the Copes of America.

Sir Anthony's baronetcy is one of the more ancient, having been created in 1611, and his country seat is Bramshill, a grand old Jacobean mansion in Berkshire, which has been portrayed by "Lucas Malet" (Mrs. William Harrison) in her novel, "Sir Richard Calmady." Bramshill stands on the slope of an eminence leading from Hartley Wintney to Strathfieldsaye, the latter being the country seat of the Duke of Wellington. Bramshill was originally built as a palace for Prince Henry, the eldest son of King James I, and is the traditional scene of the Mistletoe Bough tragedy, while another of its stories is that when George Abbot, the Archbishop of Canterbury, stayed there in 1620 he shot at a buck, which he missed, killing instead the head gamekeeper. It was visited by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1843, and King Edward was there in 1871.

The late Charles Kingsley was rector of Eversley, the parish to which Bramshill belongs, and that is how Kingsley's daughter, the novelist, was led to portray Bramshill in her novel, greatly to the annoyance of Sir Anthony and Lady Cope, as ever since their home has been overrun with strangers of one kind and another, readers and admirers of "Sir Richard Calmady."

Sir Anthony, by-the-bye, is a Catholic. His father, Sir William, the patron of Charles Kingsley, left the army to become an Anglican clergyman and died as a canon and librarian of Westminster Abbey. The first Sir Anthony Cope was a Puritan of the most rabid description, and was imprisoned for a time in the Tower of London on account of his religious belief.

Lord Kilmorey, whose son, Lord Newry, is reported from London to be engaged to Miss Lulu Pfizer, daughter of Charles Pfizer, of New-York and Newport, is the landlord and owner of St. James's Theatre in London, and has all his life long been interested in theatrical enterprises, having had much experience as a manager, one of his productions having been the "Danischeffs." Few amateur actors can play with more professional finish, and no man in society knows more about music, his countess once a famous beauty, sharing his tastes, especially in connection with the stage, having been herself the proprietor of the Globe Theatre in London, where "Charley's Aunt" was first produced. Lord Kilmorey is a warm friend of the King, on whose staff he figures as aide-de-camp, is much appreciated by his sovereign as a teller of droll Irish stories, and formerly was a member of the household of the King's sailor brother, the late Duke of Edinburgh and Coburg, whom he attended during his trip around the world on board the man-of-war Galatea.

He bore the title of Lord Newry in those days, and was with the duke when O'Farrell made his attempt to assassinate the young prince in Australia. In fact, it was "Kilkie," the name by which Lord Kilmorey is popularly known among his friends, who, after seeing the wounded prince in the hands of the doctors, rescued the would-be assassin from the indignant crowd, which, led by an excited American present, was determined to lynch him. O'Farrell subsequently expiated his crime on the scaffold, in spite of all the efforts made by Prince Alfred to secure a commutation of the capital sentence imposed upon his assailant.

Lord Kilmorey, who comes of the ancient family of Needham, one of his ancestors having been Common Sergeant of London and Member of Parliament for the city as far back as 1449, has large estates in Ireland, and at Mourne Park, his ancestral seat in the Emerald Isle, there is a fine collection of pictures by Gainsborough and artists of the Dutch school. He also has extensive interests in Australia, and is connected with a gigantic scheme for providing the city of Adelaide with a new harbor, at a cost of $15,000,000, to come out of the pocket of the British investor.

Finding that difficulties were being placed in the way by the South Australian legislature, he gave vent to his annoyance in a letter which he addressed to every member thereof, containing among other things the menacing sentence, "I shall be bound to say things in self-defence which may lead to very disagreeable results." This was regarded as a breach of privilege, and a vote was passed summoning the offending earl to the bar of the House. The matter, however, was eventually compromised by being referred to and buried by a parliamentary committee, and thus the world was deprived of the spectacle of a British peer of the realm being committed for contempt by a colonial legislature.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

SENATOR HOAR READS THE PAPERS.

Reported as Having a Comfortable Day, but Is Still Weak.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 28.—The following bulletin was given out to-night at 9 o'clock by Rockwood Hoar regarding the condition of his father, Senator George F. Hoar:

The Senator has had a comfortable day, taken his nourishment and has held his own, though there is no evidence of increase in strength. For the first time since his illness he called this morning for the newspapers, and showed interest and commented on Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's address yesterday and other matters of public interest.

The following bulletin was issued about noon to-day:

Senator Hoar awoke quite early this morning and is refreshed by his sleep. He took rather more nourishment to-day than yesterday. He chatted freely with members of his family, but his condition still is extremely weak.

SOCIAL INCIDENTS AT BAR HARBOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 28.—Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. William Disston, at Thorn Hedge; George L. Bradley, at the Louisburg; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Reilly, at Bowling Green, and Mrs. C. F. Winthrop and Mrs. William F. Sheehan, at the Malvern.

The exodus began in earnest to-day. On the night boat out there was a good sized trainload.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer went to-night to their place, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy went back to New-York. The Misses Daisy and Nancy Leiter have gone to Lake Geneva, Wis.

Miss Ward McAllister started to-night for the Baltusrol golf tournament. Delancey Kane, J. P. Whitten Stuart and G. S. Wallen all left the Malvern for New-York to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Morgan, of London, went to New-York, whence they will sail for home.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cochrane left here for Baltimore to-night.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Private view, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Dino collection of arms and armor.

Election of colonel, 23d Regiment, armory, night.

Closing exercises of Free Recreation School, concert and exhibition of summer work, hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East Fifteenth-st., 8 p. m. Free to women and girls.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

HOLLAND—A. L. Van Antwerp, Mexico. PLAZA—Charles Bogue, Irvington. SAVOY—The Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh; Señor E. Mayor des Planches, Italian Ambassador to the United States, Washington. WALDORF-ASTORIA—C. S. Roberts, Chicago. WOLCOTT—Marshall M. Gillian, Richmond.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Aug. 28.—The area of high pressure that has persisted over the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States for the last few days is gradually giving way. A second one is moving southeastward over the Dakotas and pressure is relatively low in the Southwest. Rain has fallen on the Atlantic Coast from Virginia to Florida, also along the Gulf Coast, and there have been light showers and thunderstorms over the northeast Rocky Mountain slope and in Eastern Colorado, the plateau region and the North Pacific Coast.

Unseasonal low temperatures have prevailed for the last few days in Atlantic Coast districts. In the last twenty-four hours, however, there has been a marked rise over the Carolinas and Georgia. A marked fall in temperature has also occurred in the upper Missouri Valley, where the temperatures to-night are 10 to 18 degrees below the seasonal average.

Showers are indicated for Monday in the middle Mississippi Valley, the lower Ohio Valley, also over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Showers are probable Tuesday in the Eastern Gulf States, Tennessee, the upper Ohio Valley and the west portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

The temperature will rise in eastern districts and fall over the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains and the middle Mississippi Valley.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly fresh southwest to west; on the Gulf Coast light southerly; on the Great Lakes fresh northwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern New-York, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair on the coast, showers and cooler in the interior; fresh southwest to west winds.

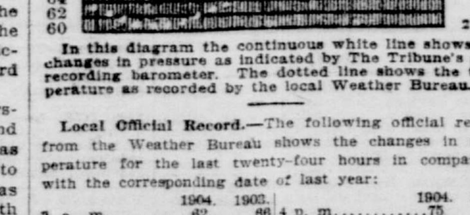
For New-Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair; fresh west winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day, followed by showers and cooler to-night or Tuesday; variable winds, becoming fresh northwest.

For Western New-York, showers and cooler to-day; Tuesday fair; fresh northwest winds.

For New-England, fair to-day and Tuesday; fresh 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.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
3 a. m.	62	66	4 p. m.	75	62
6 a. m.	61	64	6 p. m.	72	62
9 a. m.	62	62	9 p. m.	69	61
12 m.	72	62	11 p. m.	68	59
3 p. m.	74	62	12 p. m.	—	59

Highest temperature yesterday, 76 degrees; lowest, 60 degrees; average, 68 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 62 degrees; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 70 degrees.

Local forecast—Fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

NO SECOND WEST POINT.

Reasons Why Another Military Academy Is Not Needed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If I understand Professor Tillman's paper, "Is There Necessity for a Second West Point?" (Journal of the Military Institution, July and August, 1904), he wants a second West Point, and for the following reasons, which, however, I may not arrange in their order of precedence in the professor's mind.

The reasons are:

First—Any considerable increase in the number of cadets will necessitate a wider distribution of the Military Academy buildings, so that either the cadets will have further to walk to reach their recitation rooms, or, if grouped by classes, they will be too much separated for efficient "barrack administration, interior police and discipline."

Second—With a larger number of cadets, "the clocklike precision and regularity with which its (West Point) duties are performed," will be impossible.

Third—The classes will be too large for any one professor to grade his students and "decide upon proficiency and deficiency."

Fourth—The topography of West Point is not adapted to "applying the past system" to large numbers. In plain language, presumably there is not room enough for artillery and cavalry drills and target practice.

Fifth—"Our academy stands practically alone among educational institutions, civil or military, in retaining a considerable portion of its curriculum, chiefly because of its value in mental development, and not at all for its utility."

Sixth—"The classes at each school could be carried much further" than they are now carried in the single school at West Point.

Seventh—Increasing the number of cadets will add to the danger of interference by politicians to reinstate discharged cadets, or to prevent the discharge of such as for deficiency in conduct or studies may be named to the War Department for removal from the academy.

Anything written about the United States Military Academy by a man of Professor Tillman's experience at West Point will attract the attention, not only of army officers, but of many civilians; for West Point is dear to the American people, and any material change in its management and methods must be clearly shown to be beneficial to secure anything like general approval.

After all that can be said, West Point is a great free school, at the very top of the free schools of the country. It and its sister academy at Annapolis are the only free schools supported by the national government, all the others being State institutions.

If, then, better results can be had by starting a second school to provide for an increase of cadets, a second school will be demanded. If, however, better, or even equally good, results can be assured by enlarging the present establishment, as may from time to time appear necessary, the country will not permit a second school, especially in view of the vast expense and the strong probability of unsatisfactory results from fanciful changes in methods, curriculum and government.

The reasons advanced, then, by Professor Tillman for a second West Point deserve careful consideration. Taking the professor's reasons in the order I have named, he first deprecates the loss of time that must result from housing cadets at a distance from their recitation and lecture rooms. But would a walk of a few minutes in going to and from recitations necessarily be lost time? At Annapolis, formerly, some of the midshipmen were quartered further from their recitation rooms than cadets would be from theirs, whatever might be their number. And the navy officers considered the time spent in going to and from recitations in the open air rather as time gained than lost. The short interim between study and recitation was restful and beneficial.

Second—"The clocklike precision" in the performance of duty cannot be maintained with a larger number of cadets. Why not? Such an objection will meet with scant acceptance from West Point graduates; and as for the general public, there is likely to be considerable astonishment at a West Point professor's admission that military administration, as practised at West Point, would break down if applied to more than 300 or 400 cadets. This reason for demanding a second West Point, if true, would greatly detract from the prestige of the present only West Point. This is a most unfortunate reason to be advanced by a "graduate" who has spent almost his manhood at the military academy.

Third—The classes will be too large for any one professor to handle. Two associate professors are already employed. Why should there not be as many associates as may be found requisite, say one for every hundred cadets in any one class? And why should not each associate professor grade his own men and recommend where the line be drawn between deficient and proficient? The professor would have a general supervision of all the associates and instructors, and the grading and deciding as to deficients would be quite as likely to be just and fair as at present.

As for the Commandant's Department, which has charge not only of drills of all kinds, but of the discipline of the cadets, an increase in the number of cadets would doubtless necessitate a regimental organization of two, or even three, battalions, instead of one, as at present. Each battalion would presumably be commanded by an assistant commandant, subordinate to the commandant of the corps.

Is any "graduate" willing to admit that with such an organization efficient discipline would not be maintained? Might we not rather expect even better discipline from a generous rivalry among the junior commanders?

No. This fear of Professor Tilman's that discipline cannot be maintained if the number of cadets be increased is unworthy of a graduate. To admit it is to pronounce the principles of West Point discipline unsound. It is to be hoped that whatever other reasons for a second school may be advanced, this one will not be again mentioned.

Fourth—Not room enough for drills. The plans for the new West Point, which are now nearing completion, provide for removing all the professors' houses from the plain, and adding the grounds about them to the parade and infantry plain, which will thus be considerably enlarged.

The present cavalry drill ground is also to be added to the infantry plain, and the artillery and cavalry drills are to be conducted on a new and much larger field to be graded for the purpose at the south end of the reservation.

In the opinion of competent judges there will then be abundant room for drills of all arms of the service.

There remains the reason for more room, that at present the target ranges are too limited. There is certainly something in this reason. But target ranges of adequate extent are not easy to find in any thickly settled part of the country, and to consign even the second West Point to a rural district far removed from city culture and refinement would be very objectionable. Young men in training to become army officers stand at least as much in need of the refining influences of polite society as do civilians.

Target fields of larger area than those now used are, no doubt, desirable, if not essential, and it is probable that in the immediate vicinity of West Point a target range of between three and four miles length could be had by acquiring land south of the present reservation. The village of Highland Falls is of small area. It adjoins West Point on the south, and immediately south of the village is a long, narrow valley extending to Fort Montgomery, four miles distant. The land of this valley is not cultivated to any extent and the hillsides are not even adapted to grazing, so precipitous are they. I believe this valley would afford satisfactory ranges for both artillery and infantry target practice.

It would be necessary, of course, for the government to control this ground, and to remove any small and inexpensive houses there may be upon it. The cost of the entire valley and of all the houses that might be endangered by target firing would be insignificant in comparison with the cost of establishing a second West Point.

Fifth—To discuss Professor Tillman's fifth reason, which relates to the curriculum of the only West Point we now have, would require more space than this communication contemplates.

Sixth—The professor's sixth reason may also better be left for separate treatment.

Seventh—More cadets, it is said, means more interference with the Academic Board by politicians, whenever a protégé of theirs is discharged for deficiency in studies or conduct. Unquestionably politicians have given a great deal of annoyance to the Academic Board, and have damaged the Military Academy very seriously by interceding for the restoration of justly discharged cadets. Notwithstanding the law forbidding the return of a discharged cadet, except with the approval of the Academic Board, the first move made by a cadet discharged for deficiency in conduct or studies—but especially for unsatisfactory conduct—is to go to Washington and appeal to his Congressman to "get him back."

So well has this game been played, and so successful has it proved, that one is almost persuaded to believe that the Academic Board sometimes "weakens" and passes men it would recommend for discharge, but for fear of their being returned to the academy by orders from Washington.

The ratio of graduates to admissions to West Point in the ten years ending 1900 was 59 per cent. In the immediately preceding decade the ratio was 49 per cent.

The winnowing out of unsatisfactory material, which has always been one of the strongest features of West Point, has thus been greatly lessened; and no one acquainted with the academy will pretend that the scholarship of the lower men in classes has not greatly fallen off in the same time.

The men "with a pull" in Washington have damaged the academy seriously; and their damaging influence is all the time ready to be used in shielding their appointees. But this is a danger against which nothing but faithfulness to the country's interests on the part of the War Department, and fearless discharge of duty on the part of the Academic Board, both sustained by public sentiment, can protect the academy. Starting a second West Point will not meet the case, and would probably increase the evil.

CALEB HUSE,
U. S. M. A., 1851.

Highland Falls, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1904.

ROOSEVELT'S ANCESTRY.

Prominent Men of Ulster—Some Lived at Esopus.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The world is small. Nicholas Roosevelt, who was born in September, 1658, married, December 26, 1682, Heyltje Jans Kunst. She was a daughter of Jan Kunst, of Kingston, and they moved to Esopus, and remained there until 1690. While at Esopus Johannes Roosevelt was born on February 27. He was baptized at Kingston, March 3, 1689. He married here Hyla Suerts (on the Dutch records, also spelled Heftje Sjoerts and Heyltje Skourd). He was assistant alderman, 1717-1727, and alderman, 1730-1733. They had eleven children, of whom the ninth Jacobus, born August 13, 1724, was father of Jacobus, born October 25, 1759, who was father of Cornelius Van Schaack Roosevelt, born January 30, 1794, the grandfather of our noble President.

Some of the most prominent men of Ulster are thus in the line of our candidate—Cornelis Barcutse Siegt and Kunst and Bos—but their prominence was not achieved by the aid of Stony Hollow and Jockey Hill gangs.

In fact, we are proud of his ancestors and of him. They were honest, brave, patriotic men. Few men can go back so far in Esopus. Jan Barrentse Kunst was married March 14, 1663; Cornelis Barrentse Siegt was one of the first magistrates, 1660-62, Shepen and defender of Wiltwick from Indians, 1663. Rally, honest men of Ulster!

CLAES MARTENZE.

New-York City, August 27, 1904.

NO VISITORS AT SAGAMORE HILL.

President Roosevelt Passes a Quiet Sunday—No Guests Expected To-day.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt and his family attended service at Christ Church this morning. The Rev. H. H. Washburn, the rector, preached a sermon on "Belief," which was heard by a congregation that comfortably filled the church.

No visitors were received at Sagamore Hill to-day, and Secretary Loeb said this evening that none were expected to-morrow.

SEASON'S FRESH AIR WORK ENDS.

Thanks to the quick and generous responses to the appeal of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund for more money, 680 children were not disappointed in going to the country last week. They will have just time enough to complete their fortnight's stay and return in time for the opening of the schools. It is a significant fact that during the entire week every party save one had its full quota of children on hand, and in place of the three boys who failed to appear for the final party, three others were quickly found and sent on the following day, so that the full number are now in the country. Middletown, N. Y.; Ashford Hill, N. Y.; Shokan, N. Y.; Interlaken, Mass.; Fairfield, Conn., and Chapel Hill, N. J., all received their full complement of children last week. This finishes the work of sending children to the country for the season of 1904.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. H. L. Boughton, Catskill, N. Y.	$5 00
H. P. H.	6 00
"Kim"	5 00
Previously acknowledged	17,809 82
Total, August 27, 1904	$17,825 82

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

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Crawford, William H.
Quintard, Jane H.
Shields, Charles W.
Tuckerman, Charles S.
Van Norden, Sarah A.

CRAWFORD—On Sunday morning, August 28, at his residence, The Osborne, No. 205 West 57th-st., Dr. William H. Crawford, in the 55th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence Wednesday, August 31, at 11 a. m.

QUINTARD—At Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday, August 25, 1904, Jane Hayden Quintard, widow of William Isleworth Quintard and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hayden, No. 150 West 59th-st., New-York. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., on Monday, August 29, 1904, at 9:30 a. m. Interment Kensico Cemetery.

SHIELDS—Suddenly, on August 26, at Newport, R. I., Professor Charles W. Shields, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton University, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral at Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Monday, August 29, at 2 o'clock.

TUCKERMAN—Suddenly, at Ipswich, Mass., on Saturday, August 27, Charles Saunders Tuckerman, aged 52. Funeral at Ipswich on Tuesday.

VAN NORDEN—Sunday evening, at the residence of her brother-in-law, the late W. P. Sleight, No. 227 South 3d-ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y., Miss Sarah A. Van Norden, aged 88 years. Funeral services at house, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Wednesday morning.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery.—Private station. Public mausoleum. Every convenience. 46 W. 34th St.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, 23d St.—Stephen Merritt Emb'l'g Inst. Tel. 1324 and 1325 Chelsea. 241-3 West 23d St.

Special Notices.

Heinigke & Bowen, New-York. MEMORIAL WINDOWS

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Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per Copy,	25
One Month,	90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 00	Per Copy,	$1 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	
TRI-WEEKLY:			
Six Months,	75		
Twelve Months,	$1 50		

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

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Twelve Months,	$19 90	Twelve Months,	$3 06
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
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Twelve Months,	$5 64	Twelve Months,	$2 04
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One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
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WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1,322 F-st.
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LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE at No. 149 Fleet-st.
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London and Paris Exchange, Bankers, Basildon House, Moorgate-st.
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Thos. Cook & Son, Tourist Offices, Ludgate Circus.
The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—John Munroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
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Special Notices.

Brentano's, No. 37 Avenue de l'Opéra.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
NICE—Crédit Lyonnais.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tournabuoni.
Maquay & Co., Bankers.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 2 Ferdinand Strasse.

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, Hotel Metropole, Midland Grand Hotel, The Howard Hotel, Norfolk-st., Embankment; Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood; Horrex's Hotel, Norfolk-st., Strand; Hotel Great Central, Hotel Russell.
ENGLAND—Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; Midland Hotel, Manchester; Queen's Hotel, Leeds; Midland Hotel, Bradford; Hotel Wellington, Tunbridge Wells; Midland Hotel, Morecambe Bay; Midland Hotel, Derby; Holler's Hotel, Shanklin Hotel, Isle of Wight.
IRELAND—Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin.
SCOTLAND—St. Enoch Hotel, Glasgow; Station Hotel, Ayr; Station Hotel, Dumfries.
WALES—Waterloo Hotel, Bettws-y-Coed.
GIBRALTAR—Hotel Cecil.
PARIS—Hotel Chatham, Hotel de l'Ille et d'Albion, Grand Hotel de l'Athénée, Grand Hotel, Hotel Continental, Hotel du Palais, Hotel St. James and Albany, Mercedes Hotel.
BELGIUM—Le Grand Hotel, Brussels; Hotel Kursaal and Beau Site, Ostend; Hotel Regina.
HOLLAND—The Kurhaus, Scheveningen.
GERMANY—Nassauer-Hof Hotel, Wiesbaden; Four Seasons Hotel, Munich; Hotel Bellevue, Dresden; Hotel Kaiserhof, Berlin; Neullens Hotel, Aix-la-Chapelle; Grand Hotel, Nurenberg; Wurtembergerhof Hotel, Nurenberg; Four Seasons Hotel, Wiesbaden; Hotel Wilhelma, Wiesbaden; Hotel Kaiserhof, Wiesbaden; Grand Hotel, Wilhelmshohe; Disch Hotel, Cologne; Harms Hotel, Cologne; Continental Hotel, Hanover; Frankfurter Hof, Frankfort; Hotel National, Strassburg; Hotel Grand Monarque, Aix-la-Chapelle; Bad-Nauheim; Hotel Kaiserhof, Godesberg-on-Rhine; Hotel Regina, Baden-Baden.
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ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE—Hotel Metropole, Rome; Grand Hotel, Venice; Eden Palace, Genoa; Grand Hotel Quirinal, Rome; Hotel Royal Danieli, Venice; Hotel de la Villa, Milan; Hotel Louvre and Savoy, Aix-les-Bains; Grand Hotel, Aix-les-Bains.

Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending September 3, 1904, 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. August 31 and September 5.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Station (corner of West and Morton Streets) half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY (30th)—At 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Potsdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Potsdam").

WEDNESDAY (31st)—At 6:30 a. m. for Liverpool, Scotland, Ireland and France, per s. s. Teutonic, via Queenstown and Liverpool (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. Teutonic"); at 9:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Citta di Napoli (mail must be directed "per s. s. Citta di Napoli"); at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Oscar II. (mail must be directed "per s. s. Oscar II.").

THURSDAY (1st)—At 5:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Deutschland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (mail for France must be directed "per s. s. Deutschland"); at 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Bretagne").

SATURDAY (3d)—At 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Plymouth and Cherbourg (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. St. Paul"); at 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Umbria, via Queenstown and Liverpool; at 8:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Kroonland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kroonland"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Anchoria").

NOTICE.—Five cents per half ounce, in addition to the regular postage, must be prepaid on all letters forwarded by the Supplementary Mails, and letters deposited in the drops marked "Letters for Foreign Countries," after the closing of the Regular Mail, for dispatch by a particular vessel, will not be so forwarded unless such additional postage is fully prepaid thereon by stamps. Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are also opened on the piers of the American, English and French steamers, whenever the sailings occur at 9 a. m. or later; and late mail may be deposited in the mail boxes on the piers of the German Lines sailing from Hoboken. The mails on the piers open one hour and a half before sailing time, and close ten minutes before sailing time. Only regular postage (letters 5 cents a half ounce) is required on articles mailed on the piers of the American, White Star and German (Sea Post) steamers; double postage (letters 10 cents a half ounce) on other lines.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY (29th)—At 12 m. for Pernambuco, Maceio, Santos, Rio Grande do Sul, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Hathor (mail must be directed "per s. s. Hathor").

TUESDAY (30th)—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Nicaragua (except East Coast), Honduras (except East Coast), Salvador, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili, per s. s. Advance, via Colon (mail for Guatemala and Department of Cauca in Colombia must be directed "per s. s. Advance"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Inagua, Port de Paix, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, Jeremie and Magdalena Department of Colombia, per s. s. Adirondack (mail for other parts of Haiti and Colombia must be directed "per s. s. Adirondack").

WEDNESDAY (31st)—At 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Oranje Nassau (mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British, Dutch and French Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Oranje Nassau"); at 11:30 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Moorish Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Santos (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Moorish Prince"); at 2 p. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Halizones.

THURSDAY (1st)—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan and Campeche, per s. s. Vigilancia (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Vigilancia"); at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, per s. s. Saratoga, via Nassau (mail for Mexico, via Tampico, must be directed "per s. s. Saratoga"); at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, per s. s. Antilla, via Nassau (mail must be directed "per s. s. Antilla"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. Cherokee.

FRIDAY (2d)—At 9 a. m. for Antigua, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Barbados, Trinidad, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Capreia; at 6:30 p. m. for Bermuda, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY (3d)—At 5 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Canning; at 7:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Silvia; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Philadelphia (mail for Colombia must be directed "per s. s. Philadelphia"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica and Colombia, except Magdalena Dep't, 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. Fontabelle; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 10 a. m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar, per s. s. Maraval; at 12:30 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Curityba, via Matanzas (mail must be directed "per s. s. Curityba").

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

CUBA—Via Port Tampa, Florida, closes at this office daily, except Thursday, at †5:30 a. m. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays).

MEXICO CITY—Overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. Sundays at 1 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND (except Parcels Post Mails)—By rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday).

JAMAICA—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 6:30 p. m. Tuesday and Friday.

MIQUELON—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m.

BRITISH HONDURAS, HONDURAS (East Coast) and GUATEMALA—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †10:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †10:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Mondays at †10:30 p. m.).

COSTA RICA—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †10:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †10:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at †10:30 p. m.).

NICARAGUA (East Coast)—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †10:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †10:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Thursdays at †10:30 p. m.).

†Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS, FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

The schedule of closing of Transpacific Mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to port of sailing. The final connecting mails (except Registered Transpacific Mails, which close 6 p. m. previous day) close at the General Postoffice, New York, as follows:

Japan (except Parcels-Post Mails), Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6:30 p. m. August 30 for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China.

Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close at 6:30 p. m. August 30 for dispatch per s. s. Lyra.

New Zealand, Australia (except West), New Caledonia, Samoa, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. September 3 for dispatch per s. s. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer).

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. September 3 for dispatch per s. s. Coptic.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. September 9 for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Fiji Islands, Australia (except West) and New-Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6:30 p. m. September 10 for dispatch per s. s. Manuka.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. September 12 for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. September 15 for dispatch per s. s. Korea.

Japan, Korea, China and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close at 6:30 p. m. September 23 for dispatch per s. s. Machaon.

Philippine Islands and Guam, via San Francisco, close at 6:30 p. m. September 26 for dispatch per U. S. Transport.

Manchuria and Eastern Siberia at present forwarded via Russia, instead of via Japan, the usual route.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; New-Zealand via San Francisco, and certain places in the Chinese Provinces of Yunnan, Kueichow, Szachwan and Kwangsi, via British India—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., August 26, 1904.