

RATE VOTE DELAYED

COMPROMISE IN PERIL.

Constitutional Question Raised Over Commerce Commission's Powers.

Washington, May 17.—One of the gravest questions in the railroad rate debate, and one which threatens the Allison compromise agreement, was raised in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Tillman, who appealed to the Republicans to know if they were prepared to assume all responsibility for the retention of the words "in its judgment" in that section of the Hepburn bill which provides that under certain circumstances the commission is authorized to "prescribe what will, in its judgment, be the just and reasonable rate or rates" to be charged by common carriers for a specified service. Mr. Tillman declared that he felt grave anxiety regarding the words "in its judgment," because he had been assured by a number of able lawyers that they constituted a menace to the constitutionality of the entire bill, but that if the Republicans were willing to assume all responsibility for their retention, he would not move to strike them out.

The best lawyers in the Senate, on both sides of the chamber, regard these words as useless and seriously jeopardizing the fate of the measure in the courts. No Republican Senator, however, has felt free to move to eliminate them, because, as has been told in these dispatches, their retention constitutes a part of the Allison compromise. This was the sole concession made to Senator Dilliver, who, having been defeated in his every other contention, made a final stand for the retention of the words "in its judgment"—a stand in which he received loyal support from his colleague, Mr. Allison.

Senator Allison replied to Senator Tillman, saying that he was "convinced the words are of use," and finally explaining that "to strike them out puts the commission in a position where its decisions will be reviewed by the courts in all their details." Senator Allison modestly protested, however, that he was not a great constitutional lawyer, and when Mr. Tillman signified his willingness to abide by the decision of the Republicans Senator Tillman said he would not be a party to the retention of words which, in his opinion and in that of the most capable lawyers in the Senate, constituted a menace to the constitutionality of the measure which the Senate had devoted so much time to perfecting. Mr. Tillman moved to strike out the words "in its judgment."

Senator Dilliver defended the retention of the words. He argued that they were essential, that they were in the House bill, that they were copied from a Massachusetts statute which had stood the test of the courts, and were even contained in the rate bill introduced by Senator Knox, to whose legal ability Mr. Dilliver paid a high tribute. Finally he said: "I do not want the words 'in its judgment' stricken out, because the country has come to believe that they constitute the backbone of the whole rate bill."

SENATOR KNOX'S ARGUMENT. Senator Knox explained that the words "in its judgment" had been inserted in the bill he introduced through an error of his secretary, on the suggestion of a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission and without his knowledge. He said he had failed to correct the error for the reason that his bill was designed chiefly for the light it might throw on the court review provision, having been introduced solely for that purpose. Referring to certain quotations cited by Mr. Dilliver, Mr. Knox said that they referred to remarks he had made when speaking generally and at a dinner, "where a man is not expected to voice his most solemn utterances."

"I must not be held accountable for the retention of these words," said Mr. Knox impressively. "I do not see that they serve any useful purpose whatever. If they mean anything at all, they endanger and jeopardize the bill." He added that the Supreme Court had said that when Congress undertakes to delegate to an administrative body powers which involve legislative discretion, it does that which is unconstitutional, and it seemed to him to be flying in the face of the Supreme Court to enact a law containing this language.

"I have expressed the opinion," continued Mr. Knox, "that Congress possesses the power to enact a rule and to confer on a commission the power to act under this rule, but specifically to provide that the commission shall exercise such judgment, I regard as trimming the legislation altogether too near the unconstitutional line."

In reply to a question by Mr. Tillman as to whether the words objected to narrowed the court review provision, Mr. Knox said: "I do not see how they affect the court review provision at all."

Senator Bailey followed Senator Knox, and declared his conviction that "these words either mean nothing or else they are fatal to this bill; and I am sure that the very purpose for which they were inserted, if they serve that purpose, would result in the courts pronouncing the bill unconstitutional."

Mr. Bailey said that in the Minnesota case the Legislature attempted to prevent the courts from inquiring into the justice and reasonableness of a rate, and the court found, therefore, that the law deprived the carrier of his right to due judicial inquiry as to whether or not his property was being taken without just compensation, and pronounced the law unconstitutional.

MR. DOLLIVER DEFENDS THE PHRASE. Mr. Dilliver, replying to a question put by Mr. Bailey, said: "I hold that the courts will go into the whole question, but that they will not, if these words are retained, disturb an order of the commission unless it violates the property rights of the carrier, whether it was so low as to be confiscatory or not."

Senator Foraker said that, while he believed the whole rate bill to be unconstitutional, it was undoubtedly so with the words "in its judgment" retained. "I am in favor of striking the words out," said Mr. Foraker, "as if we leave them in we might just as well write across this bill, 'this law is unconstitutional.'"

It is expected that Senator Spooner will add his testimony to that of Senators Knox, Bailey and Foraker to-morrow, as he is known to hold the same opinion and to be equally strong in his conviction that the words jeopardize the constitutionality of the law.

decision, Senator Allison will feel bound to stand by it, but it is asserted that Mr. Dilliver's ally, Senator Clay, regards the elimination of the phrase as essential.

There was considerable debate over the pipe line, rebate and anti-pass amendments, and also on the amendment prohibiting common carriers from transporting articles produced by themselves. All these and other less important provisions were modified.

PRESIDENT FOR SUBSIDY.

Tells Callers He Is Heartily in Favor of the Shipping Bill.

Washington, May 17.—To about twenty-five officers and members of the Merchant Marine League of the United States who called on him to-day the President expressed himself as heartily in favor of the Ship Subsidy bill passed by the Senate and now pending in the House. The President told his visitors that he needed no argument to convert him to belief in the policy of building up the merchant marine. He was confident, he said, that the legislation now before the House would go far toward beginning the proper building up of the merchant marine, and it was with pleasure that he would give his aid to legislation of that sort.

Harvey D. Goulder, of Cleveland, president of the league, presented a memorial to the President after introducing the members. He said that the league has nothing to do with the shipping interests of the country, but consists of manufacturers and business men.

While the President indicated to his callers that he personally was in sympathy with their efforts to get the bill through Congress, it would be necessary for them to do some missionary work to induce the House to pass it. Speaker Cannon is understood to be opposed to the measure, and many Middle Western members are not favorable to it.

THE HOUSE PROGRAMME.

Leaders Predict Adjournment by June 15.

Washington, May 17.—So well as the House calendar has been cleared up by members of the lower branch of Congress are looking forward to getting away to their homes in the near future. The prediction is now made by the House leaders that the session will close by June 15.

Examination of the calendar shows that seven measures of general importance remain to be disposed of, but they do not involve far-reaching issues, and are secondary to the rate legislation, the Philippine Tariff bill and the Statehood bill, which took up the greater part of the session. The principal appropriation bills, including the Army and Navy, Postoffice, Agricultural, Pension and Legislative bills are now out of the way, and the committees have disposed of the greater portion of the business before them. The measures of a general character still to be acted on are the Omnibus Public Buildings bill, the Pure Food bill, the Immigration bill, the bill to revise the laws of the United States, and three appropriation bills—the Sundry Civil, General Deficiency, and Consular and Diplomatic. The Pure Food bill is likely to cause the longest discussion, as its opponents are prepared to make a strong fight. Mr. Mann, of Illinois, will be in charge of the bill, and will have the backing of Representative Hepburn, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who will use his influence as a leader to bring the measure through safely.

The bill revising the immigration laws has material for plenty of discussion, and as it will yield the right of way to two of the appropriation bills the immigration measure apparently will be taken up too late for Senate action unless the session is prolonged until July.

The impossibility of holding a quorum has blocked the efforts of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws for the holding of night sessions to consider the bill for a penal code of the United States preliminary to a revision of the statutes. The Public Buildings bill will be brought in under a special rule limiting debate to prevent the prolonged discussion that would result if members who thought they had been properly cared for in the bill were to have unlimited time. The remaining appropriation bills will be disposed of in short order. There is as yet no immediate indication of the Ship Subsidy bill being awakened from its sleep in the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, but the situation may change quickly.

NAVAL BILL PASSED.

House Votes Against Buying Supplies in Open Market.

Washington, May 17.—After two weeks' debate the House passed the Naval Appropriation bill, carrying \$99,764,000, to-day. When the House adjourned last night all the amendments to the bill had been considered. Two amendments had been agreed to in committee of the whole, however, which were not at all satisfactory to certain interests, and on these separate votes were taken to-day. The amendment providing that the Secretary of the Navy could go into the open market and purchase chains, anchors and cordage, should it be demonstrated that they could be had cheaper in free markets than they could be made by the government, was defeated by a vote of 118 to 129. By the action of the House on the second amendment upon which a separate vote was demanded a 4 per cent differential will be allowed to bidders for in the bill, the Secretary of the Navy being instructed to make this allowance in favor of such bidders. The vote on this amendment was close, three Republicans changing from no to yes—Messrs. Haughen, Thomas and Longworth.

After the passage of the naval budget the House, in committee of the whole, resumed consideration of the so-called Naturalization bill, but no great progress was made.

NEW DELEGATE TO RIO CONGRESS.

Washington, May 17.—Paul Samuel Reinisch, of Madison, Wis., has been appointed one of the American delegates to the Rio conference, in place of James S. Harlan, who has been obliged to decline the place, owing to an accident to his knee. Mr. Reinisch was born in 1869 in Milwaukee, and is professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, where he was graduated in 1892. He also studied in Berlin, Rome and Paris. He is the author of several works on Colonial legal history, as well as an authority on legislative procedure.

BAILEY IS ALL RIGHT

He Says So Himself, and He Ought to Know.

Washington, May 17.—Senator Bailey to-day added another, and it is generally hoped, a final chapter to his sensational effort to impugn the veracity of the President and to own right to the office, as regarded, like Ctesar's wife, as "above suspicion."

He put in evidence the Chandler memorandum and a portion of the dispatch printed in this morning's Tribune, a letter he had written to Mr. Chandler and the reply thereto, and a page from Mr. Chandler's diary. Then, following a not unusual custom of his, he obliged to argue weak cases, he erected several minor straw men, with the expenditure of considerable oratorical force, proceeded to annihilate them. Arguing from the allegation that he had been unable to find any Democratic Senator who admitted having seen Mr. Chandler's memorandum before yesterday, Mr. Bailey asserted that none of them did. He blandly argued that the Chandler memorandum was no way reflected on his good faith, and conveniently ignored the fact that ever Mr. Chandler did not deny that he had declared himself suspicious of Bailey's motives.

Ignoring the fact that the Chandler reflection on Bailey was advanced chiefly as cumulative evidence of Mr. Bailey's ability to convey peculiar impressions, followed by a close study of those allegations which the President, in his own words, Spooner, Knox and Foraker, denounced as "liberate and unqualified falsehood," Mr. Bailey charged the friends of the President with having forced forward a discredited witness to impugn his honor and good name.

Finally, Senator Bailey, with his wonted modesty, treated the Senate to a sweeping profession of virtue and delivered a melodramatic peroration, in which he said:

No man ever charged me with double dealing, and no man shall do so and escape my denunciation. When I am so accused, it matters not where I shall be, I will go there, and I will make my own defense, and in ten years all men will know my name and all hearts will be true to me.

As on yesterday, Republican Senators ignored Mr. Bailey's protestations and impugning remarks, but he had finished speaking discussion of the Rate bill proceeded as usual. The general view taken of Mr. Bailey's performance was that he had hurt rather than helped himself, notwithstanding the fact that he had held himself under admirable control and delivered his remarks in his most impressive manner.

Mr. Chandler's letter to Mr. Bailey was as follows: Washington, May 16, 1906. Dear Sir: I have your letter of to-day, and I find a copy of a memorandum sent by me to the White House on the morning of the 11th. I think the memorandum was not dated, but my retainer copy is dated April 11. I did not therein give you any authority to quote my attitude relative to the so-called case, because I had not seen you and did not feel authorized to give any assurance in your name. At 9:15 p. m. I then told Mr. Chandler and talked with him fully, and he then told me that he had told Mr. Bailey what Mr. Chandler had said and that he had told Mr. Bailey the substance of the subject. I inclose to you copies of my diary for the 11th and 12th, and arranged for Mr. Tillman and yourself on the next day, Sunday, the 13th. Yours, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

Then followed the memorandum to Secretary Loeb, and that was accompanied by an extract from Mr. Chandler's diary. The memorandum was as follows: The game of the railroad Senators is to support an amendment and induce him to agree to a broad right of way to the President's bill, but not certain, but the principal object is to "beat him," meaning the President. Mr. Tillman, however, considers the bill as acting with a view to pass the review clause with the minimum amount of court power, and will not enter into any such game.

This was accompanied by a private note to Secretary Loeb, as follows: Please hand this to the President privately. I am hearing an important case all day to-day, but expect to see him if he wishes at 1 o'clock. The extract from the diary read: Colony, April 11, at 9:15 p. m., saw Senator Tillman at White House, saw President Roosevelt at 9:30; talked of railroad rates and many other things for an hour, but did not get into any details. At about 10:30, called with Tillman at 11:45.

Proceeding with his remarks, Mr. Bailey said that the New York Tribune of to-day had put the matter somewhat differently from yesterday's presentation, "thus modifying the lie." He quoted to-day's article in which he said that copies of Mr. Chandler's letter to the President had been in circulation among Democratic Senators. Mr. Bailey said that he had made inquiry sufficient to assure him that not one of the Democratic Senators had ever seen the document, much less circulated it. "I did not know yesterday that any Senator on the Republican side had seen it, but I am enabled to say now that the President showed it to one of them yesterday, and I am sure that it was in the House, and if this statement is denied I can call names."

He then declared that if Mr. Chandler had never spoken another word there was not a syllable in his memorandum concerning himself to justify the statement that he (Chandler) had impugned his (Bailey's) good faith. "He does not say that I was lying," he went on, "but that other words, I will say that the game was played to catch others, and very successfully." Further construing the memorandum he called attention to the fact that the effort was to "beat the President."

"With that," he added, "I ought to have sympathized, but at the time did not." He then called attention to the fact that on the President's authority Mr. Chandler's veracity had been challenged in the Senate by Mr. Lodge, and asked: "In view of that fact does it lie in the mouth of those people to assail me with a statement like that from a man who they have denounced as a false witness?" Continuing, he said: The President did not consider this memorandum an impeachment of my good faith. The proof of that is that he did not call me to the stand, within three days, he asked me to confer with his attorney General, and that is all. It is inconceivable that the President should have so impugned his mind would permit his Attorney General to call me to the stand, and I would be incorporated in this great record of lies, and words to express my opinion of those who would treat with those who they suspect of treachery, and only traitors would do it.

Senator Bailey then read briefly from the reply of "The Chicago Tribune's" correspondent to his speech of denunciation made yesterday, and said: My statement does not seem to have disturbed the correspondent of that paper, because he says that he has no objection to my saying that. Perhaps he regards it as being overlooked to be called an unqualified, malicious liar. He says he has not the Chandler veracity had been challenged in the Senate by Mr. Lodge, and asked: "In view of that fact does it lie in the mouth of those people to assail me with a statement like that from a man who they have denounced as a false witness?" Continuing, he said: The President did not consider this memorandum an impeachment of my good faith. The proof of that is that he did not call me to the stand, within three days, he asked me to confer with his attorney General, and that is all. It is inconceivable that the President should have so impugned his mind would permit his Attorney General to call me to the stand, and I would be incorporated in this great record of lies, and words to express my opinion of those who would treat with those who they suspect of treachery, and only traitors would do it.

SEA LEVEL CANAL PLAN

Earthquake Largely Influenced Senate Committee's Decision.

Washington, May 17.—That the earthquake at San Francisco was an important factor in determining the vote of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals in favor of a sea level canal is apparent from the fact that a feature of the majority report is a discussion of the effect such an earth wave might have on locks and dams. The majority report in favor of a sea level canal was submitted to-day by Senator Kittredge. On the subject of danger from earthquakes on the Isthmus and the possible effect on the two types of canal proposed the report says:

The recent calamity that overwhelmed one of our great cities has caused many forebodings. The assertion that an earthquake in the tropics is exempt from all danger from such convulsions of nature as recently visited California, is a mere fancy. The great earthquake of S. C. in 1886, or the earthquake which occurred in Southeastern Missouri near the beginning of this century, would not be hazarded by any wise man that the Isthmus of Panama is not exempt from convulsions of nature. It is not possible to guarantee that the canal zone will in the future be exempt from such disasters.

The canal structures that would be most exposed to the injury of an earthquake or violent movement of the earth surface are the locks proposed by the minority, whose walls, many hundreds of feet or even two or three thousand feet high, would be built on a level some of them, be more than seventy-five feet high and entirely unsupported on one side, save for a part of the height by water. If these walls should be cracked or tilted, the water would result would be in their leaning, and so prevent the closing of the gates—an injury for which a suggestion of extra gates on hand would be of no avail. But the most likely effect of such shock would be the fracture of these locks. In repairing of which much time—months or years—would be required, and the cause interrupting of traffic or the abandonment of the canal.

The minority suggests that the dam at Gatun be included in the plan of the board, and would be as likely to sustain injury from such convulsion as the structure above mentioned. This is not the fact. The Gamboa dam is built on a solid foundation, reinforced with strong walls and buttresses, and the concrete walls of rock. It is a structure the least likely to be affected by any superimposed on the surface, and no record is found of any similar structure being permanently injured under similar circumstances. The side slopes of the Culebra cuts would be no more likely to be disturbed than are the nearly vertical slopes near the divide, that have never been affected. An earth dam on an alluvial base, as proposed by the minority, might be fissured if the earthquake passed the locality, and if a crack in the foundation of the dam should occur, the dam would be liable to failure.

At San Francisco, where the water pipes were broken, the disaster was greatly augmented by the fact that the pipes were laid on top of the pipes and directed on the flames. What would happen to the aqueduct, conduits, pipes and valves, buried in the concrete walls, used for daily drinking water, emptying the locks, cannot be well conjectured.

After reviewing the legislation and the messages of the President on the canal, the report says that it is due to the executive branch of the government that the uncertainties confronting the President as to his powers in the premises be settled and disposed of affirmatively once and for all by the only national authority competent to pass on the question—the national Legislature. The division among experts as to the best type of canal is treated in the report, which says that the conclusion has been reached that the following propositions are irrefutable:

That the ideal canal is one at sea level; that its construction would be attended with no more, and probably with less, hazard than one of any other type; that the sea level canal is safer and more convenient than one with locks; that it would take little longer time to build, and that it is the simpler and the more economical in operation and maintenance.

The estimates of the minority and the majority of the board of consulting engineers on the time that would be required to excavate the different types of canal are reviewed and the majority report concludes that the sea level canal would not require more than two or three years more than the lock type.

Risks encountered in the operation of the sea level canal are made light of by the report, which says the Gamboa dam would be ready to control the Chagres floods before the Culebra excavation is half finished and the remainder of the excavation in the prism and below sea level could go on without interruption. When the Chagres is subdued and controlled and the sea level canal made, its use will be attended with no more risk than equal sailing distance in the ocean.

A chapter of the report is devoted to the locks and dams proposed by the minority report of the consulting engineers, and these are asserted to be an element of danger. The various accidents to which such mechanism might be subject are recounted, and the report asserts that these hazards can be avoided by the small sacrifice of time necessary to the construction of the sea level canal.

The assertion is made that ships of all classes could pass through the sea level canal in eight hours and that half that time would be consumed in passing ships through locks alone. The cost of annual maintenance is estimated at \$1,840,000 for the sea level and \$2,330,000 for the lock type.

Discussing the advantage of the sea level canal to the country controlling it in time of war, the report says: If free from all obstacles to quick transit, 100 warships of average size, moving in one direction, route clear, could be passed from ocean to canal in less than a day. All naval commanders and commercial masters of the great national and private vessels of the world are almost to a man opposed to the construction of any lock to lift vessels over the low summit that nature has left for us to remove.

The majority argues that an enemy could destroy a lock canal much easier than a sea level canal with explosives. The ultimate final cost of the sea level canal as estimated by the majority is \$250,000,000, while the cost of the lock canal is regarded as uncertain. The minority of the board of consulting engineers estimated the cost at \$139,705,200, and to this, the majority says, should be added the interest on the extra cost of maintenance and the expenses of clearing the titles to the 118,000 acres of land that would be submerged by the central lake proposed by the lock plan, which, it is estimated, would make the total cost about \$190,000,000. The cost of transforming the lock plan into a sea level canal, after the former is completed, is estimated at \$200,000,000. In conclusion, the majority says:

Your committee feels entirely confident that the board of consulting engineers selected to study this project has every respect to the conditions stated above and that the sea level canal can be realized in ten or eleven years at a cost not to exceed \$250,000,000 above that required for the construction of the multi-lock canal proposed by the minority. The minority report of the committee, favoring the lock type of canal, proposed by the minority of the board of consulting engineers, will be made early next week. "None of the work done so far on the isthmus is designed especially for the construction of a lock canal, and consequently the money expended would not be wasted, even if Congress were to agree on a sea level canal," said Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian Canal Commission to-day, in discussing the decision of the Senate committee in favor of a sea level canal. "The commission is acting under the present law, which provides for a lock canal. Estimates were submitted for work on a canal of that type for the next fiscal year. At best, the work for such a work are only a question of course." When asked how long it would take the commission to submit estimates for a year's work on the sea level canal, Mr. Shonts replied that a considerable time would be required, as attention has been centered on the

NO CLASH IN COMMITTEE.

Substitute for Amendments to Republican Rules Adopted.

The expected clash in the Republican County Committee between the Odell and Parsons men did not come last night. One was expected on the Quigg amendment, which would have cut down the executive committee, limiting it to the district leaders, and the president and treasurer of the county committee. This would have eliminated the votes of First Vice-President Page, Second Vice-President Kremer and Otto T. Barnard, chairman of the finance committee, personal friends of President Parsons.

At the meeting of the executive committee yesterday afternoon Charles K. Lexow and Lemuel E. Quigg withdrew amendments bearing on this particular point and the committee adopted the following, which will be voted on at the June meeting of the county committee: Proposed amendment to the second paragraph of Article V of the Rules and Regulations: This motion also refers to the executive committee and reads: "An executive committee to consist of one member elected in the respective Assembly districts at the annual primary election, together with the president and treasurer. Any vacancy arising among the elected members of the executive committee during the period for which it is elected shall be filled by the members of the delegation in the county committee representing the district in which the vacancy occurs, at a meeting of the delegation to be called by the secretary of the county committee in the same manner as the meetings of the county committee are called."

This amendment shall go into effect and first apply to the primary election and the committee to be elected at the primary election to be held in September, 1906.

The committee unanimously adopted an amendment fixing the date of the annual election immediately after the September primaries, as follows: By striking out the final clause of Article III (shown in the printed copies of the rules and regulations at the top of page four), in words as follows: "The annual election shall be held on the first Monday in September."

"The Republican County Committee elected at the official primary in each year, shall meet for organization on the first Monday in December in the same year," and by substituting for the words so stricken out the following: "The time when the Republican County Committee elected at the official primary in each year shall meet for organization shall be within ten (10) days after its election, and the precise day shall be fixed by, and stated and published in, the official primary call."

On motion of Senator Page a resolution urging the Governor to sign the Recording Tax bill was unanimously approved.

"LOTTERY" RAID PREMATURE.

Court Orders Secret Service Men to Return Paraphernalia. Trenton, N. J., May 17.—Judge Cross in the United States District Court ordered the United States Marshal to-day to return plates and papers seized in the plant of John M. Rogers & Co., at Gloucester City, which were taken under a search warrant by the Secret Service officers on a misapprehension that it was lottery paraphernalia. Counselor Willard Saulsbury, of Wilmington, Del., appeared for Rogers and said that none of the articles seized could be identified as pertaining to lottery.

BIG HOTEL FOR PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, May 17.—Downtown Pittsburgh is to have a new hotel in Smith street, the cost of which when completed will be in the neighborhood of \$4,500,000. Plans have been prepared by a firm of New York architects and an option procured on the site of the proposed hotel. James Riley, proprietor of the Schenley Hotel, is interested. He says the capital comes from the East.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S YACHT.

The entire scheme of decoration throughout this great vessel was arranged under the direct supervision of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Simplicity is the note, and no attempt was made at anything gorgeous or oppressively elaborate. The coverlet of the bed has an elaborate floral pattern, surrounded by a crown. Queen Alexandra's dressing gown is of blue and white, with a pattern of flowers and leaves. The furniture is of dark, richly grained mahogany, with silver-plated metal work and especially silver-plated brass. The color scheme is a soft green, and, of course, the silk hangings and curtains as well as the upholstery are in harmony. The coverlet of the bed has an elaborate floral pattern, surrounded by a crown. Queen Alexandra's dressing gown is of blue and white, with a pattern of flowers and leaves. The furniture is of dark, richly grained mahogany, with silver-plated metal work and especially silver-plated brass. 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