NEED OF EXTRA SESSION.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR PHILIPPINES IMPERATIVE.

Perplexity Over Cuban Question Growing Fully of an Annexation Act to Be Simultaneous With Recognition of Independence—President's Intention Made Known.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Notwithstanding the unbelief of various Senators and Representatives who do not appear to be cognizant of the President and his position and who have no special influence in shaping legislation, it is generally accepted as a fact that if legislation with regard to the Philippines and Cuba is not enacted at the present session an extraordinary session of the Fifty-seventh Congress will be called to meet very soon after the 4th of March.

The chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is quoted locally as saying that the gossip about an extra session is all nonsense, that the tariff bill and that class of legislation will be ready for the regular session and no necessity for an extra session.

It is not newspaper talk, however, but the result of a knowledge that the President has made known to certain friends in the Senate and House his conception that if any of the very latest legislation that might be on the Philippines question should be enacted at once and that the Cuban question be promptly met if the new Cuban constitution is completed and forwarded to Washington within the next few weeks, as there is every reason to expect it will be.

It is the desire of the Republican leaders and of the influential Republicans in both Houses of Congress that the Spooner bill giving the President full control in the Philippines, or some modified form of it, be passed at once and an effort will be made to get action at the present session. But even those most active in this movement admit that the bill can be passed only by unanimous consent and that this is not too much to expect.

The report of the Taft Commission, with the accompanying letter of the Secretary of War calling attention to the importance of prompt legislation for the Filipinos, has not yet been printed and its contents are not officially before the Philippine Committee. It will be considered in a day or two, however, and an agreement reached to press the Spooner bill to a vote. This measure will find a place upon whatever order of business is arranged by the Republicans, but even its friends fear that in view of the limited time remaining of this session and the fact that there is certain to be opposition from the Democratic side of the chamber, the prospects of its passage are not bright. The Philippines correspondence would have been sent to Congress earlier in the session if it had been possible to get it to Washington sooner. No time was lost in preparing it for transmittal, and as the whole question is now before Congress that body must take the responsibility of deciding what should be done toward carrying out the recommendations of the Taft Commission, the President and the Secretary of War.

It is absolutely imperative, the Secretary thinks, that some sort of civil government be instituted in the islands at once. The land laws of the United States should be extended to the islands, some code of mining laws put in force, either under the old Spanish laws, which are said to be excellent in many respects, or the laws of the United States, power should be given for the granting of railroad and banking licenses and provision of some kind made for loaning money by bonds or otherwise, so that the present stagnation of affairs may cease and industrial and commercial activity begin. The passage of the Spooner bill will be all that is necessary for the time being and the leaders in both houses of Congress will join hands with the President and the Secretary of War in an effort to pass the bill at this session. Failing in that, it is more than probable that an extra session of the Fifty-seventh Congress will be called.

The knowledge that the President will send the Cuban constitution to Congress has caused deep interest in both Houses of Congress and the discussion of what action should follow develops the fact that there are few if any Senators or Representatives who have a well defined idea of what the relations of Cuba and the United States will be when the constitution shall have been completed, and what legislation, if any, by Congress, will be necessary or practicable. Those Senators who have given the subject the most thought either because they are members of the Committee on Cuban Relations or for other reasons, unite in expressing the opinion that Congress has no right to reject or amend whatever constitution will be submitted and are inclined to think that the document can only serve to demonstrate whether or not Cuba can be said to have a "stable" government, such as it must have before the United States can be expected to keep its agreement and withdraw from the island, leaving the people to govern themselves as an independent nation. Some Senators on the Cuban Relations Committee think that it would be well for Congress to ignore the whole Cuban question until next winter in order that they might determine whether a "stable" government, in the meaning of Congress, had been established, the United States in the meantime maintaining control of the governmental machinery.

Other Senators on the committee say that when the constitution shall have been completed and submitted Congress can do no less than approve it, thus certifying that Cuba is free and making it necessary for the United States to withdraw her troops. These Senators all agree that ultimately Cuba will be annexed to the United States, and a majority of them think that the recognition of independence and the act of annexation should be practically simultaneous. How this is to be accomplished, if the constitution is submitted now for the approval of Congress and no immediate movement for annexation is made, they are unable to see. Senators and Representatives of all parties regard the question as a very grave and perplexing one.

A distinguished member of the Federal judiciary who has given much thought to the Cuban question said this morning that so far as he could see now it would be the duty of the United States, if the Cuban Constitution should be sent to Congress by the President, to withdraw the troops from the island, leaving Cuba to set up and maintain its "stable" government and work out its own salvation, either by annexation to the United States or otherwise, as best it can.

The intimation so freely made that the talk of an extra session is due to the desire of the friends of the Sugar subsidy bill to force action upon it is worthy of consideration. The probability of an extra session grows entirely out of the President's own suggestion that the necessity for legislation with regard to Cuba and the Philippines is of such paramount importance as to outweigh all personal considerations.

Deaths in Rome.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Dispatches to the United States Consul-General at Rome report the death there of Albert Bird Black of Waterloo, Ia., and Katherin Andrews of Norfolk, Va.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Army orders have been issued:

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan D. Williams, from Brooklyn to Fort Adams.

Second Lieut. Lox Cotton, Second Artillery, to Washington Barracks, D. C.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Vollbrecht, Fourth Artillery, to Governors Island.

Leave of absence is granted Capt. John P. Finley, Ninth Infantry, recruiting at Fort Slocum.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lucien E. Stockland, San Francisco to report to Department of California.

Lieut.-Col. Robert M. O'Reilly, deputy surgeon general, to Fort Monroe, Va.

Acting Assistant Surgeon William C. Lemmon, from this city to Fort Dupont.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph L. Bell, from Richmond, Ind., to Omaha, Neb.

NEW GENERALS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Wade and Ludlow to Sail on First Transport—New Duties for Otis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following order changing the stations of three junior F. Wade, William Ludlow and Edward S. Otis was promulgated to-day by the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 29, 1901.

Brig. Gen. Francis F. Wade is relieved from the assignment of the Department of Dakota. Brig. Gen. William Ludlow is relieved from duty as president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, Washington, D. C., and will report in person to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Ottley, at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty as member of the Department of Dakota. Brig. Gen. Edward S. Otis is relieved from duty as president of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, Washington, D. C., and will report in person to Brig. Gen. Frank D. Ottley, at Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty as member of the Department of Dakota.

Colonel of Regular army officers will report for duty each in the grade of brigadier-general in the Philippines, and they will assume their duties upon the transport leaving San Francisco for Manila. It will be necessary for the Adjutant-General of the Army to provide for the force to be manifested by Brigadier-General Wade and Ludlow in the order given in their assignments.

Further orders for their assignment to duty will be promulgated to officers now in the Philippines, who have been in the islands for a period longer than Wade and Ludlow, and who are active field officers for service in the insurrection.

Not from the meeting of the Brigadiers, commencing on February 1, 1901, and the Brigadiers and assigns that for Small's promotion and assignment to duty, the Brigadiers will be assigned to the Department of Luzon, Philippines.

Major-General Chaffee will be assigned to the Department of Mindanao and Jolo, Philippines.

Brigadier-General Bell will be assigned to the Department of Southern Luzon, Philippines.

Brigadier-General Lawton will be assigned to the Department of Northern Luzon, Philippines.

Brigadier-General Wade will be assigned to the Department of Visayas, Philippines.

Brigadier-General Ludlow will be assigned to the Department of Mindoro, Philippines.

Brigadier-General Otis will be assigned to the Department of Tagalog, Philippines.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE DELAY.

Secretary Root Confused Between Sixtieth and Sixty-sixth Street Bridges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Secretary Root said this afternoon that he had not approved of the present for the construction of a bridge from sixtieth street to Blackwell's Island. He explained that the papers had been returned back to the chief clerk of the War Department for further report.

Some years ago Congress made an appropriation for the Sixty-sixth street bridge to Blackwell's Island, but it became apparent after a time that the bridge would not be needed. Then the New York Legislature authorized the construction of the bridge from sixtieth street.

After the plan was prepared and sent to the Secretary of War Congress extended the time for the construction of the Sixty-sixth street bridge. Secretary Root has now sent the plans back to the engineers asking them to report whether or not the construction of the Sixty-sixth street bridge will affect in any way the plan for the bridge from sixtieth street. This was done because of the impression that the latter project may have been intended to take the place of the Sixty-sixth street bridge.

DATE FOR INSLAND TARIFF DECISIONS.

Supreme Court's Calendar Indicates Disposition of Question on Feb. 25.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Chief Justice Fuller to-day announced that on Friday of this week the Supreme Court would take a recess until Monday, Feb. 11. On that day a session will be held for the announcement of decisions and receiving motions, and at that session another adjournment will follow until Monday, Feb. 25. This unusual recess of practically a month is taken to indicate the intention of the court to dispose of the Porto Rican and Philippine cases now under consideration at the last-named date.

More Time for Building Hudson River Bridge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A favorable report was ordered to-day by the House Interstate Commerce Committee on the Senate bill extending until Jan. 1, 1902, the time within which the New York and New Jersey Bridge Construction Company may complete the railroad bridge over the Hudson River at New York.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

William B. Childers of New Mexico, to be United States Attorney for New Mexico.

Frank H. Richards of Alaska, to be United States marshal for District of Alaska, Division No. 2.

Warrant Issued for Roth's Extradition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A warrant for the extradition of Robert Roth, held in New York on the charge of forgery committed at Goettingen, Wurtemburg, was issued by the State Department to-day and sent to the German Embassy.

Bubonic Plague at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In a despatch to the State Department Vice-Consul Albert at Constantinople says that one case of bubonic plague which ended fatally had occurred in that city.

GRIGGS DECLINED PLACE ON BENCH.

Was Gov. Voorhees's First Choice to Succeed Chief Justice Depue.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—It was learned to-day that Justice William S. Gummere, who was appointed yesterday to succeed Chief Justice Depue, was not the first choice of Gov. Voorhees. He had offered the appointment to Attorney-General Griggs. It is definitely known that the latter intends to retire from the cabinet on March 4, and it was hoped that he would accept a place at the head of the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General, however, has other plans and expects to attend to a private law practice and particularly to corporation matters, of which he has made a specialty.

THREE YEARS FOR ROBBING CITY.

"A Great Struggling Corporation Taxed Almost Out of Existence."

John Clark, who as deputy collector for the city markets, robbed the city of $13,000, was sentenced by Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday to three years in State prison.

"You have stolen a large sum of money," said Judge Cowing to Clark, "from a great corporation, struggling for existence and taxed almost out of existence."

Clark is an years old. And is said to be in feeble health. Congressman Sulzer and ex-Coroner Nugent signed a petition for clemency.

To Aid Mr. Willard's Work Among Boys.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Laura Jay Edwards, 11 West Forty-seventh street, for the purpose of securing support for the work done among the boys in the Tombs and the Court of Special Sessions by David Willard. Mr. Willard's work has recently attracted much attention because of the plan of probation for offenders adopted by the Court of Special Sessions on Mr. Willard's suggestion. Mr. Willard has taken a house at 201 Division street, in which he lives with the boys whom he is trying to put on their feet again. The house accommodates seven or eight boys, which is more than number he believes, but only one place a headquarters. It was explained that there was no regular income to the house, and Mr. Willard's means having been almost exhausted, therefore it was asked that subscriptions be made to help support it. Justice Jacob of the Special Sessions gave testimony as to the effectiveness of the work. Mrs. Foster, the Tombs Angel, also asked and for it, and a committee of women were appointed to appeal for aid and cooperation. The committee consists of Miss Anne Dean Dunne, chairman, Mrs. Samuel C. Ann Dessel, Mrs. Will m. Draper and Miss Laura Jay Edwards, treasurer.

$600,000 Fire in Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 29.—The Frankel department store, the largest in Iowa, was burned early this morning. The loss to the Frankels was $300,000 on stock and $150,000 on building. Insurance covers 50 per cent. of this loss. Other buildings and stocks were damaged about $150,000. They are fully insured.

TO PUSH SHIPPING BILL.

FRYE DOES NOT INTEND TO YIELD FOR APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Farmer Makes His Speech Against the Bill, and a New Price, With the Committee Amendments, is Ordered—Senator Frye's Statement Contradicts Published Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the Senate this morning the resolution of Senator Hoar to extend Rule 9 so as to include Senate Bill 4405, relating to the transportation of passengers and merchandise on the Mississippi River, was taken up. Mr. Hoar said that the Senate Committee on Commerce had reported the bill, and it was the unanimous report of the committee that it should be passed. The Senate had spent a great deal of time on the subject, and he hoped the Senate would not be obstructed in its action.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) said that he was opposed to the bill, believing it to be unconstitutional. He thought that the committee would do better if it should report a substitute providing for the appointment of a board of commissioners, to be composed of men who would be competent to determine the rates to be charged for the transportation of passengers and freight on the Mississippi River. He was in favor of the Senate taking up the bill and passing it.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) said that the bill was in the interest of a company in which Senator Hanna was interested, and he was in favor of the Senate taking up the bill and passing it.

Mr. Frye said that the Senate had been asked to take up the bill for the purpose of passing it. He was in favor of the Senate taking up the bill and passing it. He was in favor of the Senate taking up the bill and passing it. He was in favor of the Senate taking up the bill and