

LONDON WELCOMES KING.

POPULARITY WITH MASSES HAS INCREASED SINCE HIS ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS FOR THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL—KING EDWARD'S VIEWS ON SOUTH AFRICA.

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London, Jan. 30, 1 a. m.—The King had another reception when he arrived yesterday at the Victoria Station, and drove to Marlborough House. Crowds were waiting for him all along the line, and cheers loud and prolonged greeted his appearance in an open carriage. The King's manner in returning these salutations was perfect in dignity and cordiality. His popularity with the masses, always great, has increased with his accession to the throne, especially as he has struck the right note in every address and message, and has shown himself equal to the supreme occasion.

The King's object in coming to London was the transaction of public business and the final revision of the arrangements for the funeral of the Queen. The importance of both the naval and military functions for that occasion has steadily increased as the plans of Court and staff have been worked out in detail. The naval and military pageants will be stately and impressive, and wherever possible analogies to the Jubilee celebration will be followed. In this way a personal character will be imparted to a ceremony of unique splendor.

George Meredith has written a short but noble elegy on the death of the Queen, which will be published on Friday.

The accession of the King has been proclaimed in the Dutch territories under the style of supreme lord and over the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Pro-Boer critics of the Government object to the phrasing as needlessly offensive to the Dutch burghers, but it is hardly possible for them to approve anything that is done by either Lord Kitchener or the imperial authorities. Sir Alfred Milner probably adapted the proclamation to what he considered the requirements of the situation, and he has been conspicuous ordinarily for tact in considering the prejudices of the Dutch.

There is no reason to doubt that the King shared his mother's opinion respecting the justice and necessity of the British campaign in South Africa. What is uncertain is his judgment respecting Mr. Chamberlain, who during the Queen's closing years seemed to be her favorite Minister. The King has always been a true non-partisan in British politics, dealing impartially with leaders of both parties and censuring his prejudices and preferences.

If there were any stolen letters of the Chartered Company, which once made more commotion than the facts warranted, they have been brought up in a peculiar way by the action for libel brought by R. K. Turnbull, a journalist, against Boucher Hawkesley. Turnbull was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Hawkesley's counsel, but succeeded in holding his ground fairly well, and in shifting the responsibility for his dubious methods in obtaining news upon the journal which employed him. The jury was impatient, and stopped the case while Mr. Hawkesley was on the stand and brought in a verdict in his favor. Mr. Hawkesley won the sympathy of the jury by showing that there had been trafficking with his confidential clerk, and that a bundle of private letters had been secretly copied and virtually stolen. Mr. Hawkesley is one of the strongest and most sincere radicals in England, and on political grounds is one of the fiercest opponents of Mr. Chamberlain. The letters which were printed after Mr. Hawkesley's confidence had been betrayed by the clerk, were of little consequence, and the methods by which their publication was secured were not reputable.

WHAT KING SAID TO CROWN PRINCE. SPEECH IN INVESTING HEIR TO GERMAN THRONE WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

London, Jan. 29.—The following is the text of the address of King Edward VII to the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, on the occasion of His Majesty presenting the insignia of the Order of the Garter to the Prince in the council chamber of Osborne House yesterday morning: Sir: In conferring on Your Imperial and Royal Highness the ancient and most noble Order of the Garter, which was founded by my ancestor many centuries ago, I invest you with the Order of Knighthood, not only as the Prince of a mighty empire, but also as my near relative. It was the wish of my beloved mother, the Queen, to bestow it on you, as a mark of her favor, and I am only too glad to do so to one of my illustrious relatives.

To the German Emperor, to whom I wish to express my sincere thanks for having come at a moment's notice to this country and for having assisted in attending and watching over the Queen and remaining with her until her last moments, I desire to express the hope that my action in conferring on you this ancient Order may yet further cement and strengthen the feeling which exists between the two great countries, and that we may go forward, hand in hand with the high objects of civilization and promoting the advance of the civilization of the world.

FUTURE OF MARLBOROUGH HOUSE. W. K. VANDERBILT MAY PURCHASE IT FOR THE DUKE AND DUCHESS.

London, Jan. 29.—There is a great deal of surmise as to what disposal will be made of the King's late residence. Both the King and Queen Alexandra are devoted to Sandringham, so His Majesty will probably retain that place, but it is thought that Marlborough House will be given up. In the event of the Duke and Duchess of York not desiring to reside there, it is considered probable that William K. Vanderbilt will purchase the place for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, as the Duchess has long desired to obtain possession of it.

AMERICANS AT CONSTANTINOPLE. Constantinople, Jan. 29.—The Americans in Constantinople met to-day at the United States Legation, under the presidency of the United States Charge d'Affaires, Lloyd C. Grierson, and adopted a resolution of sympathy with the royal family and people of Great Britain proposed by Dr. Washburn. The resolution concluded as follows: We are proud to share in the mother country's admiration and affection for Queen Victoria, and we owe her a special debt of gratitude because of her unvarying sympathy with and friendship for our own country.

SALUTES TO BE FIRED IN MANILA. Manila, Jan. 29.—General MacArthur has issued orders that all duty throughout the division, excepting the necessary guard and field duty, be suspended the day of Queen Victoria's funeral. At reveille a National salute will be fired, and single guns will be fired hourly between sunrise and sundown, when a salute to the Union Jack of forty-five guns will be fired.

DAINTY LUNCHEONS FOR LADIES. If you are downtown shopping, you will have a dainty luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, Broadway, 5th St. Music by Prof. Burton's Orchestra.—Adv.

TO BEAR QUEEN TO HER REST

HER BODY WILL BE TAKEN ABOARD THE ROYAL YACHT ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON—PLANS FOR LONDON PROCESSION.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 29.—The Queen's coffin will be borne from Osborne House by the Queen's Highlanders on Friday at 1:45 p. m. to a gun carriage. The household of the late Queen, the royal servants and the tenantry will be drawn up on the carriage drive. The Queen's pipers will lead the procession through the King's Gate to Trinity Pier. There will be an imposing military display along the route, massed bands and drummers playing funeral marches.

Behind the coffin will walk Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour (first and principal aide-de-camp to the Queen since 1890), the King, Emperor William, the Duke of Connaught, Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, the Duke of York, Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and other princes. Then will come Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of York and other princesses.

Bluejackets will bear the coffin from the pier to the royal yacht Alberta, where Admiral Culme-Seymour, four naval aides-de-camp and two ladies-in-waiting will accompany the body.

The King, the Queen, Emperor William and other members of the royal family will embark on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The only American wreath which has arrived at Osborne so far is one from Mrs. Sidney Everett, of Boston, who is staying on the Isle of Wight. It is inscribed, "In token of lifelong veneration and reverence."

The main wing of Osborne House is expected to become the residence of Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg), in her capacity as Governor of the Isle of Wight. The other part of the house will be reserved for the King.

TO GUARD ROYAL PERSONAGES. ELABORATE DETECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS PROVIDED.

London, Jan. 29.—The entire detective machinery of the United Kingdom and the Continent has been set in motion to protect the royal personages and other notable persons now gathering in London. Unwieldy as the Continental secret services often appear to be, every effort is being made to unify them in order that no injury may befall any royal personage attending the funeral of the Queen.

Scotland Yard maintains the most intimate and secret affiliations with every detective agency in the world, and its devices for tracing Continental suspects are now being operated under Chief Inspector Frank Frost, who is reputed to have a wider acquaintance with the rogues of the world than any other police chief in Europe.

Malatesta and other Anarchists living in London assert that there is not the slightest probability of violence, because England is "an asylum for the persecuted of the Continent."

INSCRIPTION ON QUEEN'S COFFIN. London, Jan. 30.—The following is the inscription on the coffin of Queen Victoria:

DEPOSITUM SERENISSIMAE POTENTISSIMAE ET EXCELLENTISSIMAE PRINCIPIS VICTORIAE DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REGINAE FIDEI DEFENSORIS ET INDIE IMPERATRICIS ORBIT XXII DIE JANUARI ANNO DOMINI MDCCCXI ETATIS SUAE LXXXII REGNIQUE SUI LXIV

DUKE OF YORK HAS GERMAN MEASLES. HAS BEEN CONFINED TO HIS ROOM FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 29.—The Duke of Cornwall and York has been confined to his room since Thursday. It is feared he will be unable to share in the ceremonies of Friday. The malady from which the Duke is suffering is the German measles, and this, "The Court Circular" announces, is the explanation of his failure to visit Emperor William on the anniversary of his birthday, and of his absence from the ceremony of investing Crown Prince Frederick William with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. Sir Francis Laking, for many years surgeon to the late Queen, and Sir James Reid are attending him.

Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was taken down with the measles ten days ago.

REHEARSAL OF THE PROCESSION. HOW IT WILL BE MADE UP—SOVEREIGNS, PRINCES AND PRINCESSES WHO WILL BE PRESENT.

London, Jan. 29.—This morning there was a rehearsal along the route of the funeral procession. The eight Hanoverian horses which will draw the gun carriage took a heavily laden brake, estimated to be of the weight of the gun carriage and coffin, over the route. Many carriages followed and a number of mounted men representing the foreign princes and others who will ride in the procession.

It has been arranged that the Eton boys will line the route from the Long Walk gates to Windsor Castle, while the Military Knights of Windsor will be on duty in the chapel during the funeral service.

It is now understood the funeral procession in London will be, approximately, as follows: A sovereign's escort of one hundred Life Guards, the massed bands of three regiments of Foot Guards, Field Marshal Earl Roberts and the headquarters staff, an army gun carriage with the body; the King, supported by the German Emperor; the King of Portugal and the other reigning sovereigns in the order of precedence; the Dukes of Connaught and York, the equestrians and aides-de-camp in attendance on royal personages, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and other royal princesses, in four carriages deeply draped, and in the rear of the procession another sovereign's escort of one hundred Life Guards.

It is estimated that sixty royal Princes will participate in the procession. As the funeral will be of a military character there will probably be no pallbearers, although possibly at Windsor certain Generals will act in this capacity while the coffin is being carried up the nave of St. George's Chapel. The Privy Council has ordered the Archbishop of Canterbury to prepare a special form of service, in commemoration of the Queen, to be used in all churches in the Kingdom on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the former a cousin of the King of Italy and the latter a

Continued on third page.

THE LAKE SHORE LIMITED, an up-to-date train in every respect, between New York and Chicago, every day at 5:30 P. M., via New York Central, Pullman sleeping cars to Chicago via Lake Shore Route, and to St. Louis via Big Four Route, making close connections for Kansas City. No excess fare to St. Louis.—Adv.

At the next initiation of a Cold Lake JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.



THE ARKWRIGHT CLUB DINNER. G. H. Sutton presiding; Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of New-Jersey, on his right, and Andrew Carnegie on his left.

PASSES THE POLICE BILL

SENATE VOTES FOR STRANAHAN'S MEASURE—AYES, 31; NOES, 14.

ASSEMBLY WILL PASS THE BILL TUESDAY, BUT MAYOR VAN WYCK CAN WAIT FIFTEEN DAYS FOR HIS VETO.

Albany, Jan. 29 (Special).—The State Senate to-day passed Senator Stranahan's bill putting an end to the terms of the present four Police Commissioners of New-York City and abolishing the office of Chief of Police—ayes, 31; noes, 14, a strict party vote.

The Assembly will pass the bill on Tuesday, but Mayor Van Wyck is expected to retain it the full limit of fifteen days permitted him by the Constitution. The Legislature will pass it over his veto. Governor Odell has already announced his approval of the measure, and will sign it as soon as it reaches him. Mayor Van Wyck will have ten days additional in which to appoint a Police Commissioner. Probably, therefore, the fourth week of February will arrive before the new Police Commissioner begins to exercise the duties of his office.

As was expected, Senator Grady came forward in defence of the Tammany Hall administration, arguing that since no greater amount of New-York at the present time than in former years, and that it was less noticeable than in the past. He spoke for two hours, and he offered several amendments to the Police bill, one depriving the Governor of authority to remove the Police Commissioner. Only one Republican Senator, George R. Malby, of St. Lawrence County, sustained Senator Grady in voting for this amendment, and it was rejected by a vote of 30 to 15, the majority votes being given by Republicans and fourteen of the minority votes by Democrats.

Senator Malby, however, by no means intended to support the Tammany Hall policy in voting as he did, but merely to manifest his opinion that the Republican party assumed responsibility for the police administration of New-York when it gave the Governor authority to remove the Police Commissioner, and he didn't wish the Republican party to share this responsibility with Tammany Hall.

M'CARREN BLAMES LEXOW FOR VICE.

Senator McCarren followed Senator Grady. He said that forty years' experience in New-York City had shown that the police could not extirpate vice. The 1,250,000 people of the Borough of Brooklyn had not known vice until Lexow had laid it bare, and the morality of Brooklyn had been injured by the revelations made.

The Senate at 1:45 took a recess until 3 o'clock. When it reconvened Senator Donnelly said he had no objection to the single-headed bill, in fact, he favored it and desired that the bill be perfected. The Commissioner should represent the Mayor, and by him be held responsible. As it was proposed, the Commissioner was between two fires, and he would sacrifice anything or anybody naturally to save himself. Senator Donnelly said he objected to an amateur detective as Commissioner of Police. He should have experience because of the great executive ability which he should possess. The vital objection was the Governor's power of removal.

Senator Raines said he did not intend to attack the good citizenship of New-York. In that city were many citizens of good impulses and fine sensibilities. But he did condemn the present terrible state of affairs, which was a disgrace to civilization.

When Gardner had been removed the gamblers had flocked out of New-York, for they had become fearful lest they should be punished for their crimes. He declared in favor of a State police department, and said the party made a mistake when it didn't take into its hands all the police power of the cities.

"Why the cities? Why the cities and arrange their charters. The conditions in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester and other cities are equally as bad as in New-York. I do not say that they are any better than New-York, except that New-York has a larger field, and vice is there more apparent," replied Mr. Raines.

Senator Wagner declared the Raines law was the cause of the increase of vice, the ruin of youth and the committing of crimes, even of murder. "Senator Raines," he said, "if you are held responsible for all the crimes committed through the Raines law you will strike a hotter town than New-York."

"If I do," replied Senator Raines. "I will call for water, which the New-York Senator will never do."

"I'll call for beer," replied Senator Wagner. Senator Raines set up a defence to the Liquor Tax law, and declared it had redounded to the benefit of the State, and that if the police of New-York would enforce the law it could do away with the conditions that were a scandal and disgrace.

STRANAHAN FOR A CONSTABULARY. Senator Stranahan upheld the provision giving the Governor the power of removal, and, incidentally, made known the fact that he favored

GRIGGS BEFORE GUMMERE.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL DECLINED TO ACCEPT OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

Trenton, Jan. 29 (Special).—The Legislature ended its fourth week to-day with one session in the Senate and two in the House, neither body showing a disposition to hasten important legislation, although a number of minor bills were passed by each.

One of the most interesting bits of news which developed to-day was the fact that Governor Voorhees before appointing Justice William S. Gummere as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court had tendered the place to Attorney-General John W. Griggs, who had declined the proffer with thanks. Governor Voorhees was glad of the opportunity to pay a compliment to his predecessor, whose retirement from President McKinley's Cabinet on March 4 is regarded as assured. It is understood, however, that the Attorney-General intends to devote his entire time to private law practice, and that he will make a specialty of constitutional and corporation law.

SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT PITCH LAKE—MINISTER LOOMIS ASKED TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, Jan. 29.—According to advices received to-day from Caracas, a trustworthy engineer who has arrived there from Pitch Lake reports that the situation is critical. He says that 150 English negroes who were employed to do police duty fled into the jungles when the insurgents began firing, only twenty-five Americans being left to protect the property and lives of American families.

The messenger from the lake implored the United States Legation at Caracas to afford protection, saying that the lives and property of Americans were exposed to guerilla attacks, firing around the lake going on nightly, and the Americans being too few to hold out long. United States Minister Loomis, according to the same advices, replied that these reports were possibly exaggerated, but that they could not be ignored, and that he would telegraph the facts to Washington.

Mr. Oleott, the Orinoco manager, has returned from Caracas, where he went to try to arrange for the release of the steamers and schooners captured by a Venezuelan gunboat near Trinidad. He says that 150 English negroes, the Venezuelan crew and the crew were not shot.

The revolution in Eastern Venezuela, near the asphalt deposits, is increasing; but the disturbances are remote from Caracas, which remains tranquil. Information that has reached Port of Spain says that the insurgents have retaken Carupano and will attack Cumana soon. Steamers are not allowed to land passengers or mails at Carupano. The commander of the French cruiser Suchet, which lies there, confirms this intelligence and the reported activity of the insurgents. It appears that an attempt to capture Ciudad Bolivar, capital of the State of Bolivar, about three hundred and seventy-five miles up the Orinoco, is likely to be made as soon as the insurgents have received a large supply of arms expected.

Willemsstad, Island of Curacao, Jan. 29.—Investigations made by a correspondent of The Associated Press show that the schooner, not sloop, recently burned by the Venezuelan gunboat Miranda, was a Venezuelan vessel and not a vessel flying the British flag.

According to information which reaches this port, the island of Pato, situated off the port of Guirila, is in the power of the Venezuelan revolutionists, who are said to have defeated the Government troops commanded by General Venturini, in the neighborhood of Irapa. But the Venezuelan Government has published an official bulletin denying that the insurgents were victorious on this occasion.

The Venezuelan Government has advised the Bermudez company to appeal to the Venezuelan courts, but the company refuses to do so, alleging that the courts are under the influence of President Castro.

On the other hand, it is said the United States Minister is making an inquiry into the dispute, and that as soon as it is ended attempts to cancel the concessions of the Bermudez company will no longer be tolerated.

WATCH DUG UP DATUM 1627.

OLD TIMEPIECE FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF THE CONNECTICUT.

Essex, Conn., Jan. 29 (Special).—A watch, believed to have been lost some time about 1627, has been found on Poverty Island, at the mouth of the Connecticut River. The watch is a large silver one, and on the inside of the outer case is engraved a name which cannot be made out and the date 1627.

In 1632 Hans Enecluyds, of the West India Company, landed at the mouth of the river, purchased a point of land from the natives, and erected the arms of the States-General of the Netherlands, his object being to obtain for the company the trade of the valley, a plan which Van Twiller, Governor of the New-Netherlands, carried out on a larger scale the following year.

A lagging appetite gets just the right stimulus from Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.

LOOKS LIKE A GATES COUP

STEEL AND WIRE ANNOUNCEMENT HELD TILL THE MARKET CLOSED.

THOUGHT IN THE STREET TO BE A SCHEME OF THE GATES FOLLOWERS TO GET MORE STOCK CHEAP BEFORE THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Wall Street has, through long and after costly experience, come to accept it as a fact that the ways of the American Steel and Wire Company management are ways of deviousness and tortuousness, and so it was not much of a surprise that the Board of Directors took no action on the dividend question on Monday, when they held two rather protracted sessions. The failure to make any announcement on Monday afternoon, too, prepared the Street for the news which came yesterday morning, when the news of the Board's action had been promised, that that information would not be given out until the close of the market; but the announcement which was actually made at 3 o'clock was generally unexpected, although dispatches from out of town earlier in the afternoon had contained inklings of it. That announcement was as follows:

The amendment of the bylaws makes it obligatory on the directors to act upon the question of dividends on both the preferred and common stocks of the company quarterly, and the Board of Directors has accordingly taken no action on the dividend question on both stocks is therefore deferred until the meeting of the Board the coming month.

The Board voted to advance prices on standard goods \$2 a ton, effective at once. The natural question at once presented itself, When had the directors adopted this amendment to the bylaws which made it necessary for them to defer for several weeks any action upon a dividend? Inquiry at the office of the company revealed the fact that it was at the meeting just ended that the step had been taken, and then there was speculation as to the reason for it, many believing that the postponement of action on dividends for the year would be passed altogether at the March meeting. No director could be found who would throw light on the situation, but what might be taken as a partial explanation of the Board's attitude was found in this clause of the Executive Committee's report to the stockholders, also made public yesterday:

Finding it unwise and inexpedient to declare dividends payable a full year in advance, the bylaws of the company have been amended so as to require the Board of Directors to act on the question of dividends on both the preferred and common stocks quarterly, beginning next March.

In the report of the Executive Committee the net profits of the company for 1900 are shown to have been \$7,000,125, after the charging off of \$1,000,000 for depreciation and bad debts. In a dispatch from Chicago last April, just after the sudden closing of the market, the Steel and Wire Company's mills, John Lambert, then president, was quoted as saying: "The American Steel and Wire Company never was more prosperous. Last year it earned about \$13,000,000 in net profit. This year may run as high as \$20,000,000"—an interesting prediction in the light of the figures now published.

Steel and Wire common stock ranged yesterday between 39 and 41 1/2, bobbing up and down as rumor after rumor regarding the action to be taken on the dividend and the amount of the earnings for 1900 drifted into the Street. The close was at 40 1/2, a net decline for the day of three-fourths of a cent. The preferred closed unchanged at 85.

The books of the company closed at 3 o'clock yesterday for the annual meeting, and this fact was declared in many quarters to be the explanation of the course of the directors in refusing to make any statement concerning dividend action before the market closed, the popular theory being that the Board is desirous of following in the report to the stockholders:

As the company is now the owner of iron ore mines on Lake Superior it was deemed necessary by the Board of Directors that we also become independent of possible freight combinations in transporting ore to our furnaces, and looking to this end the directors have negotiated for the purchase from the American Steamship Company of twelve steel boats of a capacity sufficient to carry practically all of the ore used by this company. This purchase was made by the guarantee on the part of the American Steel and Wire Company of twenty year 5 per cent sinking fund bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 (this being the entire purchase price), secured by a mortgage on the boats purchased. Based upon the average lake freight rates for the last ten years, we predict that this fleet of twelve steamers will earn annually at least sufficient to pay the interest upon the bonds and provide for a sinking fund sufficient to retire all of these bonds before maturity, thus leaving the American Steel and Wire Company the owner of the entire fleet, free from incumbrance and without the investment of \$3,000,000.

As to the outlook for general business, the report says that the company enters the new year with all old stocks cleared away and the order books well filled with business at satisfactory prices.

HOTEL VICTORIA, BROADWAY & 27th, serves dainty luncheons daily for ladies who are shopping. Music by Prof. Burton's Orchestra.—Adv.

DAINTY LUNCHEONS AND MUSIC. Hotel Victoria serves a dainty luncheon for ladies. Music by Prof. Burton's Orchestra. 5-way and 27th.—Adv.

EXTRA SESSION IN SIGHT.

TO ACT ON THE CONSTITUTION OF CUBA.

THE LIVIETH WILL PROBABLY CALL THE XVIII CONGRESS TOGETHER IN MARCH OR APRIL.

(By TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Jan. 29.—Although both the President and the Republican leaders in Congress view with much reluctance the prospect of an extra session running probably into mid-summer, there seems to be at present no escape from conditions which make the reassembling of the two houses in March or April a political necessity. When President McKinley last week in a message to Congress referred in a purely formal and casual way to the need of legislation to establish some form of civil government in the Philippines, many observers hastily concluded that the situation in the far East was regarded at the White House as sufficient cause for holding Congress in session well into May or June. The opinion gained ground in consequence that the XVIII Congress would be summoned to meet within six weeks to take up the task of supplanting military by civil power in the Philippines—obviously too difficult and delicate to be accomplished in the crowded closing weeks of the life of the XVIII Congress. There never was, however, any fixed or serious intention on the President's part to call an extra session solely for the sake of carrying into effect the recommendations, as yet undigested by Congress, of the Taft Commission's recently published report. Had no other obligation than the creation of a civil government for the Philippines rested on Congress at this time, it is safe to say that an extra session of the incoming Congress would never have been called or even taken seriously under advisement.

A TASK NOT TO BE AVOIDED. There is, however, a political task of paramount importance which must be undertaken by Congress in the near future, and which it would be neither prudent nor creditable to shirk facing until the first regular session of the two houses next December. This task is the approval or modification of the Constitution relating to Cuba, which must pass the scrutiny of Congress before it can be ratified by the people of Cuba and be put into operation as an experiment in stable government. President McKinley is firmly convinced that this country's pledges to Cuba can only be redeemed by prompt and open co-operation in establishing an autonomous Cuban Government. He does not think that the Cubans should be compelled, in equity or comity, to wait another year before being allowed to set the machinery of their new Constitution in motion, or at least receiving definite notice from this country of any changes in the scope of insular government which Congress and the President may deem necessary to guarantee that stability to secure which the United States stands pledged before the civilized world.

It is held, however, that the Cuban Convention will complete its work by the middle of February, and that the new constitution can be submitted to this Government for approval some time before the end of March. It would clearly be impossible to take up for consideration at the far end of the present session such an important and far reaching problem as the determination of the future political and commercial relations between Cuba and the United States. An extra session seems practically inevitable, therefore, if this country is to fulfill its patent obligation to lend a prompt and helping hand in setting the new Cuban government on its feet.

FUTURE RELATIONS WITH CUBA. It is President McKinley's intention, freely and fully expressed, to call on Congress to share with him the burdens and responsibilities of the Cuban settlement. He will ask the two houses to declare whether or not the proposed constitution promises political security and stability for the island of Cuba, and he will gladly co-operate with the legislative branch in securing any further guarantees of peace and security which it may be deemed advisable to suggest. Should the constitution be promptly approved and an insular government be set up under it, the President will at once negotiate a treaty establishing political and commercial relations with the new republic, and the presence of the two houses will consequently be necessary, the Senate to ratify the convention and the popular branch to initiate the legislation by which the provisions of the Cuban treaty are to be carried into effect. If, therefore, an extra session of the XVIII Congress is to be called in March or April, it will be difficult to fix a limit to which its sittings may run.

PHILIPPINE CIVIL GOVERNMENT. Called together by the necessities of the situation in Cuba, Congress may be expected also to take up two additional subjects of legislation. A bill following the general lines of the Spooner measure will doubtless be passed to authorize the institution of civil government in the Philippines. This bill will necessarily leave much to the discretion of the President, who will not feel justified, of course, in supplanting military rule until the work of pacification is accomplished. Under present conditions no legislation for the Philippines is absolutely demanded, but with Congress in session it will be as feasible to authorize in May or June such a change of administration as will leave the Senate at the end of this Congress, and the guerilla warfare which they have made on various legislative projects for several sessions past, will not be inhibited by the regular Democrats left to carry on the contest against shipping subsidies. The practical assurance that an extra session will have to be held may so discourage the opponents of the regular Democrats that they will let it go through. In fact, in view of the President's impending call to Congress to reassemble soon after March 4, the opposition to the subsidy bill may be expected to show immediate and unmistakable signs of collapse.

CUBA DISCUSSED BY THE CABINET. (By The Associated Press.) Washington, Jan. 29.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was devoted almost exclusively to consideration of Cuban affairs. Such information as was at hand bearing on the provisions of

\$3. ROCKWOOD'S FAMOUS PHOTOGRAPHS. Three Dollars per dozen.—140 Broadway (60th St.)—Adv.

DAINTY LUNCHEONS AND MUSIC. Hotel Victoria serves a dainty luncheon for ladies. Music by Prof. Burton's Orchestra. 5-way and 27th.—Adv.