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## A COAL FAMINE AT HAND

### *DEALERS SAY SUPPLY IS NOT 30,000 TONS.*

THEY ARE WARNING THEIR CUSTOMERS THAT THEY MAY HAVE TO DO WITHOUT ANTHRACITE.

An anthracite coal famine is actually at hand, the coal dealers now say, and in a short time those who have not a supply of anthracite coal will have to burn bituminous coal or do without. This was the authoritative statement expressed by the representatives of several well known firms yesterday, who are preparing for what is believed to be the inevitable, and have warned their customers.

William Haff, a middleman at No. 1 Broadway, said that people who wanted anthracite ten days hence may have to pay $10 a ton for it, judging from the present outlook. Others said that by that time there might be no anthracite on the market at all.

One or two meetings of small retail coal dealers were held on the East and West Sides yesterday, but they were informal, and no action was taken. The members of the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange will meet on Wednesday, at Fifty-eighth-st. and Lexington-ave., and vote on making an additional advance on the price of coal to consumers.

Henry S. Fleming, secretary of the Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, which is composed of independent operators, said that there was little or no anthracite in stock in any of the storage plants, which ordinarily were filled to 90 per cent of their capacity at this time of the year. The scarcity was principally owing to the business boom, which had continued during the last two years, and especially the last ten months. There were new factories and steam plants of all kinds starting up in these good times, and the supply of anthracite little more than equalled the demand. During the strike agitation of the last month, the miners were not working hard, he said. Mr. Fleming then made the following startling statement:

"Some one has estimated the supply of coal on the market for the greater New-York at three hundred thousand tons. Divide that by ten, and you will be nearer the mark. I question if there are thirty thousand tons of anthracite available. It is the same everywhere. In the coal storage plants at South Amboy, at Mahanoy City, at Pottsville, Penn., and several other places where there was formerly a large supply, there was less than fifty thousand tons on hand. These depots have a storage capacity of millions of tons, and are usually 30 per cent full at this time."

Superintendent Abell, of Blaisdell & Curtis, wholesale and retail coal dealers, at No. 120 Liberty-st., said that the firm had informed its customers to be ready to use soft coal at any time. Other firms, he said, were following the same course. Mr. Abell had sent one or two men out to collect statistics of the coal on the market in the city, and they had visited every depot. Based on these figures, he estimated that there was not anything like thirty thousand tons of anthracite on the market.

"There are the figures," he continued. "There are 275 tons of pea coal, 1,040 tons of buckwheat, 2,000 tons of egg, stove and chestnut; 250 tons of mixed, and 300 tons of culm coal."

Mr. Abell said that to this might be added several thousand tons held in reserve by small retailers, say, 12,000 tons, which the anthracite companies could release, and several thousand tons which might have been overlooked. In all not much over twenty-five thousand tons was in sight.

"The coal carrying companies," he continued, "have placed an embargo on all the anthracite they control, not to put up the price, but because they want it to run their trains. They will be willing to release it at the old rates if they can. There is an ordinance in this city against using soft coal, but if anthracite cannot be had the law must become a dead letter, or business would go to the bad. This strike is going to be contested to the last ditch. Defeat to the strikers would now mean the breaking up of their union. Of course, they would begin over again, but in the mean time factions would start up and the leaders would find themselves in bad shape."

One of the best known wholesale coal dealers said he was ordering coal a ton at a time, as the customers wanted it. They had simply to pay what was asked. Those who had not laid in their winter supplies last month had to take their chances.

Anthracite was offered by wholesale yesterday afternoon at $6 75 a ton. This was $2 55 a ton higher than the prices ruling before the strike. It is said that few of the proprietors of steam plants have a fortnight's supply of anthracite, and most of them have much less.

### *STRIKE GROWS IN DISFAVOR.*

MAY TRY TO WORK AT WASHERIES AT WILKESBARRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 17.—Application was made to Sheriff Jacobs here to-day by the owners of several washeries to appoint as deputy sheriffs men they have engaged to guard the works. After consulting with his attorneys he refused, stating that he did not care to assume the responsibility, and until their property was damaged or threatened by the strikers he could not act. The men were then made coal and iron policemen, armed, and will be used to protect the washeries. This is believed to be preliminary to an effort expected on Monday to operate some of them. They mine from fifty to a couple of hundred tons a day, and there is such a brisk demand for coal for domestic uses that good prices may be had. There are enough non-union workers to run the washeries, and they are being gathered now for that purpose. It is feared there will be trouble. The strikers will do what they can to prevent the work, but the large force of coal and iron police engaged shows that the operators fear a conflict. Some of these are men whom they employ regularly to work at the washeries, and are not policemen at all, although they have the same powers.

The effort to organize anti-strike bodies among the foreigners is meeting with some success, and small parties now formed hope to grow before long, as the anti-strike sentiment is increasing. The operators are encouraging the movement all they can, but they do not expect to start the mines with these men as yet. The attempt would too clearly induce violence, and, although the men could be guarded, the risk is great. Instead the men will be sent among the strikers and instructed to argue against a strike, the operators expecting to get better results by this missionary work than if they tried strike breaking by starting some of their collieries. The semi-official statement of the operators to-day is as follows:

To-day's survey of the situation shows that the miners are more sullen and silent and the strike slowly growing in disfavor, and the feeling of discontent is liable to become so great that it will injure the union. While the union is asking as one of its main propositions for recognition of the union, it has at Hazleton passed a resolution calling a national convention to consider the question of violating a solemn agreement entered into recently. In nearly every State in the Union where bituminous coal is mined they have recently signed a wage scale and agreement covering every detail of mine work, which agreement was for one year. In nearly every case this has from ten to eleven months yet to run, and it has been ratified by President Mitchell and the other officers of the union. Yet they propose to violate it by calling out the bituminous miners. Is it any wonder that we as a body refuse to treat with such a body, which not only cannot legally be held to an agreement, but proposes deliberately and in the face of the world to violate one they have solemnly entered into? The conditions throughout the region are quiet. There is no violence reported. The collieries are well guarded, and the workings are kept clear of water and gas.


"DON'T HURRY, DON'T WORRY."

You can get a through train to the North or West any hour in the day at the New York Central's Grand Central Station, in the center of the city of New York. Trains luxurious and two-cent mileage tickets are good.—Advt.

The new trains are running on the Putnam Division of the New-York Central to-day. See ticket agents for particulars.—Advt.


## MAY SETTLE STRIKE.

MITCHELL HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS IN THIS DIRECTION—MEANING OF SOFT COAL THREAT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Hazleton, Penn., May 17.—President Mitchell is still hopeful that within the next few days the operators will offer such concessions that the strike may be ended. It was given out on good authority to-day that this is the reason the firemen, pumpmen and engineers are not called out, and also the cause for the threat that all the soft coal workers might be asked to join the strike. Mitchell is of the opinion that if he can show the operators he has power to win by moderation, as he did by the long fight against the declaration of a strike, by keeping the steam makers at work, and can also convince them of the great power within his hands to accomplish a strike of all the soft coal workers, it will move to conciliatory measures.

Already Senator Hanna and Ralph Easley, secretary of the Civic Federation, are at work upon a plan from which they hope to win success, and within the next week they may arrange another conference between the operators and mine workers, and at it propose measures satisfactory to both. The decided objection manifested in the convention against a strike makes it apparent that the mine workers will be satisfied with much less than the 20 per cent increase they ask, and that an offer will be considered eagerly by the miners. President Mitchell refused to speak on the matter, and the other leaders had nothing to say. "There is always hope," said one, "and we will at any time consider any plan for bringing about a settlement." What is the plan proposed cannot be learned, but the fact that the operators were taken by surprise when the strike was declared shows that they depended on Mitchell to avert it, and that he felt certain he would be able to. An official who is close to the situation said:

The miners simply got away from Mitchell, and he early saw that it would be a bad move for him to tighten the rein, as it would have jeopardized his own position. He received notice from a large body of miners early in the week of the Scranton conference that they thought he had given the operators enough time, and if he dallied much longer they would act for themselves, and strike without the sanction of the union. He saw that he could not hold them, and then tried his best to get even a small concession from the operators, but it was useless. They thought a strike was impossible, and that they had the miners frightened and beaten. Consequently, now that a strike is on they may have changed their views, and with the good offices of the Civic Federation and Senator Hanna it is believed that concessions may be granted. This is the hope that holds Mitchell now, otherwise he would have allowed the convention to call out the mine workers, engineers, firemen and pumpmen, and force the strike to a quick conclusion and victory for the union, or have learned it was to be a long fight, with the outcome doubtful.

The call for a soft coal strike is not considered seriously by the operators or business men of the region, because it is believed the bituminous workers, except in a few disaffected districts, would refuse to strike, having nothing to gain and everything to lose. A strike here means more work for them. The plan for a general strike is classed as absurd, and it is not believed that Mitchell has any faith in it.

President Mitchell spent the day in conference with the soft coal men and operators who came here from the Illinois district because they have not been able to come to an agreement with each other. What the difficulties are President Mitchell would not state, declaring that all that is to be made public is the announcement whether they reach an agreement or not. He stated to-day that there will be no permanent strike headquarters and that during the strike he will spend his time between Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton and Pottsville, and thus keep in close touch with all parts of the region and be able to go wherever his presence is most necessary.

Reports received at headquarters here to-day are that a large number of foreigners are leaving the region, many for the old country, and others for the soft coal fields and the farms of New-Jersey and New-York. No trouble is reported at any place, but there is fear that an effort will be made to work some of the washeries on Monday in order to get good prices for the local demand for coal, and then there may be a conflict with the non-union men. The district leaders warned their men to use argument with these workers and to be careful that no violence is caused by either side. Reports received show that the operators are evidently preparing for a long siege and that all the mules are being brought from the mines and large quantities of feed being purchased for their use.

Many of the mules have not been to the surface in years, and their antics when turned into a field are funny and pathetic. They have little idea of space and cannot understand how it is possible to prance about in any direction and not butt into a wall. They are unable to see for many hours, and it is a long time before they become accustomed to the springy turf and realize that they may walk upon it. It takes still longer to accustom them to grass, and they sniff and sniff the air for hours before they breathe naturally. After a day or two, when unafraid of the strange surroundings, they begin to enjoy it. They are like children at play, the first play they have had for years.

COST OF STRIKE FOR ONE WEEK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 17.—The strike has now been on for six days, and the amount of money lost in each district and in the entire region is as follows:

| District. | Employes. | Wages. |
|---|---|---|
| First | 17,285 | $138,060 |
| Second | 16,679 | 130,950 |
| Third | 18,690 | 145,080 |
| Fourth | 23,067 | 179,382 |
| Fifth | 15,111 | 123,864 |
| Sixth | 20,278 | 158,166 |
| Seventh | 20,655 | 161,196 |
| Eighth | 12,041 | 93,918 |
| Total | | $1,130,526 |

MANY MINERS TO LEAVE REGION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 17.—John Nemeth, ex-consular agent of this city, the financial agent for most of the foreigners in this region, reported to-day that within two weeks over five thousand non-English speaking mine workers will leave this region and as many more from Hazleton and Pottsville. About thirteen hundred are going to the old country until the strike is over. They can do this cheaper than living in this country. Others go to the farms in New-Jersey and New-York, where they are in demand and make good wages, while the remainder find places in the soft coal fields. He to-day received notices by wire from several steamship companies that they are booked full steerage for the next four weeks, and can take no more. Those who go from here have already secured passage. Nemeth says that there are not thirty Hungarian miners in the entire Wyoming Valley, and that most of them have gone West within the last few years, the foreigners now here being Lithuanians, Slavs, Poles and Italians.

COAL PRICES ADVANCE IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, May 17.—The Baltimore Coal Exchange has decided to advance the price of anthracite coal 50 cents a ton for immediate delivery. This, the dealers allege, has been made necessary by the strike of the miners in the Pennsylvania coal regions. Officers of the Exchange say that there is not enough coal in Baltimore to last sixty days, and that no orders will be received now for winter consumption.


DELAWARE WATER GAP HOTELS will be open for Decoration Day. Five-day excursion tickets via Lackawanna Railroad, $2.35.—Advt.


## TAMMANY FUNDS MISSING.

### *WIGWAM TREASURY PRACTICALLY EMPTY—$300,000 DISAPPEARS A WEEK AFTER ELECTION.*

$900,000 RAISED FOR CAMPAIGN—NIXON ASTOUNDED.

Piece by piece the underlying and controlling reasons for the retirement of Lewis Nixon from the chairmanship of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall are being dug up. It was learned last night that Mr. Nixon suspected that Richard Croker desired to retain a grip on the chairmanship of the finance committee, and this made him quit his job in disgust and prompted his statement that he could not retain his self-respect and the chairmanship and leadership at the same time.

This may have been on account of the revelation made yesterday that the Tammany treasury lost the cool sum of $300,000 the week after the campaign closed. In round numbers $900,000 was raised for the campaign. Of this, $400,000 was used for advertising and hiring speakers and halls. About $200,000 was lost in betting on the Tammany ticket the week before election, and the remaining $300,000 remains unaccounted for. It may be found, but Mr. Nixon could not find it. The handling of the funds was intrusted to John McQuade, treasurer, and the chairman of the finance committee, Richard Croker. Mr. McQuade last week convinced Mr. Nixon that he was a good and careful bookkeeper. He has the confidence of every district leader. The chairman of the finance committee does not have to account for moneys handled by him. That is the Tammany system. The money is shovelled in and shovelled out, and no questions are asked of the chairman.

In glaring contrast to this was the further revelation that the Kings County Democratic Committee has a balance of $75,000 to its credit, and is ready to pay over its subscription to the State committee for the purpose of opening a State headquarters. Mr. Nixon was called on by the friends of David B. Hill for Tammany's subscription. Mr. Nixon found a practically empty treasury. The more he investigated the causes for the empty treasury the more astounded he became. There was a deficit of $300,000 somewhere, but no one was responsible for the deficiency. Was that the way "finances were run" in Tammany Hall? That was the question that Lewis Nixon asked himself many times. He decided that they should not be run in that way. About the time that he made up his mind that he would keep a record of every cent collected and disbursed, the evidences multiplied that he was not the boss of the situation.

Here is a part of the story of the magnificent emptying of the Tammany Treasury.

As the campaign warmed up the order was sent out that subscriptions must be increased. They were increased with a vengeance. Money came in by the bale. Every device used by Tammany for extorting money for campaign purposes was successfully tried. There were successive calls, and the money continued to pour in.

On Thursday, before election, James Shevlin came across the bridge with his report of the canvass in Kings. He told Richard Croker that the Democrats were sure to carry Kings by at least five thousand. Several well known Tammany bookmakers, a man by the name of Johnson among the others, were sent for and loaded up with money. Johnson got $50,000 on Friday before election in one lump. Senator Sullivan heard of it and went to Croker.

"These men who are telling you that we win are lunatics," said "Tim" angrily. "You're burning this money up."

The "old man" looked at him pityingly, and told him to go and carry his district. Sullivan had $13,000 on Shepard and was preparing to hedge his bets, when he discovered that Croker's friends were watching him. He lost it all.

Tammany now is confronted by a quandary. Shall the old system of shovelling the money in and shovelling it out, without any bookkeeping save the "vest pocket" memoranda of the chairman, be maintained? Nixon says no. The district leaders are debating the question.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, the boss of the organization below Fourteenth-st., returned from Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the news soon spread that he was for Charles F. Murphy for chairman of the Finance Committee. John F. Carroll would like to have James J. Martin for chairman, but he and Murphy have got along together well in the past, and if Sullivan makes a fight for Murphy, Murphy it will probably be.

"It's a fact," said "Tim," "that I came back to New-York on account of the resignation of Lewis Nixon and the other developments in Tammany Hall."

"How does Mr. Nixon's resignation strike you?" he was asked.

"I am sincerely sorry," said Senator Sullivan, "that Mr. Nixon resigned. He was a good man and a hustler. I don't know why he got out. I came back to New-York to find out, and I'm going to know before Monday night."

"Do you agree to John F. Carroll's proposition that Tammany Hall needs no single leader?"

"Certainly not," was the prompt reply. "Tammany Hall should have a leader—must have a leader. I am here to help my friends pick the winner."

Lewis Nixon talked freely again yesterday about his retirement. Much of what he said was ancient history, comparatively speaking.

The Carroll men, according to common report last night, have secured a promise from ex-Judge Van Hoesen to stand by Carroll in the appointment of a chairman of the finance committee. Van Hoesen, therefore, coached by Carroll and Van Wyck and their particular sympathizers, is the boss of the chairmanship situation. Carroll is in a position to hold the appointment off as long as he likes, so long as ex-Judge Van Hoesen is with him and Van Wyck. Charles F. Murphy is not an admirer of Robert A. Van Wyck. In fact, he thinks his usefulness is past, and would oppose any higher honors than electing him grand sachem. Mr. Van Wyck is not content with that. He wants the nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court next fall, and if Carroll can give it to him without losing control himself he will give it to him. The twain are hooked together by a pair of gold plated ice tongs. The friendship of Sullivan for Murphy may result in adjourning the executive committee on Thursday morning without electing a chairman. Ex-Judge Van Hoesen is out of town. Mr. Carroll will not say where he is. Charles F. Murphy is at Atlantic City. His friends keep him informed of the news by telephone. The Murphy men in the "gas house" district are confident that their leader will be the new chairman of the finance committee, and later leader in place of Nixon. Van Hoesen and Carroll have the appointing power, however.

## STRANGE TALES IN NEWS FROM UP THE STATE.

### *BEAT OF SYNCOPATED MELODY HEARD BY LAWYERS IN ROCHESTER COURT.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Rochester, May 17.—The stately tread of justice is not often accompanied by soft strains of music, so when the beat of syncopated melody fell upon the listening ears of the lawyers in a special term of the Supreme Court in this city to-day marked interest in the proceedings immediately before the bar took possession of their souls. The bursts of song fell from the lips of Henry R. Glenn, who appeared to oppose a motion for a change of venue in the case of Edward S. Fox and Joseph Winneur, of this city, against Frederick A. Mills, a publisher of songs, at No. 48 West Twenty-ninth-st., New-York City. The plaintiffs described themselves as composers of "ragtime coon rhapsodies and plaintive mother songs," just as the spell of Calliope happens to fall.

A year ago this spring, they declare in their affidavit, which reads like a dirge, they manufactured two pieces of music, one a ragtime ballad entitled "In the Sunny Fields of Georgia," and the other a sad, sweet poem of winds and tears, called "By the Waves of Old Narragansett Bay." These two they boxed up and sent on approval to the defendant Mills to meet with their fate 'neath his critical eye. To their joy both compositions were accepted and published. The natural pride of the successful artist in this publicity, they state, was dulled by the fact that for recompense nothing by check, postal order or in cash ever came, though they admit that they longed for it as earnestly as the maiden did for the letter which failed to put in an appearance. The damages for this failure on the part of the publisher to pay for goods received they place at $3,000.

The motion this morning was made by George Harris. When he appeared for the defendant, he asked that the trial be ordered to be held in New-York. This was opposed by Glenn in behalf of the plaintiff. "The songs in question are unusually catching, your honor," he explained in the course of his argument. "For instance, is not this particularly fine: 'Fy the waters of old Narragansett Bay, um-ta-um-ta-um-ta-ta-ta-tay.' And he warbled a few lines of the ballad in a clear tenor voice, full of feeling. "In the Sunny Fields of Georgia," which is in syncopated measure, he explained, was also trilled in brief.

Justice Dunwell, who was on the bench, listened to both selections with interest, but gave no sign as to which appealed to him the more forcibly, simply stating that he would reserve decision. Many of the lawyers when they had heard the few bars rendered went about the courthouse humming them softly for a long time after their echoes had died away in the special term room. It is felt that song has received great impetus at the Rochester bar, and it is prophesied that in case the action is tried the courtroom will be thronged by music loving lawyers, intent on catching the notes which will fly about so thickly.


THE COPPER SITUATION

Will be fully and ably covered in "The Morning Telegraph" to-morrow.—Advt.


### *WIVES IN CLYDE STAY OUT AT NIGHT TO PLAY CARDS—HUSBANDS INDIGNANT.*

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Clyde, N. Y., May 17.—The members of the women's club of this village in Wayne County are having their innings with such enthusiasm that their husbands, it is whispered, are agitating the passage of an ordinance compelling the delinquent wives to be in their own homes by 8:30 o'clock every evening except perhaps on Wednesdays. It is possible that a signal, on the plan of the curfew bell, will be sounded from the fire tower over the hosehouse. The rumors have aroused considerable consternation in the minds of the society leaders of the village.

The reason for this extraordinary move is assigned to the prevalence of an unprecedented epidemic of card playing among the married women of Clyde. Husbands say that their home life is completely broken up by the absence of their spouses from their accustomed chairs in the evening. Dinners and suppers are eaten rapidly, and while the hired girls are still washing the dishes the mothers of families and heads of households manage to rush hurriedly to other houses and spend the greater part of the night in bridge, euchre, pedro, fan-tan, and straight whist. Bridge has become exceedingly popular since the reports of Mrs. Patrick Campbell's successes at the game in New-York social circles percolated through the village newspaper. Poker, it is declared, is not played at all, at least as far as can be learned. Sometimes small parties are held in the afternoon. Exactly what form of cards is played then no one seems willing to state.

"We have stood this cruel desertion as long as we are going to," a prominent business man is quoted as exclaiming. "It used to be one of the stock jokes of the funny papers to portray the dismay and anger of the bereft wife, whose husband frequented the club. The situation in this village has been reversed, and it is the husbands who are suffering. The only remedy which seems at all adequate is the passage of this proposed curfew ordinance. We have tried a counter club, but found that our wives fell in with the scheme enthusiastically, and got to coming in later than we did. That the family is the mainstay of the state is one of the most profound laws of society. In rising against this threatened disintegration of such an important integer in human happiness, we feel that we are not only performing a duty to ourselves, but also to our country."

The women who may be affected by the proposal are too indignant, it is said, to formulate any statement adapted to publication. Future events are being watched with interest by neighboring towns and by sociological students at Cornell and the University of Rochester.


The New-York Central announces a number of first class excursions to St. Paul, Colorado, Utah, California, Oregon and Yellowstone Park, at very low rates. Itineraries now ready. Call at ticket offices or address M. C. Roach, 1,216 Broadway, New-York.—Advt.


## A NATIONAL PARTY CLUB.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS MAY BE MOVED TO NEW CLUBHOUSE.

SENATOR PLATT APPROVES THE PLAN AND ALL NATIONAL LEADERS ARE LIKELY TO JOIN THE ORGANIZATION.

Senator Platt has, it is understood, indorsed the far reaching plans of the Republican Club of this city to make the club national in its scope and to transfer from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, after the new clubhouse facing Bryant Park is completed, in February next, the Republican State headquarters. The proposition will come before State Chairman George W. Dunn and the Republican State Committee before the new clubhouse will be ready for occupancy, and it is believed there will be a contest over the proposition to take the State headquarters away from the hotel. For the good of the party as a whole, however, it may be done, as the plans of the managers of the club to make the club State and national in its scope are warmly indorsed by prominent Republicans all over the country.

The building committee has received an offer for its site $50,000 in excess of the sum it paid, and the man who made the offer later asked if a bid of $75,000 in excess of the purchase price would be considered. He was told it would not. The clubhouse, when completed, will represent an outlay of about $225,000.

Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat, who is on the building committee of the club, said yesterday that Senator Platt indorsed the proposition to make the club national headquarters.

"When I saw the Senator about this matter," said Mr. Treat last night to a Tribune reporter, "I asked him: 'Senator, are you not a little tired of allowing people to hold caucuses in your bedroom and sitting room, and don't you think it would be a good idea to have the meeting place for the State organization at the new Republican Club, after we get into our new house?' The Senator said: 'Mr. Treat, I believe your suggestion is a good one, and I will do all that I can in propriety to bring about the result you suggest.' I had a long conversation with the Senator about the plans of the club," continued Mr. Treat, "and he believes that we need just such an organization here as we are planning for.

"Senator Hanna has decided to join the club, and says that he will bring with him a lot of his brother Senators. We contemplate having the dedication of the club on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12 next. At that time we expect to have present President Roosevelt, Senator Platt, Governor Odell, Senator Hanna, Robert T. Lincoln and other notable men. The dinner is expected to signalize the national character of the club.

"The committee on subscriptions met this week to consider plans for the raising of $60,000 needed to complete the building under the new plans," continued Mr. Treat, "and one-third of the needed sum was subscribed at the meeting. We shall raise the remainder within the next two weeks. The largest subscription to the building fund up to date is $22,000, from Francis L. Loring, a retired business man of this city, a native of Maine. Mr. Loring says that he doesn't know of any better way of promoting good public morals and patriotism than by assisting the Republican Club in its plan to create a social political organization that shall be national in its scope. It has been suggested that the club elect all the Republican Governors of the United States to honorary membership during their respective terms of office, and this suggestion is being considered. All members of the State Legislature are to be elected to non-resident membership, and there are to be committee rooms for the free use of the party."

St. Ignatius's Church, which stood on the new site of the Republican Club, has been torn down, and work on the foundations of the new building will be begun this week. The structure will be eleven stories high, with a banquet hall on the tenth floor and a roof garden on the eleventh. The front will be of Indiana limestone.

The plans, which have been drawn by York & Sawyer, of No. 156 Fifth-ave., provide for the following:

On the entrance floor will be a reception room, lounging room, cigar stand, office, coat rooms and a large foyer. Stairs and elevators will run up from this foyer, and in the rear and extending the full width of the building are to be the café and grill rooms.

On the second floor will be the main lounging room, facing Fortieth-st., while the rest of the floor will be devoted to the billiard and pool tables. Each of these rooms will be 30 by 48 feet in dimensions.

The library is to be on the third floor, directly over the lounging room and corresponding to it in dimensions. The rear of the third floor will be divided into meeting and committee rooms.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth floors will be fitted up in apartments, suites and single rooms, offering the accommodations of a first class hotel, combined with club features which will place the Republican Club for the first time in its history in a position to offer more than a sentimental attraction to Republicans from out of town, who frequently come to this city, and whose club home here has been little more than a name in the past.

The ninth floor will be exclusively devoted to restaurant purposes, a feature of which will be several small rooms, which can be used by members of the club and their guests desiring to dine privately.

On the tenth floor the entire space will be devoted to an auditorium, which will also serve the purpose of a spacious banquet hall, with a seating capacity for several hundred persons.

The Library Square Realty Company has been incorporated for the sole purpose of taking title to the real estate and erecting the building which is to be the club's new home.

The officers of the Library Square Realty Company are: Louis Stern, president; J. Edgar Leaycraft, treasurer; William Einstein, secretary, and Robert N. Kenyon, Henry E. Tremain and E. A. Newell, directors. Following are the members of the executive committee, as an advisory committee: W. M. K. Olcott, Leopold Stern, A. L. Merriam, A. F. Hagar, E. F. Brush, P. C. Costello, Henry Birrell, C. H. Treat, T. F. Wentworth, F. H. Partridge, William Leary, W. F. Wakeman, R. C. Morris and Alexander Caldwell.

### *A GREAT FIRE IN MAINE.*

MANY BUILDINGS AT HOULTON DESTROYED—THE LOSS HEAVY.

Houlton, Me., May 17.—Fire swept this town this afternoon, starting in the large building known as the Flagg Block. The block, a large stable, the Free Baptist Church and other structures were quickly destroyed, and the Fire Department and volunteer brigades of citizens were helpless. Aid was called from Woodstock, Fort Fairfield and Presque Isle. At 3 o'clock the loss was estimated at $100,000. Several people were badly burned or injured in the efforts to subdue the flames.

Late this afternoon the fire was under control in the business district, but the residence section in the southeastern part of Houlton was burning. Several acres have been burned over.

*FOUR KILLED IN RAILROAD COLLISION.*

Lincoln, Neb., May 17.—Four men were killed and four others injured in a collision on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, near Hyannis, Neb., early to-day. All of those killed were riding in the smoking car at the time. This car was reduced to kindling wood. The injured have been removed to Alliance. The collision occurred a mile east of Hyannis, between the Portland-St. Louis Flyer, east bound, and an extra stock train, bound west, with twenty-five carloads of cattle.


THE COPPER SITUATION

Will be fully and ably covered in "The Morning Telegraph" to-morrow.—Advt.


## ALFONSO ENTHRONED.

### *SIMPLICITY MARKED TAKING OF OATH BY SPANISH KING.*

THE FOREIGN PRINCES AND SPECIAL EMBASSIES HAD POSTS OF HONOR—SCENE OF GAYETY AT MADRID.

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[Special to The Tribune by French Cable.]

Madrid, May 17.—Coronation or inauguration oaths bear a close resemblance to one another. Edward VII will solemnly promise in Westminster Abbey in June to govern the people of the United Kingdom and the dominions beyond seas according to the statutes of Parliament and the respective laws and customs of the same. He will also covenant to execute the law in justice and mercy, and to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Protestant Reformed religion established by law. Queen Wilhelmina a few years ago in the Dutch Calvinist church in Amsterdam promised to observe and maintain the constitution, to defend and guard the independence and the territory of the empire, and to protect public and private liberty and the rights of all her subjects.

The last of the Spanish Bourbons in the houses of Congress here to-day took the even simpler and more comprehensive oath prescribed by the constitution. He covenanted to fulfil and compel all his subjects to respect the laws of the monarchy and to direct all acts for the good of the people. Monarchy meets on a common ground in the three kingdoms in the requirements of constitutional law. The ceremony in Holland is the most democratic of the three, but to-day's function has revealed most clearly the dependence of royalty upon the sanction of legislative chambers.

The young King's oath was administered by the Premier, in the presence of representative men of both houses of Congress. It was taken with impressive effect in the small chamber where the Deputies ordinarily discuss public affairs. One of the frescoes on the walls represented the oath before the Cortes at Cadiz in 1812, and another portrayed in a symbolic form the Cid, Columbus, Cervantes and other eminent Spaniards. The supremacy of the Cortes was enforced in a practical way, but the dignity and stateliness of royalty were illustrated by the presence of a large body of special representatives of various monarchical states and republican commonwealths as witnesses. The small chamber was hardly large enough to accommodate this illustrious company of princes, diplomats and soldiers.

The Dukes of Connaught and Genoa, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the Archduke Eugene, Princes Albrecht, Nicholas, Eugene and Christian, and Charles of Denmark were prominent figures in brilliant uniforms, military or naval. General Florentin was in the uniform of the French army and Dr. Curry in evening dress. Siam, China, Japan and nearly all the South American republics were represented. The Queen Regent and the Spanish princes and princess formed a small group by themselves.

English precedent has been closely followed in emphasizing the importance of the special embassies for the function corresponding to the coronation. The foreign princes and diplomats were the most prominent figures at the ceremony, and the Cortes were restricted to comparatively small delegations. These foreign witnesses were guests of the Crown, and were conducted to the houses of Congress in royal carriages, with Spanish grandees to wait upon them. Dr. Curry drove from the house which, with a full retinue of servants, has been placed at his disposal for a fortnight. It is a handsome mansion with two towers, a large dining room furnished in oak, a sumptuous drawing room with Louis Quinze decorations and furnishings and a Louis Quatorze reception room. A handsome bouquet awaited Mrs. Curry's arrival, and all the arrangements for electric lighting and the comfort of the special ambassador and his niece, Mrs. Coxe, were complete. Every possible honor has been paid in the English form to all the special ambassadors.

Every reasonable precaution has been taken to provide for the safety of the princes and special ambassadors, and Minister Weyler, as Minister of War, had massed a large force of regulars at the capital, estimated as high as sixty thousand. The route of the royal progress from the palace to the houses of Congress was heavily lined with troops hours before the function occurred. The soldiers were well disciplined and trained in the work of maintaining order and exercising restraint over crowds. Good nature prevailed, and there was a genuine holiday spirit.

The chief thoroughfares were decorated with simplicity, but not without taste. There were continuous lines of poles or palms with festoons and rosettes of artificial flowers from side to side and across the roadway. The fronts of buildings were decorated with hangings in bright colors, and there were gleams of gold everywhere, to match the royal scarlet. The preparations had been deferred until the last moment, but when the work of decoration was finished there was a beautiful display of color. The Spaniards have the same naïve talent as the Dutch for producing tasteful decorative effects on gala days by the simplest possible means.

The King's popularity was evident from the rollicking spirit of the crowds, as well as the hearty acclamations with which he was greeted all the way from the palace to the houses of Congress.

While the stately ceremony at the Cortes was witnessed by privileged spectators alone, the royal procession was watched in silence, but with eager interest, by joyous multitudes. Not a cheer was raised as the splendid array of gilded and emblazoned coaches, with picturesquely dressed postilions, outriders and coachmen, swept by. The expectant throng had been easily controlled by the close military line on each side of the way, and had watched with curiosity, but without emotion, the gay equipages conveying the special ambassadors, officials and grandees to the congress.

It was a long, leisurely, straggling cavalcade, headed by horses with gay trappings, led by servants in royal liveries, and followed by the carriages of grandees like the Duke of Alva, emblazoned with gilt, and with postilions and cutriders costumed in many colors—green, orange, red, blue and black. The carriages were mainly drawn by six or four horses, and made a splendid array. Buglers and mounted soldiers heralded the approach of the royal carriages, with purple and crimson trappings and postilions and outriders in scarlet and gold and with white plumes. One carriage, drawn by eight horses, was empty, in reserve for the royal spectators. Thereafter came more buglers and a brilliantly horsed royal escort, followed by the King's magnificent carriage, drawn by eight gray horses.

The youthful sovereign was underneath a pur-


$67.00 and $70.00 to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return; $72.35, $73.85 or $75.35 to Portland, Ore., and return, by diversified routes, via West Shore or New-York Central. Tickets good 60 days. On sale May 26th to June 7th, inclusive.—Advt.