

and the official visits were paid. Soon after the ships came to anchor the dispatch boat Dolphin passed up stream, bound for West Point to bring the French visitors to the city.

FRENCH ENVOYS SEE FALLS.

A PLEASANT DAY AT NIAGARA—THE START FOR WEST POINT.

Buffalo, May 26.—The members of the French mission who took part in the ceremonies at the unveiling of the statue of Count de Rochambeau at Washington, accompanied by Ambassador Cambon, Mme. Cambon, members of the staff of the French Embassy and the President's commission, spent a pleasant day at Niagara Falls and again started eastward, leaving for West Point at 5 o'clock this afternoon over the Pennsylvania Railroad, by way of Emporium Junction, Harrisburg and Philadelphia to Jersey City, whence the special train will run over the tracks of the West Shore Railroad to West Point.

There was a lack of formality through the day, and the members of the party spent the time in enjoying the scenes about the great cataract and along the banks of the gorge below the falls. The weather was perfect.

The Pennsylvania special train reached this city on schedule time this morning, after an uneventful night run from Washington. The arrival was so timed that the guests had finished their breakfasts on the train, and at 9:30, a few minutes after the train reached the New-York Central Station at the falls, the party entered the carriage and began a two hours' drive through the park on the American side, and across the bridge to the Canadian side. At Table Rock the members of the party left their carriages and walked about for half an hour. They then returned directly to the special train, which had been left at a convenient place in the station yard, and took luncheon in the dining car.

At 1:15 two special cars of the Niagara Gorge Railroad, in charge of the vice-president, Herbert Bissell, and the general manager, Mr. Jones, were brought up to the station, and nearly every member of the party boarded them for a journey through the picturesque gorge. The first stop was made at the Whirlpool Rapids. A quick run was made to Lewiston and across the new bridge into British territory again. The military men were interested in the Marchioness de Rochambeau on the occasion of a visit to the Falls a decade ago at the time of the Yorktown celebration, made themselves known to the count and countess, who greeted them cordially and spent five minutes in animated conversation with the priest.

The reception of the French visitors and the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue seem to add particular, present-day interest to a fine album presented to the print department of the New-York Public Library not long ago by William F. Havemeyer. It consists of 126 portraits of French personages, both civil and military, who actively or sympathetically contributed to the success of the war against England for American independence. This collection was formed by a Parisian amateur interested in Americana, and demonstrates the enthusiasm which was evinced for American liberty by the French people. The portraits are carefully mounted, and each one is accompanied by a biographical note in manuscript giving the reasons for its presence in the album.

Many of the portraits are contemporary engravings, some are lithographs. Special mention should be made of the allegories on the declaration of war and the defeat of the English, the portraits of the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Mifflin, and the Marquis de La Fayette, in colors; a proof before letters of Choffard's portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette, the Marquis de Lafayette, with Reina, instead of Henckes, and some rare physiognomic portraits. The table of contents shows that the collection is a valuable one, and that it is a most interesting and valuable one.

INTERESTING BOOK OF FRENCH PRINTS.

The Rochembeau delegates will visit Columbia University to-morrow. President Butler, the trustees, council and the professors and instructors in the department of Romance languages will receive the guests, who will inspect the university buildings. Among the guests will be General Brugiere, commander in chief of the French Army, Admiral Fournier, Professor Alfred Crosst, dean of the faculty of letters of the University of Paris, the Count and Countess de Rochembeau and Count George de Sahune de Lafayette. The guests will arrive at about 10:30 o'clock, escorted by Mayor Low.

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE THIS YEAR.

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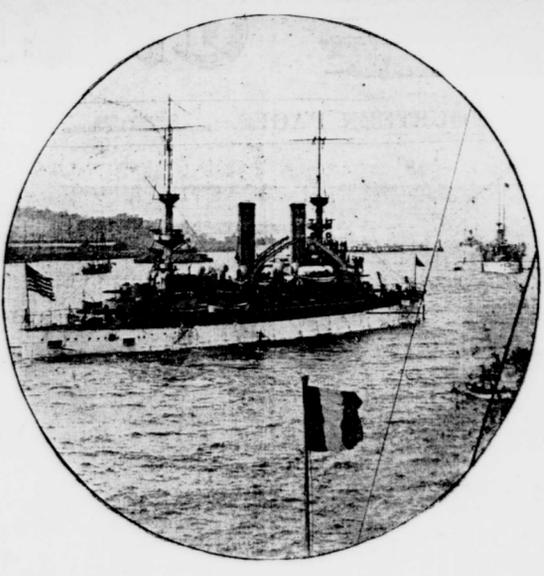
MAINED BY A TREACHEROUS MORO

A SERGEANT OF THE 9TH INFANTRY HAS HIS ARM CUT OFF. Manila, May 26.—While Second Lieutenant Robert C. Humber, of the 10th Infantry, and Sergeant Walling, of the same regiment, were walking about six miles from Camp Vickers, in Mindanao, they perceived a single Moro carrying a flag of truce. When the native had approached close to the Americans, he suddenly drew his creese and slashed Sergeant Walling, cutting his arm completely off. Lieutenant Humber attempted to shoot the Moro, but his revolver missed fire, and the native escaped in the tall grass.

General Davis, the commander of the American forces in Mindanao, has reiterated his orders that no American soldiers are to leave camp unless in a party of at least eight men, who must be armed and prepared for any emergency. A board consisting of Colonel Theodore J. Wint, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph W. Duncan and Captain William T. Johnston, which has been investigating the charges brought by Major Cornelius Gardner concerning conditions in Tayabas Province, Luzon, has adjourned its meetings at Lucena, Tayabas Province, and will now meet in Manila.

BALLOON STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Berlin, May 26.—A military balloon was struck by lightning near Augsburg, Bavaria, last night at an altitude of 600 metres. The only occupant of the basket at the time of this occurrence was Lieutenant Von Hiller, who was telephoning his observations to soldiers on the ground below him. When the lightning struck, the balloon burst and fell rapidly to the earth. Lieutenant Von Hiller was thrown in both feet broken, but escaped further injury.



THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP KEARSARGE AND THE CRUISER OLYMPIA SALUTING THE GAULLIOS, whose flag is shown in the foreground.

FIREMEN WILL STRIKE.

(Continued from First Page.)

feared. The mines are close together, and the workers, despite the fact that they are non-union at one and union at another, are in harmony. If they fail to shut down the mines the strike leaders will endeavor to get the railroads to refuse to haul the coal, a measure approved by the railroads of this district. The coal is taken by way of the Towanda branch of the Lehigh Valley to the main line and then north. The output is about a thousand tons a week.

There are at the town of Berneise about one hundred of the original strikers left, and they have been supported by the union for fifteen months. The workers have seen the result of belonging to the union in the one hundred idlers, and they want none of it. They want to make all the money they can. If they refuse to go on strike, they will be dismissed from the union.

Much excitement was caused among the strikers to-day by telegraphic reports from Huntington, W. Va., which say that 90,000 union soft coal miners in that State and Virginia had gone on strike. The figures are absurd, for the government reports show that there are of all classes only 29,163 miners in West Virginia, and 3,430 in Virginia, and not half of these are union men. All the union men do not number many more than 15,000.

Committees from many locals this morning notified the superintendents of the collieries where they worked of the eight hour day demand. They were contemptuously received, and the notification accepted, but no answer was made.

To-day began the third week of the strike, and President Nichols reported this morning that no appeals for aid had been received, but that so soon as any came they would be cared for. Not for a week or two are the first demands for aid expected.

BOSSSES HANGED IN EFFIGY.

The bitterness of the strikers toward the non-union men and the bosses employed at several of the collieries is still apparent in the effigies which are being hanged in many places. Not a day has passed in the last ten when there have not been several, and the supply of old clothes and hay is being sadly depleted. Sometimes they are directed at some man who is obnoxious to the strikers, at others they are labeled merely as non-union men. Some have hung for days, until the wind and weather has made wrecks of them.

A number of Central Railroad of New-Jersey men who were employed at the mines in some of the mining villages have hooted and stoned them as they passed through, apparently with the idea that as some of the freight engines are using soft coal the trainmen are opposed to the strike. As a matter of fact, no more soft coal than usual is being mined, but the black smoke from the stacks of the engines is like a red rag before the eyes of the strikers. The trainmen have been told to handle the coal as usual, but will object to hauling soft coal mined by non-union men.

To-day the two engineers employed at the Cranberry mine of A. Fardele & Co., in the Hazleton district, went on strike because the company refused to reinstate the pumpmen who were discharged last week. The places of the engineers have been filled by some clerks, and the engineers objected to this. When the company refused to change the condition of the pumpmen they went on strike. The company filled their places.

COAL UP ANOTHER \$150.

HOPE THAT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CIVIC FEDERATION MAY ACCOMPLISH SOMETHING.

Much interest was manifested in labor circles yesterday in the coming meeting of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation. It is known that the presidents of the coal carrying companies have put themselves on record as taking the stand that the Civic Federation is out of the dispute as far as the operators are concerned, but it is thought that the subject may be placed in a new light if the proceedings of the meeting are given to the public.

Charles A. Moore is treasurer of the Civic Federation and a member of its executive committee, and was mentioned some time ago as having been asked on behalf of the miners to try to arrange a settlement of the trouble. Mr. Moore did not care to talk on this subject when seen yesterday.

"I am not looking for more work, as I am a

VERY BUSY MAN.

very busy man," he said, "but I do not want to have the aims and objects of the Civic Federation misunderstood, and there seems to have been some misunderstanding about it lately. It does not seek to interfere when it is not wanted, and, of course, has not and does not want compulsory power. The only object of its industrial department is to try in the interests of the public and industrial peace to prevent conflicts between employers and employees if it can do so by bringing both sides together. It does not wish, however, to offer its services when they are not sought."

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who is in this city, was seen, and said he sympathized with the miners in their fight, and would aid them all he could. He refused to say whether he had seen or heard from Senator Hanna recently or conferred with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Gompers is a member of the executive committee of the Civic Federation, but said he was not informed of the coming meeting, and could not say when it would be called.

'Strike schedule No. 2' was issued yesterday to all retail coal dealers in this city by the committee of five appointed last week to arrange a new retail price list for anthracite coal. It went into effect yesterday morning, and advanced the price of coal in all grades from 90 cents to \$1.50 a ton over last week's prices. The new retail price list is as follows:

- Class No. 1—Family trade. White ash stove, white ash nut, white ash egg, white ash broken, \$7.25 a ton of 2,000 pounds; white ash bulk, white ash No. 2, \$6.50 a ton; corresponding sizes, 60 cents a ton more.
Class No. 2—Grocery stores, coal cellars, laundries, confection stores, restaurants, bakeries and tailoring establishments. White ash egg and white ash broken, \$7.25 a ton of 2,000 pounds. Red ash in corresponding sizes, 50 cents a ton more; labor, 25 cents a ton extra.
Class No. 3—Apartment houses, churches, missions, schools, libraries, small theatres, clubs, lodging houses, contractor plants for heating and excavating. White ash stove, white ash nut and white ash egg, \$7.25 a ton of 2,000 pounds; white ash broken, \$7.25 a ton; pea coal, \$6; buckwheat, \$5.50; No. 2 buckwheat, \$4.50; bituminous coal, \$4.25.
Class No. 4—Stores, barber shops, small hotels, boarding and livery stables. When using more than twenty-five tons a year, 25 cents less than family price.
Class No. 5—Manufacturing trade using coal for running elevators or generating steam for power, such as factories, hotels, large clubhouses, etc. White ash stove, white ash nut and white ash egg, \$7.25 a ton of 2,000 pounds; white ash broken, \$7.25 a ton; pea coal, \$6; buckwheat, \$5.50; No. 2 buckwheat, \$4.50.
Class No. 7—Pedlars, etc. 75 cents below family delivery prices, but dealers may make special arrangements with other dealers having offices and yards.
Wholesale and retail dealers said yesterday that the difference in retail price between the coal for domestic purposes and that for large concerns was simply the extra cost of delivery and handling. Wholesale prices have advanced \$1 a ton this week. This will cause another \$1 a ton increase in the present stock in the hands of retail dealers is exhausted. The wholesale price of soft coal has not advanced appreciably since last week.

Health Commissioner Lederle yesterday said that he would issue a summons for all persons reported to him by his inspectors as violating the city ordinance against soft coal, and where evidence sufficient was obtained would try to have them arraigned before a city magistrate. If, as he expected, the city magistrates would not entertain a complaint during the present coal strike, he would ask the high price of coal, he could proceed against them in the courts under Section 134 of the Sanitary Code for maintaining a nuisance. He would first give five days' notice to them to discontinue the use of soft coal, and in aggravated cases would give twenty-four hours' notice.

The local representatives of the leading soft coal roads in Virginia and West Virginia who were seen yesterday at the city hall, regarding a possible strike by 125,000 miners in that region. Chairman Fink of the Norfolk and Western road said that the miners of his company were nearly all negroes, and unorganized as far as he knew.

GENERAL EXODUS OF MINE WORKERS.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND HAVE LEFT SHENANDOAH AND ITS VICINITY. Pottsville, Penn., May 26.—Since the beginning of the strike in the anthracite region there has been a continuous exodus of mine workers from the Schuylkill district. Many of the miners have taken their families with them, their intention being to locate permanently in other parts of the country. The departing mine workers are foreigners, but the majority are English speaking strikers also. It is estimated that more than two thousand mine workers have left Shenandoah and its vicinity.

PRESIDENT MITCHELL IN CHICAGO.

REFUSES TO DISCUSS PROBABILITY OF A SYMPATHY STRIKE BY BITUMINOUS MINERS. Chicago, May 26.—President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers arrived in Chicago to-day and held a short conference with Secretary W. D. Ryan, of the State organization. Mr. Mitchell insisted that his visit was purely personal and that he came here to meet his wife, who has arrived here from their home in Iowa.

He declined to discuss the possibility of a strike of the bituminous men in sympathy with the anthracite workers, or even to admit that it would be considered. Mr. Mitchell said that he expected to remain in the city until to-morrow night, or possibly till Wednesday. He insisted that there would be no more soft coal in the event of the coal strike here. Secretary Ryan left the city for his home in Springfield last night.

DUSKY DIAMOND COLLIERY WORKING.

BEAVER CREEK BOSSES WILL NOT REPLACE ENGINEERS IF THE LATTER STRIKE. Hazleton, Penn., May 26.—The Dusky Diamond colliery, at Beaver Brook, is still in operation, despite the notification from the mine workers that all mining operations should be suspended during the strike.

The bosses at the Beaver Brook colliery of Dodson & Co. to-day notified Superintendent Bullock that they would not take the places of striking engineers, firemen or pumpmen if asked to do so. Clerks at several of the collieries heretofore have been discharged because they refused to man fires and pumps next week in case of a strike by the firemen and pumpmen.

POTTERS PREPARE TO USE SOFT COAL.

Trenton, N. J., May 26.—The manufacturing potters of this city, who have been accustomed to use anthracite coal in the firing of their kilns, are arranging to change their kiln grates so that they may use soft coal in the event of the coal strike continuing. Some of the potters have on hand a rather limited supply of hard coal.

THE PHILIPPINE DEBATE.

SENATOR PATTERSON EXPLAINS HIS CHANGE OF VIEWS, AND STARTS SOME SHARP COLLOQUIES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Washington, May 26.—Another week of time killing debate has been in the Senate today, Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, undertaking to contribute an afternoon's discussion of the Philippine Civil Government bill. The Colorado Senator had the task before him of reconciling his opinions of three years ago, when he filled the editorial columns of "The Denver News" with ardent pro-expansion arguments, with the opinion he now holds, which he poses as a radical anti-imperialist of the Edward Atkinson type. Mr. Patterson devoted a great deal of ingenuity to explaining his violent change of view, and however languid an interest the Senate may have taken in his elucidation, he undoubtedly thoroughly convinced and satisfied himself.

Mr. Patterson referred to the editorials from "The Denver News" which he had written in the course of his recent speech. These editorials strongly urged the retention of the Philippine Islands and upheld the government's policy. Mr. Patterson said he was responsible for the utterances of "The Denver News" then and now. He said he was a type of hundreds of thousands of Americans who had held views similar to those expressed in "The Denver News" editorials and had changed those views. Just before the ratification of the Paris treaty he had changed his opinion, and since that time had advocated strenuously the independence of the Filipino people. He declared that after the capture of Manila "a censorious press, dominated by the powers in Washington, had misrepresented the situation in the Philippine Islands." He read some extracts from editorials in his paper since the time referred to, declaring that the most sublime grand deed which the United States could perform would be to extend independence to the Filipinos. He urged that Mr. Foraker had not been frank and candid in his quotations from "The News."

Mr. Foraker resented the imputation of lack of fairness. Mr. Patterson insisted that Mr. Foraker had omitted editorials which presented the question in its true light.

Mr. Foraker said he had presented only such editorials from "The News" as he considered important and interesting with the question, and of course he had no intention of reflecting on the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. Patterson declared that additional light had been thrown on the subject, and editorials had appeared in his paper which presented a different view of the matter. He said that he had done justice to read them himself, declaring that they were a relief of the "censored telegraphic dispatches" from the Philippines.

In his argument, Mr. Patterson quoted from a speech made by Mr. Foraker in January, 1899, to the House of Representatives, in which he had advised the retention of the Philippines in the United States. From that time he had hoped for the independence of the Filipinos.

Mr. Foraker explained that the war he referred to was not a war between the United States and the Philippines, but the war between Spain and the Philippines.

Mr. Patterson held that that could not be the case. Manila had been taken by the Americans and the Spanish had been sent to their homes.

Mr. Foraker said he sympathized always had been with the Filipinos, and would be glad to see them free. He said that he had been in the Philippines, and had seen the people who he referred to in his speech.

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Advertisement for 'BEST & CO. LILIPUTAN BAZAR' featuring 'Girls' and Misses' Guimpes & Shirt Waists. The ad lists various styles of clothing with prices, such as 'Girls' Russian Blouses' for \$1.25 and 'Misses' White Lawn Shirt Waists' for \$1.05. The store is located at 60-62 West 23d Street.

Advertisement for 'W. & J. Sloane' featuring 'Lace Curtains' and 'Broadway & 19th Street'. The ad includes a list of prices for various lace curtains, such as 'Orchestrals' for \$1.25 and 'Princess double front' for \$1.00. The store is located at Broadway & 19th Street.

Advertisement for 'SALE TERMINATES MAY 29TH' featuring 'Slightly Used Aeolians at Reduced Prices'. The ad lists prices for various Aeolian instruments, such as 'Orchestrals' for \$1.25 and 'Princess double front' for \$1.00. The store is located at 18 West 23d St., New York.

Advertisement for 'The AEOLIAN CO.' featuring 'Printed Japanese Dress Silks for Summer Wear at 38c a yard'. The ad lists various styles of dress silks, such as 'Orchestrals' for \$1.25 and 'Princess double front' for \$1.00. The store is located at 18 West 23d St., New York.

Advertisement for 'R. U. WANTING? WIRE SCREENS' featuring 'ROEBUCK'S CUSTOM MADE ARE CHEAPEST & BEST'. The ad lists various styles of wire screens, such as 'Orchestrals' for \$1.25 and 'Princess double front' for \$1.00. The store is located at 172 FULTON ST., N. Y.

Advertisement for 'REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS' featuring 'C. H. BROWN CO. 221 E. 38th St.'. The ad lists various styles of silverware, such as 'Orchestrals' for \$1.25 and 'Princess double front' for \$1.00. The store is located at 6 Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y.