N. E. SOCIETY DINNER.

DR. ELIOT A SPEAKER.

Prophecies Concerning Future of the Country—Well Known Men There.

The New-England Society of the City of New-York attained its 100th year last night and celebrated with the annual Founders' Day dinner at the Waldorf. No one was present who remembered the first dinner, in 1805, but the picture of James Watson, the first president, hung over the seal of the society, directly back of the speakers' table, to remind the diners of the sort of men who were the first members, and Joseph H. Choate was there to tell of the stirring happenings at the celebration fifty years ago, which lasted two days, and to eulogize the former presidents of the society William M. Evarts and James C. Carter. President Eliot of Harvard, also spoke, and General Horace Porter added his tribute to the men who made New-England. Mr. Choate suggested that New-York should erect a monument to Mr. Evarts.

The dinner was given in the main banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria, and more than six hundred members of the society and guests sat at the fifteen tables. The boxes in the two tiers of galleries were filled with women who had come to hear the speaking. The hall was decorated with American and British flags, and over the speakers' table were six banners, on which were embroidered the arms of the New-England States. The first toast was to "The Congress, the President and the Courts of the United States," and after drinking it the company joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

General Thomas H. Hubbard, the president of the society, was toastmaster, and the guests of the occasion were Charles W. Eliot, Joseph H. Choate, General Horace Porter, Major General James F. Wade, the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Crothers, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, General Stewart L. Woodford, Horace Russell, Cornelius N. Bliss, J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, Francis K. Pendleton, E. F. Darrell, William Butler Duncan, Hart Lyman, James Fitzgerald, Mornay Williams, Austen G. Fox, Colonel John J. McCook, Thomas R. Proctor and Will Carleton.

When Mr. Choate was presented the diners rose and waved handkerchiefs and napkins and cheered for several minutes. He remarked that he was the only one present who could go back to that dinner fifty years ago about which he was to tell and explained his selection thus:

When I was in Egypt they showed me the bodies of a couple of men that had been dug out of the sand, not mummies, but just men, who had been somewhere in the sand for five or ten thousand years, whichever it might happen to be. They had put those bodies in the museum for the men of to-day to study the shapes of the heads, and archæology and physiology and things like that—and it is in that same way that your president thinks he has brought me before you to-night, because I can go back to that dinner fifty years ago.

Mr. Choate told in the course of his speech of the New-England father who, by dint of hard work and strict self-denial, had succeeded in having his four sons in Harvard University in one year. "If that were tried in the present day," said General Porter, who followed Mr. Choate, "the corporation of which he was president would pass its next dividend."

General Porter also had a shy at the Rev. Dr. Crothers, who had explained why the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock instead of on Manhattan Island. The Dutch had subsidized a man named Jones, Dr. Crothers said, who juggled the navigation of the Mayflower so that, although they were striking for the Hudson, they landed on Cape Cod. "There is something strangely familiar about that charge of 'graft' against Jones," he remarked.

General Porter said that he wanted to correct an historical inaccuracy by Dr. Crothers. It was in regard to the landing of the Pilgrims. It was not due to the "honest graft" of Jones, but the fact was that the cook of the Mayflower had only an old fashioned broadaxe with which to chop the wood for the galley fire, and every time he came on deck he laid the axe down near the compass, which caused the needle to deflect, and so the vessel was turned from its course. "This," said General Porter, "was believed to be the first of the Cook's tours."

The first speaker was President Eliot of Harvard. He said in part:

The city of New-York is an immense market place, forum and arena, thronged with hurrying actors in to-day's business. Here one finds a vast, heterogeneous herding, an immense amount of complex co-operation for both production and distribution, an unprecedented application of natural forces to the service of man, an extraordinary mixture of races and religions. From all these interlacing interests and forces is any single resultant discernible? Is this greatest of American communities wandering about in a social wilderness, or is it moving in one direction toward a goal prefigured though distant? If its march is determinate, under what guidance or inspiration is it moving?

I am going to venture an answer to these inquiries, although I am only a scholar and not a worker in the market or a combatant in the arena.

Down to about the middle of the last century progress and improvement had always meant for New-Englanders and all other Americans more liberty. A few years later individual liberty began to encounter occasionally the group, or combination liberty which the laws had authorized; and it was soon discovered in New-England that liberty, whether of the individual or of groups; needed a good deal of regulating in the common interest, and that liberty of itself was not a panacea for righteousness and happiness, either public or private. Then began a new moral evolution. A new idea began to take the lead in New-England, the idea of co-operative effort for the common good, even if co-operation involved some loss of precious liberties.

Massachusetts, with characteristic promptness and ingenuity, has embodied this fruitful idea in numerous legislative acts which have distinctly limited or even abolished pre-existent liberties. There is now in Massachusetts no liberty for adulterated or spoilt foods, drinks or drugs; no liberty to spread contagious diseases; no liberty for public service corporations to issue stocks and bonds at their pleasure; no liberty to conduct in secrecy the business of banks, savings banks, insurance companies, trust companies or transportation companies, and no liberty to vote on any voting paper which the voter or his party prefers. Many businesses once unregulated by the commonwealth are now closely regulated. Even the suffrage, source of all governmental power, must be exercised in a severely prescribed way.

A very precious liberty in Massachusetts for centuries was the liberty of local self-government, and this local government was to be exercised or conducted by boards or officers locally chosen. It would be hard to mention a liberty more valued than this by the people of Massachusetts; yet it has been repeatedly sacrificed to higher needs of the Commonwealth.

The new idea which has prompted these changes is the idea of uniting for the common good individualism with collectivism, each to perfect the other. The first half of the nineteenth century saw the development of individualism, the last half of collectivism. The generation to which I have belonged has had experience with both principles, and has found each wanting without the other. It is indeed hard to choose between selfish individualism and selfish collectivism, particularly when the collectivism is only partial, as, for example, when it is confined to members of the same trade or profession, or of the same sect or race.

LAST OF THE NEW THOUGHT.

The new thought will come to fruition only through struggle, conflict and suffering. Throughout the animal kingdom all births are with travail. In human society the leadership of a new idea gets established only through innumerable efforts—some great, some small; some wise, some foolish; some successful, many defeated; some joyous, many painful; but all calling for disinterestedness and good will. For this new moral struggle this great city is a conspicuous arena. All America shares in the struggle, and is affected by the ups and downs of the conflict on this spot. In the process liberties are sacrificed to the necessities of co-operation, the new co-operations conflict with each other, and some of them are characterized not by good will, but by bad will—by the purpose to obstruct, hinder, injure and destroy.

The movement of society is therefore confused and hesitating. There are marches and countermarches. There are vain sacrifices of liberty and there are useless sacrifices of the common welfare to the welfare of belligerent groups. Nevertheless, there often emerges from the confused strife some clear gain, some small progress toward the true goal. The great city is moving under the guidance of a noble idea, though often unconsciously, or with but feeble purpose. Slowly, and with many halts it advances toward the righteous goal.

In proportion as a community succeeds in embodying righteousness and good will in public administration and private life it wins content and happiness; and, incidentally, it wins some material wealth and bodily comfort and that physical order and peace which are essential to the happiness of the mass of the population. For many people the incidental winnings are the only things seen or thought of, yet these material advantages are secondary objects and results. The leadership is in the idea; the objects in view of the real leaders are ideals; the consummation or happiest issue is a state of mind—not wealth, but health; not self-seeking, but self-giving. Norton Goddard, a New-Yorker of Puritan stock, indicated the new goal, clearly imagined, though distant, in the motto he adopted for his Civic Club on the East Side: "One for all; all for one."

President Eliot was followed by the Rev. Dr. Crothers, who was frequently interrupted by laughter and applause. This speech was one of the most popular made, and kept the audience in good humor from the beginning to the end. He said in part:

I have always admired, as we all admire, President Elliot. I never admired him more than this evening for his rare tact, because it happens that about this time yesterday evening I was listening to President Eliot, who spoke to us in Cambridge, on the Puritan character and its results, at the 275th anniversary of the city of Cambridge. President Eliot said one thing to us there which he has not said in New-York. Praising us for keeping alive in Cambridge the old Puritan tradition and the true spirit of our forefathers, he said it was very significant that in the city of Cambridge there is not a single rich man—no, not one.

Now, that places the intellectual proletariat of Cambridge on a plane that hardly bears transplanting to New-York, and I do not believe that we in Cambridge have any right to be Pharisaical because we have kept unchanged the old spirit of the forefathers of which we are all so proud and so used to talk about—plain living and high thinking. I think, gentlemen, that you go us one better and show more of a spirit of the forefathers. We in Cambridge are able to take both; you have the choice only of one, and you have chosen wisely, I think.

You sometimes in your pessimistic moods wonder what is going to become of the great old Puritan commonwealth, when you see the people from other lands and with other traditions coming in. The old commonwealth is going on very much in the same way. I have a neighbor who comes from Colorado, but the eldest born is named Waldo and the girl is named Priscilla. You come to Boston on St. Patrick's Day and you realize that it is a great Irish-American city, but you interview the small boy who is following the procession and who has been imbued with the ideas of the public schools and you find he is all right—full of the most triumphant and militant Americanism. What is the trouble with celebrating St. Patrick's Day, when good old St. Patrick Henry said "Give me liberty or give me death."

There is an old question about which is the stronger, heredity or environment, and which is it that makes a New-Englander? Heredity or environment? When I am in Massachusetts I am convinced that it is environment. Everything that seems to come to that morally favored spot takes upon itself the moral virtue. Industry, perseverance, frugality. Those virtues, which come so hard in other places, are so common that we almost treat them as vices. That same effect of environment that we see in the making of the human character we see also in the very lowest forms of the inanimate world in New-England.

When I am in Massachusetts and think on this great question of forefathers and the Puritan spirit, I think that environment is stronger than heredity. When I come down here to New-York and think that for a whole century you have been keeping up a New-England Society in the city of New-York, I am inclined to think that perhaps there is a good deal to say on the other side, and that perhaps after all heredity may be stronger than environment.

When one speaks of the forefathers, I think after all the great thing is that these men have been recognized not simply by their lineal descendants, not simply by New-England. The marvellous thing is that out of the many different settlements on the American coast many strains of light are shed b ythe consent o fall Americans, and these men of the Mayflower are accepted as the forefathers; our forefathers—the forefathers in the spirit of this great cosmopolitan many-sided America. But I think the reason for this is because these men were pure idealists and because Americans are at heart, all of them, idealists. Curious how that idealism came out in the forefathers. They were—those men of the Mayflower—they were so full of their ideas that they almost forgot and despised the ordinary means by which their ideals were to be fulfilled. They had the idea, for instance, of a church, and they came over and forgot to bring a minister with them, which always seems to ministers a very strange oversight. They came over to fish, and they came to Cape Cod, and they forgot to bring any fishhooks. A company without a minister and without a fishhook and which succeeded both religiously and commercially is something which shows the power of pure ideas.

The beauty of it, gentlemen, is that whatever you may say about America there never was a time when the fundamental ideas of these Puritan forefathers, the Pilgrim forefathers, had more of youth and more of courage. If you are simply here to celebrate the power of one particular line of tradition, of one single stock, you may be amazed and overwhelmed and disappointed at seeing the whole world coming into our America. And you may think of the old Puritan stock, just as Matthew Arnold described the old Tyrian traders, who had once the possession of the Mediterranean, as they saw the new power coming, as some great Tyrian trader described it at sunset, saw them massing and their coming, fresh intruders on his ancient home; he snatched his rudder and shook out the sail, and day and night held on indignantly over the blue midland waters, while the Atlantic raged outside the western straits.

That is not the feeling that comes to those who have imbibed the real spirit of these forefathers of our America. They were first of all and always men of the future; men who rejoiced in it, who prepared for it, who saw in the bleak New-England coast possibility of that great future which was to be religiously and commercially social. And because of that great faith, by which these plain men held to the future and foretold the future, we, not only New-Englanders, but all Americans, are proud to call them fathers.

Mr. Choate began with a playful reference to the fact that he was caught in a position where he could not play to the galleries, and one glance in that direction, he said, would show what a loss he must suffer. "And the whole object of the Puritan training," he continued, "was to fit us better for the companionship of superior beings." He took several shots at his table companions, especially President Eliot and General Hubbard, and then, reaching the subject of his speech, "The Society Fifty Years Ago," continued in part:

There were three of your ex-presidents who were very near and dear to me. I noted their absence when I came home from abroad and remembered the warm hand grasp which each gave me when I went away. All were distinguished ex-presidents of this society. I refer to Mr. Evarts, Mr. Carter and Mr. Beaman. What a splendid example of New-England culture and New-England training was Mr. Evarts! I owe him more than words can tell. My connection with him was very close from my arrival here, in 1855, until his death, in 1901. I brought to him a letter of introduction from Rufus Choate, who was then at the very zenith of his fame, a few years before he had delivered at the banquet of this society his famous oration of which the refrain was "a church without a bishop and a state without a king"; and he was most beloved and most honored of all New-Englanders, as well as of the rest of the country. When I handed that letter to Mr. Evarts he took me by the hand and he said, "Join the New-England Society and come into my office." And my fortune was made. My first steps were most effectively smoothed.

Now, what a great professional career he enjoyed, how he leaped to the front of his profession almost at the beginning of his life here in 1840, and maintained it to the end against all competitors, and with the confidence of the profession and the community. His career professionally was as fortunate as it was well deserved. It was most unique—his fortune, for I believe that certainly never in this country before and never since did four great forensic cases occur in a short time while the one and the same man was at that professional height which commended him as a leader in all of them. I refer to the impeachment of a President, the electoral commission, the Geneva award and the trial of the Beecher case; all testing professional capacity in the very highest form and in every varied way, and in each case he was found fully equal to the occasion. Then what a leader he was of public sentiment! Courteous, conservative, learned, always willing to give his service and his advice and guidance to his fellow citizens!

Many of you remember his sparkling wit, how it lightened and enlivened all the meetings of this society, of which he was the life and the soul for many years. He was, in truth, the quickest witted man that I have ever met on either side of the water. And then character is what tells. It was that grand, unfailing Puritan character, guided by conscience, devoted to duty, that gave him the predominance among his fellow citizens and made him dear to their hearts. So that it is he, if any man, who is deserving of some public monument in New-York to transmit to future generations the knowledge of his great character and his invaluable public services.

And then what shall I say of Mr. Carter, another of your great ex-presidents and another of the great products of New-England soil and of Harvard culture? When I entered Harvard College in 1848 I found him there already a marked man, where he had been previously for two years dominating the minds and affections of his fellows. And when he came to New-York at the time of his graduation it was the certain expectation and hope of all his college that he would meet with great success here.

Well, he had a hard uphill fight from the beginning, but he reached the goal of his ambition, which was the leadership of the New-York bar and the American bar. He was one of those pure lawyers, never owing anything to the adventitious aid of title or of office; one of that little group of great advocates of whom America is so proud, like Horace Beney and Sidney Bartlett and Daniel Lord and Charles O'Conor. He was one of that famous galaxy and was equal to the best.

On great public questions he was always at the service of the community, but he could never quite keep step with any party; he never narrowed his mind to give up to party what was meant for mankind—I mean, his great personal character and influence and wisdom. It is but yesterday that he was taken from us, and it does seem to me that the New-England Society of the City of New-York has met with no greater loss in recent years, and that as long as manly character and great mental endowment and sublime public spirit are to be rewarded with admiration that he must be accounted among your truly great.

And a word now about Mr. Beaman, another most typical New-Englander in New-York, trained under the very discipline that I have described to you and showing all its best merits and results. He was nearer to me than a brother, and I cannot sit down without saying a word or two about him. I think that he had more friends in New-York and more friends in the country than any man I had even known. He had a singular and marked capacity for friendship; he had a full great hearted sympathy and he touched at more points human relations than any other man I have ever known. All the people that he met were his friends, and, besides that, he had a nobility of character which gave his judgment and opinion vast and beneficial weight with all with whom he came into contact, and I know that his intuitions of law were, nine times out of ten, better than the results of other men's study. Oh, he was a most delightful and beautiful character, and he was one of those men that this society and this city can well cherish the memory of, and it is because of his delightful personal attributes that I class him as truly great.

He that would be greatest among you, let him be the servant of all, and that is exactly what Beaman always was and always was trying to be, and so I think I have a right to class him among your great presidents.

General Porter and Rear Admiral Coghlan spoke after Mr. Choate, and Will Carleton read a poem. General Hubbard then installed his successor, Austin B. Fletcher, who will be president of the society until the next annual dinner.

TOO OLD FOR PRIZE.

Artist Freely Abandons Coveted Julius Hallgarten Award.

The eighty-first annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be open to the public to-day in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, in West 57th-st. There are between three and four hundred paintings on view and about a dozen pieces of sculpture.

In the Vanderbilt Gallery is hung a large canvas, "Partiality," which won the first Julius Hallgarten prize. As a condition of the competition, however, was not complied with, the prize was not awarded. The Hallgarten prizes of $300, $200 and $100 are awarded for the best three pictures in oil colors painted in the United States by American citizens under thirty-five years of age. The jury of selection considered the picture "Partiality," by De Witt Lockman, entitled to the first prize.

It seems, however, that Mr. Lockman was thirty-five years old in July last, and, while he made all his studies for the picture before July, he painted the picture after July. Mr. Lockman heard through a friend recently that he had won the first Hallgarten prize, but a member of his family called Mr. Lockman's attention to the fact that he was a few weeks older than thirty-five when he painted the picture. He accordingly advised the jury that he could not accept the prize in the circumstances, and it was not awarded.

The picture is a composition of two horses, with a man giving an apple to one of them. The canvas is over seven feet square. Mr. Lockman studied under James H. Beard and William Sartain.

The second Hallgarten prize of $200 was awarded to "Still Life," by C. W. Hawthorne, and the third prize of $100 to "Spring Afternoon," by Clark G. Voorhees.

The Inness -old medal for the best landscape in the exhibition, presented by George Inness, jr., in memory of his father, was awarded to "The Pasture," by J. Alden Weir. The Thomas R. Proctor prize of $200 for the best portrait in the exhibition was awarded to Frank W. Benson. The Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300 for the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen, without limitation of age, was awarded to "Mother and Child," by Hugo Ballin.

Carroll Beckwith is represented in the Vanderbilt Gallery by a portrait of Colonel Charles Henry Jones, and in the South Gallery by "The Nautilus," a nearly nude female figure. "A Study in Black," by Harry W. Watrous, is a picture of a young woman, standing, with hands clasped in front of her, and wearing a big picture hat. J. C. Nicoll contributes three landscapes to the exhibition—"Afternoon," "Mouth of Ogunquit River, Maine," and "The Summit," and William A. Coffin two landscapes—"February Sunrise" and "Off New-London, Early Evening."

Kenyon Cox is represented by "Diploma Portrait of Maxfield Parrish, A. N. A.," which is owned by the National Academy of Design, and Francis C. Jones by "The Fish Pool" and "The Watering Place." H. Bolton Jones sends "Early Spring" and "The Pool." A. T. Van Laer contributes "Sunny Afternoon, near Litchfield, Conn.," "Autumn Day" and "New-Jersey Farm—April," and George W. Maynard a portrait of himself.

Edmund C. Tarbell exhibits "Diploma Portrait—Edmund C. Tarbell, A. N. A." which is owned by the National Academy of Design, and Ben Foster, "October Moon." Irving R. Wiles is represented by an "Interior" and a portrait of Henry Wolf, A. N. A., and Louis Loeb by "Jessica—Harmony in Brown." There is a snow scene, "Oaks in Winter," by Walter L. Palmer, and a characteristic genre, "Industrious Family"—children sawing wood—by J. G. Brown.

Among the pieces of sculpture are "The Horses of Diomedes," "Ruskin" and "Sketch Model—James Smithson," by Gutzon Borglum; "F. Hopkinson Smith" and "Music," by J. S. Hartley, and "Sleeping Lion—A Study," by A. Phimister Proctor.

The exhibition will be open till January 20, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m., and will be free on Sundays from 1 to 4 p. m.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM JENKINS EMMET.

William Jenkins Emmet, the oldest member of the Emmet family in America, and a lineal descendant of Robert Emmet, the Irish martyr, died yesterday from the effects of an attack of bronchitis at his home, in Pelham Road, New-Rochelle. Mr. Emmet was eighty years old, and was born in New-York City. His father was Judge Robert E. Emmet, the eldest son of Thomas Addis Emmet, who was the only brother of the Irish patriot and who fled after the execution.

Mr. Emmet's son, Colonel Robert T. Emmet, of New-Rochelle, holds the seal ring which Robert Emmet took from his finger before he mounted the scaffold and directed that it should be handed down in the family from one generation to another to the sons who bore the Christian name of Robert.

Despite his advanced years, Mr. Emmet was an active and hale man, and had never been sick a day until he took a severe cold last Sunday, which led to bronchitis. At seventy-six years of age he could perform acrobatic feats, and he sailed racing yachts in the summer and iceboats in the winter up to last season. Mr. Emmet was known at every yacht club along the Sound, and was commonly referred to as the father of yachting.

Mr. Emmet was a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, of Pelham Manor. The funeral will be held there. His brother, Richard Stockton Emmet, who died at the age of eighty-two, was buried from the same church three years ago, and at that time more than fifty mourners bearing the name of Emmet attended the funeral.

FREDERICK P. SANDS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Dec. 22.—Frederick P. Sands, the well known yachtsman, died at his home here late this afternoon.

Mr. Sands was born in New-York fifty years ago, and came here with his parents when he was a boy. He was a member of the Sands family of New-York, but never took any prominent part in social affairs, devoting his time to yachting and shooting. He sailed many fast yachts under the colors of the New-York Yacht Club. It was largely through his efforts that the Lawson boat, the Independence, had an opportunity to "try out" in 1901 with the Cup defenders. He was a trap shooter of note, having shot on American teams abroad. He was also an enthusiastic golfer.

Mr. Sands leaves his wife, mother, a son and three daughters. Austin L. Sands, the son, is a student at Princeton, and one of the daughters, Miss Mary R., became the wife of Lorillard Spencer, jr., last fall.

PILGRIM MOTHERS' DINNER.

Men Onlookers Told to Get Out, Then Begged to Stay.

"I believe in prayer, but give me prayer plus the ballot," stoutly declared the Rev. Anna H. Shaw, of Philadelphia, yesterday, at the fourteenth annual Pilgrim Mothers' dinner in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria. "Five different times men colonists came to this country without their women," continued Miss Shaw, "but they couldn't stay put. Then the Pilgrim Fathers came, bringing the Pilgrim mothers, and made a success of it." Then she stirred her hearers to mirth when she said that the recent articles by ex-President Cleveland in a certain woman's magazine had given the cause of woman suffrage its greatest victory of the year.

"Nothing has done us as much good in ten years," she declared, adding: "Of course, if I had been the Almighty I might not have chosen the same messenger or the same medium."

It was an exceedingly pretty dinner. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the president, sat behind a tall glass of American Beauties. At her left sat Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilbur, president of Sorosis, in lavender and white. All down the long table, with Southern smilax festooned over the front, were silver candelabra, red-shaded, and vases of lilies.

A few men armed with guest tickets penetrated to the boxes. Seeing them there in mild enjoyment of the beauty and brilliancy below, a member of the League dispatched a waiter to them with the message that it was a private affair and they must go. Mrs. Twombly, chairman of the dinner arrangements, heard of the member's message and promptly made her send an apology to the embarrassed men. Mrs. John S. Crosby, who is said to have declared she would never go to the dinner so long as men were not admitted to the ground floor, was absent.

Mrs. Blake in her introductory remarks gave a witty résumé of woman's legislative and other victories during the year. Mrs. Olive Bond Amies, president of the Philadelphia Legislative League, spoke on "Steady Habits." Mrs. Richard M. Bent on the Work of the New-York Legislative League." Mrs. A. G. Newberry, president of the New-Jersey State Federation, Mrs. Mary Loins, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Wilbour and the Rev. Antoinette Blackwell also spoke. Miss Grace Sims sang. The one disappointment was the absence of Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes"), who wired that she was detained by a railroad accident. There were about 250 women present.

JEWISH FEAST BEGUN.

Chanukah, Commemorating Syrian Defeat, Lasts Eight Days.

Chanukah, or the "Feast of Lights," the most joyous of the Jewish holidays, began at sundown last night and will continue for eight days. The feast is in commemoration of the victories of the Maccabees over the host of the Syrian King Antiochus Epiphanes.

In nearly every Jewish household and every synagogue lights are burned in celebration of the victory of Maccabeus. On the first night one candle is lighted and on each succeeding night the number is increased by one until on the eighth day eight lights are burned. These candles are regarded as something sacred, and no one is allowed to work by their light.

In the eight days of the feast of Chanukah the Hallel, or service of praise, is included in the liturgy and there is also a special prayer inserted.

Celebrations will be held by the various Jewish societies, although on account of the wretched condition of their brethren in Russia this year, the holiday will not partake of its usual joyousness.

The Zionist organizations will make Chanukah week the occasion for the collection of funds for the support of the Zionist national movement. Mass meetings will also be held in this and other cities to protest against the Russian massacres and to make propaganda for Zionism.

The principal meeting in this city will be held to-morrow evening at the Educational Alliance, in East Broadway. Among the speakers will be Dr. Solomon Schlechter, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Professor Israel Friedlander and the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes.

The Zionists of greater New-York will hold a Chanukah bazaar at the Grand Central Palace, on Wednesday evening, the proceeds of which will go toward the establishment in this city of an institute which shall be the Zionist centre.

The second $1,000,000 fund being collected in this country for the relief of the Jews in Russia now amounts to $200,311 66. Yesterday's contributions amounted to $3,367 44, making the grand total $1,200,311 66.

COST OF HALL APPROVED.

Grout's Expert Calls Horgan & Slattery's Price Not Excessive.

The Tribune about a month ago printed an article in which it charged that the estimated cost by Horgan & Slattery, the architects, for the new Hall of Records was excessive and that the work was not being pushed to completion as rapidly as it should be. Controller Grout turned the case over to Chandler Withington, of his engineering staff. Mr. Withington made his report yesterday.

In his opinion, he says, "the cost of the building may be considered expensive for an office building, but for a monumental city building it should not be considered an excessively expensive building."

He says further: "The item that may be considered as an unnecessary expenditure is the one for some of the plaster partitions, rearrangement of some of the plumbing, steam heating and ventilating."

Mr. Withington says in his report that "the late John R. Thomas drew his plans and specifications for a grand massive building without subdivision for the respective offices of each department. The doing of this work at this time may possibly cost from $30,000 to $40,000 more than if it had been included in the contract of John Peirce, known as contract No. 2."

He then gives a comparison of the cost per cubic foot for the New-York Public Library building at 42d-st. and 5th-ave., and for the new Hall of Records. His figures show that the cost in the latter case is the greater.

Mr. Withington says that in his estimation the charges of Horgan & Slattery are not excessive.

BIG BULL AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

A bull belonging to F. C. Thompson, of Averill, Mass., is now housed in his box stall at Madison Square Garden waiting for the County Fair to open. He weighs 4,126 pounds and measures from tip to tip 16 feet 9½ inches. From the small of his back to the ground the distance is 5 feet 6½ inches. Circumference of neck, 8 feet 8½ inches. He is the largest Holstein, or any other brand of bull, in the world. When the New-England farmer exhibited the big Holstein last year at the Chicago Fair and carried off many prizes an agent of Emperor William of Germany, who happened to be in Chicago at the time, endeavored to purchase the animal.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Electrical Show, Madison Square Garden.

National Academy of Design annual exhibition, No. 215 West 57th-st.

Lotos Club art exhibition.

Christmas tree and dinner for the children of the Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, No. 471 West 57th-st., 12:30 p. m.; parents' entertainment, evening.

Christmas revel at the Stock and Consolidated Exchanges, noon.

The 7th Regiment Tennis Club annual tournament.

Christmas celebration, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, No. 297 4th-ave., 7 p. m.

Free day at the Museums of Art and Natural History and the Zoological Park.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—American Museum, 77th-st. and Central Park West, Miss Grace E. Cooley, "Forestry and the Citizen," illustrated; Cooper Institute, 8th-st. and 4th-ave., Mr. Thomas Whitney Surette, "Tannhauser."

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. F. Reno, Washington; Griswold Lorillard, Tuxedo. HOTEL GOTHAM—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island. NAVARRE—Captain J. Wheeler, United States Army.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Dec. 22.—The storm in the Northeast has passed beyond the field of observation, although the pressure continues comparatively low from the lake region eastward. Another southwest disturbance of moderate intensity that has moved since last night from Southern Texas to Central Tennessee has been attended by rains in the West Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, and snow continued in West Texas and New-Mexico. There were also snows and rains from the upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region eastward and local snows in the Dakotas. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures have changed but little over the eastern half of the country, but are lower as a rule throughout the West, on account of an extensive area of high pressure that covers practically that entire district, with its crest over Northern Nevada. There will be rain Saturday in the interior of the South Atlantic States, extending by night into the Middle Atlantic States and by Sunday into New-England. There will be rain or snow Saturday in the Ohio Valley and snow in the lake region, continuing Sunday on the windward shores of the lakes. In the East Gulf States the weather will be clear Saturday, while throughout the West it will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday. It will be colder Saturday from the Gulf States northeastward throughout the Ohio Valley and lake region, and colder Sunday in the Atlantic States and east lower lake region.

The winds along the New-England Coast will be fresh west, becoming variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh west, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh south, shifting to west and northwest; on the East Gulf Coast fresh southwest to northwest; on the West Gulf Coast fresh northwest to north, and on Lake Michigan fresh northwest.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh west winds with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Flood warnings have been issued for the Roanoke and Cape Fear rivers. Frost warnings have been issued for California.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Maryland, increasing cloudiness, to-day, followed by rain in western portion, and probably by night in eastern portion; Sunday, fair, colder; light south winds becoming northwest Sunday.

For Delaware and New-Jersey, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain at night; Sunday, fair, colder; light south winds becoming northwest Sunday.

For Eastern New-York, fair to-day, probably rain at night; Sunday, fair, colder; variable winds becoming northwesterly and fresh Sunday.

For New-England, fair to-day, rain in south, rain or snow in northern portion at night or Sunday, colder Sunday; fresh west winds becoming variable.

For Western Pennsylvania, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion to-day; Sunday, colder and fair except snow near Lake Erie; winds becoming northwest and fresh.

For Western New-York, rain or snow to-day; Sunday, colder and partly cloudy, with snow in northern portion; fresh west to northwest winds.

For District of Columbia, increasing cloudiness to-day, possibly rain by night; Sunday, fair, colder; light south winds, becoming northwest Sunday.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness to-day, rain in western portion and by night in eastern portion; Sunday, fair, colder; light variable winds becoming northwest Sunday.

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

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 a. m.	20	44	6 p. m.	34	47
6 a. m.	19	44	9 p. m.	33	46
9 a. m.	19	45	11 p. m.	33	45
12 m.	24	47	12 p. m.	33	—
4 p. m.	32	48			

Highest temperature yesterday, 49 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 46; average for corresponding date last year, 26; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 33.

Local forecast—Fair to-day, probably rain at night; Sunday, fair, colder, variable winds, becoming southwest and fresh Sunday.

MUSIC.

"Goetterdaemmerung" at the Opera.

The concluding drama of Wagner's Nibelung tragedy had its first representation at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. In the distribution of parts the performance was practically a duplication of those of last season except that Mr. Knote appeared in the character of the mature Siegfried. Mme. Nordica enacted the role of Brünnhilde, and will do so again next week, when, for the first time in a long course of years, the various portions of the trilogy will be brought together in close sequence. Last night, "Götterdämmerung" being presented independently and without regard to its companion dramas, Mme. Nordica disturbed no illusion. Next week it will be different. Miss Walker will go to sleep as the disobedient Valkyria, Miss Weed will receive Siegfried's awakening kiss, and Mme. Nordica will mount the pyre in expiation of the sins of gods and men and bring the tragic tale to its conclusion. This is one of the penalties which must be paid if the three dramas and their prologue are to be crowded into a single week. It is pitiable, but even Bayreuth makes no effort to preserve the identity of artists and characters. One thing which might be reasonably asked, however, is that the stage pictures which occur in each of the three dramas remain unchanged. Even that boon has been denied to us thus far.

It is a recommendation that has often been made and never acted on, that the Nibelung dramas be subjected to thorough renovation and study from the bottom up. There were indications last night pointing to the possibility that some new study had been given to the music in preparation for this season's representations. The tremendously spirited male chorus of the second act, with its greeting to Gunther and its characteristically Teutonic epithalamium, went superbly last night. But there is a disregard for the dramatic proprieties which seems to be deeply rooted, and which, till it is remedied, will forever stand in the way of the full effectiveness of even this most human, most picturesque, most pathetic and most effective of the Nibelung dramas. Wagner is in a sad rut at the Metropolitan Opera House; neither good singing on the part of individuals nor fine stage habiliments will save him.

Herr Knote sang his music with admirable voice and art last night, putting to his credit the best work that he has accomplished this season. But even he might well reflect on the declamation of many of the lines, and the need of suiting the action not only to the word, but also the orchestral phrase. Mme. Nordica began the evening with some signs of reserve, but toward the close poured out the opulent beauty of her voice without stint. Mme. Homer's presence in the cast made possible a retention of the scene between Waltrante and Brünnhilde before the proxy-wooing of the Valkyria, and it was done by Mesdames Homer and Nordica with considerable effectiveness. Mr. Blass has worked out a sound conception of the sinister role of Hagan and embodies that conception well in song and action. Others in the cast were Miss Weed as Gutrune, Bella Alten, Paula Ralph and Miss Mulford as the Daughter of the Rhine, and Mr. Mühlmann as Guntner. Mr. Hertz conducted, allowing much rudeness at times, but also imbuing some of the scenes with real poetic expression. H. E. K.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The second People's Symphony concert of the season was given at the Grand Central Palace last night, before a large audience, and an audience made up to a surprising degree of young people. They were interested and attentive, not only listening to the music, but to the verbal explanations of it made by Franz Arens, the conductor. The programme opened with Haydn's E-flat symphony. Schubert's song, "Der Wanderer," was then sung, as illustration for the number which followed, the Schubert-Liszt Wanderer Fantasie, Paolo Gallico playing the piano part. Again, before the final number, Tschaikowsky's "1812" overture, Schumann's "Two Grenadiers" was sung. An English translation of the lyric of "Der Wanderer" was handed out with the programmes. It was never a good translation, but it was never quite so bad as it was printed last night. It would have been more educational to have distributed no text of the song than such an unpoetic, lame and club-footed version.

BERNHARDT TO PLAY IN CITY HALL.

Lee Shubert and Will F. Connor, managers of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, have arranged for that actress to appear in Portland, Me., at the City Hall, as the theatre is controlled by the opposition forces. James E. Moore, manager of a vaudeville house, has already spent a large sum of money in re-establishing the City Hall as a first class theatre for road attractions. The date Mr. Moore arranged for the French actress was January 29. The Ancient Order of Hibernians annually hold a dance on that evening in the City Hall, but, at a meeting of their entertainment committee, they voted to release Mr. Moore from his contract with them, because of the desire of the citizens of Portland to witness a Bernhardt performance. The lessees of the rival theatre threatened to obtain an injunction restraining the managers of Mme. Bernhardt from presenting her on that date, on the ground that the hall was city property and could not be used for public performances without some action to that effect on the part of the City Council. The Mayor and leading citizens immediately held a meeting and passed resolutions assuring that date to Mme. Bernhardt and forwarded a copy of their action to Lee Shubert and Will Connor. Mr. Moore has decided to book attractions of the independent managers as a result of this controversy.

CANADIAN CHURCH UNION

Representatives of Three Denominations Agree on Plan.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—The central committee, composed of representatives from the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches throughout the Dominion, have agreed on a code of doctrines that will unify the three denominations into one great church, which it is proposed to call the United Church of Canada.

The revised confession of faith of the American Presbyterian Church will be used. The new church is to be governed by a general conference after the Methodist form, with a president as the chief officer. Below is to be a council after the Congregational idea, with a chairman at the head. The next body is to be a presbytery, governed by a moderator.

The plan will now be submitted to the several denominations throughout Canada for approval.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.

Died.

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

Bacon, Francis.	Mathews, Edwin S.
Barney, Joseph S.	Minton, Charles T.
Brown, Francis G.	Mudge, Daniel C.
Emmet, William J.	Nichols, John A.
Hurlbutt, Addie S. L.	Reynolds, Lucina J.
Jackson, Katharine C.	Schuchardt, Julia F.
Jackson, Sarah F.	Stern, Lisette.
Lanning, Julia B.	Watson, B. F.

BACON—On Wednesday, December 20, Francis Bacon, in his 75th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Bronxville, N. Y., on Saturday, December 23, on arrival of 9:35 a. m. train from Grand Central Station.

THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK announces with regret the decease of one of its charter members, Francis Bacon. The members of the society are requested to attend the funeral, where practicable, at his late residence in Bronxville, N. Y., at 10:30 a. m., on Saturday, December 23, 1905. By order of the Board.
WALTER S. ALLERTON, Governor.
CLARENCE E. LEONARD, Secretary.

BARNEY—In Nantucket, Mass., 22d inst., Joseph S. Barney, in his 79th year.

BROWN—On Thursday, December 21, 1905, at his late residence, Colden-ave., Flushing, Long Island, Francis Gordon Brown, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral services at St. George's Church, Flushing, Sunday, December 24, 1905, at 9:30 a. m. Train leaves foot of East 34th-st. at 8:50 a. m. for Bridge-st., Flushing. Interment at Woodlawn, New-York.

EMMET—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., December 22, 1905, in the 80th year of his age, William Jenkins Emmet, son of the late Judge Robert Emmet. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Pelham Manor, on Sunday, December 24, at 2:30 p. m. Carriages will meet at New-Rochelle station trains leaving Grand Central Station at 1:04 p. m. on New-Haven road.

HURLBUTT—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, December 21, Addie S. Lockwood, wife of Harry W. Hurlbutt, in the 43d year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, No. 48 Pleasant-st., on Sunday afternoon, December 24, at 2:30. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

JACKSON—On Friday, December 22, 1905, Katharine Cornelia, wife of Francis D. Jackson. Funeral service at St. Agnes Chapel, West 92d-st., near Columbus-ave., on Saturday, December 23, at 4 o'clock p. m. Interment at Rome, N. Y., Sunday.

JACKSON—On Friday, December 22, at her late residence, No. 634 West 147th-st., New-York City, Sarah F. Jackson, wife of R. C. Jackson, after a lingering illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Died.

LANNING—December 21, at No. 608 4th-ave., Brooklyn, Mrs. Julia Berry Lanning, widow of Major Ralph A. Lanning, aged 68 years. Funeral at Church of the Atonement, 17th-st., near 5th-ave., Brooklyn, on Saturday, at 2 p. m. Philadelphia (Penn.) papers please copy.

MATHEWS—At noon of December 21, at Mount Sinai Hospital, Edwin Stevens Mathews, in the 46th year of his age. Funeral at 11 a. m. Saturday from his late residence, at Ovington and 4th aves., Bay Ridge. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

MINTON—On Wednesday evening, December 20, 1905, at his late residence, Charles T. Minton, son of the late Charles A. Minton and Emily G. Minton, in the 54th year of his age. Funeral at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-ave. and 10th-st., on Saturday afternoon, 23d inst., at 1:30 o'clock. Baltimore and Boston papers please copy.

MUDGE—A Yonkers, N. Y., Friday, December 22, in the 84th year of his age, Daniel Coles Mudge. Funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, John Reid, No. 408 Palisade-ave., Yonkers, on Sunday, December 24, at 2:30 p. m. St. Louis papers please copy.

NICHOLS—At his residence, No. 437 Clinton-ave., Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday, December 22, 1905, John A. Nichols, in the 75th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

REYNOLDS—At Greenwich, Conn., December 22, 1905, Lucina J., wife of Abraham Reynolds, in her 71st year. Funeral services at her late residence, North-st., Tuesday, December 26, 1905, at 2 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting upon arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 12:07 p. m.

SCHUCHARDT—At Hotel Savoy, on Wednesday, December 20th, in her 78th year, Julia F., widow of Ferdinand Schuchardt, of the city of New York, and daughter of the late Edwin Upshur Berryman. Services will be held Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th-st.

STERN—At Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, on November 27, Lisette, beloved wife of Louis Stern. Funeral services and interment at Salem Fields Cemetery (opposite Cypress Hills), on Sunday, December 24, at 11 a. m. Kindly omit flowers.

WATSON—On Thursday, December 21, at his residence, No. 445 Park-ave., B. F. Watson, brevet colonel United States Volunteers, late of the Old Sixth Massachusetts Regiment. Funeral at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, No. 333 West 57th-st., on Saturday, December 23, at 10:30 a. m. Burial at Lowell, Mass., on Sunday.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES. Commandery State of New-York. Companions are informed of the death of Colonel Benjamin F. Watson. Funeral services will be held this morning at 10:30 at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 333 West 57th-st. Companions are requested to attend. By order of GENERAL THOMAS H. HUBBARD, Commander:
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Recorder.

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.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL, 241-3 West 23d St.
23d St. Stephen Merritt Emb'g Inst. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

Special Notices.

POSTAL INFORMATION, REGARDING INCOMING AND OUTGOING MAILS, WILL BE FOUND WITH THE SHIPPING NEWS ON PAGE 8.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK CITY.
Hospital Saturday, Dec. 30.
Hospital Sunday, Dec. 31.

The needs of the hospitals are extraordinary at this time. Help should be prompt and liberal. Contributions are especially solicited on Hospital Saturday and Sunday for the GENERAL FUND, which will be divided among the Associated Hospitals on the basis of FREE care for the sick poor.

Gifts may be designated, however, for any hospital of this city, and such gifts will be duly forwarded by the Treasurer of the Association to the hospital indicated by the donor.

METHODS OF CONTRIBUTING.

(1.) Through the Collections in the Churches on Hospital Sunday, and in the Synagogues on Hospital Saturday.

(2.) Through Auxiliary Associations in Trades, as follows:

Dry Goods Auxiliary—John C. Eames of the H. B. Claflin Co., Treasurer.

Bankers and Brokers—R. J. Cross, President; August Belmont, Treasurer.

Tobacco and Cigar Trades—Wm. H. Cummings, President; Sigmund Rosenwald, Treasurer, 145 Water Street, and Walter H. Schiffer.

Paint and Varnish Trades—H. Kohnstamm, President; A. B. Ansbacher, Treasurer, 4 Murray Street.

Drug, Chemical and Aniline Trades—J. L. Riker, President; A. Kuttroff, Treasurer, 128 Duane Street.

Iron, Steel, Metal and Machinery Trades—By Max Nathan, Treasurer, 92 Liberty Street.

Clothing and Kindred Trades—Marcus M. Marks, President; J. B. Van Wagenen, Treasurer; William Goldman, Secretary, and Messrs. Matthew Rock, E. V. Connett, jr.; Alfred Adler, S. Gutman, William Dann.

Book Trade—By Committee.—W. W. Appleton, Charles Scribner, Geo. Haven Putnam, Geo. A. Plympton, and R. R. Bowker.

Hide and Leather Trades—By Julius Robertson and Eugene H. Conklin.

China, Glass, House Furnishing, Brass and Lamp Trades—Lee Kohns, President; and Messrs. Henry Witte and C. F. Holbrook.

Fur Trade—Samuel Ullmann, President, and Messrs. Hugo Jaeckel and Arnold S. Porter.

Coal Trade—Messrs. Ward & Olyphant.

Jewelry Trade—Leopold Stern and committee.

Real Estate—Douglas Robinson, President; and A. E. Marling, H. Mandelbaum, A. W. Post, Geo. R. Read, and J. E. Leaycraft.

Lace, Embroidery, and Trimmings Trades—Chas. Wimpfheimer and committee.

Music Trade—Charles H. Steinway, President; and Rud. E. Schirmer, H. B. Tremaine, C. H. Ditson, and Hugo Sohmer.

Brewers—Rudolph J. Schaefer, President; and A. C. J. Hupfel and George Ehret, jr.

Confectionery Trade—Henry Heide and H. Maillard.

Architects—Wm. Rutherford Mead, President; and Robert W. Gibson, Thomas Hastings, A. F. D'Oench, H. J. Hardenbergh, and Grosvenor Atterbury.

Coffee Trade—James N. Jarvie, President; and Herman Sielcken, and James C. Russell.

Wine and Liquor Trades—Edward R. Emerson, President; Geo. A. Kessler, A. Speckel, Chas. Gundlach, B. E. Severns, Wm. C. Moore, G. S. Nicholas, and Henry Batjer.

Building Trades—Otto M. Eidlitz, President; and James R. Strong, Wm. H. McCord, T. J. Byrne, Chas. T. Wills, and Chas. N. Brizse.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

(3.) Through the Woman's Auxiliary, by sending directly to Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer, 257 Madison Avenue.

OTHER METHODS.

(4.) Through subscription lists sent to all leading commercial and manufacturing establishments in the city, in the hope that employers and employes will make common cause in contributing to this broad charity.

(5.) Through auxiliaries or committees on all the Exchanges.

(6.) Through gifts sent direct to Mr. CHARLES LANIER, General Treasurer, 50 Cedar St., to whom all money, however contributed, should be sent by check to his order (or endorsed to him), before Jan. 15, 1906.
GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, President.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

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

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY,	5 cents	WEEKLY REVIEW,	5 cents
DAILY,	3 cents	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents
WEEKLY FARMER,	3 cents		

Domestic Rates.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.

For all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico (outside of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx). Also to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, without extra expense for foreign postage.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
One Month,	$1 00	Six Months,	50
Three Months,	$2 50	Twelve Months,	$1 00
Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY REVIEW:	
Twelve Months,	$10 00	Six Months,	50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1 00
Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per copy,	25
One Month,	90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 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.

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 12
Two Months,	$3 64	Twelve Months,	$14 24
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 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Offices.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.
WALL STREET OFFICE—No. 15 William-st.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.
BRONX BUREAU—No. 416 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
BRUSSELS—62 Montagne de la Cour.
LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE, at No. 149 Fleet-st.
Frank Gould & Co., No. 54 New-Oxford-st.
American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.
Thomas Cook & Son, Tourist Office, 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.
John Wanamaker, No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Eagle Bureau, No. 53 Rue Cambon.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Continental Hotel newsstand.
The Figaro Office.
Saarbach's News Exchange, 9 Rue St. Georges.
Brentano's, No. 37 Avenue de l'Opera.
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.
MILAN—Saarbach's News Exchange, Viale Montforte 15A.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 3 Ferdinand Strasse.
MAYENCE—Saarbach's News Exchange.