THE U. S. STEEL MEETING.

SEVENTY-SIX PER CENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK REPRESENTED—OLD MEMBERS OF BOARD RE-ELECTED.

The first annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation was held at the offices of the company, at No. 51 Newark-st., Hoboken., yesterday. E. H. Gary presided. He said that the business of the company was being transacted in an open and above board fashion, and that the smallest stockholders could have access to the books.

The members of the board of directors whose terms expired were re-elected, as follows: Marshall Field, Daniel G. Reid, John D. Rockefeller, jr., Alfred Clifford, William E. Dodge, Nathaniel Thayer, Abram S. Hewitt and Clement A. Griscom. The Morgan and Rockefeller interests were voted by Myles Tierney and H. W. De Forest.

Secretary Trimble presented the annual report, which showed that the earnings for the last year were $107,000,000, and the net profits more than $85,000,000. The surplus of the subsidiary companies was placed at $174,344,220. The cost of the properties owned and operated by the several companies was given as $1,437,494,-362; deferred charges to profit and loss, for the development of mines and improvements, which will be charged to future operations of the company, $3,356,774; current assets, $296,261,771, including $95,099,000 in inventories, $7,000,000 in bonds, $84,000,000 in amounts receivable and $55,000,000 cash on hand. The whole assets foot up $1,647,443,521.

On Mr. Gary's right was seated Charles M. Schwab. Next to him was George W. Perkins. On the left of Mr. Gary was Richard Trimble, secretary of the corporation. Francis Lynde Stetson, general counsel for the corporation, assisted Secretary Trimble. Henry C. Frick was not present when the meeting was called to order, but arrived before the balloting began. After the annual report of the directors of the company was approved the balloting was held.

Though less than twenty men took part in the proceedings, they represented personally and by proxies 76 per cent of the capital stock of the corporation. Charles M. Schwab voted 50,001 shares, which, he laughingly said, represented only a small part of his holdings. There were voted 3,968,331 shares of preferred stock and 3,826,388 shares of common stock.

Price, Waterhouse & Co. were authorized to audit the books of the corporation for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1901.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET STRONG.

EXPECTED AMERICAN IMPORTATIONS HAVE AN EFFECT.

Glasgow, Feb. 17.—The pig iron warrant market developed remarkable strength to-day on American advices promising early imports of Cleveland and hematite to the United States. A contract for the shipment of five thousand tons of Cleveland has already been placed in Glasgow, and a contract for a considerable lot of Cleveland, for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, of Montreal, which is understood to be oversold to the United States, has also been placed here. The shipment of Cleveland pig iron to Montreal is the first on record.

About fifty thousand tons of pig iron changed hands in the Glasgow market this morning.

UNDERWRITING SYNDICATE DIVIDEND.

A PROFIT OF 40 PER CENT ON THE OUTLAY OF CASH.

J. P. Morgan & Co., the syndicate managers of the United States Steel Corporation, have declared a 5 per cent dividend in favor of the underwriting syndicate upon the $200,000,000 which the syndicate obligated itself to provide in cash if required. Only 12½ per cent of the total, or $25,000,-000, was actually called for and furnished; and this sum, it is understood, was returned some time ago. The 5 per cent dividend on the total $200,000,-000 is $10,000,000, which represents a profit of 40 per cent to the underwriters on their outlay of cash. Whether or not there is to be a further distribution of profits could not be learned.

FIRE INCENDIARY, PERHAPS.

THREE BODIES FOUND IN ASTORIA FACTORY RUINS—SERVANT SAW MAN RUNNING FROM BURNING BUILDING.

The bodies of Theodore Jacobson, Jacob Stovel and William Hilderbrandt were found in the ruins of the burned factory of the ornamental sign works of Frank Meyer, in Franklin-st., Astoria, yesterday. William Brown, who, with Jacobson, Stovel and Hilderbrandt, was playing cards in the factory when the fire started, is in St. John's Hospital. He is burned about the hands, arms and chest, and his spine is injured.

The four men occupied rooms on the second floor of the factory. Brown says they were playing cards about 10:30 o'clock on Sunday night, and the room in which they were sitting became very hot. They opened one window to cool off the room, and thought no more about the heat until flames burst through the side wall and the room was soon ablaze. Brown jumped out of a window, and was injured by landing on the frozen ground below.

A servant in Mr. Meyer's house saw some one run from the factory, and thought it was Hilderbrandt. This leads to the belief that the fire was of incendiary origin. The servant is still sure she saw a man escape, and only the four men, three of whom are dead, should have been near the building.

DEATH OF CHINESE DIPLOMAT.

YANG-YU, MINISTER AT ST. PETERSBURG, EXPIRES—INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—Yang-Yu, the Chinese Minister to Russia, died here to-day, after a short illness.

Yang-Yu was formerly Chinese Minister at Washington. He was transferred to St. Petersburg in November, 1896. In March, 1901, Yang-Yu was reported to be seriously ill (this was at the time when it was said the Russo-Chinese Manchurian Treaty was to be signed), and on March 28, 1901, the Russian Foreign Office was informed that the Chinese Minister had fallen and had been seriously injured. Early in April, 1901, it was announced that Yang-Yu's illness was caused by an attack of vertigo, following the receipt of news by him that the Chinese bank in which he had deposited his entire fortune had been plundered, and that he had lost everything except his house. The next report circulated concerning Yang-Yu was that he had requested the Emperor's permission to resign his post at St. Petersburg.

Not long afterward, April 10, 1901, it was announced in a dispatch from Paris that Yang-Yu had gravely insulted Count Lamsdorf, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, during a discussion of the Manchurian question, and that the Count ordered his lackeys to put the Chinese Minister out of the room, and that Yang-Yu was thrown downstairs and very seriously injured about the head.

In May, 1901, Yang-Yu started for China with his family, thereby interrupting the Russo-Chinese negotiations regarding Manchuria. He returned to St. Petersburg on August 13, 1901.

Yang-Yu, who was over sixty years of age, was a Manchu, and it was said that he was bitterly opposed to signing over Manchuria to Russia.

CHANGES IN COREAN MINISTRY.

Yokohama, Feb. 17.—There have been changes in the Ministry at Seoul, Corea, as the result of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. New Ministers of War and Finance, of neutral politics, have been appointed.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION.

From The London Chronicle.

It is almost certain that a record number of Americans will cross the Atlantic in the coming spring for the coronation, and it is very probable that record time may be accomplished. But such events will not attract so much public attention as the records established in the spring preceding the coronation of Queen Victoria. The Great Western steam packet caused immense astonishment by making a maiden trip from Bristol to New-York in fifteen days. On May 7, 1838, she started from New-York on her return voyage with passengers desirous of being present in London for the coronation. Quite one hundred thousand persons assembled to witness her departure, with bands of music, and a variety of steamboats attended her to Sandy Hook. She carried sixty-eight cabin passengers, the greatest number that had ever crossed in one ship, at 35 guineas each. Her arrival at Bristol on May 22 settled the doubt warmly discussed by the British Association, two years previously, as to the possibility of steamship communication between England and America.

PREDICTED HIS OWN DEATH.

MAN WHO HAD PRESENTIMENT THAT HIS TIME HAD COME EXPIRES IN RESTAURANT.

"I have a presentiment that I will not live very much longer," said Vincent Tesar, twenty-eight years old, a few days ago to his employer, E. Petzel, a restaurant keeper, at No. 150 Sixth-ave.

"I don't feel ill at all," he added, "but I have such a queer feeling, as if there was something hovering above me. I know that I have not long to live. I am not sick, but my time has come."

While shovelling snow in front of the restaurant last evening Tesar became suddenly ill. He was carried into the restaurant and an ambulance called from Roosevelt Hospital. Before it arrived he was dead. Dr. McKelvey could not assign the cause.

Tesar had been employed by Petzel as cook for the last two years. When he predicted his death a few days ago his fellow workers thought he was joking, and rebuked him for talking of death. Tesar, however, assured his companions that he would not be with them very much longer. Until he was stricken last evening he had never been ill since they had known him.

ALMOST A TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

A CENTRAL TRAIN STRUCK BY A HARLEM LOCAL—NO ONE INJURED.

The 5:05 train out of the Grand Central Station bound for Croton was run into by a Harlem local at the south end of the tunnel last night at almost the same place where the terrible accident occurred about a month ago. Both trains were crowded, and the last car on the Central train was particularly crowded. Some of the men saw the approaching train and there was a stampede to get out of the car, Men yellod, owmen screamed and children cried. Two women fainted. There was a crash which was felt in all the cars, and for a time there was great excitement. No damage was done except the smashing of the cowcatcher on the Hudson engine.

In the last car of the Central train were Major Marshall H. Bright, Editor of "The Christian Work"; Hamilton Wright Mabie and some prominent railroad officials. Andrew Tracy was conductor of the Central train, which had stopped just outside of the tunnel. The Harlem train was close behind, and the engineer lost control of the train on account of slippery rails.

PATERSON NEEDS NO ASSISTANCE.

RETURNS $83 50, WHICH WAS CONTRIBUTED FOR THE RELIEF OF ITS FIRE SUFFERERS.

Topeka, Kansas, Feb. 17.—Governor Stanley to-day received a letter from the Mayor of Paterson, N. J., returning $83 50 which the Kansas India Relief Commission sent to the Paterson fire sufferers. The letter thanks Governor Stanley and the commission, but says that Paterson is able to take care of its destitute without outside assistance.

TWO SAFES BLOWN OPEN.

FIVE MEN ROB NORTHAMPTON CAR COMPANY AND ESCAPE.

Northampton, Mass., Feb. 17.—Five men blew open two of three safes in the office of the street railway company here early to-day, after having overpowered the watchman, whom they bound and gagged. They secured $750 in cash and a check for $300 from the two safes. The third safe, which was not injured, contained about $500 in money.

An employe of the railway company who heard the sounds of the explosion and approached the office was driven back with revolvers by the robbers. The men escaped in a team, and when the alarm finally was given all trace of them had been lost. Later in the day, however, they were heard of driving toward the west, and as the police of all the surrounding country were informed early in the day, hopes were entertained that the robbers would be captured.

Word was received this afternoon that a team supposed to be that of the robbers was heard early to-day passing through Florence, a hamlet west of here, going toward Williamsburg.

LADIES AND THE PISTOLS.

CLUB OF WOMEN WHO WILL CARRY WEAPONS AND LEARN TO USE THEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Richmond, Va., Feb. 17.—A "Ladies' Gun Club," formed that its members may learn the use of firearms and be able to protect themselves, was organized at Vinton, in Roanoke County, to-night. The rules of the club require every member to carry a pistol in plain view and to learn how to use it.

The organization results from several recent attempts at criminal assault, and has been under discussion for some weeks.

FOR UNION OF THE PROFESSION.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES IN THIS STATE APPOINT COMMITTEES TO CONFER ON AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Council of the State Medical Association and the State Medical Society have appointed committees to confer on the question of a union of the medical profession of this State. The names of the members of the two committees were made public yesterday. No date has as yet been set for the holding of this conference, which will undoubtedly mean much to the future of the State medical organizations.

Those who have been asked to discuss the subject of uniting the leading medical organizations of the State are: For the State Medical Association—Drs. E. Eliot Harris, Frederick Holme Weggin, William H. Biggam, of Brooklyn, Emil Mayer and Parker Syms, president of the New-York County Medical Association. For the State Medical Society—Drs. Abraham Jacobi, A. M. Phelps, Edgar Albert Vander Veer, of Albany; George Ryerson Fowler, of Brooklyn, and Henry L. Eisner, of Syracuse, former president of the State Medical Society.

The Medical Society of the County of New-York is only one of many such societies, all of which are parts of the Medical Society of the State of New-York. This system of medical societies was created by act of legislature in 1806. In 1882 the State Medical Society abolished what was called the code of ethics by a substantial majority, thus allowing its members the privilege of meeting any legal practitioner of medicine in consultation. The American Medical Association, of which the State and County Medical associations are parts, was organized as the result of a convention held in this city in 1846.

NIXON TAKES A VACATION.

WITH HIS FAMILY HE STARTS FOR FLORIDA —HE PROPHESIES A UNITED DEMOCRACY.

Lewis Nixon, chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall, in company with his wife and son Stanhope, and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Warfield, left the city on a Pennsylvania train yesterday afternoon for a vacation of about two weeks in Florida. Besides Palm Beach, they will visit St. Augustine, and Mr. Nixon said that if he had the time he might run across to Havana for a day or two.

"There is good feeling among Democrats all over the State," said Mr. Nixon yesterday, "and there is every prospect of the Democrats from one end of the State to the other getting together for the fall campaign. Of course, no matter how much we may do down here, there is sure to be some dissatisfaction. That is one of the natural phases of human nature. If we ask the rest of the State to work with us we must set an example ourselves. The opposition may be sure that our front in the State campaign will be a united one, and that the stragglers will be forced to close up ranks. I am off for a little rest, and I shall drop business and politics for a little while."

MR. MOXHAM WILL LEAVE SYDNEY.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 17 (Special).—At a dinner given this evening by A. J. Moxham to the staff of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and some directors of the company, Mr. Moxham announced his surrender of the active management of the company at Sydney. He explained to those present that his interests in the United States had been calling for more time than he could give them while doing justice to the work here. He announced that he would still remain a director of the company and also retain the vice-presidency.

NO JAM FOR FORTY YEARS.

LINDENTHAL SAYS HE HAS FOUND A WAY TO RELIEVE BRIDGE CRUSH FOR THAT LENGTH OF TIME.

The Committee of Fifty of the Manufacturers' Association met last night in the Manufacturers' Building, Brooklyn, to discuss plans for the relief of the congestion at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge. Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, Professor H. G. Prout, one of the board of expert engineers appointed under the McCarren act to devise relief plans, and Mr. Wells, counsel of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, representing President Greatsinger, addressed the meeting. Mr. Lindenthal, after listening to the others, said that he was working on a plan which would afford relief for at least thirty or forty years. He declared that the congestion at the Manhattan terminal was due entirely to the arrangement permitting the railroad company to run its cars across the bridge. He declared that if the old system, by which each passenger paid 2½ cents to cross the bridge, was still in force, and an arrangement was made with the ferries by which passengers could be transferred to the cars in Brooklyn for one fare, there would be no trouble on the bridge.

Mr. Wells had said that with additional loops at the Manhattan end more cars could be run over the bridge and a greater number of passengers carried. Mr. Lindenthal said that the capacity of the bridge had been reached, and that no more cars could be added, so that additional loops would avail nothing. He declared that while he did not oppose the plan to erect an elevated railroad loop through Centre-st., connecting the three bridges, this was strictly prohibited by law, and it was useless to discuss it. He said:

I have received about twenty plans for the relief of the passenger congestion at the Manhattan Terminal since I assumed my office. Some of them are beautifully worked out, while others are mere sketches and still others only descriptions. I came here to listen to you because I knew you were all observing men. There is no doubt that we need relief immediately, and we propose to afford that relief so far as we possibly can. I am thoroughly familiar with the plans proposed by the committee of engineers, and have studied the problem thoroughly. But the bridge problem is not the only problem. There is the other of relieving the congestion at the City Hall station of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, which is equally bad. One problem cannot be worked out at the expense of the other or to its neglect. I am at work now on a plan which I believe will afford relief for at least thirty or forty years to come, but I am not here now to discuss that plan. It will be completed within the next two weeks, when I shall be glad to lay it before you. I believe it will be practically a permanent solution of the difficulty.

Any enlargement of the Manhattan terminal will not relieve the condition because only a certain number of cars can be operated over the bridge, and the limit has now been reached. If the ferry companies and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would agree to take passengers to Manhattan for one fare the congestion would be relieved. I am told in letters I receive from the public that the service to the ferries is not so good as it should be. Many people who wish to cross the ferries do not like to lose time waiting for a car going to the ferries and meet inconveniences which they do not have on the bridge. I look at this question in a different light from the expert who has no responsibility. You may try to correct the conditions, and when you look around for the legal powers you find they are not there. Any plan proposed must be such that it can be carried out legally. The Centre-st. plan may be all right, but there are legal reasons why it cannot be adopted.

Professor Prout said the condition was dangerous and indecent. He said:

No self-respecting woman has any business in that crowd in rush hours. If the women of my family must cross the bridge, I take particular care that they are not compelled to do so in the rush hours. In the four rush hours about 140,000 people cross the bridge, which is about 5 or 6 per cent of the population of Brooklyn. It is the most congested place on the face of the earth.

Mr. Prout said it had depreciated real estate values in Brooklyn, and that some remedy ought to be devised immediately. He described at length the plans as devised by him and his associates on the committee of engineers, and said it was the best they could provide. The Manhattan terminal, he said, should be regarded not as a terminal, but as a way station in a system that would connect the three bridges by loops. Trains, he declared, could pass through the bridge terminal at forty-five miles an hour.

Mr. Wells said his company favored this plan, but if any other was recommended and afforded the same facilities the company would accept it. He said the company was actuated only by a desire to afford adequate transportation to the people of Brooklyn, believing that it would be recompensed when the population increased.

BILLIARDS.

NORRIS DEFEATS SIGOURNEY AND WINS THE CLASS A TOURNAMENT IN A CLOSE CONTEST.

Charles S. Norris, of this city, by defeating Wilson H. Sigourney, of San Francisco, in the billiard game at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night, won the first place in the Class A, Amateur Athletic Union, 14-inch balk line tournament.

The contest was long drawn out, and it was not until the seventy-ninth inning that the end came. The score was 400 to 377. The game was interesting throughout, and the victor received a warm reception for his work. The sympathy of the spectators and many of those who were interested in the tournament manifested feeling in seeing Sigourney win. His brilliant work and good nature since the contest began made him a favorite with all. Norris, by his victory, will meet Wilson P. Foss in a challenge contest at the club to-morrow night.

In the opening inning Norris failed to score, and Sigourney made 4. The former in the next inning made 5 points, and in the fourth inning 9. The Californian was the first to make a double figure in the fifth inning, and the score was a tie at 14. Sigourney in the seventh inning averaged 20 buttons, which sent him ahead of his opponent by 15 points. Norris did not make a double figure until the thirteenth inning, when he rolled up a cluster of 29 carroms, which gave him a lead of 13 points. In the twentieth inning the local man averaged 15 points, and passed the first century in the following inning, when he made 24 points, and the score was 118 to 61. In the twenty-third inning he made 33 points, and in the twenty-fifth inning he scored 16, while Sigourney made 21. It was the first double figure the latter had made since the seventh inning. Fourteen in the twenty-seventh and 10 in the twenty-eighth inning put Norris near the second century mark, which he passed in the thirtieth inning. Sigourney made a string of 10, 9, 10 and 12 in the twenty-eighth, thirtieth, thirty-first and thirty-third innings, and in the thirty-eighth inning received a storm of applause when he made a run of 36. His work in this inning was excellent. He kept the balls together most of the time, and gave a clever exhibition at nursing. In the fortieth inning he made the highest run of the game, scoring 40 points, which put the score a tie at 226. Norris in the forty-third inning made 22 carroms and lead by 29 points. Sigourney in the fifty-ninth inning scored 28 points. The score at the end of this inning was 315 to 312 in Norris's favor. Twelve and 22 in the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth innings increased Norris's lead. It was not until the seventy-ninth inning that the end came, when he averaged 5 points. The score:

Norris—0, 5, 0, 9, 0, 8, 4, 4, 0, 0, 5, 2, 29, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0, 6, 15, 24, 0, 33, 0, 16, 0, 14, 10, 5, 8, 1, 0, 2, 12, 1, 2, 1, 1, 0, 2, 9, 0, 22, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 3, 2, 6, 1, 10, 7, 0, 0, 7, 2, 13, 8, 0, 0, 10, 4, 0, 1, 12, 22, 0, 1, 10, 1, 0, 0, 2, 5, 1, 5, 5. Total, 400; average, 5 4-79; high runs, 33, 29, 24.

Sigourney—4, 0, 0, 0, 10, 7, 20, 0, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 1, 0, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 5, 0, 21, 2, 1, 10, 9, 10, 3, 12, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 36, 12, 40, 1, 1, 0, 0, 9, 2, 16, 10, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 14, 0, 28, 0, 0, 2, 5, 2, 1, 1, 1, 0, 13, 3, 1, 1, 8, 4, 10, 11, 0, 2. Total, 377; average, 4 65-78; high runs, 40, 36, 28.

THE LILIENTHAL CASE SETTLED.

The case of Mrs. Albert W. Lilienthal against her husband, Captain Lilienthal, was called before Judge Kellogg this morning, and by consent of both attorneys was dismissed. Mr. Rigby said that an agreement satisfactory to both parties had been reached. No statement of the terms was made.

ALI FERROUH BEY'S NEW POST.

Ali Ferrouh Bey, whose long and highly creditable service as Turkish Minister to the United States ended last July, has just been appointed Commissioner at Sofia, one of the most desirable posts in the gift of the Turkish Government.

"SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE" AT NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 17.—Richard Harding Davis's story, "Soldiers of Fortune," dramatized by Augustus Thomas, was presented to-night at the Hyperion Theatre for the first time. Robert Edeson, as the hero of the piece—Robert Clay, a mining engineer—was well received, and had good support from a company, of twenty, including Gretchen Lyons, as Hope Langham; Harry Harwood and Teresa Maxwell.

SUFFRAGE FOR FILIPINOS.

GOVERNOR TAFT OUTLINES HIS PLAN OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

HE EXPRESSES FIRM BELIEF IN THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT HE IS CONDUCTING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Feb. 17.—Governor Taft indicated to-day before the Senate Philippine Committee the lines which, in his opinion, the political education of the Filipino people should pursue. He advocated the gradual relaxation of centralized rule; the fostering of a spirit of local self-government through the institution of a national legislature, the lower branch of which should be purely elective; the enlargement of all facilities for popular education, and the recognition at Washington of an official delegation to voice the archipelago's political needs and aspirations. Of the ultimate success of the American experiment in the Philippines Governor Taft declared that he was firmly convinced.

Governor Taft stated more succinctly than he has heretofore done his theory—which is, he said, also the theory of the Philippine Commission—as to what Congress should do in the way of supplying a form of government for the Filipinos. His plan is, first, to give the people a qualified suffrage, with a gradual growth in popular government, which should be enlarged through education in the English language and in American institutions; second, to institute within a reasonably short time a local legislature, to consist of two bodies, one to be chosen by vote and the offer to be appointive; third, to permit the islands to send two or three representatives to Washington.

LOOKING TO QUASI INDEPENDENCE.

In reply to questions, Governor Taft said he agreed with General Funston that the establishment of a popular assemblage would give opportunity to demagogues to stir up the people, but he did not include in this designation all persons who are opposed to American control. There are, he said, many men in the islands who conscientiously oppose the domination of the United States. To grant independence would, he thought, have the effect of consigning the 90 per cent of uneducated people in the islands to the same servile position they held under Spanish rule. He thought there should be a declaration on the part of the United States of its intention to hold the islands indefinitely, with the understanding that when they are suitable for such condition a quasi independence may be given to them. Such a pronouncement by this country would be welcomed by many, and would do much good. Many of the common people do not know the difference between independence and dependence, and many of the better informed have not followed the agitation for independence to its last analysis. Some of the agitators seem, he said, to count on a protectorate by the United States. If the government of the islands should now be turned over to the islanders themselves there would be nothing less than an absolute oligarchy, they having no idea of civil government.

NO OTHER WAY THAN TO GO ON.

Replying to Senator Rawlins, Governor Taft advanced the idea that on account of the fact that the Filipinos have for three hundred years been under the influence of the Christian religion, they would prove to be different from other Malay races, and that in time, under the influence of American education, the people might become capable of self-government. He did not consider the case as parallel with that presented in India. He thought all the difficulties of race and climate might be overcome, but held that it would take time and require much patience in the matter of training on our part. He anticipated some trouble on account of undue or illegal exploitation of the islands and corruption in case of continued American occupation, but he would not on account of this danger turn the islands back to the fate of an oligarchy so long as there is a probability of success as there is in this case. "I did not originally favor the acquisition of the Philippines, and I was sorry at the time that we got them; but now that we are there, I see no other way than to go on and carry out the plan that I have suggested. I may be a Mark Tapley in this matter," he continued, "but if I didn't believe that we could bring these people out regardless of the fact that the feat we propose is to an extent unprecedented; if I did not believe we should succeed in doing what we are undertaking to do, I should resign immediately and come home."

Proceeding, he said that his idea was to unite example and actual practice in the American control of the islands, and he believed that the result must be the uplifting and the education of the people to a point which would put them on a plane far above that which is at present occupied. He believed that then they would find association with the United States so profitable and agreeable that they would not want to sever the relationship, and that possibly the relationship might continue perpetually.

NATIVE TROOPS PRAISED.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN ALLEN, CHIEF OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The War Department today made public a report of Captain Henry T. Allen, 6th Cavalry, dated Manila, December 15, concerning the Philippine constabulary, of which he is chief. Captain Allen says the constabulary consisted of twenty-five hundred men and was able to control without the aid of troops the provinces of Abra, Bontoc, Union, Lepanto, Benguet, Nueva Viscaya, Bataan, Principe and Infanta. Up to the date of the report there had been only two men lost from the force by desertion—a showing attributed to the care in the selection of the men. Captain Allen says that experience has shown that the cost of a single constable for one year does not exceed $250 gold, while the cost of maintaining an American soldier ordinarily is reckoned at about $1,000. In chasing down the robber bands the constabulary, he says, unquestionably is more efficient than the American troops, and, while one large garrison in many of the provinces may be always necessary, it is his opinion, after a thorough study of conditions, that in one year's time fifteen thousand American soldiers with the native contingent of troops and the constabulary, will suffice to garrison the Philippine archipelago.

Captain Allen says that the general condition of the islands as regards pacification has never been so favorable as now, when the "crumbling from the top" is duly manifest. In his opinion the campaign in progress in Batangas and Laguna will be the end of the insurrection. The better class of people, he says, are extremely tired of the struggle and ardently desire peace. The recently enacted sedition law has had a potent value in bringing evildoers to a realization of their allegiance to law and order. In a recapitulation of the work of the constabulary for a little over four months it is shown that in fifteen engagements, twenty outlaws have been killed, twenty wounded and 374 captured.

Captain Allen says that while the municipal police force has in large part aided both the army and the constabulary, it is lacking in organization, armament and instruction, and cannot be reckoned on for serious work without these advantages.

Captain Allen believes that the present force of 2,500 men in the constabulary should be doubled, and submits an estimate for the maintenance of such a force, including subsistence, transportation, quarters and equipage, of $1,250,000 a year.

TRACTION LINES CONSOLIDATE.

Albany, Feb. 17.—A certificate of consolidation of the Westchester Traction Company and the Ossining Electric Railway Company, forming the Westchester Traction Company, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company has a capital of $300,000, and the directors are Thomas F. Barrett and Curtis J. Harrington, of New-York City; John V. Cockroft, Sumner R. Stone and Abram S. Underhill, of Ossining; Robert E. Farley and John M. Farley, of White Plains; Harry M. Shaw, of East Orange, N. J., and Peter C. Ackerman, of Montclair, N. J.

MEASLES ON THE INCREASE.

Measles is more prevalent now than at any time this winter. There were 891 cases of the disease reported to the Board of Health for the week ending February 8, as against 706 cases for the week of February 1. In the week of January 11 there were 872 cases, which until last week was the greatest number of cases in any week since November 9. The number of deaths from measles last week was 34, which equalled the number of deaths from the disease in the week of December 28, the highest number of deaths from measles reported in any week since November 16.

DEWEY CAN'T DINE WITH PRINCE.

MRS. DEWEY IS TOO ILL TO ALLOW HIM TO ACCEPT GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S INVITATION.

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 17.—Admiral Dewey received the following dispatch from Washington to-day:

Will you dine with me on February 28, at 7:30 p. m., to have the honor to meet His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia?
HOLLEBEN,
Imperial German Ambassador.

Admiral Dewey replied as follows:

I regret exceedingly not to accept your invitation to dine and have the honor of again meeting His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, but Mrs. Dewey is too ill for me to leave her.
GEORGE DEWEY,
The Admiral of the Navy.

MISS STONE'S RANSOM.

PAID TO THE BRIGANDS IN THE ROAD NEAR A MONASTERY.

London, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to "The Daily Graphic" from Seres, European Turkey, dated February 17, says that M. Cargiulo, dragoman of the American Legation at Constantinople, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American Mission at Constantinople, met the brigands on the road to the Podrome Monastery and paid them the ransom money February 6.

M. Gargiulo is waiting here, continues the correspondent, and is ignorant as to where Miss Stone, the captive American missionary, and her companion, Mme. Tsilka, are concealed.

KRITZINGER'S TRIAL BEGUN.

THE FACT BROUGHT OUT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Feb. 17.—The press censor in South Africa is evidently active, as the first intimation that the trial of Commandant Kritzinger (who was captured by General French in December last) had begun came from the War Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons this afternoon. The Secretary did not volunteer to furnish any details, but he informed a questioner that Lord Kitchener would certainly see that the Boer general had every facility for producing witnesses.

It developed during Mr. Brodrick's answer that the trial began February 15.

WHAT BOER DELEGATES HOPE TO DO.

Paris, Feb. 17.—Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers, who is now in this city, was asked by The Associated Press correspondent to-day regarding the object of the mission to the United States of the Boer delegates, Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans (who sailed for New-York from Boulogne-sur-Mer on February 14, on board the Holland-America Line steamer Rotterdam). He replied that they were merely going to America in response to invitations from American pro-Boers, with the view of reaching an arrangement for the distribution of funds and other assistance contributed by the people of the United States toward the Boer cause.

In other quarters, however, the impression obtains that the journey is prompted, as suggested to-day by the Amsterdam correspondent of "The London Daily Mail," by the developments of the Anglo-German controversy as to the attitude of the powers previous to the Spanish-American War. The Boers hope to utilize this supposed revulsion of feeling in an endeavor to get the United States Government to modify its attitude toward mediation.

FATAL FLOODS IN CAPE COLONY.

Cape Town, Feb. 17.—Unprecedented floods have occurred in the southwestern portion of Cape Colony, resulting in great destruction of houses, bridges and railroad property. Twenty-five persons have been drowned.

DOES NOT KNOW OF RUMORED VISIT.

C. D. Pierce, who represents Boer interests in this city, yesterday at his office, No. 136 Liberty-st., said that he knew nothing of the proposed visit to this country of Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, of the Boer delegation in Europe. The report said that the two men left Boulogne on February 14, on the Holland-America Line steamer Rotterdam, for New-York, under instructions from Mr. Krüger to tour the United States in the interests of the Boers.

Mr. Pierce confirmed an interview with John V. L. Pruyn, printed in The Tribune yesterday, which refuted the report that Dr. Müller, former consul of the Orange Free State at The Hague, arrived Sunday on the steamship St. Paul under the assumed name of F. Castberg. He said that Dr. Müller had been in this country for five weeks. Mr. Pierce insisted at some length that dispatches concerning the Boer war dated at London, Paris and The Hague, were for the greater part sent out from British sources to create an anti-Boer sentiment in this country.

CARNIVAL IN WESTERN NEW-YORK

ITALIAN QUARRYMEN CARRY THEIR CUSTOMS FAR FROM NATIVE LAND.

Rochester, Feb. 16 (Special).—The newspapers contained many dispatches last week, which described the gayeties of carnival days in Southern cities and in European capitals. But no mention has been made of a festival which for sincerity was not equalled by the Mardi Gras glories of New-Orleans or Rome, and for pathos stands alone among pre-Lenten social observances.

Custom is a hardy plant, which thrives in soil strange to its roots. The German Crusaders, the old chronicles say, in camp before Ephesus, far from their cold homes by the blue Rhine, on Christmas Eve burned little tapers on tiny trees, which they stuck in the golden sands beside the River Mæander, and in this day, in a little quarry town, thousands of miles across the sea from Florence and the sunny Campagna, Italians have held their quaint miniature carnival for a week, ending in revelry on Shrove Tuesday. The town is Holley, and lies twenty miles from this city in the heart of the great sandstone quarry country. Hundreds of Italians find employment in the stoneyards there, and have formed settlements, called "Little Italies." Most of them are southland men, dark, thick haired and low of stature. They live huddled together in gaunt frame houses, on the Iroquois community plan. Hard working, frugal, more or less sober, they break out in the gay abandon of their sunny ancestral South once a year, and that in the coldest, rawest period of the bitter Northern winter.

The carnival gayeties and pre-Lenten revelries of the Italian cities have been described until they are familiar. The deep blue of the Mediterranean skies, the brilliant stars, the warmth of the breezes and the yellow glare of blazing torches lighting up old cathedral towers have been frequently written about. In contrast with Florence or Rome is this little Western New-York village in the sandstone district. There is a country street piled high with snowdrifts, a cold, clear moon, the shadows of bare tree limbs tossed by a bitter wind. From the distance comes the plaintive note of a lone concertina. Voices in song follow it. Soon a motley crew comes into sight, carrying a dozen blazing torches. Quaint figures dance, leap, burst into snatches of song and play tricks on one another. The lone concertina wheezes out fragments of ballads which are sung in snatches in Italian. The mummers number fifty, perhaps. Outlandishly garbed they are, some in red, yellow, green, blue, others in white. All wear masks. One is thatched with a huge, ungainly cotton batting wig, surmounted by a tin helmet of original design. Another wears a metal cuirass, with a pair of dilapidated wings. All are bundled to the ears in heavy mufflers. Under the torches they caper, laugh and cry out in gay revelry in the cold snow, just as they used to do in Sicily or Naples. A good natured crowd watches them with amused tolerance. They pass along the wintry street into the country. The music of the concertina dies away, and the torches get closer together. By and by they disappear in a turn of the road.

"Who were they?" a stranger asks. "Eyetalian quarrymen. Dagos," is the answer. "They're celebrating their carnival. Been cutting up the same capers for two or three years past. They don't do no harm, so we let 'em have their time. Guess it must be something like what they're used to in the old country. Guess they're goin' to Hulberton [that's another settlement up the canal three miles] where there's going to be a dance or some such doings to-night. This is the last night before Lent, y' know. Gosh! but I'll bet they was cold. Must 'a b'en, with the th'mom'ter 8 above. Queer lot o' critters, ain't they?"

ODD.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Henpeck and his wife are continually at odds, aren't they?"

"Yes, they're forever trying to get even with each other."

OFFICIALS IN CHINATOWN.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION GIVES THEM A DINNER.

Gay with many guests that henceforth will be thrice welcome there, bright with ten thousand lamps that made the snow round about glisten and sparkle, Chinatown was decked in splendor last night. Some thought that it was because the dwelling place of the chosen of Confuscius had not thrown off its rainbow tinted dress of the Oriental New-Year that Mott-st. was so animated, but had you talked with the most ill informed yellow men in the street you would have quickly learned the real reason for the commotion, the flutter of anxiety, the sudden reawakening from post-New-Year revelries. The splendor, the hum of many voices and the general air of benevolence were due solely to the long expected arrival of Chinatown's guests, Police Commissioner Partridge, District Attorney Jerome, Mr. Jerome's assistants, Controller Grout, Judge Foster, Justice Mayer, Major Kirby, of the 8th Regiment, and a dozen well rounded, dignified aldermen.

It seems that some time ago, out of the fulness of their hearts and the desire to solidify their already pleasant relations with the present city administration, the Chinese Merchants' Association sat about their round teak table, smoked gravely and deliberated. The result of their vote which followed was that the association should arrange, order and aid in preparing a huge dinner, to which they should invite some of the great men of the city's government. No sooner decided than red tissue paper invitations were on the way to the Postoffice. Days passed, last night arrived, and so did the time for the grand dinner at No. 14 Mott-st., and so did the guests. The Chinese Consul was there, and, with the high officials of the association to aid him, a welcome was extended the memory of which, some said, would never die.

One hundred sat down, and right willing were they to do so. There were twenty round tables, and no one there failed to stare long and hard at the objects which soon began to appear on the snowy linen, for Chinatown certainly has snowy linen. First there came soup, then more soup, then something that looked a good deal like soup, but which, the Chinamen said, was not. Everybody took their word for it, and waited. Dish followed dish, cork soled waiters came and vanished, the District Attorney ate hungrily, and so did all the rest, but there seemed to be no limit to the list of dainties yet to be encountered and dispatched.

Some there were who were wise, and merely poked a fork into some mysterious culinary concoction before them; they were the ones who ended the meal with flying colors. For, strange as it sounds, there were twenty-seven courses in all, and all were run through with in less than sixty minutes. All through the dinner fire crackers snapped in the street. Tom Lee, the "mayor" of Mott-st., who had planned this accompaniment, was even more pleased with the success of his feature than were the white men diners. When the last tiny tea cup was drained Tom gave away souvenir preserve dishes, china, bric-à-brac, and to a few of his intimates he handed ivory chopsticks.

The merry evening was not over with the cracking of China nuts and the brief but hearty toasts of thanks and interchange of felicitations. With Colonel Partridge well up in the vanguard, the merry men of Mott-st. and their not less enthusiastic guests went to the josshouse at No. 24 Pell-st. Then they filed down to Doyers-st., and peeked into the Chinese theatre. The white men looked and wondered, and thought the show a remarkably good one, though they had some difficulty in following the lines. All this fun was had from 6 to 8 p. m. When the city officials separated, they did so with a feeling that they could teach the yellow man little of the art of hospitality.

CHESS.

GAMES PLAYED AT MONTE CARLO.

Following are the scores of some additional games, recently played in the international chess masters' tournament, now in progress at Monte Carlo:

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Tarrasch.	Gunsberg.	Tarrasch.	Gunsberg.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 P—K B 4	P—Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 P—R 5	B—B 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	23 P—B 3	P—Q R 3
4 Castles	Kt x P	24 R—K 3	R—K
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	25 Q R—K	R x R
6 P x P	Kt x B	26 R x R	R—Q B
7 P—Q R 4	Kt—R 6	27 K—B 2	P—Q 4
8 Kt x Kt	P—Q 4	28 K—Kt 3	B—K 5
9 P x P, e p	B x P	29 R—K	P—B 4
10 B—Kt 5	P—K B 3	30 R—Q R	B—B 7
11 R—K ch	Kt—K 2	31 K—B 2	R—K
12 B—R 4	Castles	32 B—K 5	R—Q B
13 Kt—Q Kt 5	Kt—B 4	33 K—K 3	B—Kt 6
14 Kt x B	Q x Kt	34 R—R 3	B—B 5
15 Q x Q	P x Q	35 P—Q Kt 3	B—Kt 4
16 B—Kt 3	R—Q	36 K—Q 4	B—B 3
17 B—B 4	P—K Kt 4	37 R—R	R—K
18 B—K 3	B—Q 2	38 K—K 3	R—K 3
19 Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	39 K—B 2	R—R 3
20 B x Kt	K—B 2	Drawn.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Marshall.	Schlechter.	Marshall.	Schlechter.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	15 R x Kt	Q x R
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	16 P—K Kt 4	Q—Q
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q B 3	17 P x Kt	Q x Q
4 P—K 4	P x P	18 Kt x Q	P—K 4
5 Kt x P	B—Kt 5 ch	19 P x P	R P x P
6 B—Q 2	Q x P	20 R—Kt	R—K
7 B x B	Q x Kt ch	21 Kt—B 3	P—B 3
8 B—K 2	Kt—Q 2	22 R x P ch	K—B 2
9 Kt—K B 3	P—Q B 4	23 R—Kt 3	B—Q 2
10 B—B 3	K Kt—B 3	24 Kt—Q 2	R—R
11 Q—Q 6	Q—B 3	25 Kt—K 4	P—Kt 3
12 Q—Kt 3	Castles	26 R—B 3	P—B 4
13 Q R—Q	Kt—R 4	27 B x P	R—R 5
14 Q—R 4	P—K Kt 3	28 Kt—Q 6 ch	Resigns.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Pillsbury.	Teichmann.	Pillsbury.	Teichmann.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	26 P—K 6	Kt x P
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	27 P—B 5	Q—Kt 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	28 Q x Q	Kt x Q
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	29 P x P	R—K
5 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	30 R x R	B x R
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	31 P—K R 4	Kt—K 5
7 P x P	P x P	32 P x P ch	K x P
8 B—Q 3	P—Q B 3	33 Kt—K 6	K—R 3
9 Q—B 2	Kt—B	34 B x Kt	P x B
10 Kt—K 5	Kt—K 3	35 Kt—B 5	K—R 4
11 B—R 4	Kt—Q 2	36 Kt x K P	K x P
12 B—Kt 3	Kt x Kt	37 Kt—Q 6	B—Kt 3
13 B x Kt	B—B 3	38 Kt x P	B—B 2
14 P—K B 4	B x B	39 P—R 3	K—Kt 6
15 Q P x B	Q—Kt 3	40 Kt—Q 6	B—Q 4
16 Q—Q 2	Kt—B 4	41 Kt—B 5 ch	K—B 5
17 Castles	Castles	42 Kt—K 7	K—K 6
18 Kt—K 2	P—K B 3	43 P—Q Kt 4	B—K 5
19 B—B 2	P x P	44 P—K Kt 4	K—Q 5
20 P x P	B—Kt 5	45 K—B 2	P—B 4
21 Kt—Q 4	Q—B 2	46 Kt—B 5 ch	B x Kt
22 R—B 4	R x R	47 P x B	K—K 4
23 P x R	Q—K 2	48 K—K 3	K x P
24 P—K R 3	B—Q 2	Drawn.	
25 R—K	P—K Kt 3		

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Maroczy.	Janowski.	Maroczy.	Janowski.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 B x Kt	P x B
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	25 P—Kt 5	R—R 5
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q R 3	26 Q—Kt 3	Q—B
4 B—R 4	Kt—B 3	27 Q x P ch	K—R
5 Castles	B—K 2	28 R—Q	B—K
6 Kt—B 3	P—Q 3	29 R—Q 2	B—R 4
7 P—Q 3	B—Kt 5	30 R—K B 2	R—B 5
8 B—K 3	Castles	31 K—Kt 2	Q—B 2
9 Kt—K 2	K Kt—R 4	32 Q x Q	R x Q
10 Kt—Q 2	B—Kt 4	33 Kt—K 3	R (B 2)—B
11 B x B	Q x B	34 R—Q 2	B—B 2
12 P—K B 3	B—Q 2	35 P—Q 4	P x P
13 K—R	Q R—K	36 P x P	R—Kt 6
14 P—K Kt 3	Q—R 3	37 K—B 2	R (B)—Q Kt
15 P—K Kt 4	Kt—B 5	38 Kt—Q	B—R 4
16 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	39 R—R 3	B—Kt 3
17 R—K Kt	R—K 3	40 R—Kt 3	B—R 4
18 R—Kt 3	R—R 3	41 R—R 3	B—Kt 3
19 Kt—B	P—Q Kt 4	42 R—Kt 3	B—R 4
20 B—Kt 3	Kt—Q 5	43 P—Q 5	R—K B
21 P—B 3	Kt—K 3	44 Kt—K 3	R (B)—Q Kt
22 P—Q R 4	R—Kt	45 Kt—Q	R—K B
23 P x P	B x P	46 Kt—K 3	Drawn.

ZUKERTORT OPENING.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Albin.	Marshall.	Albin.	Marshall.
1 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 4	27 Q—Q	Kt—K 3
2 P—K 3	P—Q B 4	28 P—R 6	P—Kt 3
3 P—Q Kt 3	Kt—Q B 3	29 B—Kt 5	Kt x B
4 B—Kt 2	B—Kt 5	30 R x Kt	P—B 3
5 B—K 2	Kt—K B 3	31 R(Kt5)—Kt	Q—R 3
6 P—K R 3	B x Kt	32 K—Kt 2	B—R 4
7 P x B	P—Q 5	33 K—B	B—B 6
8 B—Kt 5	P—K 4	34 P—B 4	R—K B
9 B x Kt ch	P x B	35 Q—Kt 4	P x P
10 Q—K 2	Q—Q 4	36 Q x P	Q—Kt 2
11 Kt—R 3	B—Q 3	37 Q—Q 6	Q—Kt
12 P—K 4	Q—K 3	38 Q x Q	Q R x Q
13 Q—R 6	B—K 2	39 P—B 4	K—Kt
14 Castles Q R	Castles K R	40 P—B 5	K—B 2
15 Q R—Kt	Kt—R 4	41 P x P ch	P x P
16 P—R 4	Kt—B 5	42 P—R 7	K—Kt 2
17 K—Kt	Q R—Kt	43 Kt—Q 6	R—Q R
18 P—Q 3	R—Kt 3	44 P—R 4	R—K R
19 Q x P	K R—Kt	45 R—Kt 2	R x K R P
20 Kt—B 4	R(Kt3)—Kt 2	46 K R—Kt	P—Kt 4
21 Q—R 5	R—Kt 5	47 P—K 5	P x P
22 P—R 3	R—Kt 4	48 R x P ch	K—B 3
23 Q—Q 2	K—R	49 Kt—K 4 ch	K—K 3
24 K—R 2	B—Q	50 R—Kt 6 ch	K—K 2
25 B—B	B—B 2	51 Kt x B	Resigns.
26 P—R 5	Q—B		

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Tarrasch.	Gunsberg.	Tarrasch.	Gunsberg.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	21 P—K B 4	P—Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	22 P—R 5	B—B 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	23 P—B 3	P—Q R 3
4 Castles	Kt x P	24 R—K 3	R—K
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	25 Q R—K	R x R
6 P x P	Kt x B	26 R x R	R—Q B
7 P—Q R 4	Kt—R 6	27 K—B 2	P—Q 4
8 Kt x Kt	P—Q 4	28 K—Kt 3	B—K 5
9 P x P, e p	B x P	29 R—K	P—B 4
10 B—Kt 5	P—K B 3	30 R—Q R	B—B 7
11 R—K ch	Kt—K 2	31 K—B 2	R—K
12 B—R 4	Castles	32 B—K 5	R—Q B
13 Kt—Q Kt 5	Kt—B 4	33 K—K 3	B—Kt 6
14 Kt x B	Q x Kt	34 R—R 3	B—B 5
15 Q x Q	P x Q	35 P—Q Kt 3	B—Kt 4
16 B—Kt 3	R—Q	36 K—Q 4	B—B 3
17 B—B 4	P—K Kt 4	37 R—R	R—K
18 B—K 3	B—Q 2	38 K—K 3	R—K 3
19 Kt—Q 4	Kt x Kt	39 K—B 2	R—R 3
20 B x Kt	K—B 2	Drawn.	