

THE AMBASSADOR CHOATE RECEIVED BY THE QUEEN.

The Presentation took Place Yesterday at Windsor Castle.

GUEST OF HER MAJESTY.

Mr. and Mrs. Choate Invited to Dine and Sleep in the Palace.

WERE WELCOMED BY ROYALTY.

The American Ambassador and His Wife Made the Recipient of Many Gracious Honors.

LONDON. March 6.—Ambassador Choate, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Henry White, First Secretary of the American Embassy, went to Windsor Castle late this afternoon to be presented to the Queen.

They drove in a cab from Claridge's Hotel to Paddington station, where a special car had been attached to one of the regular trains, and the journey of twenty-five miles was quickly made.

At 6:30 o'clock the train reached the little town of Windsor, and Mr. Choate jumped out of his compartment. In doing so he almost bumped into a stout, elderly man with a bushy beard, who wore a much ruffled silk hat.

"Why, my Lord, how do you do?" exclaimed Mr. Choate. "I am pleased and surprised to meet you here."

It was Lord Salisbury, Premier of Great Britain, who had travelled down



Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India.

From her latest photograph.

to Windsor in another compartment of the same car with the Ambassadorial party. The Premier was due to go on

an earlier train, but had missed it. Mr. Choate had met Lord Salisbury last Saturday, so they recognized each other immediately. The Premier grimly put out his hand without moving a muscle of his face and the two men shook hands in quite democratic style, while a crowd of village people looked on.

Mr. Choate then presented Lord Salisbury to Mrs. Choate, and after a moment spent in formal expressions the Marquis hurried away to look for the carriages from the royal mews that were to convey the party to the castle.

Mrs. Choate was dressed in a quiet, dark gown, and the men wore frock coats and top hats.

At the edge of the station platform were three straw-colored closed carriages, each drawn by a pair of big bay horses. One tall, solemn-faced groom was in charge of them all. There were no drivers nor footmen on the boxes, but astride the off horse of each team was a lightweight postillion, who guided the horses.

Mr. and Mrs. Choate entered one carriage, Mr. White another, and the Marquis of Salisbury the third. Then they sedately trotted down the village street to St. George's Gate, through which they entered the castle.

Mr. White had been to the castle many times before, so that the etiquette of the court was familiar to him. Both he and his wife are well

Accidental Meeting with Lord Salisbury at the Station.

MADE THE TRIP TOGETHER.

Good Company on the Way from London to the Castle.

PRESENTED BY THE PREMIER.

Short Formal Ceremonies in the Drawing Room When Introduced to Her Majesty the Queen.

liked by the Queen and are often invited to royal functions. Mrs. White, however, is ill and could not accompany the Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, as desired.

The Ambassadorial party were conducted to the visitors' apartments in the south wing of the castle. Mr. and Mrs. Choate were assigned to suite No. 217, in the Edward III. tower, at the extreme west end of the wing.

From their windows they could look out on the famous Long Walk. The walls of their rooms are hung with Gobelin tapestry and Beauvais tapestry covers the chairs and settees. Several cabinets are filled with fine old porcelains and beautiful bric-a-brac.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the visitors were notified that the Queen was ready to receive them. Proceeding to the white drawing room, Mr. and Mrs. Choate were presented to Her Majesty by Lord Salisbury. Mr. Choate handed to her his letters of credence and bowed low to the Queen, who remained seated during the ceremony. The affair was over in less than two minutes.

Immediately after the ceremony the guests were invited to dinner. Mr. Choate was seated by the side of Her Majesty. The other guests at the table besides Mrs. Choate and Mr. White were Princess Beatrice, Lord Salisbury, the Earl of Hoptoun, Lord Chamberlain, the Duchess of Buccleuch, Mistress of the Robes, and Colonel W. J. Colville, Master of Ceremonies.

Dinner was served promptly at 9 o'clock. Her Majesty remained at the table some time and talked cordially to Mr. and Mrs. Choate. She withdrew early and the guests remained at the table until late.

The Ambassador and his party will leave Windsor Castle for London at 10:40 a. m. to-morrow without seeing the Queen again. Her Majesty intends to go out for a drive in a donkey chaise at 11. On Wednesday she leaves Windsor for the Riviera.

MAGNIFICENT WINDSOR AS MR. CHOATE SAW IT.

When Ambassador Choate reached Windsor Castle, he saw one of the grandest palaces which remains in pos-



Joseph H. Choate, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain.

From his latest photograph.

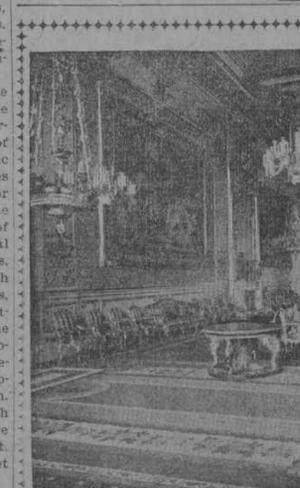
session of the royalty of Europe.

On the way to the reception room, where the Queen received him, he passed through the famous east corridor, which is 520 feet long and 22 feet wide. He passed at intervals folding doors hung with curtains. These doors open into private state rooms, and facing them are lofty windows. The ambassador passed in review before rows of busts of royal personages in this fine hallway.

The reception room, in which the ceremonies took place, is one of the finest rooms in the castle. It is furnished and decorated in the style of Louis XIV. There is a great Gothic window in the north wall which does not accord with the polished splendor of the interior, but which befits the outward countenance of this part of the castle. Tapestries, whose general tone is a light blue, line the walls. Four chandeliers of ormolu, with branches and pendants of cut glass, hang from the ceiling. The ceiling itself is divided into five panels; the mouldings and centrepieces are decorated with various devices in high relief. The furniture is gilt and upholstered in dark and light crimson. There are three French doors which lead respectively into the Throne Room, the Waterloo Chamber and St. George's Hall. The room is 90 feet long and 34 feet broad.

From the reception room it is but a step to the room where Ambassador Choate dined with the Queen. This is one of the impressive chambers of Windsor. The Prince Regent in 1814,

wishing to commemorate the great struggle which ended in the restoration of the Bourbons, commissioned Thomas Lawrence to paint portraits of royal personages, statesmen and soldiers who had taken up the cause of the French crown.



The Drawing-Room at Windsor Castle Where the Queen Received Ambassador Choate.



The Waterloo Chamber at Windsor Castle, Where Mr. Choate Dined with the Queen.

BRITAIN HULLS LONDON 'PHONES.

Parliament Votes \$10,000,000 with Which to Develop the System.

London, March 6.—The welcome announcement was made by the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, R. W. Harbord, in the House of Commons to-day, that the Government had decided to introduce competition in the telephonic service of the country. He asked for a credit of \$10,000,000 as a starter, in order to enable the Post Office Department to develop the telephonic communication of London.

In making the announcement Mr. Harbord admitted that it was a notorious fact that Great Britain was far behind the United States and other countries in the matter of telephonic communication. The House ultimately adopted a resolution embodying Mr. Harbord's proposal.

The news that the English Government, disaffected with the telephone service in use there, for which the subscribers pay only 85¢ a year, as opposed to the New York rental of \$2.40, is going to start in the telephone business itself, greatly interests New York 'phone users, who are glad of any precedent, however far away, for fighting the telephone monopoly.

Simon Sterne is the standard bearer in the fight against the telephone monopoly. When a Journal reporter called his attention to the announcement made in the cable that the English Government is ready to put \$10,000,000 into creating an efficient telephone service Mr. Sterne said:

"An English telephone commission recommended last year that the Government make the telephone service part of the postal telegraph system, taking over the lines of the telephone company at a valuation so as not to do any injustice to those who were first in the field.

"As a preliminary, the Government acquired control of all the telephone trunk lines, which it now owns and leases to the company at a rental. It has nothing to do with the distributing lines, which are run by the company. The latter has a contract which does not expire until 1906. It pays to the Government 10 per cent of its gross receipts, furnishes instruments and service free to all Government bureaus, gives unlimited service in the metropolitan district of 750 square miles for 85¢ a year, and charges only six cents a message at its pay stations.

"If any such conditions prevailed in New York we should think them ideal, but the Londoners don't, as was shown by the fact that a Parliamentary commission was appointed to investigate telephone abuses, and that as a result of it the Government is talking of creating rival lines.

"While the British are doing all this in the line of telephone improvement, we are at a standstill in New York, paying nearly three times the rental the English people pay. In the parliamentary investigation telephone and telegraph experts who were examined spoke of the New York tariff as amazingly large. They thought the service ought to be very good considering the absurdly high rates paid.

DREYFUS'S FATE IS IN NEW HANDS.

United Courts of Cassation Appoint de Beaupre as Examiner.

PARIS. March 6.—The United Courts of Cassation met to-day under the Presidency of M. Mazeau, and appointed M. Baillet de Beaupre, who succeeded M. Quesnay de Beaupre, as President of the Civil Division of the Court of Cassation, to report upon the application for a revision of the Dreyfus trial.

M. Baillet de Beaupre, is sixty-three years old. He came from the southern provinces and has advanced steadily in the legal branch of the Government from the time he became a substitute Magistrate at Montbesson in 1862. In 1882 he left the Court, M. Beaupre was appointed to fill the post of first president of the Court at Nancy, and came to Paris as Counselor to the Court of Cassation. When M. Quesnay de Beaupre died, he succeeded him as president of the Civil Section of the Court. M. Beaupre was appointed to fill the place.

The fate of Dreyfus may be said to rest in the hands of M. Beaupre. He will examine all the documents in the case, including the famous dossier, and report to the full court on the purely legal aspects of the trial.

M. Beaupre is regarded as above all suspicion of bias in the Dreyfus agitation. His mind is a clear, analytical one, and his judgment invariably correct.

CUBAN FLAG NO PROTECTION.

Warning to Shipmasters That They Must Not Sail Under It.

Havana, March 6.—Colonel Tasker H. Bliss, the secretary here of the Treasury Department, has issued a statement that the United States Consular agents are unable to obtain recognition or protection in foreign ports for the blue and white flag recently designed for Cuban shipping, and he warns Cuban ship masters not to proceed to foreign ports flying this flag.

NO COMMAND FOR YORK YET.

He Will Wait for a Flagship for Another Twelvemonth.

Hullfax, N. S., March 6.—Letters from Portsmouth, England, to naval people here say it is understood that the Duke of York will not be given a command immediately after his promotion, but that he will wait until March 1, 1900, when the flag ship Royal Arthur's time is up on the Australian station.

WAR TO BE PUSHED TO END PETTY FIGHTING AROUND MANILA.

Skirmishing Going on Constantly and Both Sides Preparing for a Struggle. Rios Offers Ransoms for Spanish Prisoners to the Insurgents.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

MANILA.

March 6.—General Rios, the Spanish commander, has sent commissioners to the insurgent government at Malolos with an offer to Aguinado of \$100 for each of the 5,000 Spanish privates and \$1,000 for each of the 300 Spanish officers held as prisoners of war.

General Rios asked the Archbishop of Manila if he wished to offer any ransom for the 400 priests held prisoners by the insurgents. The Archbishop declined to furnish any money.

If Aguinado accepts the offer, Spain will recognize Philippine bonds held by natives. Otherwise the bonds will be repudiated.

Rebels Gathering for a Fight. The rebels have been concentrating in the vicinity of the reservoir. To-day a patrol of Company G, Second Oregon Volunteers, was taken in ambush. Two men were wounded, but the Oregonians held their ground under heavy fire until the remainder of the company, assisted by two companies of the First Nebraska Regiment, flanked the enemy, killing thirty and wounding several more.

All the native huts have been destroyed at Marquina, and the country there is in small bodies of the rebels returned. Apparently they have secured a new supply of smokeless ammunition recently, as there has been a noticeable difference during the last few days.

Manila Lively Again. During the last two days there has been a very noticeable change in Manila for the better, probably due to the arrival of reinforcements for the American troops. Numbers of persons are seen upon the streets, and the amount of business transacted in the stores has increased. Yesterday, the Luneta was blocked with carriages for the first time since the outbreak. The band of the twentieth Regulars played a number of airs; and it was hard to believe that a state of war existed.

Outside the city there was desultory firing throughout the day, and at various points the sharpshooters were most annoying. At San Pedro Macati the rebels are very active erecting intrenchments in front of the position occupied by the Washington troops, although a two-gun battery of the Sixth Artillery repeatedly shelled them.

The Americans are fully alive to the fact that Mausers have a much longer range than the Springfield, and are constantly talking "pot shots" in comparative safety. The American soldiers dislike this petty resistance, and are eager for the excitement of an active campaign. Notwithstanding the heat, the health of the men in

the trenches has improved remarkably. Assistant Engineer Winship, of the gunboat Bennington, was wounded in both legs yesterday by a volley from the shore.

The Maritime steamer El Cano has arrived from Iloilo with advices that all is quiet there and that business is brisk. The natives in the interior are making reprisals, are levying upon the supplies in the hands of the natives and seriously interfering with the work of the plantations.

OTIS GETTING READY FOR A GENERAL ATTACK.

When All His Reinforcements Have Arrived His 40,000 Men Will Sweep Through the Jungles.

Washington, March 6.—There is reason to expect important news from Manila within the next fortnight. It has developed that General Otis has practically completed his plans for a grand onslaught on the insurgents, which is expected to deprive them of offensive power at least.

It is probable that he will form a large part of his force into columns as soon as his reinforcements are all at hand, and will push these in parallel lines straight through the jungles, clearing out the insurgents in every direction as the troops go forward. The American troops are getting restless and nervous under the petty but annoying sharpshooting of the Filipinos, and are so anxious to put a stop to this that General Otis has yielded to their desire.

Our Philippine Army, 41,000. Forty-one thousand officers and men of the combined army and navy forces comprise the approximate total American strength now at, en route to, and under orders for service at the Philippine Islands. No further reinforcements are now in contemplation.

The forces of the two services already stationed in and about the archipelago consist of twenty regiments of infantry, one engineer battalion, seven troops of cavalry and eleven batteries of artillery, an aggregate of about 24,500 men. Nineteen vessels, with an aggregate of 237 officers, 2,600 men and 233 marines, make up the naval contingent. This is exclusive of the transport Solace, with 102 officers and men, all told, which is constantly coming back and forth from Manila. There are about 4,800 army reinforcements on the way to Manila, making as rapid progress as possible, and there are, roughly, 7,500 men in the force under orders to proceed to the Philippines.

Dewey's Strong Fleet. The following vessels now at Manila and Hong Kong under the command of Admiral Dewey are: Baltimore, Bennington, Boston, Buffalo, Callao, Charleston, Concord, Culebra, Don Juan de Austria, Helena, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, Manila, Monterey, Massachusetts, Merrimack, Olympia, Patrol and Yorktown. These vessels carry 207 officers, 2,900 sailors and 253 marines. The Castine and Princeton are now on

their way through the Red Sea to join Admiral Dewey, and the Oregon and her attendant vessel, the Iris, are travelling through the Pacific to the same destination. These vessels will add to the naval force at Manila 59 officers, 739 men and 84 marines.

The captured ships—Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba—are not available for immediate service, as they are in need of repairs. The Solace has taken on board recruits, and with these the Isla de Luzon will be manned. The Wheeling will join the Manila fleet, but is not to be counted as being available in the immediate future.

Roster of the Troops.

The regular troops now in the Philippine Islands, under command of Major-General Otis, consist of the following: The Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-third United States Infantry regiments; a battalion of United States Engineers; Companies C, E, G, I, K, L, of the Fourth United States Cavalry; Batteries G, H, K and L, of the Third United States Artillery, and Batteries D and G, Sixth United States Artillery.

The volunteer forces are the First California, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, Thirtieth Minnesota, First Montana, First North Dakota, First Nebraska, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, First Washington, First Wyoming Infantry, First Troop of the Nevada Cavalry, Battery A and Battery B, Utah Light Artillery, Battery A and Battery D, California Artillery; the First Wyoming Light Battery and the First and Eighteenth Companies of the United States Signal Corps.

The reinforcements for the Philippines are made up of three general expeditions, as follows: The transport Grant, with General Sherman and staff, with 42 officers and 718 men, including one battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment and four companies of the Fourth Infantry, due to reach Manila March 10; the transport Sheridan, Colonel B. H. Page, commanding, carrying 34 officers and 1,702 men, including the entire Third Infantry Regiment and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, due to reach Manila March 12; the transport Sherman, Colonel B. H. Page, commanding, carrying 34 officers and 1,702 men, including the entire Third Infantry Regiment and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, due to reach Manila March 12; the transport Sherman, Colonel B. H. Page, commanding, carrying 34 officers and 1,702 men, including the entire Third Infantry Regiment and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, due to reach Manila March 12.

To swell this formidable list of men already on the field and en route, five regiments of infantry and the Sixth Artillery, with an approximate strength of 7,500 men in all, are under orders to proceed to Manila at the earliest opportunity.

Soldiers Brawl and One Is Stabbed. Havana, March 6.—During a general fight on Saturday night among the men of Company E, First North Carolina Regiment, Private Frank James, of Statesboro, N. C., was badly cut with a knife and stabbed in the back with a bayonet. Private Buckworth has been confined in the regimental guard house, charged with the stabbing. James will recover.

THE POPE CALLS FOR NEWSPAPERS.

Listens with Much Interest to the Comments on His Illness.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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ROME.

March 6.—The Pope continues to gain in health and strength.

To-day he called for the daily papers and had read to him the comments on his condition and the speculation about his successor. He enjoyed very much these articles. His Holiness dictated to Mr. d'Angelo several poetical stanzas full of humor. Among them were four stanzas on the length of time he suffered from the cyst and the quickness of the operation that removed it.

It has been learned that during the illness of the Pope two separate caucuses of Cardinals were held. One was presided over by Cardinal Gregorio, at which Cardinals Ledochowski and Mertel were prominent. The other was at the house of Cardinal Vannutelli and was attended by the Jacobins Svampa, Holsi-Masella and Dr. Pietro.

These meetings were important as representing the union of combinations at the coming conclave.

FATHER HECKER'S TRANSLATOR SUBMITS.

The Abbe Klein Writes to the Pope Declaring That He Has Suppressed the Sale of the Book.

Rome, March 6.—The Osservatore Romano to-day publishes a letter from the Abbe Klein, author of the French edition of "The Life of Father Hecker," to the Pope, declaring his adherence without reserve to the Pope's views as expressed in his letter to Cardinal Gibbons, announcing the suppression of the sale of the book and adding that he rejects without exception or reservation the errors which the Pope condemns in the book.

A NOBLE THIEF ARRESTED.

Winnipeg, March 6.—An important arrest was made by the Winnipeg police last night when they captured Vatchey Alexanderovich Dudinsky, a Russian nobleman, who is wanted for the theft of 27,000 roubles from a railway company in 1896.

Dudinsky went with his plunder to New York, where he was known as Karl Taylor. He went to Mattawa, Ont., where he assumed the name of Karl Russell. He means becoming educated, he sought friends here, arriving only yesterday, and his arrest followed. He will fight extradition.

The Ambassador's Apartments in a Famous Part of the Old Castle.

FINE TAPESTRY ON WALLS.

Magnificent Suite of Rooms at the Disposal of the Visitors.

A SMALL PARTY AT DINNER.

Mr. Choate Accompanied by Secretary Henry White, Who is Always a Welcome Guest at Windsor.

In the centre of the east wall, facing the entrance is the Duke of Wellington; to the right of him Blucher; over the fire place is Francis I., Emperor of Austria; to the left, Frederick William III. of Prussia.

The Ambassador's bed will be as good as England can give; but a man's bed is a thing which royalty itself can not make comfortable unless it is very like the one he is used to at home; and it may be that Mr. Choate's best diplomacy may be called into play in restraining his opinions concerning the Windsor bed. At any rate the cultured American will sleep on a historic spot, and in a place where exceedingly few Americans have slept—in the extreme west wing of the castle.

Queen Victoria takes a great interest in the way the rooms in Windsor are arranged and personally has a deal to say in the matter.

ITALY RESENTS CHINA'S SNUD.

Minister Martino Declines to Communicate with the Tsung-li-Yamen.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

PEKING.

March 6.—Owing to the insubordinate manner in which the Chinese Government has refused the request of the Italian Government for the lease of San Aon Bay, Province of Che-Kiang, as a coaling station and naval base, Signor Martino, the Italian Minister, declines to hold direct communication with the Tsung-li-Yamen.

Washington, March 6.—The United States Government has remained absolutely passive throughout the execution of the Italian project to secure an "open door" on the Chinese coast through the acquisition of San Mun Bay and outlying islands. Some days ago United States Minister Conger at Peking acquainted the State Department with the fact that Italy had preferred a request upon China for a lease of the spot selected, but he has made no report since, and it is not known officially whether or not the Italian officers have been landed at San Mun.

One of the highest authorities to-day said: "The Government of the United States will not take any steps in regard to the Italian demand for the cession of Chinese territory.

In other words, our Government, resting from motives of broad policy alluring inducements from other powers to the effect that we line is ripe for a raid by the United States on some part of the Chinese coast line, has definitely determined to keep hands off.

There is a mass of information on hand in both the Navy and State departments relative to the encroachments of foreign powers on the Chinese coast, but it is in such shape that a concise statement of the situation is difficult to attain. The fact is, however, that the occupation of available ports along the coast has gone to such length that the majority of the desirable harbors both in value as roadsteads and for communication with the interior are in the hands of foreign governments.

With England in possession of Wei-Hai-Wei, the Russians at Port Arthur, the French at Annam and Tonquin, the Germans holding Kiao-Chau, and with the additional ports of Hong Kong and Singapore in the hands of the English, there is very little left in the way of desirable ports on the Chinese coast.

Shanghai is nominally in control of the Chinese Government, but really is controlled by the various treaty nations, all of whom have advantages in their occupation over the Chinese Government itself.

At Shanghai the United States has its only direct interest in a Chinese holding, being one of the treaty powers and having a distinctively American concession. Of the larger ports remaining there are only Swatow, Foo Choo and Ningpo, which are really in control of the Chinese Government.

The authorized disclaimer given out to-day, however, of any purpose on the part of the United States to acquire any territory in any other portion of China makes being one of the moment.

The Chinese Minister called at the State Department to-day and had a conference with Secretary Hay.