

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

A SORROWFUL CITY AWAITS THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

THE APPROACHING MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND—PARLIAMENT TO REARRANGE THE CIVIL LIST—VICTORIA'S PRIVATE FORTUNE.

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

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Jan. 26.—Londoners since the Queen's death have been appalled by the inadequacy of all methods for giving expression to their sense of the loss sustained by the Empire. For this reason the King's decision that the most impressive scene of a stately military funeral shall be enacted in the Imperial capital is welcomed.

When the last medical bulletin came from Osborne the theatres were closed, churchbells were tolled here and there for a few minutes, and the streets were silent. There could be no antiphony for Mafeking night. Next came the King's entry, with the proclamation, accompanied by medieval mummery which was carried through with a rush an hour before it was expected.

Beyond reading the blackened daily papers Londoners had no means of expressing their devotion to the memory of their lamented sovereign. If the houses and shop fronts had been heavily draped with black, like the streets of American cities after the death of President Lincoln or President Garfield, there would have been a partial consciousness that the Queen's capital was neglecting her in death; but narrow strips of black in window panes make a meagre display of public grief, and this is the traditional English idea of national mourning.

The passage of the royal cortege over the route to Paddington from Buckingham Palace, so often traversed by the Queen in life, will enable a vast concourse of spectators to stand with uncovered heads and pay the last tribute of reverent homage. It will be an impressive antiphony to the Queen's Jubilee. A mighty fleet with minute runs will witness the opening of the stately obsequies, and emperors, kings and princes will mourn together at Windsor at the close; but midway Londoners will claim their Queen and Empress for themselves, and watch in silence the solemn pageant.

Strangely enough, while London is waiting for this military funeral, and is unwilling to take note of aught else, the young Queen of Holland, whose career in its opening scenes offers so striking a parallel to the early life of Victoria, is approaching her marriage with her Prince Consort. To-morrow the banns for her marriage with Duke Henry will be publicly called, and in honor of the happy event that beautiful city The Hague will be splendidly illuminated, and they will drive through the streets with Queen Emma and receive the acclamations of the joyous multitudes. The marriage festivities will begin two days after the burial of Queen Victoria, and there will be a week of light-hearted Dutch gaiety, with gala nights at the theatre, diplomatic receptions, serenades in front of the palace, and a unique ceremony in the church, attended by many princes. The marriage is popular because, like Victoria's, it is a love match. Wilhelm's subjects would have been better pleased if the bridegroom had not been a German prince, but Duke Henry has a manly presence and an air of distinction, and has already won the hearts of the Queen's subjects.

Parliament, after reassembling on St. Valentine's Day, will be called upon to rearrange the civil list for the Crown and to provide a suitable establishment for the heir to the throne. From the time of Charles II there has been a series of tentative efforts on the part of Parliament to substitute a definite grant of money to the Crown for certain portions of its hereditary revenues. William IV accepted a civil list of £135,000 in lieu of the interest of the Crown in the sources of public revenue, and there was a similar settlement when the Queen's reign opened. The State is virtually a tenant of Crown lands, under a life lease of estates placed under its control, and in return pays a life income to the sovereign known as the civil list. Theoretically, the new sovereign has the right to resume possession of the crown lands when he ascends the throne, but practically he has no choice except to make the best arrangement possible for compensations for a fresh life tenancy on the part of the State. The civil list of William IV was cut down to £85,000 at the opening of the reign of Victoria, but this was increased after her marriage, and she retained the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Prince of Wales that of the Duchy of Cornwall. The hereditary revenues of the Crown under State management have greatly expanded in value, so that the sovereign would be theoretically entitled to a larger civil list, but Parliament virtually retains the privilege of regulating the expenditures of royalty and maintaining the dignity of the monarchy according to its own ideas of propriety. As there has been a great increase in the royal expenses and scale of living, there is valid ground for an enlargement of the civil list.

The transfer of the Queen's private estates at Balmoral, Claremont Park, Osborne and elsewhere has been separated by two Victorian statutes from the operation of the regulations of the hereditary Crown estates. Taxes and rates have been paid on these private properties, which were left at the disposal of the Queen by will and could not be merged with the mass of the Crown estates inherited from generations of kings. Osborne has probably been left to Princess Henry of Battenberg, but the disposition made of Balmoral is in doubt. The Queen's wealth has always been grossly exaggerated. The value of her personal property under the control of executors will be moderate, although the veil of secrecy may never be removed. She paid her father's debts, but received a large bequest from the Prince Consort. Her savings during her reign have not been nearly so large as was ordinarily supposed. As the Queen was an income tax payer, her private estates presumably are liable to the usual death duties.

All banquets and social engagements have been suspended until after the funeral of the Queen, and the fashionable weddings which are not deferred will be simple and quiet. There will be neither Court functions nor country house parties this year, and there will be no London season. Parliament will be reopened by the King, and the West End will be full until August, for the town, with the theatres open, will be less dreary than the country for the idlers of Vanity Fair. The opera will be turned over to the music lovers, for the brilliant fancies of fashion do not care to masquerade as black crickets and chirp in public. It will

(Continued on fourth page.)

MARDI GRAS, NEW ORLEANS, LA. Southern Ry. will sell round trip tickets from Washington, 25c. Tickets on sale February 12 inclusive, good to return until March 1th. New York offices, 27 and 135 Broadway.—Adv.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.

SHOOTS HIMSELF WHILE HIS WIFE IS PREPARING TO GO OUT WITH HIM.

Dr. William L. Simpson, who had practised medicine in this city for several years, committed suicide by shooting about noon yesterday in his rooms in the Gerard apartment house, in West Forty-fourth-st. According to Coroner Zucca, "there was a woman in the case." Dr. Simpson lived at the house with his wife. He and she intended to visit some friends in this city yesterday afternoon. A carriage had been ordered for them and was waiting in Forty-fourth-st., opposite the main entrance to the hotel. The physician and his wife were dressing in their rooms, preparatory to leaving the hotel to keep their social engagements, when the carriage they had ordered stopped at the hotel. Mrs. Simpson saw the vehicle waiting for her, and hurried into her husband's room and asked him to dress quickly.

"I will be ready in a few minutes," he said. The apartments occupied by them were on the seventh floor, and consisted of three rooms and a bath. One of the rooms was a large one, and was used as a reception room. This was at one end of a long passage-way which opened into the room which was used by the doctor. He was in his room when his wife entered and told him about the carriage and asked him to get dressed as rapidly as he could. At the time she was ready for the street.

As she left the room in which her husband was to be shut the door. She got as far as the reception room when she heard the report of a pistol. The sound came from her husband's room, and she hurried to it. When she got there she found him lying on his back on the bed. There was a bullet hole in his right temple and in his hand was a revolver. His face was turned toward a large mirror that stood a few feet from the bed. He was then dead. The bullet had ploughed deep into the brain and had killed him instantly. Mrs. Simpson was almost overcome. She then did not know that he was dead. She at once sent word to the manager of the hotel that her husband had shot himself, and Dr. Alexander Abrams was summoned. As soon as he looked at the body he declared that death had been instantaneous.

A report of the case did not reach the Coroner's office until late in the afternoon. The cause of this delay was mainly that the police were first informed of the facts. Detective Lyons, of the West Forty-seventh-st. station, was sent to investigate the shooting, and it took considerable time to question all persons who could throw any light on the tragedy. He was occupied about two hours in making his report of the case, which he left at the Forty-seventh-st. station. About 4 o'clock word of the shooting was received at the Coroner's office, and Coroner Zucca took charge of the case. In his report Detective Lyons said that one of the witnesses of the shooting was the wife of the physician. This gave rise to a rumor that Mrs. Simpson was in the room occupied by her husband when he shot himself. Lyons denied that he had been told that the physician's wife was present at the time of the shooting. He said that she was the only person near the physician's room at the time, and he had named her in his report as a witness.

Owing to the position in which the body was found it was presumed that the doctor was sitting on the edge of the bed and was looking into the mirror near the bed when he shot himself.

Lyons found four unsealed letters in the room. Two were addressed to Mrs. Simpson and another to Dr. H. F. Harvey, of No. 22 West Twenty-seventh-st. These letters were turned over to Coroner Zucca, who refused to make them public. Dr. Simpson had an office in the house in which Dr. Harvey has an office. It was said that Drs. Simpson and Harvey were associated in the practice of medicine, but this could not be confirmed.

Dr. Simpson was said to have been a specialist on midwifery. An effort was made to see Mrs. Simpson last night, but it was said that she was prostrated and could not be seen. Her husband was forty-two years old. He was graduated from Bowdoin in 1879, and for some years he practised his profession in Boston, where he was said to have a large number of friends. It was said he had a brother Charles living in that city. Mrs. Simpson was married to the doctor in Boston in 1892. For about the last two years they had lived at the Gerard. When a Tribune reporter called at the apartment house last night, he was told that the physician had been sick for a long time, and had suffered at various times with sciatica and rheumatism. The reporter was further told that Dr. Simpson had been an invalid for a long time until recently, when he was able again to be about and leave the house. Little was known at the hotel of his business or private affairs. He had made several trips to Europe in the last year, and these led those at the hotel who knew him to believe that he had a large income. The manager of the hotel when seen said:

"Dr. Simpson was one of my best tenants. He had lived here with his wife for more than a year. He was a great sufferer. I always thought that he had retired from the practice of medicine, owing to sickness. He was a very quiet man, and he was always in a pleasant mood except when his wife was near. When I was summoned to the apartments of Dr. Simpson to-day I found Mrs. Simpson almost frantic. She was so nervous that I could hardly understand her. I heard her say that there was no reason, except sickness, for her husband to kill himself. She said that he was well off as far as money matters were concerned."

Dr. Harvey said last night: "Mrs. Simpson was Miss Mabel Stinney, and lived in Boston before she was married. Dr. Simpson suffered from chronic appendicitis. He had recently complained on frequent occasions of severe pains. On one occasion recently he exclaimed in my presence, 'I wish I were dead.' Dr. Simpson had an income of about \$1,000 a month. This money he received from Bancroft, Me."

It was said at the hotel that Dr. Simpson had no domestic troubles, and that his married life was a happy one.

Deputy Coroner Williams viewed the body last night, and then issued a burial permit.

THE CZAR IN ST. PETERSBURG.

GREAT REJOICINGS MARK THE RETURN OF THE MONARCH.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The Czar and Czarina reached St. Petersburg to-day. Their arrival was made the occasion for great public rejoicings. The city was decorated profusely with flags and evergreens, and an arch had been erected in front of the railway station, where the Empress Dowager, the Czarowitch, the Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses and officials greeted Their Majesties.

Amid the cheers of the populace the Czar and Czarina proceeded to the Kazan Cathedral, where they were received by the Metropolitan and clergy. Thence they drove to the Newski Prospect, which was lined with troops, to the Winter Palace, in front of which students and school children were grouped. Throughout their progress to the palace the bells of the various churches were rung.

Their Majesties visited the tomb of Alexander III. To-night the palace and the city are splendidly illuminated.

THE POPULAR KAISER.

HIS DEVOTION TO THE QUEEN WINS BRITISH HEARTS.

LORD ROBERTS SUMMONED TO OSBORNE—THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

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

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Jan. 27, 1 a. m.—The German Emperor, whose dispatch to President Kruger was the signal for ordering out a flying squadron five years ago, is now for Englishmen the most popular Continental sovereign. If he had not acted well during the Transvaal war and also become England's ally in China, his devotion to the Queen would have removed all traces of former prejudice and resentment. He is now cheered almost as heartily as the King, and his virtues are extolled by the English press. Yesterday he met the German Crown Prince at Portsmouth, and the Hohenzollern, now lying off Osborne, will speedily have a great German squadron behind her to join the British fleet in a final tribute to the Queen. If the Emperor rides through the streets of London on Saturday only the solemnity of the funeral pageant will prevent an extraordinary demonstration of popular enthusiasm.

This is his birthday, and his present from King Edward has been a baton as Field Marshal of the British army, for which he has thanked the Duke of Cambridge, the oldest Field Marshal, and in order to complete this timely recognition of the sincerity of his devotion to the Queen the most famous Field Marshal in the service will spend Sunday with him at Osborne. Other motives are assigned for General Roberts's visit, notably the arrangement of the details of the military funeral in London and at Windsor; but that would be a matter within the range of ordinary Aldermen's tacticians. The German Emperor, when he came to England a year ago, was met upon seeing Mr. Chamberlain, and had two protracted meetings with him. Lord Roberts is the Englishman who now interests him, for it is from the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa that he can learn the principal lessons of the Boer campaign and their bearings upon modern defensive warfare.

That campaign has fallen out of view during the last week of mourning. Nothing of real importance has happened in the field. The Boer commandoes are still moving about without apparent motive in Cape Colony. Hertzog making westward for the sea, and Kritzinger, further east, hanging about the approaches of Fossil Bay. Colonial volunteers are massing against them and barring their progress. Grikaland has been quickly cleared. Knox and Cunningham have been successful in various skirmishes, and the threatened Boer raid into Natal has been deferred. The capture of a British train at Fourteen Streams and the derailment of a pilot engine near Balmoral are the freshest of the Boer exploits, but hostilities are on a small scale. A combined attack of several commandoes upon the Delagoa Bay line may be the result of a Boer council held at Ermelo, and General Kitchener clearly expects it, for he is reinforcing the garrisons east of Pretoria.

The King's ringing order to the navy is fresh proof of his capacity for saying the right thing in the right way. He has informed the Admiralty officials that he will remain Grand Master of the Duke of Cornwall is also a Mason, and the Duke of Cornwall, the Duke of Clarence was a Mason.

The health of the Duke of Cambridge, now at Osborne, is most infirm, and the Queen's death greatly dispirited him. It was with him as a cousin of her own age that the young Queen danced at the first ball at Buckingham Palace after her accession sixty-four years ago. I. N. F.

THE KING TO ARMY AND NAVY.

London, Jan. 26.—The King in his message to the navy, which was ordered to be read upon all ships, thanked the navy for its renowned services during his mother's reign. The message concludes with an expression of confident reliance upon the unfailing loyalty of the navy to him. Similar sentiments are promulgated in an army order.

It is suggested by some observers that the King in these communications is taking somewhat the tone of Emperor William.

WHERE THE QUEEN'S BODY RESTS.

THE SCENE IN THE DINING ROOM AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

Cowes, Jan. 26.—A number of leading newspaper correspondents were admitted to see the Queen's body lying in state to-day. The approaches to Osborne House were as rigorously guarded as ever. A cordon of police, the men standing at intervals of a few yards apart, entirely surrounded the building itself. This was the only sign of life. The shades were closely drawn, and the royal standard floated at halfmast from the tower. Through the deserted courtyard to the Queen's entrance the representative here of The Associated Press was conducted. It was only a step from the entrance, across the hall to the dining room, where the Queen's body rested. The entrance to this room was beautifully draped with crimson damask, and attached thereto were several gigantic wreaths from members of the household. Indian and Highland servants remain constantly on duty, and around the bier stand four Guardsmen, with arms folded on their reversed rifles, immovable statues. The strain is so great that they have to be relieved every hour. One of the Guardsmen fainted during the correspondent's visit and had to be borne out of the room. The effect of these soldiers, standing like waxwork figures, is scarcely conceivable, and, except for their stifled breathing, the privileged spectator could hardly convince himself that they were actually alive.

The most elaborate wreath, that from the King of Portugal, was brought by special messenger from the Legation to-day. It consists of a great crown of lilies resting on a cushion of violets.

The coffin itself was only eighteen inches from the flower decked ground. At its head were the wreaths of the new King and Queen, while on either side were the offerings of the Emperor and Empress of Germany. At the foot was a beautiful floral crown with a golden "B." from Princess Beatrice. But little of the white satin covered coffin or the silk flag on which it rested was visible, being almost hidden by the magnificent white pall and crimson velvet robes of the insignia of the Order of the Garter, the whole being surmounted by a glittering diamond crown, which reflected the lights of the tapers, six feet high, in silver candlesticks. The pall was ten feet long and seven feet wide. Two heavy gold finches hung from it, and in each corner, diagonally, were embroidered the royal arms, surmounted by the crown. This work was beautifully done. The Hon. is applicable of

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FLORIDA, CUBA AND NASSAU. Florida Limited, the standard train of the world, leaves New York daily except Sunday, 12:40 noon, via P. R. R. and Southern Ry. Gives earliest arrival St. Augustine following afternoon. Connections at Jacksonville for Fort Tampa. Two other fast trains daily, 8:25 p. m. and 6:15 p. m. Give dining and sleeping car service. New York offices, 27 and 135 Broadway.—Adv.

OUTLOOK FOR POLICE BILL.

GOVERNOR ODELL BELIEVES THAT ALL HIS IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS WILL BE ADOPTED.

Governor Odell, after talking yesterday with a number of local and up State Republicans, said he expected the police bill for this city would be promptly passed within a few days without further amendment, and with power to remove the single Commissioner-Chief vested in himself (the Governor).

When the Governor was asked by a Tribune reporter about the prospect of his recommendations being adopted as laws he answered: "I am satisfied that all the more important recommendations in the message to the Legislature will be adopted. Some of them, perhaps, were not vitally important. The important ones will be adopted."

"Does the petition signed by prominent people in various parts of the State protesting against the proposed reorganization of the State Charities Board change your views on the subject?" the Governor was asked.

In reply he smiled grimly and said he "guessed he wouldn't discuss it." It was learned, however, that, generally speaking, Governor Odell will rigidly adhere to his message recommendations.

When asked about the wiping out of the Special Jurors Commissioner of this city, the Governor said: "I still am of the opinion that the Commission can be done away with without impairing the efficiency of the courts."

Governor Odell spent about an hour with Senator Platt, and then went to the Union League Club. Senator Platt, when asked yesterday about the Mayorality situation, was reported as saying: "I think very highly of several of the men who have been mentioned as possible candidates, but to say that I have agreed upon any one man in particular is absurd. I will agree to support any man who is nominated by the caucus of the anti-Tammany forces."

Governor Odell's remark at the West Side Republican Club, however, that he did not believe in counting on the support of the Tammany Club for a victory this fall was widely and favorably commented on yesterday.

Senator Raines said the Governor and Senator Platt yesterday afternoon. In reply to a question about the bill reorganizing the State Board of Charities, he said: "I am confident that an effort will be made to amend the bill which was introduced with the message. The reorganization of the State Board, I question the wisdom of having a single Commissioner, as proposed. Generally speaking, however, I am in favor of reorganizing the Board, and I believe that practically all of Governor Odell's recommendations will become laws after discussion and after necessary amendments to the new bills have been made."

William H. Ten Eyck, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee, said yesterday that he was opposed to the feature of the Raines Bureau of Elections bill which provides for redistricting the city. "It is a feature of a doubtful character," he said. "The organization \$17,000," said he, "and it wouldn't do a bit of good. We favor the idea of making the Elections Commissioners elective officers instead of appointive, and that's about the best feature of the Raines bill."

The Governor will return to Albany this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

HARVARD MAN'S BLOW KILLS SOPHOMORE'S FRIEND DIES AFTER A BOXING BOUT WITH HIM.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 26.—Curtis L. Crane, of Brookline, was accidentally killed during a boxing match with his closest friend, George R. Ainsworth, in the latter's room in Craigie, Harvard University, this afternoon. There were a number of Harvard students present at the time indulging in friendly matches, and the knockout blow was entirely unexpected. The circumstances are best explained by the following statement made by Ainsworth:

"At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon I was sparring with Mr. Crane. We had sparred about three minutes when I touched him with the back of my right glove upon the face. He sank back against the mantelpiece and to the heart. He was unconscious, and I was sent for, and arrived in eight minutes. We worked on him for half an hour, when another physician arrived. Both doctors pronounced him dead. The Medical Examiner was sent for, and the police were notified. GEORGE R. AINSWORTH."

Mr. Ainsworth is a sophomore in the Lawrence Scientific School. Mr. Crane was not a student, but lived next door to Ainsworth in Brookline. Those present in the room at the time were George M. Leonard, B. O. Lancy and R. F. Clark, room-mates of Ainsworth, and John W. Foster. They all agree in saying that the blow struck by Ainsworth was not a heavy one, and that Crane, if it would not have sufficed even to have knocked out Crane.

Dr. Marshall H. Bailey, the college physician, who was first called, said that as far as he could tell, Crane's death was the result of a blow from other cause than the blow. He said there was no external sign of violence, and that Crane might have died from heart disease. Dr. W. D. Swan, the second doctor to arrive, said he found that Crane's heart was diseased, and that he had no other cause than the blow. He said there was no external sign of violence, and that Crane might have died from heart disease. Dr. W. D. Swan, the second doctor to arrive, said he found that Crane's heart was diseased, and that he had no other cause than the blow. He said there was no external sign of violence, and that Crane might have died from heart disease.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Colorado Springs, Col., Jan. 26.—Fire to-day destroyed the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company's new freight station in this city. Night Watchman Wel lost his life in fighting the flames. The burning contents of the station included valuable freight, and it is believed the loss will amount to more than \$100,000.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—The ship Castle Rock, which has arrived, immediately from the coast, was being hoisted by a crane on the pier when it was struck by a floating log for some time.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 26.—Three children of R. McCarthy were cremated to-day in a fire that destroyed their home in an eastern suburb. They were Edith, eighteen years old; Melissa, fourteen, and Kenneth, ten. The parents occupied a room on the lower floor, and were awakened by the fire, which had broken out in the upper part of the building. All escape for the children, who slept above, was cut off. Their bodies were buried beyond recognition.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 26.—While the steamer Titus was at the Gilbert Group, at Butaritari Island on November 16 some excitement was caused by a terrific explosion. The natives had heard it, and were terribly frightened, but they could offer no explanation. The opinion was expressed by the British Consul, that the cause was disturbance on some neighboring island. Extraordinary results have been obtained in New South Wales in the Government's campaign who have been boring oil wells, and a number of tanks have been completed.

Baltimore, Jan. 26.—Charles Murky, Patrick Kelly, Timothy Chisham and Frank Martin were probably fatally hurt, and William Peters and George Kirkwood were seriously injured, to-day, by an explosion of the works of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company. They were removed to Johns Hopkins Hospital. The men were working on the works of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company. They were removed to Johns Hopkins Hospital. The men were working on the works of the Baltimore Copper Smelting and Rolling Company. They were removed to Johns Hopkins Hospital.

FOR PARITY OF MONEY.

TWO GOLD REDEMPTION BILLS ON THE HOUSE CALENDAR.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Chairman Southard of the House Committee on Coinage to-day introduced a resolution making the Hill bill for establishing the parity between the silver dollar and gold a special order in the House, with two days for debate. The resolution goes to the Committee on Rules, which will determine whether the measure is to be brought to the front as a special order. Before this is done the advocates of the bill will canvass the sentiment of the Senators, with a view to assuring Speaker Henderson that the consideration given to the measure in the House will not be fruitless.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day voted, 6 to 4, in favor of reporting the Overstreet bill maintaining at all times the parity of the standard silver dollar with gold. Two Democrats—Driggs, of New-York, and Thayer, of Massachusetts—voted with the Republicans in favor of the bill. As reported, the bill is as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to maintain at all times at parity with gold the standard silver dollars of the United States, and to that end he is hereby authorized and required to provide funds for the exchange of gold coin for standard silver dollars when presented to the Treasury of the United States in sums not less than \$50.

Sec. 2. That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, provide for the use of gold coin in the general fund of the Treasury to justify a further use of it for exchange for standard silver dollars when authorized and required to employ any part of the reserve fund of gold coin established by Section 2 of the act of March 14, 1900, and the standard silver dollars received in the reserve fund in exchange for gold coin in said Section 2 of the act of March 14, 1900, and all provisions of law relating to the maintenance of said reserve fund relating to United States notes hereby made applicable to standard silver dollars in said reserve fund. That this act shall take effect upon its passage.

The report of the Overstreet bill places two gold redemption bills on the House calendar, the Committee on Coinage having previously reported the Hill bill. The measures differ, however, the Hill bill providing for turning the silver dollar into small coin, while the Overstreet bill establishes a parity by making the silver dollar exchangeable for gold on demand at the Treasury.

Mr. Overstreet was authorized to make the report, and the minority will make a dissenting report.

CANDY WORTH \$50,000 BURNED

ELEVATED AND SURFACE TRAFFIC DELAYED FOR A LONG TIME—OFFICE INSPECTOR ANNOYS PASSENGERS.

A stock of candy valued at \$50,000 was destroyed last evening by a fire in the seven story brick building at No. 419 West Broadway, owned and occupied by Ode & Gerberux, manufacturers of candy. The damage to the building was estimated at \$25,000.

People riding in the elevated cars were detained an hour by the blocking of the trains. Tenements filled with people were emptied by order of the police. The surface cars were stalled for about two hours. William J. Flynn, a fireman, of Engine No. 39, was overcome by smoke, but returned to work.

No one knows the cause of the fire, which was discovered on the third floor by Policeman Crosby. Mr. Gerberux, who was in a nearby cafe with a friend, became so excited that he tried to rush into the burning building, but was restrained. The two hundred employees of the firm had left at 5 o'clock, and at 6, when the fire started, no one was in the place.

The fire broke through the great iron shutters in front, and was roaring loudly in a few minutes. A crowd of firemen tried in vain to raise Water Tower No. 3. The elevated structure prevented it. They were then sent to the rear, where the flames on all floors above the second were threatening the five story factory of D. Sichter & Co., underwear manufacturers at Nos. 105, 107, 109 and 111 Wooster-st. Hard work by the firemen for two hours saved the building.

Firemen of Engines Nos. 30, and 13 and 27, working on the front fire escapes of the building, suffered not a little from the intense heat and showers of broken glass. Flynn was overcome there and had to be carried down.

Firemen ran hose lines up the elevated road structure and "slammed" lines to send water through one nozzle. This stopped the elevated trains.

The Sixth-ave. branch of the elevated railroad was blocked for an hour or more. Passengers on several of the trains were subjected to annoyance and inconvenience by what looked to the ordinary observer like a case of wild mismanagement. After several trains had been held up between the curve at Sixth-ave. and Third-st. and Bleecker-st., persons on the train following, instead of being informed of the delay at Eighth-st., where they could have got off and taken the surface lines, were hauled down to a point near the curve. There the men, at least—and the women, too, with a little help—could have reached the footpath and walked back to the Eighth-st. station. This means of escape, however, was not allowed to the passengers, many of whom were in a hurry to catch trains or meet important engagements.

When some one proposed this solution of the difficulty an inspector who was on the train declared that it would be unsafe, and ordered the guards to let no one off. This was palpably absurd, as no trains were moving on the north-bound track. Then the train was moved slowly across the street leading from Sixth-ave. to West Broadway, and there the passengers were practically held captive, because there is no footpath on that part of the line. Many of the sufferers declared that the action of the superintendent and officious inspector was unwarranted and unnecessary. The congestion was relieved by switching trains to the uptown track just below Broadway, next the burning building, is a two story frame building, owned by Frank Brunner, whose estate is in litigation.

The building has not been occupied for several years, and it was in danger, but a fireman exercised his privilege by using the Philippine question as a club over the Senate to hurry up its work to the end that all important legislation, even including the Shipping bill, may be pushed through at this session. If this is not in fact, then those who profess to be well acquainted with his character and purposes say that he fully means to call an extra session of Congress, if this view of the matter is correct. It is considered probable that the call will not be issued until after the President's second term has begun, which would not assemble the new Congress until well into April—say the 15th. Should the President decide to issue the call, he will be compelled to cancel his engagement to visit California and the Pacific Coast in May.

A BELGIAN GOVERNOR ASSASSINATED.

THE MURDERER COMMITS SUICIDE BY BLOWING OUT HIS BRAINS.

Arlon, Belgian Luxembourg, Jan. 25.—M. Orban de Xivry, Governor of the Belgian Province of Luxembourg, was assassinated here this morning by a man named Schneider, who afterward committed suicide. Schneider asked for an audience of the Governor, and immediately after he had been admitted drew a revolver and shot M. de Xivry. He then blew out his own brains. He was an employe of the provincial government, and recently showed signs of incipient madness.

QUICK TIME NEW-YORK TO ST. AUGUSTINE, PALM BEACH AND MIAMI.

via Pennsylvania and Southern Ry. The route of the Florida Limited, New York offices, 27 and 135 Broadway.—Adv.

CHANCE OF EXTRA SESSION

WILL BE NECESSARY IF PHILIPPINE LEGISLATION IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

THE PRESIDENT NOT BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED A DECISION—THE VIEWS OF CONGRESSMEN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 26.—Positive prediction one way or the other on the subject of an extra session of Congress is dangerous at this juncture. While the weight of opinion among the leaders of both parties is against the belief that the President intends to summon the new Congress to deal with the Philippine question and the somewhat aggravated Cuban situation, still some usually well informed persons are strongly inclined to the opinion that the mind of Mr. McKinley now leans toward the conclusion that the simplest and most expeditious way out of some possible difficulties that may beset the Government within the next few months will be through an extra session. Senator Frye, of Maine, who is as well acquainted with the details of legislation and the country's possible needs in that line as any member of either branch of Congress, said this afternoon to The Tribune correspondent, when asked what he thought of the probabilities of an extra session:

"I do not know what the President's intention is, neither had I given the subject of an extra session of Congress any thought, but my attention was started to-day. It is certain, however, that if we undertake seriously any new legislation affecting the Philippines, we shall have to have an extra session."

SENATOR FRYE'S OPINION.

Further than this Senator Frye would not discuss the matter. It may be inferred, however, from his brief expression, that if in the short message sent to the Senate yesterday with the Philippine Commission's report President McKinley meant seriously to recommend immediate legislation for the archipelago, in the opinion of Senator Frye the President also meant to intimate to Congress and to the country his purpose to call an extra session, to meet soon after this Congress expires on March 3. Senator Frye's talk indicates a firm belief on his part in the practical impossibility of this Congress taking on itself any more work than is already well advanced on the calendar. Only about thirty legislative days of the session remain, and if the same deliberation marks the remainder of the session as has characterized it up to date, it is not impossible for all the time of the Senate to be consumed by the dozen or more appropriation bills. This would leave the Ship Subsidy bill and other important matters unacted on.