NOBLE NAME DISGRACED.

Why the Princely House of Gortchakoff Is Barred from the Gotha.

If the once illustrious and historic name of Gortchakoff, borne by Prince Alexander, the great chancellor of the Russian Empire during the reign of Alexander II; by Prince Peter, the field marshal of the Crimean War, and by Prince Michael, the able viceroy of Poland, has disappeared from the Almanach de Gotha, it is largely owing to the disgrace brought upon it by the Princess Constantine Gortchakoff, whose stormy life has just been brought to a close at Monte Carlo through consumption. True, her brother-in-law, the late Prince Michael Alexandrowitch, contributed in a measure to drag the name in the mud, and indebted for his post as Russian envoy in Switzerland and in Spain to the power and prestige of his father, the Chancellor, conducted himself in both those countries in such a fashion that none of his colleagues of the diplomatic corps were willing to shake hands with him. But the member of the family most to blame for the wane of its grandeur was his brother Constantine's wife, Marie Stourdza, daughter of that Michael Stourdza, who was one of the most rapacious of all those Hospodars, or Christian governors, of what is now Rumania in the time when it was still subject to Turkish sovereignty. Some faint notion of the career of the late Princess Constantine Gortchakoff may be gathered from the facts that she has been charged in court with the crimes of robbing her mother's corpse, of defrauding her brother, Gregory Stourdza, the Rumanian general and statesman, with conspiracy, perjury and Heaven knows what besides.

From the very outset of her married life the bonds of matrimony proved exceedingly galling to her, and she determined to rid herself of them at the earliest opportunity after the death of her father-in-law, the Chancellor of the Empire, of whom she stood in great dread. Within a few months after his demise, and with the avowed object of provoking her husband to demand a divorce, she associated herself with an Englishman of menial antecedents and travelled all over Europe in his company under her own name, creating a great scandal everywhere. Neither this nor other provocations of a similar nature were, however, successful in driving her husband to sue for a divorce. In fact, the more she displayed anxiety to secure the dissolution of her marriage, the less inclination did the prince show to meet her views in the matter. In despair at her failure, she actually went to the length of lodging petitions against him at St. Petersburg and Bucharest, on the ground that the only charges which she was able to bring against the prince did not furnish sufficient cause for decreeing the dissolution of the marriage. At Stamboul, however, she was more successful, and, by dint of enormous bribes, was able to induce the Orthodox Patriarch at Constantinople to pronounce the annulment of her union with Prince Constantine Gortschakoff. It is needless to add that the decree in question was treated as entirely invalid, both in Russia and Rumania, the Synod of the Bosporus having no legal competence to deal with the case.

HOW SHE GOT HER MOTHER'S JEWELS.

A few years later her mother, the widow of the Hospodar, died at Baden-Baden, leaving property valued a few weeks prior to her demise at the colossal sum of $18,000,000. The only member of the family with her at the time of her death was her daughter, the Princess Gortchakoff. It was well known to the family that the old lady was in the habit of wearing day and night a soft leather belt strapped around her body, containing her most valuable securities, precious stones and title deeds. That this belt was there in its place at the moment of her death is shown by the sworn evidence of the two Sisters of Mercy who tended her throughout her last illness. During the night which followed the death of the aged princess no one had access to the room in which the corpse lay except her daughter, Mme. de Gortchakoff, and on the next day when the body was placed in the coffin the Sisters of Mercy noticed that the belt had disappeared.

Nor was this all. For it subsequently appeared that at the very moment when the death agony commenced Mme. de Gortchakoff had dispatched a telegram to Paris summoning a remarkably clever locksmith of the name of Landry, who was known to have designed the locks of the four steel safes in which the old princess had hoarded all such of her valuables as she was unable to get into her leather belt. Landry arrived a few hours after the death and spent a greater part of the night with Mme. de Gortchakoff in picking the locks of the safes, the keys to which had been so carefully hidden away by the old lady that it was impossible to find them, the duplicates being in the hands of her lawyers. When at length the local authorities presented themselves at the villa to make the duly prescribed inventory of the property left by the deceased her legal representatives discovered that over $14,000,000 as well as all the jewels had disappeared.

On being notified of the fact, Mme. de Gortchakoff's brother commenced proceedings against his sister for the purpose of punishing her for his violation of the laws by seizing her mother's jewels and property, and also with the object of compelling her to disgorge the proceeds of what he termed her ghoulish robbery of her mother's corpse.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

Besides the two Sisters of Mercy there were three other witnesses of Mme. de Gortchakoff's cold blooded dishonesty on the night of her mother's death. They were her own maid, the confidential maid of the old princess and the latter's house steward. Mme. de Gortchakoff, of course, took her mother's two retainers into her employ and rewarded them handsomely. When, however, she found that they had been cited to appear and give evidence in the proceedings brought by a Gregory Stourdza against her she took them off with her to Germany. On reaching Frankfort she suddenly caused their arrest by the German police on charges of having stolen her jewels, and, as the gems which she had given them to insure their silence were found in their possession, the case looked very black against them. In fact, it was not until many months had passed that they were able to succeed in proving their innocence and in recovering their liberty. Meanwhile the trial of the princess in the French courts had been adjourned owing to the absence of these two important witnesses, who, on returning to France, initiated on their own account proceedings for conspiracy and false imprisonment against her.

SETTLED BY COMPROMISE.

There were also accusations of perjury, and even of forgery—in fact, for a number of years the courts in France, Germany and Rumania were busy dealing with all these many charges laid at the door of the princess, whose great name, as well as her vast wealth, enabled her to escape any such indignity as imprisonment. Eventually the matters were settled by means of a compromise, and, although the Russian great world always remained aloof from the princess, yet her mansion in the Rue de Varennes, in the Faubourg St. Germain, at Paris, and her villa at Nice were the scenes of many splendid fêtes, to which not only foreigners but also any of the leaders of the French great world would flock. The princess had quite a large circle of American friends among the cosmopolitan colony on the banks of the Seine, and, aside from her moral eccentricities, was a very brilliant and original woman, whose delinquencies were perhaps more attributable to nationality and to heredity than to any actual viciousness.

She leaves three children, one of them a son, Prince Alexander Gortchakoff, now thirty years old, who has so far shown no signs of endeavoring to revive the grandeur of his family, of which he is the chief—a family which is descended in an unbroken line from Rurik, the first Grand Duke of Russia and founder of the Muscovite monarchy in 870. Among the ancestors of the Gortchakoffs are St. Vladimir and St. Michael of Tchernigoff. The other Princes Gortchakoff now living are descended from the great Chancellor's cousins, and include Prince Sergius Basilowitch, Prince Sergius Demitrovitch and Prince Peter Demitrovitch. But none of them have thus far achieved distinction or given any indication of reviving the glories of the name.

DON JAIME RETURNS.

Don Jaime, only son of Don Carlos, the legitimist Pretender to the throne of Spain, has arrived in the South of France from Manchuria, travelling under the name of "M. Ernina," and is now on the Riviera, no longer incognito, but as a prince of the royal house of Bourbon. He declares that he has a four months' leave of absence from his duties as a Russian cavalry officer on the staff of the generalissimo, in Manchuria, and that on the expiration of his furlough he will rejoin the army in the field. But an impression prevails that he will not return, and that, in spite of the gallant services which he has rendered since the beginning of the war, the authorities at St. Petersburg, resenting his ardent championship of Kuropatkin and his outspoken criticism of the manner in which they have hampered and handicapped that unfortunate commander—criticisms contained in the prince's private letters, published by indiscreet relatives and friends—have demanded the resignation of his commission, and that his connection with the Russian army has ceased.

This was indeed predicted at the time when his letters appeared in the newspapers. It is impossible, moreover, to explain in any other manner his return from the seat of war, for an officer in the perfect health which he enjoys, and of such bravery and resourcefulness as he has displayed in the field, does not leave the army of which he forms part to enjoy a leave of absence, in all the ease and luxury of the French Riviera, while that army is straining every nerve to wrest victory from defeat and to save itself from annihilation by the Japanese invaders.

The prince, it may be added, on two separate occasions managed to convey messages and dispatches from Kuropatkin to General Stoessel during the siege of Port Arthur by cleverly passing himself off as the correspondent of an Italian newspaper, his perfect command of the Italian language enabling him to deceive even the penetration of the Japanese, who failed to recognize in the alleged scribe a prince of the blood and one of the most daring officers of the Russian headquarters staff.

A CASE OF SUTTEE.

Lord Curzon has just confirmed the sentences of long terms of penal servitude inflicted upon a dozen Brahmans and Hinuoos convicted of suttee. A popular impression prevails that the ancient custom of immolating the widow at her husband's funeral has long since been abandoned. This, however, is not the case. Lord Curzon, when he became Viceroy of India, indeed included in his programme the determination to stamp out suttee, but the fact that a particularly atrocious instance took place only the other day in the Province of Behar shows that he has not been altogether successful. The widow, having bathed and adorned herself as for a wedding, took her seat on the funeral pyre which had been constructed for the cremation of her husband's corpse, and then called upon her sons and her brothers-in-law to perform the duties prescribed by Hindoo piety. They thereupon set fire to the pyre, and the living was consumed with the dead, amid invocations to the gods, the clashing of cymbals and the blowing of shell trumpets by the immense crowd which witnessed the ceremonies.

The object of sacrificing the widow was primarily to secure the husband's comfort in the new world and to prevent him from vexing posterity by ghostly visitations. Lady Amherst relates that when the Rajah of Jaipur died eighteen women and eighteen men of his household were burned alive with his body, including the court barber, as the rajah could not go to Paradise unless there was some one to shave him. There is only one plea that has been put forward in favor of suttee that deserves any attention, namely, the argument that it is the best possible check to the crime of husband poisoning.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Circus at Madison Square Garden, afternoon and evening.

Public meeting of the New-York Association for Household Research, No. 19 West 44th-st., 3:30 p. m.

Meeting of the Post Parliament, No. 108 West 45th-st., 10:30 a. m.

Lenten reading by Mrs. Ralph Trautmann at Miss Florence Guernsey's, No. 180 West 59th-st., 11 a. m.

Address by Hamilton Wright Mabie to the students and friends of Packard Commercial School, 23d-st. and 4th-ave., 11 a. m.

Benefit for Joseph Holland, Metropolitan Opera House, afternoon.

Dwight L. Elmendorf's lecture, "The Edge of the Desert," Carnegie Lyceum, 4 p. m.

Dinner of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity for Governor Stokes of New-Jersey, Hotel Astor, evening.

Pratt Institute exhibition of work of evening classes, evening.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—Wadleigh High School, 115th-st., between 7th and 8th aves., Professor Guy Carleton Lee, "Hawaii" (illustrated); Public School No. 30, No. 224 East 88th-st., Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, "The Mahometan World" (illustrated); Public School No. 157, St. Nicholas-ave. and 127th-st., Dr. William Macdonald, "Causes of the American Revolution"; Public School No. 160, Suffolk and Rivington sts., Joseph Adelman, "Henry VIII"; Institute Hall, No. 218 East 106th-st., Professor Charles L. Harrington, "Dynamical Electricity" (illustrated); West Side Auditorium, No. 318 West 57th-st., Professor Samuel C. Schmucker, "Family of Spinners (Spiders)"; Public School No. 2, 169th-st. and 3d-ave., Orrel A. Parker, "Porto Rico and Its People" (illustrated); Public School No. 32, 183d-st., between Beaumont and Cambreling aves., Miss Grace A. Burt, "Hamlet."

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—C. Oliver Iselin, New-Rochelle; Craig Heberton, Philadelphia. ASTOR—J. W. Wheatley, Washington; George S. Gates, Philadelphia. CAMBRIDGE—Alard Scheck, of the German consular staq, Berlin. FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Dunn, Binghamton; ex-Governor Abiram Chamberlain, of Connecticut. IMPERIAL—H. L. Boas, Reading, Penn.; Dr. J. J. Bulger, Cape Town, South Africa. MANHATTAN—Major F. B. Drafe, London; Colonel E. Raleigh, Leeds, England. MAJESTIC—Charles M. Rogers, Chicago; L. E. Turney, Detroit; James R. Mack, St. Louis. MURRAY HILL—H. B. Claggett, United States Marine Corps; F. A. Wetherbee, Boston.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, March 23.—The pressure is low to-night over the central valleys, the lake region, the Northwest and the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, with pronounced centres of depression over Lake Superior and Alberta. Showers have been quite general in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys and the upper lake region, and rain is again falling in the northern plateau and from Northern California northward. In the Ohio Valley, the East and the South the weather has been generally fair, with higher temperatures. It is considerably cooler in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, and slightly warmer in the Northwest and Central West.

There will be showers Friday or Friday night from the Ohio Valley and eastern upper lake region eastward through the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, and rain Friday in the northern plateau and North Pacific States, continuing Saturday in the latter district. The weather will be generally fair Saturday east of the Rocky Mountains.

It will be warmer in the Atlantic States, followed by falling temperatures Saturday. It will be colder Friday in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and the eastern upper lake region, and warmer in the Northwest. It will be warmer Saturday in the central valleys and the upper lake region.

On the New-England Coast the winds will be brisk to high south to southwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast brisk south to southwest, increasing Friday on the South Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh southwest to northwest, and on Lake Michigan brisk and mostly northwest.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have increasing southerly and southwesterly winds, becoming high Friday night, with rain.

Special forecast: Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Eureka northward, and on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Portland.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, cloudy and warmer to-day, showers in the afternoon or evening; Saturday fair and colder; increasing south to southwest winds, becoming northwest Saturday.

For Delaware, cloudy to-day, showers in the afternoon or evening; Saturday fair; brisk to high south to southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, showers and warmer to-day; Saturday fair and colder; brisk to high south winds, shifting to northwest.

For New-Jersey, cloudy to-day, showers in the afternoon or evening, warmer in the interior; Saturday fair, colder in the interior; brisk to high south to southwest winds.

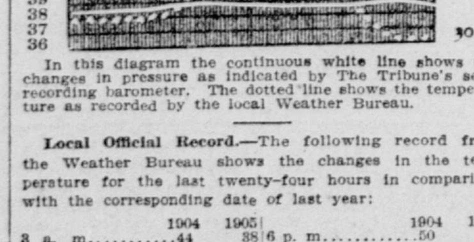
For Eastern New-York, increasing cloudiness to-day, showers in the afternoon or evening, warmer in east portion; Saturday fair and colder; brisk to high south to southwest winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness to-day, showers in the afternoon or night, warmer, except in Eastern Maine; Saturday partly cloudy and colder, rain in east portion; brisk to high southwesterly winds, becoming northwest to-day.

For Western New-York, showers to-day; Saturday fair and colder; brisk to high southwest to northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day, colder at night; Saturday fair; brisk to high southwest to northwest 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 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:

	1904	1905		1904	1905
3 a. m.	44	38	6 p. m.	50	40
6 a. m.	43	38	9 p. m.	45	37
9 a. m.	50	41	11 p. m.	45	36
12 m.	52	44	12 p. m.	45	—
4 p. m.	52	42			

Highest temperature yesterday, 44 degrees; lowest, 36 degrees; average, 41 degrees; average for corresponding date of last year, 48 degrees; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 37 degrees.

Local Forecast.—Increasing cloudiness to-day, showers in the afternoon or evening, warmer; Saturday fair, colder; brisk to high south to southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

"SOULS ON FIRE."

The greatest serial story of the year will begin in The New-York Tribune Sunday Magazine March 26. Don't miss a chapter.

THE DRAMA.

MANSFIELD AND METAPHYSICS.

"Jekyll and Hyde."

The recurrence of the metaphysical drama of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," presented last night at the New Amsterdam Theatre, where a crowded house witnessed Mr. Mansfield's famous study of those antagonistic and strongly contrasted characters, only revives that old theme of inquiry, the place in art of things monstrous and horrible, and only prompts the reiteration of views on that subject which have been expressed before. Mr. Stevenson's grim story of The Strange Case was published in 1885, and this play, based upon it, planned and sketched by Mr. Mansfield and written by Mr. Thomas R. Sullivan, was first performed on May 9, 1887, at the Museum, in Boston. It is a strong play, rapid in cumulative action, animated with incident, fluent in colloquy, various in character, weirdly effective in picture, and fraught with impressive meaning. The incidents, situations, ground plan, and central idea have been taken from the book, but the characters have been modified and displayed under changed conditions, and an endeavor has been made to invest the story with the atmosphere of domestic life and love, relieving, to some extent, a monotony of horror, and clothing a fantastic, baleful, abhorrent subject, with some slight garb of reason and nature.

In an allegorical sense, there is a basis of significant truth in the metaphysical phantasy of Mr. Stevenson's novel. Human nature is composite. Human goodness would sink supine in sloth if there were not evil in the warp of things, to compel it to action—evil being the agent in creation that never rests and cannot rest. Many persons go through life without lapsing into vicious conduct. But most persons, who, from the summit of middle age, look back upon the past are aware that they have sometimes had the consciousness of evil moods and impulses—a tendency in themselves so wrong that, had it ripened into wicked acts, instead of ending in the conquest of good over bad, it would have alienated them from their better nature, and thus might almost be said to have changed their identity. When a good man does wrong he has, for the time, ceased to be his actual self. The man who keeps on consciously doing wrong must, eventually, blunt his power of resistance to evil, till at last he becomes incapable of reverting to his former state of virtue. The old theologians called that catastrophe the ultimate triumph of "original sin." The scientists of to-day declare it to be the temporary predominance of that remnant of the brute in the human which evolution has not yet entirely eradicated.

In any field of art the portraiture of the monstrous is, comparatively, easy. A good actor can fill the measure of Caliban more readily than he can fill the measure of Lear. But the portraiture of the monstrous, if easy, is superlatively fruitless. Doubtless it enables the actor to make a startling display of his skill. The monstrous is almost always powerful. It is the crocodile or the cobra, and it frightens, or sickens, or horrifies. But the spectator derives no lasting benefit from a display of power and skill in that direction. Horror is barren, except of disgust. E. L. Davenport, in the full maturity of his extraordinary powers, set out to achieve a national popularity by playing Sir Giles Overreach. He played it marvellously well, and his great ability in it was recognized and admired; but the better his performance was, the more it was avoided. The character is a monster, and, being merely a monster, is hateful. Such creations, devoid of human side,—being neither brilliant, fascinating, nor conscience stricken, like Richard III, nor awful and pathetic like the fiend-driven Macbeth,—cannot be redeemed and commended to sympathy by any felicity, however great, of artistic treatment.

The movement of the play begins in the house of Sir Danvers Carew, who is present, in company with his daughter and their guests. Among the latter are Mr. Utterson and Dr. Lanyon. The time is evening and the scene is one of domestic comfort and repose. The theme is opened by a talk between Dr. Lanyon and Mr. Utterson, in which Hyde and his savage cruelty are described. Dr. Jekyll comes upon this scene—a pale, sad man, forlorn and wistful, over whom it is perceptible that trouble has cast a subtle blight. But Dr. Jekyll and Agnes Carew, the daughter of Sir Danvers Carew, are betrothed lovers, and it is intimated that they are soon to wed. The girl cheers her lover and will not heed his self-reproachful words. Presently the scene is cleared of all but Sir Danvers Carew and Agnes, who linger a while, in affectionate talk of the past. Just as they have said good-night the grisly, sinister figure of Hyde, emerging from the moonlight, enters the room, through a window at the back of it—a figure like Jekyll, yet unlike him; shrunken, malevolent, repulsive, stealthy, insolent in demeanor, horrible in facial expression, harsh in voice, a loathsome image of depravity and menace. This reptile coarsely commands the father to call back his daughter, and, being repelled by the intrepid baronet, suddenly springs upon him and chokes and mauls him to death. The spectacle is hideous, but, happily, it is soon over. Mr. Mansfield is an artist, and he does not linger upon any point once made.

The second act consists of three scenes. Hyde is shown in his secret lodging, where, with blood-curdling glee, he fills a cup of wine and, as the door swings open as if of its own accord, he pledges the ghost of Sir Danvers Carew. Mr. Mansfield here wisely and widely deviates from the novel, by surrounding this miscreant with profuse, disorderly luxury,—not that of taste, but that of exuberant sensuality. This scene shows the police in pursuit of Hyde, and ends with his escape, through an artfully devised secret door. He is next encountered entering the mysterious postern of Dr. Jekyll's cabinet, and there he is accosted by Utterson. Act third is occupied with the startling scene in Dr. Lanyon's house, wherein Hyde mixes and swallows his drug and is visibly transformed into Jekyll. In act fourth Dr. Jekyll, immured in his cabinet, and shuddering on the verge of involuntary transformation into the brute that lurks within him, beseeches Dr. Lanyon to bring Agnes beneath the window, so that he can look upon her face for the last time. Jekyll is now doomed, and his better nature must take leave of all things that are good and lovely in the world. The tragedy and the pathos of it are that the parting is eternal. The girl is brought, but at the moment that he looks upon her the transformation begins, and the wretched man swallows an instantaneous poison, and,—changed to the brutal Hyde,—sprawls horribly into death.

Mr. Mansfield depicts, with frightful animal vigor and with an intense, reckless force of infernal malignity, the exultant wickedness of the bestial and frenzied Hyde, displaying a carnal monster of unqualified evil. It is an assumption remarkable for prodigious power. The actor possesses great volume of voice and great impetuosity of nervous force, and his acting of Hyde, viewed simply as execution, furnishes conclusive evidence of his exceptional resources and great proficiency in the dramatic art. But Mr. Mansfield rises to a nobler height than that—for he is able in the concurrent and associate impersonation of Dr. Jekyll, to interblend the angel with the demon, and thus to command a lasting victory, such as his baleful image of the hellish Hyde could never, separately, achieve. That is the basis of his success. He is distinctly individual in each of his characters. His dramatic art and his temperamental quality are as cogent in the one as in the other. But by concurrently embodying the two,—by at once contrasting his two studies and blending them into one,—he displays, under dramatic circumstances of unique and unflagging interest, a single human nature,—the image of a man who is convulsed, lacerated, and, ultimately, destroyed by a terrific and fatal struggle, within the theatre of his own soul and body, between inherent forces of good and evil. The two works taken together enthrall the imagination and touch the heart. The presentment is an awful picture of a remorseful human soul overwhelmed by the depravity to which it has yielded, while struggling to avert the terrible consequences of its self-murder. The actor's art diffuses the unfailing charm of spontaneous dramatic action, and, in its magnetic quality and its strong enforcement of the essential moral truth that the deadliest peril of the immortal spirit lies in successive surrender to conscious iniquity, it is a distinct manifestation of genius.

Three points should especially be indicated at which Mr. Mansfield conspicuously shows imagination, creative dramatic power and sympathetic emotion. The sardonic malignity of Hyde, when he pledges the ghost of Sir Danvers Carew, the inspired exultation with which Hyde, controlled by Jekyll, exhorts Dr. Lanyon before drinking the magical mixture, and the afflicting pathos of Jekyll when, as he takes his eternal farewell of beauty and goodness and life, he gathers into his hands a few flowers, and tenderly gives them a parting caress, are in the most exalted mood of acting. The actor's transitions, also, are wonderfully fine. In act third Hyde changes to Jeykll. In act fourth Jeykll changes to Hyde. The transformation is wrought in physical bearing, in stature and demeanor, in facial expression, and, above all, in what can only be indicated as the radiation of an interior spirit. As denotements at once of the man's soul the artist's effect is eloquent and impressive in no common degree.

But the essential and abiding superiority of Mr. Mansfield's impersonation is in his fine analysis of the nature of Dr. Jekyll and his adjustment of that nature to its terrible and lamentable conditions. Here are involved the retrospective quality,—the quality in acting which discloses a whole lifetime in a single glimpse,—the sympathy, the redeeming humanity, the poetry, in one word, the justification of the whole work. Dr. Jekyll in the book never inspires sympathy, but he constantly wins it in the play. Stevenson marks him out as "a large, well made, smooth faced man of fifty, with something of a shy cast, perhaps, but every mark of capacity and kindness"; and Stevenson makes him say: "It was rather the exacting nature of my own aspirations than any particular degradation in my faults that made me what I was, and severed in me those provinces of good and ill which divide and compound man's dual nature." That recalls Brinsley Sheridan's standard of virtue,—which he said was so high that he could not live up to it. Mr. Mansfield both rectifies and exalts the ethics of the subject by his finer ideal of Jekyll—who, a poetic enthusiast for occult science, has conjured up a spectre that he cannot lay and subjected himself to an impending doom that he cannot, by any self-sacrifice or expiation, avert. There are certain works—and works of merit, too—that stop short at personal display of the actor. They are pyrotechnics, brilliant while burning, but gone forever as soon as they cease to burn. The supreme merit of Mr. Mansfield's impersonation of Jekyll and Hyde is that it transcends personal display; that it comes home to every human heart and has a meaning for every human soul. W. W.

A RUSSIAN PLAY.

Herald Square Theatre.

The St. Petersburg Dramatic Company, exiles from their own land, were greeted at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday afternoon by half a houseful of their countrymen and a few American students of the drama. All the American actors in town were up at the Lew Fields Theatre seeing "It Happened in Nordland." The Russian company presented their play "The Chosen People," which was forbidden on the Russian stage. They disclosed themselves as an able group of realistic actors, and the American players who failed to see them lost a rare opportunity, for neither the unfamiliar language they spoke nor the didactic colloquialism of the first two acts of the play could prevent innumerable niceties of their art from being disclosed nor wholly dim the emotional appeal of the drama. Even the Americans in the house were thrilled and stirred to pity by the last act. The Russians, who composed the bulk of the audience, wept and then rose and shouted when the curtain fell.

The chosen people is by Eugene Tchirikoff, who is not a Jew, though the play deals entirely with Jewish life and ideals, and is said by Russian Jews in the audience yesterday to deal with them not only truthfully, but with sympathy and earnestness. The three acts all take place in the house of Frenkel, an old Jewish clock mender, a passionate Zionist, whose two children, a son and a daughter, belong to the new generation, which acknowledges only two natives, "One which works much and eats little, and one which works little and eats very much." They have been expelled from the university for socialism, and between them and the old man is little sympathy. The daughter, Lia, has given her heart to a Christian lover, though her father, of course, favors the suit of Nachmann, the Zionist leader, who is a dominating figure in the play. There is, for two acts, much talk, too much talk for any audience but one which shares in the racial questions discussed. But through the talk the internal breaking up of this household goes on remorselessly, and from without come the murmurs of persecution and massacre that break in this village at last. When the curtain rises on the third act the house is barricaded, and shouts and rifle fire are heard in the streets. Nachmann give Lia a pistol in case the worst occurs. Her Christian lover rushes in and tries to drag her away, but the broken figure of her father keeps her with her own people, and she refuses to go. The Russian mob smashes down the doors, fells the old man to the ground and overcomes the lover, the aged aunt dies of fright, the girl is pursued into another room (for she is a beautiful woman). She kills herself. The mob wrecks the pictures and furniture and goes out. Then the old man rises on his knees and lifts his hands to heaven, as the curtain sinks.

All the people in this play, who are not announced as exceptional actors at home, displayed a power of character portrayal reminding one of the best work at the Irving Place Theatre. They created an atmosphere and out of realistic detail built up an illusion that held though not one syllable (except the word "revolver") was understood of their language. They showed intelligence in ensemble, command over emotional rhetoric, and fluency of expression in voice and gesture. The finest performance was given by Mme. Nasimoff as Lia. Her byplay, even, was emotionally expressive, once to the point of winning tears. S. Kramskoi, also as a manservant, who for an entire act had little to do but sing a folksong in a soft barytone, a haunting theme in the minor, was remarkably skilful in his byplay. It was never fussy, superfluous, meaningless; and it constantly added to the atmosphere of the whole picture. Safonoff, Tolstoy, Tschaikowsky, have shown Americans Russian literature, Russian music and Russian interpretation of music. It remained for this company to prove that Russian interpretation of the drama is equally advanced, though probably not better than second best plays, with third rate scenery and accessories, are sent on this mission.

But why is the performance not given in Grand-st., in the evening? There is where it would be understood.

SENOR AZPIROZ CRITICALLY ILL.

Fear That the Mexican Ambassador May Not Recover.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, March 23.—The illness of Don Manuel de Azpiroz, the Mexican Ambassador, has reached a critical stage, and his physician fears he may not recover.

In addition to general constitutional weakness, due to advanced years and long military service, his condition was aggravated by a recent attack of grip. The Ambassador, although ill, insisted on attending the inaugural ceremonies at the Capitol, and it was learned to-day that he came near fainting after leaving the President's stand. He suffered a relapse in consequence of his exposure, and his condition has been growing more alarming ever since. Señor Azpiroz was advised by his physician and friends to go to Mexico three months ago to avoid the severe winter here, but he insisted on remaining at his post and working indefatigably until he was stricken down. He is nearly seventy years old, and has represented his government at Washington since April, 1899.

There was no material change in the condition of Señor Azpiroz to-night. If anything, he had failed somewhat since the afternoon, and his family and physician fear that he may not be able long to survive the severe drain on his strength. His heart action has become weaker, and he is very feeble.

FIELDS SPEAKS BY PHONOGRAPH.

Lew Fields made the first speech of his life at the professional matinee which was given at the Lew Fields Theatre yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fields has been on the stage for twenty-seven years, but never in all that period has he dared to address an audience save in the lines written for him by the librettist. Yesterday, however, when the curtain fell on the first act of "It Happened in Nordland" he apologized for his inability to talk, and then said, "My friend on the right will talk for me." Immediately a giant phonograph proclaimed to the audience the pleasure which Mr. Fields and his company experienced in playing this special engagement. The phonograph ended the speech, as do all speakers, by saying, "I thank you, I thank you, I thank you." The matinee was primarily given for "Joe" Weber, who sat beaming in a box.

SON OF BARON GLENESK DEAD.

London, March 23.—Oliver Andrew Borthwick, eldest son of Baron Glenesk, and who visited New-York recently to study American journalism, died to-day.

KNEISEL FOR NEW-YORK.

A New School of Music.

Nearly a year ago The Tribune announced the coming of a music school on the basis of a generous foundation which should establish a departure from the ordinary course, inasmuch as purely artistic, and not commercial, aims should be striven for. Since then the plans have been developing, and now it is possible to tell of a few of the things which are bound to play an important part in the musical life of New-York hereafter. The name of the conservatory is, according to the certificate of incorporation, "The School of Musical Art," and it will begin active operations next October, its home being the old Lenox residence, at 5th-ave. and 12th-st. The basis of the school is an endowment of $500,000, the most of which comes from Mr. James Loeb, and is to be known as the Betty Loeb Memorial Fund. Besides the income from this fund, the trustees of the institution have a subscription of $4,000 a year for ten years and have invited subscriptions to a guarantee of $25,000 for three years in case of a deficit.

One of the conditions of the gift of $500,000 for the Betty Loeb Memorial Fund is that the school shall be open to students of both sexes, irrespective of creed, color or race. Mr. Loeb has guaranteed a return of 5 per cent interest. The corporators are Charles O. Brewster, Frank Damrosch, James Loeb, Elliot Norton, Rudolph E. Schirmer and Paul M. Warburg. In addition to these the following men have consented to act as trustees: E. D. Adams, C. C. Cuyler, Arthur C. James, Louis McCagg, Elkan Naumburg, John Notman, Samuel S. Sanford, Edwin T. Rice and Isaac N. Seligman.

Dr. Frank Damrosch is to be the director of the school, and negotiations are pending with distinguished musicians, foreign and American, touching engagements as professors. Contracts have already been made with Mr. Franz Kneisel to take charge of the stringed instrument department, and in which he will have the assistance of the other members of the Kneisel Quartet—Messrs. Theodorowicz, Svencenski and Schroeder—who are to give their usual concerts throughout the country and are also to play for the pupils.

Married.

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

SCHMID—TRAUTMANN—At the home of the bride's mother, No. 118 West 85th-st., on Thursday evening, March 23, 1905, Florence Montague, daughter of Mary E. and the late Ralph Trautmann, to Charles Philip Schmid, jr., both of New-York.

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

Died.

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

Ames, Phebe B.	Luyties, Henry E. G.
Crane, Rev. Edward P.	Merrifield, Josepha S.
Curtis, Eliza M.	Murray, Frances W.
Daniel, Caroline M.	Powell, Webster C.
Heermance, Nina R.	Ramsey, Elizabeth C.
Hough, William C.	Schermerhorn, Richard E.
Hulse, Theodore D.	Stratton, Sarah A.
Jackson, Solomon S.	Townsend, Thomas J.
Jameson, Charles M.	Trask, Isabelle A.
Kellogg, Nathan.	Zucker, Emma E. K.

AMES—At her residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, March 21, 1905, Phebe Bailey, widow of Charles I. Ames, and daughter of the late John W. Bailey, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Plainfield, on Friday, 24th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty-st. at 1:20 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

CRANE—Suddenly, on March 21, at Tallahassee, Fla., Rev. Edward P. Crane, formerly of New-York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURTIS—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 22, 1905, Eliza M. Curtis, widow of the late George N. Curtis, at her residence, No. 16 West 53d-st., New-York City. Funeral from her late residence Saturday, March 25, 1905, 2:30 p. m. Interment private.

DANIEL—At her residence, No. 606 West 8th-st., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 22, Caroline Moore, wife of Edwin M. Daniel. Funeral private.

HEERMANCE—At Poughkeepsie, March 23, 1905, Nina Radcliffe, daughter of the late David Vanness Radcliffe, of Albany, and wife of Martin Heermance. Funeral private. Interment at Albany.

HOUGH—Suddenly, March 22, William C. Hough, aged 69 years. Funeral services will be held Saturday, March 25, at 2:30 p. m., from his late residence, Essex, Conn.

HULSE—Theodore D., aged 69 years, on Thursday, March 23. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 218 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 26, at 5 p. m.

JACKSON—Entered into rest, 4th day, 3d month, 22d, 1905, Solomon S. Jackson, in his 88th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, Jericho, Long Island, 7th day, 3d month, 25th, at 1:30 p. m. Carriages will meet train at Hicksville, leaving Long Island City at 11:12 a. m., and Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, 11:02 a. m.

JAMESON—Suddenly, on March 21, 1905, at his residence, in Somerville, N. J., Charles M. Jameson, husband of the late Ann Meserole, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Friday morning at 10:30.

KELLOGG—At Dansville, N. Y., Nathan Kellogg, of this city, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral services at the residence of his son, L. Laflin Kellogg, at No. 133 West 70th-st., on Friday evening, March 24, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

LUYTIES—Funeral services of the late Henry E. G. Luyties will be held at his residence, No. 987 Madison-ave., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and intimate friends invited. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MERRIFIELD—At her residence, No. 48 West 73d-st., Tuesday, March 21, Josepha Sabbaton, widow of Richard Merrifield, in her 82d year. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, March 21, 1905, at her residence, No. 80 Madison-ave., New-York City, in the 91st year of her age, Frances Wisner Murray, wife of the late Ambrose Spencer Murray and daughter of the late Henry G. Wisner, of Goshen, N. Y. Funeral services at St. James's Church, Goshen, N. Y., Friday, March 24, 12 noon. Special train, Erie Railroad, connecting with boat leaving foot of West 23d-st. at 9:55 a. m.; returning, leave Goshen 3:30 p. m.

POWELL—On Wednesday, March 22, at Atlantic City, in his 67th year, Webster Clay, beloved husband of Margaretta Spur Powell. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1,259 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 24, at 8 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

RAMSEY—At Atlantic City, N. J., March 21, in her 64th year, Elizabeth Campbell Ramsey, daughter of the late James Sykes Ramsey and Harriet Coverly Ramsey, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

SCHERMERHORN—Entered into rest on March 23, 1905, after a long illness, Richard Everett Schermerhorn, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 112 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Sunday, March 26, at 4 p. m. Interment at Chatham, N. Y.

STRATTON—In Newton, Mass., March 22, Sarah A. Stratton. Services from her residence, Kendal Terrace, Friday.

TOWNSEND—On Thursday, March 23, at his residence, No. 302 Lexington-ave., Thomas J. Townsend, son of the late Thomas J. Townsend. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TRASK—On Thursday, March 23, 1905, Isabelle Aline, wife of Charles W. Trask, and younger daughter of William H. and Emily A. Kipp. Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 20 West 121st-st., New-York, on Saturday, March 25, at 2 o'clock p. m.

ZUCKER—On Wednesday, March 22, 1905, Emma Eva Kaberick, beloved wife of Henry L. Zucker, aged 32 years. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the late residence, No. 79 North 15th-st., East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, March 25, at 3 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative.

Office, 20 East 23rd St., N. Y. City.

UNDERTAKERS.

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

Special Notices.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office.

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SUNDAY,	5 cents	WEEKLY REVIEW,	5 cents
DAILY,	3 cents	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents
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Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY REVIEW:	
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DAILY ONLY:		Per Copy,	25
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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.

Foreign Rates.

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

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1 82	Six Months,	$7 13
Two Months,	$3 64	Twelve Months,	$14 26
Three Months,	$4 98	TRI-WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$9 95	Six Months,	$1 53
Twelve Months,	$19 90	Twelve Months,	$3 06
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
Six Months,	$2 82	Six Months,	$1 02
Twelve Months,	$5 64	Twelve Months,	$2 04
DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 38	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Offices.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.
BRONX BUREAU—No. 496 East 138th-st.
WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1,322 F-st.
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find THE TRIBUNE at
LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE, at No. 149 Fleet-st.
Frank Gould & Co., No. 54 New-Oxford-st.
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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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Continental Hotel newsstand.
The Figaro Office.
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 Tornabuoni.
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, 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.

SCOTLAND—St. Enoch Hotel, Glasgow; Station Hotel, Ayr; Station Hotel, Dumfries.

GIBRALTAR—Hotel Cecil.

PARIS—Hotel Chatham, Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, Grand Hotel de l'Athenée, Grand Hotel, Hotel Continental, Hotel du Palais, Hotel St. James and Albany, Hotel Regina.

BELGIUM—Le Grand Hotel, Brussels.

GERMANY—Nassauer-Hof Hotel, Wiesbaden; Four Seasons Hotel, Munich; Hotel Bellevue, Dresden; Hotel Kaiserhof, Berlin; Hotel Four Seasons, Wiesbaden; Nuellens's Hotel, Aix-la-Chapelle; Hotel Messmer, Baden-Baden; Wurttemberger-Hof, Nuremberg; Hotel Metropole, Bad-Nauheim; Hotel Kaiserhof, Wiesbaden; Hotel Quisisana, Bad Wildungen.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND—Hotel Bristol, Vienna; Grand Hotel Hungaria, Budapest; Hotel Baur au Lac, Zurich; Hotel Savoy and West End, Carlsbad; Hotel Pupp, Carlsbad; Hotel Continental, Lausanne; Hotel Victoria, Interlaken; Hotel Euler, Basle; Hotel Victoria, Basle.

ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE—Grand Hotel, Venice; Grand Hotel, Rome; Eden Palace, Genoa; Grand Hotel Quirinal, Rome; Hotel Danieli, Venice; Hotel de la Ville, Milan; Hotel de l'Hermitage, Monte Carlo; Royal Hotel, Rome; Hotel de Nice, Nice; Hotel Beau Site, Cannes; Hotel Gallia, Cannes; Savoy Hotel, Genoa; Hotel de Londres, Genoa; Hotel Bellevue, San Remo; Hotel de la Ville, Florence; Grand Hotel, Florence; Savoy Hotel, Florence; Hotel Royal, San Remo; Hotel Grande Bretagne, Nice; Savoy Hotel, San Remo; Grand Hotel, Monte Carlo; Sun Palace Hotel, Monte Carlo; Grand Hotel, Aix-les-Bains; Hotel Louvre and Savoy, Aix-les-Bains.

CAIRO, EGYPT—Shepheard's Hotel, Ghezireh Palace Hotel.

Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending March 25, 1905, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Registered and Parcels-Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels-Post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. March 20, per s. s. Kronprinz Wilhelm; March 22, per s. s. Main; March 24, per s. s. Patricia, and March 27, per s. s. Barbarossa. Regular and supplementary mails close at foreign station (corner of West and Morton sts.) 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.

SATURDAY (25)—At 5:30 a. m. for Liverpool, Scotland and Ireland, per s. s. Lucania, via Queenstown and Liverpool (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. Lucania"); at 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Louis, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; at 8:30 a. m. for Belgium Parcels-Post Mails, per s. s. Vaderland (regular mail for Belgium must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Princess Irene (mail must be directed "per s. s. Princess Irene"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Columbia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Columbia"); at 12 m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. La Gascogne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Gascogne").

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

FRIDAY (24)—At 12 m. for Yucatan and Campeche, per s. s. Tjomo; at 12:30 p. m. for Barbados, per s. s. Citti di Messina (mail for Trinidad and Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Citti di Messina").

SATURDAY (25)—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Bermudian; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Maracaibo (mail for Colombia, via Curacao, must be directed "per s. s. Maracaibo"); at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Ponce, via San Juan; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Magdalena Departments, per s. s. Allegheny (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Allegheny"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 12 m. for Barbados and Northern Brazil, per s. s. Cearense, via Barbados, Para and Manaos; at 2 p. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Merchant Prince.

MONDAY (27)—At 12 m. for Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Manzanillo (mail must be directed "per s. s. Manzanillo").

TUESDAY (28)—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Nicaragua (except East Coast), Honduras (except East Coast), Salvador, Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca Department of Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili, per s. s. Allianca, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Allianca").

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 FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

Mails (except Jamaica and Bahamas) are forwarded daily to ports of sailing. The CONNECTING mails close at the General Postoffice, New-York, as follows:

CUBA, via Port Tampa, at †4:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. (Also from New-York, Thursday and Saturday—see above).

MEXICO CITY, overland, at 1:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Sunday at 1 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND (except Parcels Post Mails), via North Sydney at 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday (also occasionally from New-York and Philadelphia. See above.)

MIQUELON, via Boston and Halifax, at 6:30 p. m. every other Sunday (March 26, April 9 and 23, etc.)

JAMAICA via Boston, at 7 p. m. Tuesday, via Philadelphia at at 10:30 p. m. Wednesday. (Also from New-York on Saturday. See above.)

BAHAMAS (except Parcels Post Mails), via Miami, Florida, at †4:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. (Also from New-York. See above.)

BRITISH HONDURAS, HONDURAS (East Coast) and GUATEMALA, via New-Orleans, at †10:30 p. m. Monday. (West Coast of Honduras is dispatched from New-York via Panama—see above.)

COSTA RICA, via New-Orleans, at †10:30 p. m. Tuesday.

NICARAGUA (East Coast), via New-Orleans, at †10:30 p. m. Wednesday. (West Coast of Nicaragua is dispatched from New-York via Panama—see above.)

PANAMA and CANAL ZONE, via New-Orleans, at †10:30 p. m. Sunday (after 10:30 p. m. Sunday and until sailing of New-York steamer, mail for Panama and Canal Zone is held for the New-York steamer—see above.)

†Registered Mail for overland dispatch 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 dispatched via Vancouver, Victoria, Tacoma or Seattle, which close 6 p. m. previous day) close at the General Postoffice, New-York, as follows:

Japan, Korea, China and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close at 6 p. m. March 24 for dispatch per s. s. Hyades.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. March 25 for dispatch per s. s. Nebraskan.

Fiji Island, Australia (except West) and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6 p. m. March 25 for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi.

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

New Zealand, Australia (except West), New Caledonia, Samoa, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. April 1 for dispatch per s. s. Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6 p. m.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer).

Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close at 6 p. m. April 2 for dispatch per s. s. Kanagawa Maru.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. April 8 for dispatch per s. s. Manchuria.

Japan (except Parcels-Post Mails), Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6 p. m. April 4 for dispatch per s. s. Empress of Japan.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close at 6 p. m. April 15 for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Manchuria (except New-Chwang and Port Arthur) and Eastern Siberia is at present forwarded via Russia.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; New-Zealand via San Francisco, and certain places in the Chinese Province of Yunnan, 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.

WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Postmaster.
Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., March 17, 1905.