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EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE.

A Dispatch says it is considered more than probable that Congress will be called in extraordinary session as soon as there seems the dawn of peace. It is said on the theory that the session is rendered necessary among other things by the fact that the appropriations granted at the last session were when the war came so far gone that condition of things is to be regarded as having been reached and such a cause for Congressional consideration in the case. Congress, having the sole right to declare war, has necessarily the sole power of declaring war at an end, and now this is done the condition arises which was created by the continuance of the war, whether hostilities have ceased or not, for that it would appear, there is no great necessity if any whatever, for an extra session. The law which authorized the President to call for troops provided that their services should cease with the close of the war—a state of things not to be presumed by reason of what is found in the newspapers or even in official reports and documents, but, as previously suggested, by the official proclamation of the lawmaking power.

Perhaps there are other reasons for not waiting till the regular meeting time of Congress, in December next, to bring that body together. In fact, something of the kind is clearly foreshadowed in the sentence regarding the necessity for having the Senate convene at an early date. There will be a treaty of peace to be considered, and the upper branch of the national legislature has the exclusive power of accomplishing this. When it is done the war is over and only the official pronouncements is wanting to put the seal upon a peace treaty. This would also release the volunteer forces which were called into service for two years or until the end of the war. It is not at this time, nor is it likely to be very soon desirable that the military strength of the country should all at once, even if it all should be its former proportions. At least half of the forces, or say 30,000 men, may be needed for the whole of the two-year period and it is easier to reverse for a continuance of what already exists than it is to bring into existence again, and some sort of understanding would have to be had prior to official action. At present all is confusion as the Philippines and half of the 30,000 would be enlisted in those parts even with a peace at hand. A police system of immense magnitude will have to be maintained in Cuba, and on a similar scale in Porto Rico, and there will be similar problems faced in connection with Cuba. It is not to be inferred that a struggle of the kind now promising to end can be chosen up and affected all at once; probably some of its effects will be with us and of us for many years to come. And it is hard to avoid adding to future uncertainties, with the inconvenient, as, "Now or never to hang a doubt on." It does follow that haste may mean waste, that more will be lost than is gained.

There can be no doubt that the precedent set in proper hands and that nothing will be done hastily or under pressure. As a nation we do exactly desire power, being will enough in the nation thought with honor, so only ask that the future as well as the present worthy consideration. If an extra session is the thing at the time most needful to secure at an early date the measures needed of, of course it will have to take place; but there is a doubt as to the advisability being very large. The amount of the day days and the long session of 1897 and 1898 may be just about with propriety, when a decision after such a good deal of the members.

A PIGMY CONTEST.

A great many could not fail to be considered in connection with the great issue of the discussion to do with the Philippine Islands and other districts possessed in the Pacific, one of these is the question of the United States should the islands become owns in the event of a great European war. And this may not be very far off. There are people who look upon the Mediterranean Indianapolis as the beginning of a series of conflicts upon the earth, and who that say, at present, that the sole of the situation is without foundation?

But long ago Dr. Andrew D. White, one of the Labor commissioners to Washington, said, according to the report, that Europe is on the verge of a great war. The speaker expressed himself in the office that Great Britain and Russia are likely to engage in a contest about Asiatic Turkey. Great Britain has been closer to an this country and now has forts in the case of it, Egypt in the south and Cyprus in the east. Russia, on the other hand, touches Asiatic Turkey on the north between the Black and Caspian seas. It is scarcely sure that the government at St. Petersburg has never given up the traditional policy of expansion in the south and it is equally sure that Great Britain cannot contemplate such extension with tranquility. The settlement in Europe is referred to Turkey. The question whether Turkey in the hands of a country is to remain in Europe, and any entanglement in the Turkish empire might result in a contest for power against the combination of Russia and France, and consequently a war. The outcome certainly are favorable to such an outcome in the future.

It is conceivable that a contest comparable to Asiatic Turkey would appear at the points with interests in Asia, perhaps also the one that appears most certainly over the Philippines, and with this possibility in view the great worship of the acquisition of these remote islands because one of prominent importance. It is not that at the time mentioned it is to be the sole possession of the United States. The power of the United States to protect them and to establish a stable and beneficial government, should the islands be desired, is not doubted, for it is just as well to go to work with the island delivered to us—but the whole people understand the situation, and then whatever the result will be by the nation will be ready to abide by the consequences.

CASTIE.

The geographical expression of the time is the large and in many respects beautiful city of Manila with its environs. It is not only the metropolis of the Philippine group but comes nearer of the Philippine group but comes nearer of any nearly being the metropolis of all this is metropolitan or modern in the islands. One of the adjacent points of interest—practically a suburb—is Cavite, which begins to fall off in interest since Dewey's conquest and occupation and when an era was begun to be turned upon the next point of expected attack. But interest in the former place is by no means extinct, in fact it has not diminished but for the time being, and it is quite within the possibilities that the whole city of military events over there may at any time make it more conspicuous than ever.

A recent letter in the San Francisco Chronicle, by its special war correspondent, Marvin J. Enos, states that Cavite is a pretty nice of another age. There are, he says, touches of modern improvement here and there, and the general and old-fashioned houses are equipped with some of the most novel conveniences, but the rest is time-honored. The soldiers of the Castile now which the old Stars and Stripes now float, were contemporaries of the Pilgrims. It is shown that prior to the opening of the nineteenth century Cavite was a city of first importance. There the rich Spanish traders of the colonies, who nearly sent a million to Mexico before with the priestly prefects of the Levant, shared their goods. It was also a naval station, and the royal gravely gave it chief importance. Its fortunes were of much, indeed of the nineteenth century, and it was occurred to the town it swept everything before it, rapid, grandly and all. This it was that the Standard United sent Dewey, and the half-Dionysic he crossed and the Spanish fleet. It is not to be regretted that the old stand to receive the most proportions of Admiral Dewey. Improvements have been made from time to time, but the old Spanish lea