New-York Tribune.

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WILL OF O. OTTENDORFER.

DISPOSES OF ESTATE ESTIMATED AT MORE THAN $3,000,000.

BULK OF PROPERTY TO THREE STEP-DAUGHTERS—MANY CHARITABLE BEQUESTS—$50,000 FOR "STAATS-ZEITUNG" EMPLOYES.

The will of Oswald Ottendorfer was filed for probate yesterday, just before the close of business hours in the Surrogate's office. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. Ottendorfer's attorney, who drew the will and its codicils, gave an abstract of the will for publication. The amount of the estate left by Mr. Ottendorfer was not given, but those in a position to know said last evening that the estate probably would amount to more than $3,000,000 and less than $4,000,000. While the will contains a provision to guard against a possible contest by heirs of Mr. Ottendorfer, it was said last evening that no contest was expected.

Mr. Ottendorfer's will is dated May 22, 1891, and the witnesses to it are Lewis Cass Ledyard and Edmund L. Baylies. The first codicil is dated May 25, 1892, and is witnessed by William R. Grace and Herman Ridder. A second codicil is under date of November 29, 1897, and is witnessed by Mr. Ridder and William J. Becker. The third codicil was added on October 30, 1900, the witnesses being Mr. Ridder and F. G. Renner. The bulk of Mr. Ottendorfer's estate, by the terms of the will and codicils, is left to his three stepdaughters, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein and Anna Woerishoffer. Some of his household furniture is left to his stepson, Edward Uhl, but nothing is left to Oswald and Herman Uhl, sons of another stepson who died several years ago. Mrs. Schalk and Mrs. Riedl von Riedenstein live in Europe. Mr. Uhl, who is a bachelor, and Mrs. Woerishoffer, who is a widow, live in this city. Oswald Uhl has a home in this city, and his brother lives in the West. They are not related by blood to Mr. Ottendorfer, and therefore they could not gain anything by a contest of his will.

PROVISIONS MADE BEFORE HIS DEATH.

Edward Uhl said last evening at the Hotel Savoy that Mr. Ottendorfer's disposition of his estate would be considered just and fair. Mr. Ottendorfer provided liberally for several nephews and grandnephews in Austria previous to his death, and therefore left them out of his will. They will have no cause to complain. Mr. Ottendorfer built a library, a hospital and a home for the aged in his native place in Austria. In this city he spent nearly $1,000,000 in the endowment of the Isabella Heimath, founded by Mrs. Ottendorfer. Mrs. Ottendorfer left an estate amounting to about $5,000,000, which was divided among her children and grandchildren. The following is an abstract of Mr. Ottendorfer's will, which was filed yesterday:

First—The household furniture, pictures, etc., are given to his stepchildren, Edward Uhl, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein and Anna Woerishoffer.

Second—One share of stock of the "New-Yorker Staats Zeitung" to his stepdaughter, Anna Woerishoffer.

Third—All other shares of stock of "The New-Yorker Staats Zeitung" to his three stepdaughters, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein and Anna Woerishoffer.

Fourth—To the New-York Free Circulating Library, $20,000.

If this library shall, prior to his death, have been consolidated with any other library corporation, this legacy is to vest in such consolidated corporation.

Fifth—To the United Relief Works of the Society for Ethical Culture, $10,000.

Sixth—To the Charity Organization Society of the City of New-York, $20,000.

Seventh—To the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, founded by the late Peter Cooper, $20,000.

Eighth—To the German Hospital and Dispensary, $20,000.

Ninth—"To the Isabella Heimath, founded by my late wife, $100,000."

Tenth—To the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Destitute Widows and Orphans and Sick Persons, $10,000.

Eleventh—To his executors, the sum of $50,000 in trust, to be divided among the employes of the "Staats-Zeitung" who have been in the service of the newspaper at least one year, "in proportion to the aggregate salaries or wages received by them respectively during the year next preceding my death."

Twelfth—To the American Museum of Natural History, $25,000.

Thirteenth—To his step-granddaughter, Annibel, Baroness von Leitenberger, $30,000.

Fourteenth—To his step-granddaughter, Antoinette, Countess Sellern, $30,000.

Fifteenth—To his step-granddaughter, Emma Carola Woerishoffer, $80,000.

Sixteenth—To Mrs. Eleanora Stabler, his housekeeper, $20,000.

Seventeenth—To his servant, Patrick Gaffigan, $5,000.

Eighteenth—All the residue of his estate is left in equal shares to his three stepdaughters, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein and Anna Woerishoffer.

EXECUTORS EXEMPTED FROM BONDS.

Nineteenth—The executors are Anna Woerishoffer, Julius W. Brunn and Lewis Cass Ledyard, and they are exempted from giving bond.

By his last codicil he revokes a legacy of $50,000 given by the will to his native city, Zwittau, in Austria, and he also revokes a large number of legacies given by the will to his own relatives in Austria.

As to these legacies, including that to the city of Zwittau, he says:

"I have already, since the making of my said will, made such provision as I deem proper for the several legatees to whom the same were given."

The will contains further provision that in case of a contest of the will the person who makes the contest shall be excluded from all participation in his estate, and that he bequeaths to "Edward Uhl, Emma Schalk, Mathilda Riedl von Riedenstein and Anna Woerishoffer any portion or share in my estate to which, had I died intestate, such person would have been entitled."

CUBA'S CONSTITUTION.

THE DELEGATES ANXIOUS TO COMPLETE THEIR WORK BEFORE CONGRESS ADJOURNS.

Havana, Jan. 24.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day began the discussion of the draft Constitution recently submitted by the Central Committee. It was decided to accept the draft as a whole and then to discuss it article by article.

Señor Cisneros moved to strike out a clause in the preamble invoking the favor of God. He said that he had no religion himself and took no exception to the religious beliefs of others, but the Constitution recognized no religion, and, in his opinion, there was no reason for invoking Deity.

Señor Marua supported Señor Cisneros.

General Sanguily said: "If we do not invoke God, whom can we invoke? An invocation of some kind is customary."

Señor Llorente strenuously opposed the motion of Señor Cisneros, declaring that all constitutions contained such a clause.

The convention rejected the proposal of Señor Cisneros.

The first two articles, constituting the republic and describing the territory of Cuba, were adopted without discussion.

Señor de Castro moved to amend the article calling for the division of Cuban territory into provinces in such a way that there would be seven provinces instead of six, his suggestion being that Santiago should be divided into two.

The motion to amend was defeated, and then the entire article was rejected; but the adherents of the provincial form of government claimed that the latter vote was based upon a misunderstanding of the question before the house, and a motion to reconsider was passed just before adjournment. A large majority of the delegates favor the provincial form, and this will undoubtedly be approved to-morrow.

Interest is keen in pushing the Constitution to a completion before the adjournment of the United States Congress, and it is probable that night sessions will be held next week.

ELECTRICITY NEVER SLEEPS.

Therefore it is utilized to operate the automatic protective switches and signals in use on the Pennsylvania Railroad's line to Chicago.—Advt.

INDIAN TROUBLE MORE SERIOUS.

CREEK UPRISING GROWING TO DANGEROUS PROPORTIONS—PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

Muskogee, Ind. T., Jan. 24.—The Creek uprising is growing to dangerous proportions. Marshal Bennett has just received a telegram from Bristow, Ind. T., announcing that six hundred armed Creeks, stationed two miles from there, are preparing to attack the town, and pleading for protection. Marshal Bennett and Agent Shoenfelt are swearing in large numbers of deputies, whom they are forwarding to the scene of trouble. It is now feared they will reach the town too late, and the Mayor of Bristow has been instructed to swear in all the men necessary to protect the town.

Soldiers are being hurried from Fort Reno to the seat of trouble, but they will not reach Bristow before to-morrow night, as they will arrive at Henrietta first and go overland. Indian Agent Shoenfelt will ask for more help, and it is found that one company of cavalry cannot handle the situation, for the Indians are dividing up into bands of one hundred.

Marshal Bennett, with six deputies, is about to leave here for Eufaula, where Crazy Horse was seen to-day, and will attempt his capture. The Snake band is within three miles of Bristow, and is reported to have whipped two white men. The Dawes Commission is fearful for the safety of its party of appraisers, headed by Representative Hackbust, of Leavenworth, Kan., who are in the Wetumpka district. Nothing has been heard from them for two days.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 24.—A special to "The Star" from Muskogee, Ind. T., says:

Chief Brown of the Seminoles to-day appealed to the authorities here for aid, stating that a number of his tribe threaten to join the anti-allotment Creeks, who have been terrorizing the peaceable Indians for several days. It is expected that within twenty-four hours the band of marauders will number over one thousand armed Indians, all of whom will be sworn to stand in defence against the soldiers. Orders for the movement of cavalry to the scene from Fort Reno have aroused a greater degree of defiance among the Creeks, but Marshal Bennett and Indian Agent Shoenfeld to-day mustered their forces of deputies and Indian police and ordered them to Brush Hill, ten miles west of Checotah, where the Indians are in council, to demand their surrender. They also carry a message from these Government officials stating that if the Indians will lay down their arms and submit to arrest they will be treated with every courtesy and be consulted in the settling of their grievances. In some quarters this move is believed to be unwise, but others contend that the Indians are willing to compromise.

Troop A of the 8th Cavalry, ordered out from Fort Reno, will leave the cars at Holdenville and will make an overland charge into the Nation.

CHOCTAWS MENACE RAILROADS.

THEY THREATEN TO BURN BRIDGES AND BUILDINGS.

South McAlester, Ind. T., Jan. 24.—Yesterday's reports of a Choctaw uprising are fully confirmed. Scouts sent out from this city last night report the disaffected Choctaws have a number of Creek Snakes among them, and they have been quietly organizing and arming for some time. They call themselves the Choctaw Snakes. They include all those Indians who are opposed to allotment, and the conflict is between them and the treaty Indians. While non-citizens are not in danger, it is stated that the Snakes have planned to destroy all the railroads in their nation by burning bridges and section houses. They have deposed Governor Duke and have issued an order to all citizens to cease leasing or renting to white men. The first offence they will punish with fifty lashes, they say; ears will be cut off for the second, and death is the penalty for the third.

There will be a meeting of the full bloods on Saturday, and Marshal Grady says he will attend it and give the Indians a talk. The Indians are riding over the country in bands of five or six, serving their notices. General Superintendent Harris of the Choctaw Railway, who was here last night from Little Rock, has enjoined especial watchfulness upon all employes of the line in the Indian Territory.

JAIL BREAKERS SHOT DOWN.

PRISONERS BREAK OUT OF CASTLE SAN DIEGO, MEXICO—SOME RETURN VOLUNTARILY.

Mexico City, Jan. 24.—News has been received from Acapulco of a partly successful attempt made by desperate prisoners confined in Castle San Diego to effect their escape. Recently the guard was replaced by a detachment of artillerymen under Lieutenant Trujillo, and the prisoners noted that the force had been somewhat diminished.

A few of the bolder spirits suggested that they attempt to overpower the guards at an hour when all the gates were open, and the plot was carried into effect by a simultaneous rush on the sentinels, who, taken by surprise, were unable to prevent the exit of the prisoners as they poured out into the streets.

A sentinel stationed on the roof of the castle with a repeating rifle killed several of the escaping prisoners and wounded others. Panic spread through the city, as the prisoners fled in every direction, but many of them were captured and several returned voluntarily. Seven are known to have fled to the country.

WEDDING PARTY IN A RUNAWAY.

TWO SISTERS PERHAPS FATALLY HURT IN BRIDGEPORT, AND A BROTHER'S ARM BROKEN.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 24.—Two sisters, a brother and a niece of Miss Margaret Lyons were being driven to church to-day to attend her wedding when the breaking of a whiffletree bolt in the hack started a runaway, and the vehicle was demolished by striking a post at the side of the street.

The occupants were picked up unconscious. Both the sisters were so severely injured that it is feared they will die. The brother suffered a fracture of the arm, and was cut about the head. The niece was less seriously hurt.

BROTHERS AND SISTER MAD.

PROSPERED IN MILLINERY BUSINESS IN NEW-HAVEN FOR YEARS.

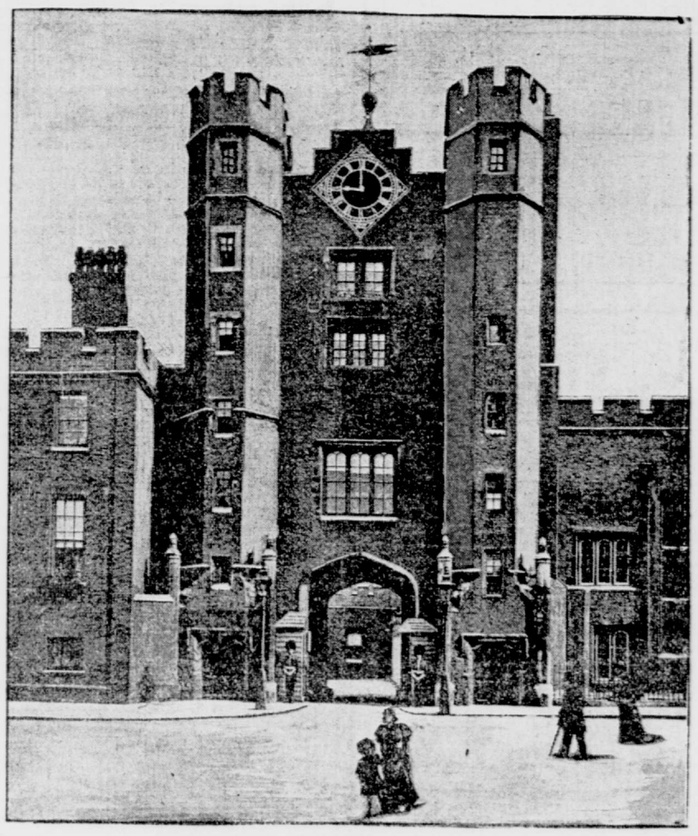
New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 24 (Special).—Two brothers and a sister composing one of the best known Hebrew families in the city, have been taken suddenly and violently insane, and the brothers are to-night occupying padded cells in the insane ward of the City Retreat, while the sister lies at her home shrieking and calling by turns for her brothers.

Joseph, thirty-four years old; Samuel, thirty three years old, and "Tiny" Kreutler, twenty-four years old, have for years conducted one of the most flourishing millinery establishments in the city. They came here from New-York ten years ago, and opened a small shop in the Hebrew portion of the town, immediately establishing a good business. In a few years a branch store was opened in Chapel-st., and then the Grand-ave. shop was enlarged, becoming one of the finest business blocks in the city.

The Kreutlers made money, but kept to themselves. They were regarded as "queer," and gossip was stirring about them continually. A year ago the three began to lose business, and the house went from bad to worse. The brain weakness first showed itself in the elder brother and in the last two weeks both brothers and the sister have become hopelessly insane. Their commitment to the State Insane Asylum will be made to-morrow. The doctors say that business worries and inherited brain trouble has caused the unusual breakdown.

EIGHTY-FIVE CLUBS

Are within from two to fifteen minutes of the New-York Central's Grand Central Station, New-York. No wonder clubmen travel on the New-York Central.—Advt.



THE GATEWAY, ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

SOUND MONEY SAFEGUARDS

ALL DANGER FROM FREE SILVER WILL BE OBVIATED BY AN ACT TO RE-COIN SILVER DOLLARS INTO SUBSIDIARY COIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 24.—To-day the initial step was taken in the last move of the Republican party so to hedge the Nation's monetary system about with safeguards as to preserve it from all the danger that would threaten the Government's financial security in the event of the elevation to the Presidency of any of the Bryanite school of doctrinaires. This action was taken as the direct response to the note of alarm raised by Secretary Gage in the recent campaign, when he showed that there was at least one loophole in the Gold Standard law passed by the last session of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury pointed out that if Bryan were elected there was nothing to prevent his practically putting the country on a silver basis by meeting Government obligations with the 50-cent silver dollars. It is true that Mr. Bryan in course of the campaign refused resolutely to commit himself on this important question, though it was never doubted that he would do what Secretary Gage said he could do had he been elected.

The managers of both parties realized the potency of this issue in the campaign, despite Mr. Bryan's refusal to commit himself, and the Republican leaders pledged themselves to rectify at this session of Congress the mistake to which the Secretary of the Treasury had called attention. Keeping faith with this pledge, the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures to-day reported to the House a bill formulated by Representative Ebenezer J. Hill, of the IVth District of Connecticut.

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDES.

The title of the bill is "An act to maintain the legal tender silver dollar at parity with gold," and provides as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and thereafter, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coins.

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to maintain at all times at parity with gold the legal tender silver dollars remaining outstanding, and to that end he is hereby directed to exchange gold for legal tender silver dollars when presented to the Treasury in the sum of $5 or any multiple thereof, and all provisions of law for the maintenance of the reserve fund in the Treasury relating to United States notes are hereby made applicable to the exchange of legal tender silver dollars.

The vote by which a favorable report of the bill was ordered was on strict party lines. The Democratic and Populist members of the committee, under the leadership of Mr. Cochran, of Missouri; Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado, and Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, are preparing a minority report, and the fight will thus be carried into the House on the old party lines. The minority report will not be made until Chairman Southard receives from William Jennings Bryan a communication embodying the "Demo-Pop" views on the subject. Mr. Southard this morning received a telegram from Mr. Bryan, at Lincoln, in response to the invitation extended at the instance of Mr. Shafroth to appear before the committee and expound his silverite doctrines. In his telegram Mr. Bryan said:

Inconvenient to visit Washington, but shall be pleased to submit views in writing, if you will send me copies of pending measures.

BRYAN'S "VIEWS" EXPECTED SPEEDILY.

As copies of the bill already had been sent to the Nebraskan, it is presumed that he is at work on his "views" and will forward them to Washington with all proper speed, in order that his disciples on the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee may make their minority report. Perry Belmont, of New-York, who was put forward by Representative Levy, Tammanyite, as "the greatest living Democratic exponent of sound money," also telegraphed to Chairman Southard that it was impossible for him to accept the committee's invitation to appear before it to-day and present his views. No answer has been received from the invitation extended to the "dark horse" trotted out by Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, as "the greatest living exponent of free silver coinage"—the Hon. Perry Kinnard, of Nashville.

No day has yet been set for debate on the bill in the House. It is the purpose of Messrs. Southard and Hill to wait a reasonable time for the "Demo-Pops" to submit their minority report, and then to ask for a special rule conferring the necessary privilege upon the bill. It will then be rushed through speedily and sent to the Senate, so as to assure its enactment into law at this session.

Experts declare that the last analysis of the measure shows that it is possible for its operations completely to extinguish the present silver dollar from its present position in the circulation of the country. This, however, is a feature largely of speculation. Aside from its effect in strengthening the present gold standard law, by closing the loopholes pointed out by the Secretary of the Treasury, the feature of the bill of most immediate importance is that which will greatly augment the existing volume of subsidiary silver coin. The present law limits the amount of subsidiary coinage to $100,000,000, and the last monthly statement issued by the Treasury Department shows that there is now in circulation a volume of subsidiary silver coins—half dollars, quarters and dimes—only a little over $12,000,000 less than the maximum limit prescribed, or $87,200,371—an amount slightly more than $1 in change per capita.

LIMITED ONLY BY BUSINESS DEMANDS.

When the new law becomes operative the limit to the subsidiary silver coin in circulation will be confined only by the actual requirements of the business of the country, or, at least, the Secretary of the Treasury can coin at his discretion into half dollars, quarters and dimes all the silver bullion accumulated under the Sherman Purchasing act, which now amounts to about $55,000,000, plus about $3,000,000 accumulated from other sources. If this $58,000,000 of silver bullion, when converted into subsidiary coin, and added to the $87,200,371 already in circulation, does not meet the requirements, the Secretary of the Treasury can melt all the silver dollars in circulation and held in stock, and convert all or whatever portion he pleases of this vast sum of $500,000,000 into subsidiary coin. In other words, with the passage of the new act, the Secretary of the Treasury can supply every possible need of the country for subsidiary coin—"the small change of the masses," the money that is actually used by the masses in their daily transactions.

Another vitally important feature of the bill is the additional safeguard it throws around the $100,000,000 gold reserve, so as to prevent the possibility of a raid on the Treasury in times of panic, or as a favorite means of the money speculators to create a panic. In order to protect this reserve beyond all shadow of doubt, the bill authorizes the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds.

The bill appears to have met with instant favor among all elements of Republicans in both branches of Congress, and its enactment into law is now merely a matter of detail.

FOR JUSTICE TO NEGRO VOTERS.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE SESSION TO DISFRANCHISE THEM VIGOROUSLY OPPOSED IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Jan. 24 (Special).—There will be no extra session of the Maryland Legislature for the purpose of assuring Gorman's return to the United States Senate through the disfranchisement of negroes, if the Reform League and the business men of Baltimore can prevent it. The Executive Committee of the league, the organization composed of independent Democrats and Republicans, which was first to take up the fight against Gorman which ended in his defeat four years ago, at a meeting this evening adopted a protest against the extra session scheme. The Chamber of Commerce and business men generally have condemned it. Charles J. Bonaparte, leader of the Reform League, pronounces the proposed extra session "a shameless and dangerous conspiracy." Mr. Bonaparte says: "There is not the slightest legitimate reason for a special session; no one wants it except Democratic professional politicians, and they want it only to tinker with the election laws. Any other reason they may allege is only an impudent subterfuge."

The Reform League's protest to-night, forwarded to the Governor, denies emphatically that any great and sudden public exigency requires the Governor to exercise his extraordinary power to call a special session, and it asks him to refuse his aid to a scheme which thus calls for a grave and evident abuse of his constitutional authority.

The league pledges itself to resist any attempt to deprive any lawful voter of his constitutional right to cast his ballot and to have it counted. In spite of the protest, both Republican and Democratic politicians believe that Gorman's wish will prevail and that the Governor will call an extra session.

NEGRO RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

QUICKLY CAPTURED AND KILLED AFTER ATTEMPTING AN ASSAULT.

New-Orleans, Jan. 24 (Special).—"Sam" Larkington, a negro, eighteen years old, was lynched to-day for an attempted assault. A posse pursued him into the woods, captured him, carried him before his victim and, upon identification, he was shot to pieces by a hundred bullets. The lynching occurred at Doyline, La., near Minden, and only one mile from the scene of a negro burning a year ago.

Mrs. Ellis Walker and her little child were alone at home when Larkington came to the door and asked for a drink of water. He was told to go to the well in the back yard. Presently Mrs. Walker heard her little one crying, and, seeing that she had been terrified by the negro, the mother ran out and leaned over to comfort her. The darky seized her, but Mrs. Walker beat him off. Her cries reached the ears of the neighbors, and a crowd was quickly on the track of the negro, who took to the woods. It was daylight when the attack occurred, and when a terror stricken negro was brought into Mrs. Walker's presence she recognized him at once. He was then taken back into the forest where shot after shot was poured into him.

SOLID AS A ROCK.

The ballasted road bed of the Pennsylvania Railroad ensures a smooth and rapid journey to the great West.—Advt.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale is the perfection of a brew—pure, smooth, gently invigorating.—Advt.

PROCLAIMING KING EDWARD.

ONCE AGAIN LONDON TURNS OUT ITS THOUSANDS TO WITNESS THE MEDIÆVAL SHOW.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL PREPARATIONS ANNOUNCED.

The ancient ceremony of proclaiming the accession of King Edward VII to the throne took place in London.

The King left London immediately after the proclamation and returned to Osborne.

The funeral of Queen Victoria, which will be military in character, will be held on February 2, the burial being at Windsor.

THE FUNERAL DAY FIXED

QUEEN VICTORIA TO BE BURIED AT WINDSOR ON FEBRUARY 2.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 25.—The funeral of the Queen has been fixed for Windsor Castle, on February 2. The body of the Queen will be removed from Osborne House on February 1. It is the expressed desire of the Queen that the funeral should be military in character.

So hampered have been the arrangements at Osborne that the body of Queen Victoria still lies in the bedroom where she died. The elaborate decorations necessary in turning the dining room in Osborne House into a chapelle ardente occupied so much time that, although the royal household waited hour after hour for the first private service, it was found impossible to hold this yesterday. All being well, however, the solemn function will be performed this (Friday) morning by the Bishop of Winchester in the presence of King Edward, Emperor William and almost every other member of the royal family.

The coffin was brought to Osborne last evening and was taken through the Queen's private gate, which had not been previously used since her death. Emperor William was the first person to see it. The coffined body will be transferred this morning to the dining room, now hung with deep red purple. The dais is wreathed with the royal standard, and on each side are great candles. Madonnas by famous painters hang from the draped walls. In one corner magnificent wreaths from all parts of the world crush their blossoms one against the other. Among these the most beautiful are from Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria. Around the coffin chairs are arranged for the royal mourners.

The coffin of the Queen is of English oak, lined with satin. It was ordered locally this afternoon, and was delivered at Osborne to-night. Theouter covering is a reproduction of that used at the funeral of the Duchess of Kent. A magnificent satin pall, with the royal arms in each corner, is being made.

NO LYING IN STATE.

Lord Pelham-Clinton authorizes the statement that there will be no lying in state. However, there is good reason to believe that to many persons will be afforded the privilege of seeing their dead Queen as she lies in the gorgeously transformed dining room, where she will remain until February 1. In the hope that this may be the case, people are already pouring into Cowes. If they are disappointed in this respect they will, at any rate, be rewarded by witnessing a naval display such as it would be well worth going miles to see.

Yesterday King Edward replied to thousands of messages he has received. To those from rulers and great personages he replied in person. To those from minor dignitaries he commanded his equery to return thanks. A particularly grateful message went to President McKinley.

The new Queen moved ceaselessly around yesterday, seeing that everything should be done in good order. She refused to allow herself to be called Queen. "Your Majesty," said one of the entourage. "Your Royal Highness," you mean, was the immediate interruption.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S SUPERVISION.

It was chiefly due to Queen Alexandra's desire to design carefully the minutest detail of the death chapel that the first funeral service was not held yesterday.

The German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern is expected to arrive at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with Emperor William's suite.

London, Jan. 25.—It is understood that the body of Queen Victoria will arrive in London on the morning of February 2, and be taken across the metropolis to Paddington. Troops will line the streets. The coffin will be placed on a gun carriage and draped with flags. On arriving at Paddington station it will be transferred to a train for Windsor, finally reaching St. George's Chapel about noon, where a magnificent funeral service will take place.

The Colonial Office announces that an immense number of telegrams of condolence have been received from Colonial Governors and public bodies in the colonies. There is a continual stream of condolence messages from other quarters. Cardinal Vaughan sends word that he will bring from Rome a special message from the Pope to the new King.

The following Princes from Germany will attend the funeral: Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Arnulf of Bavaria, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen and the Prince of Hohenzollern.

Prince Henri d'Orléans is expected, and Rear-Admiral Cervera will accompany Spain's Ambassador Extraordinary, the Duke de Amandas.

The Duke of Chartres arrived this evening from Paris, and will remain to attend the funeral.

Professor Hubert Herkomer made a water color sketch this afternoon of the Queen for the King.

Orders have been issued to the Channel Squadron and all other available ships to assemble at Spithead on February 1, the date of the removal of Queen Victoria's body from Osborne. It is understood that the warships will form a double line, through which the royal yacht, bearing the body, will pass.

SIGNIFICANT ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

THE CORONATION MAY NOT TAKE PLACE TILL 1902—THE DUKE OF YORK'S TITLE.

London, Jan. 24.—An extraordinary "Gazette" publishes this Order in Council:

It is expected that all persons upon the present occasion, the death of Her Late Majesty, of blessed and glorious memory, will put themselves into deepest mourning.

Another Order in Council substitutes "King" for "Queen" and "Edward" for "Victoria." It also inserts "Our Gracious Queen, Alexandra; George, Duke of Cornwall and York, and the Duchess of Cornwall and York."

The fact that the Court goes into mourning for a year, and the further fact that the public is enjoined to go into the "deepest" mourning, lead to the supposition that the coronation will not occur until 1902.

The instruction that the Duke of York is to be named in the Prayer Book "Duke of Cornwall" seems to throw light upon the much debated question of the Heir Apparent's title. It was supposed that the title "Prince of Wales," which belongs only to a son born of the King, would be conferred upon the Duke of York by royal patent; but "The Gazette" announcement seems to indicate that this will not be done, and that the Duke of York will henceforth be known as the Duke of Cornwall.

AVOID GRIP.

Disinfect freely with Platt's Chlorides.—Advt.

LONDON'S ANCIENT SHOW

QUAINT RATHER THAN BRILLIANT—DISAPPOINTED SPECTATORS.

(Copyright, 1901: By The New-York Tribune.)

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Jan. 25, 1 a. m.—The proclamation of the King's accession had a military setting, with several thousand soldiers lining the roadway from St. James's Palace to the Griffin, but it was a quaint ceremonial rather than a brilliant and picturesque spectacle. Either because the plans of the Earl Marshal were confused or because there was a deliberate desire to prevent the assemblage of unmanageable crowds, there was uncertainty respecting the time when the heralds, pursuivants and trumpeters would make their pilgrimage to the City, and thousands of belated spectators waited for hours for a ceremony which had already been enacted.

The small quadrangle which is the scene daily of guard mounting could be seen from the windows and terraces of Marlborough House, and the King, if he had chosen to do so, might have witnessed the spectacle. He did not appear in the window behind the balcony where the young Queen stood in 1837 at the corresponding scene of her own accession. The balcony was filled, however, with privileged spectators, among whom were two Americans—Henry White and Mrs. Harcourt, daughter of Walter Burns. The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, in a scarlet uniform, was most conspicuous among the Court functionaries on the balcony, and in the quadrangle below it Earl Roberts was the central figure of the Headquarters Staff behind the guard of honor. The Grenadiers' big drum major was more impressive, but the little Field Marshal attracted more attention. The King's color was in the middle, with a long crape streamer, and the drums of the band were muffled with black covers.

The ceremony, such as it was, followed the last stroke of "Big Ben" at 9 o'clock. The mace bearers, with glittering uniforms, appeared, and four heralds in gorgeous liveries sounded trumpets. The Deputy Garter unrolled a parchment and read the proclamation in a resonant voice, shouting at the end, "God save the King!" There was a second flourish of trumpets, the color was drooped, the Grenadiers presented arms, Earl Roberts saluted the standard and the band played the national anthem. The crowd of spectators, sobered by the thought that the missing word of that anthem had been supplied, cheered hoarsely, and the ceremony was closed with a fanfare of trumpets.

The officials of the College of Heralds, with mace bearers, pursuivants and heralds, instead of mounting their horses, according to the time honored custom, bundled themselves into four carriages and, with an escort of mounted police and Horse Guards, started down Pall Mall. The Earl Marshal was ill, and needed to spare himself unnecessary exposure, but the spectators were disappointed in not seeing the Rouge Dragon, the Rouge Croix, Blue Mantle and heralds and mace bearers properly mounted. It had been expected that the cavalcade would halt at Charing Cross, but it went on rapidly over the rough Strand to the Griffin, where the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were waiting. Strangely enough, the last time when a mediæval mummery of this kind was enacted was in Dublin, when the aged Queen passed through the picturesque, castellated gateway designed by a clever scene painter connected with the Irish theatres. Challenges were then made and answered with dramatic realism by the warders at the gate and the King-of-Arms, but yesterday's masquerade on the site of Temple Bar was dull and empty. There was a flourish of trumpets and a feeble parley between two fantastic knights, and the proclamation was read. The civic dignitaries made loyal answer, and the national anthem was played by the band.

The proclamation was read a third time in front of the Royal Exchange, where "God Save the King" was heartily sung, and after the King's health had been drunk at the Mansion House the carriages with their military escort returned to Pall Mall. The streets were lined with troops and police, but the crowds were nowhere large or demonstrative. The show had come at least an hour before it had been expected.

Meanwhile the bewildered throngs of spectators who had missed the first proclamation scene had remained until after 11 o'clock around Marlborough House and in the Mall, watching the files of Horse Guards and Grenadiers at the approaches to St. James's Palace and the movement of carriages up and down Pall Mall. It was a decorous and sombre crowd, with muffled voices and signs of mourning in hatbands and on sleeves. Once it found its voice, when a little man with a gray mustache walked down the roadway toward the entrance of Marlborough House. "Bobs" must have his cheer whether there was Queen or King on the throne, and it was a great, hearty shout, caught up from group to group, while the soldiers presented arms, and it was repeated with renewed vigor when he reappeared from the inclosure and strolled on toward the War Office. Other familiar figures went in and out almost without observation. Arthur Balfour passed in with a serious face and dejected air, and the Archbishop of York, who was five minutes too late for the meeting of the Council on the previous day and shared the fate of the five foolish virgins, shambled down Pall Mall in humility, with an alert bishop at his heels.

The military lines were formed and reformed and mounted messengers galloped up and down. Before 11 o'clock there was a brief glimpse of Life Guards with their nodding red plumes and glittering uniforms, and behind them were carriages with heralds and mace bearers returning from the City.

The day's show was apparently over, but the spectators remained with persistent patience. At last a small escort of fifteen Life Guards rode through the gateway of Marlborough House, and after a short interval returned with the King seated in an open carriage, drawn by a pair of bay horses. At once the spectators took fire, and, swinging their hats, greeted him with a mighty shout. He was without uniform and in the deepest mourning, and he seemed deeply affected by the first popular greeting after his proclamation. He bowed repeatedly with