Some soft coal was offered at $4.50, a slight advance over the price of the previous day.

Advices received by the representatives of several individual operators stated that everything was quiet at the mines. It was intimated that within the next week or so efforts might be made to operate one or two mines in the Schuylkill region with non-union men.

THE ISSUES IN THE STRIKE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COAL OPERATORS AND PRESIDENT MITCHELL.

The presidents of the coal roads immediately affected by the strike of the anthracite coal miners made public yesterday letters and telegrams which had passed between the operators and President Mitchell and other representatives of the United Mine Workers.

The operators make public the correspondence with a preface which gives in brief the history of the unionizing of the anthracite coal mines after the establishment of the United Mine Workers, originally an organization of bituminous coal miners; of the agreement to an advance of 10 per cent in wages in 1901, following the strike of 1900; the abolishment of the sliding scale, and finally the invitation of February 14, 1902, to the operators to a joint conference to form a wage scale for the ensuing year.

The first of the letters, dated February 18, 1902, is that of President Baer of the Reading company to President Mitchell. Mr. Baer said in part:

In the judgment of the companies I represent, it is practically impossible to form a wage scale for the whole anthracite region. The mining of anthracite coal is entirely different from that of bituminous coal. This company does not favor the plan of having its relations with the miners disturbed every year. There cannot be two masters in the management of business. The objection to your proposition is not alone the impracticability of forming a uniform scale of wages, but it is to the divided allegiance it creates. Discipline is essential in the conduct of all business. It is of vital importance in mining operations, where the disobedience of one man may endanger the lives of hundreds of his fellow workmen. You cannot have discipline when the employe disregards and disobeys the reasonable orders and directions in the conduct of business of his superior officer, relying upon some outside power to sustain him.

Your organizations have no power to enforce their decrees, and thereby insure discipline, and we have no power to maintain discipline except the power to discharge. A careful analysis of the results of last year's operations shows that the efficiency of our own mines has decreased one million tons, because the contract miners have worked only four and a half to six hours a day.

President Truesdale of the Lackawanna road, writing from New-York under date of February 8, 1902, to the miners' officials, says, in part:

The policy and practice of this company is, and always has been, to deal directly with all classes of its employes through committees or other representatives of them duly accredited as such and also in the employ of the company, on all questions concerning wages, hours of service and other conditions pertaining to their employment.

The situation and conditions vary widely as respects the mining of anthracite coal in the different fields. It must be manifest, therefore, to any one familiar with these conditions and the practice that has grown up under them, that it is entirely impracticable to adjust these wage questions in the anthracite regions in any general convention or mass meeting composed of all the mine owners in the anthracite fields and this company must therefore decline to depart from its settled policy in dealing with its employes, and put itself in a position with respect to its mine employes where it may at any time involve itself in troubles and misunderstandings.

President E. B. Thomas of the Erie road, writing from New-York under date of February 20, 1902, says, in part:

So far the apparent effect of your association has been that at no time during the last twenty years has a greater spirit of unrest and agitation prevailed among the anthracite miners than has existed during the last year. Notwithstanding the advance in wages, the fair treatment that has been accorded, the patient and friendly disposition manifested toward the various committees, the depreciation in the quantity of work produced per man has amounted to about 12 per cent, and from April to October 1 there have been no less than 102 interruptions of work occasioned by unwarranted demands and agitation by members of your association, resulting in a loss of over nine hundred days' work, and over six hundred thousand tons of production; most of them were brought about by unwarranted causes, and there has been an apparent disposition on the part of the younger element to keep the whole territory in a condition of unrest, a condition that is certainly not for the best interests of either the corporations or the employes. It is the inalienable right of a man to labor, and this without regard to nationality, creed or association. To seek to prevent it is a crime, and we cannot, even by implication, sanction such a course.

You now ask this company to join the representatives of other anthracite coal interests and a representative of the mine workers, to formulate a scale of wages and conditions of employment which shall govern the coming year.

In our judgment this is impracticable, and the best interests of the companies represented no less than those of the miners themselves render impracticable any such efforts.

The replies of President T. P. Fowler of the Ontario and Western and R. M. Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson, and Alfred Walter, of the Lehigh Valley, are brief. Mr. Fowler says the only practical way to settle differences between employes and company is by discussion by the men themselves with the immediate superintendent. Mr. Walter says simply that the proposition that representatives of his company attend a meeting with the miners to discuss a wage scale is one the company cannot entertain. Mr. Olyphant says Mr. Mitchell's communication carries an intimation that the wage scale is to be reviewed yearly. This he calls a condition "at once unbusinesslike and opposed to the proper conduct of the anthracite mining industry."

President Mitchell, representing the miners, writing to the committee of operators appointed to consider points at issue last month, says in part:

We propose that the industrial branch of the National Civic Federation select a committee of five persons to arbitrate and decide all or any of the questions in dispute, the award of such board of arbitration to be binding upon both parties and effective for a period of one year. Second, should the above proposition be unacceptable to you, we propose that a committee composed of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Potter and one other person whom these two may select, be authorized to make an investigation into the wages and conditions of employment existing in the anthracite field; and if they decide that the annual wages received by the anthracite mine workers are sufficient to enable them to live, maintain and educate their families in a manner conformable to established American standards and consistent with American citizenship, we agree to withdraw our claims for higher wages and more equitable conditions of employment, providing that the anthracite mine operators agree to comply with any recommendations the above committee may make affecting the earnings and conditions of labor of their employes.

ELECTRIC CARRIAGES

High Grade Broughams, Victorias, Hansoms, etc.

As we build to order exclusively, designs should now be selected to insure Fall delivery.

Carriages shown at your door by request. 'Phone 3133 Franklin. Our maintenance contract keeps vehicles in repair at a nominal rate per year. For particulars address

THE RAINIER COMPANY,
393 Broadway, New York.
Gen'l Agents, VEHICLE EQUIPMENT CO.
ELECTRIC TRUCKS, WAGONS, VANS, ETC.

BESIEGED IN THEIR HOMES.

STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS KEEP TWO FAMILIES PRISONERS—BOYCOTT SPREADING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., June 10.—The prolonged absence of President Mitchell in New-York City has created more peace hopefulness in this region. He was to have returned here this morning; he will now not be back until midnight, perhaps not then, and the many anxious labor leaders who are eager to hear of the strike conditions will have to wait until to-morrow.

It was decided at a meeting held here to-day that the engineers, pumpmen and firemen who remain at work after next Friday shall be declared unfair and dropped from the union. This is the first decisive action against the workers.

Two brothers, named Miller, who are working as engineers at a Lehigh Valley company mine near Swoyersville, found outside their homes when they arose this morning, two freshly dug graves, with headboards bearing their names. The significance of this did not shake their nerve, however, and they went to work. At Nanticoke, where the three hundred guards are stationed at the Susquehanna Company mines, arrangements were completed to-day for starting the pumps to-morrow, and the mines will be quickly cleared. The guards were this afternoon finishing the barbed wire fences which form the fortifications. There has been one attack, and some stones were thrown. Captain ——, who is in command, walked out to the men. "If another stone is thrown," he declared, quietly but firmly, "I'll come out there and take the man who throws it." His determination overcame their spirit, and they dispersed.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western company to-day served warrants on one man and four women, who are charged with being implicated in the riot at Hanover last Saturday, when two watchmen were severely beaten. Other arrests are to follow.

The boycott extends day by day, and there are numerous instances of its effect. There has been a reaction in the case of one large store in this city, which refused to sell blankets to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company for the men employed at the collieries. This gained the sympathy of the laboring classes, but it also aroused the ire of others. At a tea held yesterday a number of women agreed to buy no more goods there, and to extend the movement among their friends.

The executive committee of the United Mine Workers at Nanticoke passed a resolution to-day saying:

Having considered the difficulties now presented by the introduction of scab labor into our town, we do here respectfully request all store keepers, butchers, ice merchants and others not to supply any of these imported scabs with any necessaries of life, as in so doing it will show that they have a little sympathy with our cause, and so help us a little to fight this our fight of right against might.

In many towns the storekeepers have refused to sell to non-union men. In Kingston the barbers have refused to shave them, in Audenried and in Luzerne girls have been socially ostracized for speaking to non-union men, while many relatives of non-union workers have lost their places because the union men have threatened boycotting. An ice company at Hazleton has refused to sell the Lehigh Valley Company any ice.

Two non-union men, their wives and the sister of one have been besieged for three days at their homes near Forty Fort. The men worked in the Harry E. mine of the Temple Coal and Iron Company, and when they returned from work last Saturday night the houses were surrounded. None have been allowed to leave them since. Men, women, girls and boys form the besieging force, and often girls alone watch the houses and shriek at the first appearance of the non-union men, so that the men rush to the scene and drive them back. They will not allow provisions to be taken to the houses, and the siege will continue until the men agree to join the union. Five effigies, two of men and three of women, are strung up outside the house.

More trouble occurred this morning at the William A. colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, at Duryea. Last night an attack was repulsed after many shots had been fired, and this morning men and boys stationed themselves on the hilltops and high ground surrounding, and used sling shots with buckshot for ammunition. These had force when they struck anything, and the offices of the company were scarred with them, and many men were struck. A coal and iron policeman was struck in the face with one. He fired his rifle, but did not hit any one. Then a brave deed was done. Frank Shedd, a young clerk, walked near enough to the mob to recognize several men and calmly put down their names. He was stoned and fired at with sling shots, but did not retreat until he had the names of all he knew. Warrants have now been issued for them, and they will be arrested.

FIRES OUT AT COKE OVENS.

SOFT COAL STRIKERS FIRM AND GAINING—GUARDS BEING ARMED.

Thurmond, W. Va., June 10.—The strikers succeeded to-day in tying up almost every operation in the New River district. Not one hundred out of six thousand were at work on Loup Creek, and not a single car of coal has been sent down that branch to-day. All the Chesapeake and Ohio shifting crews in this field have been laid off, and business is at a standstill. The fires are out in the thousands of coke ovens that have heretofore illuminated the New River Valley, and from all indications the situation will not be soon improved.

At mass meetings held at Glen Jean to-day the strikers decided to remain out indefinitely unless the operators met their demands. In the Kenawha field a few mines are being operated, but with a greatly reduced force. There has been no violence along the Chesapeake and Ohio yet, and operators believe there will be none. At several collieries armed guards are on duty.

Keystone, W. Va., June 10.—The situation in the great Flat Top and Tug River coal fields to-day is practically unchanged. At some of the mines the strikers lost a few from their ranks, but at other points they made gains. Especially was this the case at Davy, where more than a hundred foreigners were prevailed upon to come into the union. At mass meetings to-day the strikers voted unanimously to remain out until the operators make some concessions.

The meeting called for to-morrow by United Mine Workers at Bramwell, will not be attended by a single operator. An extra force of guards were put to work at many of the mines in this territory to-day. The number of guards is being increased as rapidly as Winchesters can be secured. There were several shipments of firearms to this section to-day.

IN THE POCAHONTAS FIELD.

MORE MEN RETURN TO THE MINES—OPERATORS WILL CONFER WITH STRIKERS.

Roanoke, Va., June 10.—Official reports to-day show some improvement in the strike situation in the Pocahontas fields. More men returned to work this morning, and it is estimated that about 20 per cent of the regular force is now at work. The output of coal is in about the same proportion. The shipments for yesterday were one-fifth of the average. No violence is reported in the Pocahontas territory, and the operators are content with the outlook.

There is a complete tieup in the Flat Top district. The men who have started to work, including the guardsmen, have been refused board, and others have been warned by the union men not to go to work.

The Indian Ridge and Browning mines, in the Pocahontas field, have asked their men to meet them at Bramwell to-morrow night to arrange a compromise. The men say that if the union is not recognized they will not return to work.

THE NAVY SHORT OF COAL.

STRIKE MAY PREVENT EVOLUTIONS THIS SUMMER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—The coal strike, if protracted, threatens to paralyze the navy, so far as extensive evolutions on the Atlantic seaboard this summer are concerned. Admiral Bradford, who has charge of the fuel supply, advised Secretary Moody to-day of the urgent need for economy until the extent and duration of the strike are better known, and has ordered his subordinates at the various naval stations to husband the stock on hand until assured that the supply will not be cut off altogether. The admiral has already been informed that no more Pocahontas coal is to be had at Lambert's Point, near Norfolk, and that all New River coal, which the navy gets at Newport News, has been seized in transit by the railroad companies. These two coals are the chief dependence of naval vessels, and their failure will compel the warships to avoid Chesapeake Bay and go to New-York or Boston to fill their bunkers. Fortunately, Admiral Bradford anticipated the strike and purchased 30,000 tons in April and as much in May, but two of his colliers were sent to Martinique and St. Vincent with relief supplies, and he was unable to use them in distributing the coal to domestic ports frequented by the fleet in summer. In the Pacific over seventy thousand tons owned by the navy are in reserve at Samoa, Honolulu, Pichilinque and several other ports, 44,000 tons being at Manila. At San Juan, Porto Rico, 6,000 tons have recently been landed. But the reserve supply, especially along the Atlantic seaboard, is comparatively insignificant when it is pointed out that the warships consumed an average of 25,000 tons a month last year and nearly as much the year before.

THINKS IT WILL FIZZLE OUT.

MR. SAWARD SAYS MOST OF THE MINERS ARE HEARTILY SICK OF THE STRIKE.

Frederick E. Saward, Editor of "The Coal Trade Journal," returned to this city yesterday from a visit to Wilkesbarre, where he had an opportunity of looking over the situation. To a Tribune reporter Mr. Saward said:

Many of the miners would be glad of the slightest excuse for ending the strike. Most of them are tired of it, and show it. The merest shadow of a concession on the part of the operators would be gladly hailed as an excuse for calling off the strike on the ground that a victory was obtained. In spite of Mr. Mitchell's repeated statements that the recognition of the union does not figure in the dispute, it is really the question of recognition of the union that is at the bottom of the whole trouble. Any concession, no matter how slight, would be construed into recognition of the union, and, in fact, would be recognition, since the strike was ordered by the union, and any settlement would be with officers of the union. Any concessions, therefore, would be concessions to the union. I believe the strike will fizzle out of itself.

Mr. Saward said that he saw no violence, but the strikers annoyed and tormented the non-union men by jeering at them and hanging them in effigy. They hung the effigies before the doors of the non-union men's homes. Mr. Saward said twenty had effigies carted away in one day. Regarding the decision of the railroad employes not to work on trains which carried coal and iron police to the mines, he said:

That is like locking the stable door when the steed is stolen. The coal and iron police are now at the mines. The companies are amply protected and don't need any more special police.

SOFT COAL USERS WARNED.

THEY REPLY THAT THERE IS NOTHING ELSE TO USE—HEALTH OFFICIALS AT A LOSS.

Officials of the Health Department said yesterday that several notices had been sent to owners of buildings in the city, warning them that they were violating the law by burning soft coal and creating a smoke nuisance, and that they would be prosecuted if the nuisance continued. The reply in each case, it was said, was that the engineer of the building could get no hard coal and had to burn soft coal to keep up steam for the elevators. This is the general excuse, and the officials of the Health Department are at a loss how to proceed.

The burning of soft coal in the city is becoming more and more common every day as the supplies of hard coal run out. Along the riverfronts the clouds of black smoke were so thick at times yesterday that the air seemed saturated with soot. The burning of soft coal on the locomotives of the elevated road in Sixth-ave. caused great clouds of smoke in that thoroughfare. Riding at the rear end of a train and looking back along the avenue, one could see the low rolling clouds of smoke having the appearance of clouds of dust in an approaching windstorm.

The Court of Special Sessions in Jamaica yesterday gave a decision that railroad locomotives could burn soft coal within the city limits with impunity. An officer of the Long Island Railroad Company was arrested on the complaint of an officer of the Health Department, because soft coal was used in a locomotive running within the limits of the city, and the lawyer for the defendant declared that the law regulating the use of soft coal applied only to stationary boilers. The court agreed with the lawyer and dismissed the case.

THE FRENCH VISITORS BACK.

COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU SAYS THE PARTY GREATLY ENJOYED THE TRIP WEST.

The Count and Countess de Rochambeau, accompanied by Professor Croiset, M. de Billy, M. La Grave and Viscount de Chambrun, arrived from the West yesterday at 5 p. m., and were driven to the Waldorf-Astoria, where they spent the evening, going later to the theatre.

The Count de Rochambeau said to a Tribune reporter that their trip had been in every feature most pleasant, that their entertainment everywhere had been cordial and sumptuous; they had been made comfortable while travelling, and were all charmed with the country and the people they had met. He referred with pleasure to their reception at St. Louis and their trip on the Mississippi with Mark Twain, whose company they had enjoyed, and to their reception in Chicago and other places. The party will sail for France to-morrow.

The Countess de Rochambeau will receive several French women of the city to-day.

THE GAULOIS REACHES LISBON.

MEMBERS OF THE ROCHAMBEAU MISSION ABOARD LUNCH WITH AMERICAN MINISTER.

Lisbon, Portugal, June 10.—The French battleship Gaulois, which left Boston on June 1 with some of the members of the French mission which went to the United States to attend the unveiling in Washington of the statue of the Count de Rochambeau on board, arrived here to-day.

General Brugere, the commander-in-chief of the French army, called at the American Legation here, and Francis B. Loomis, the American Minister, handed him a most cordially worded cablegram which had been received from President Roosevelt.

General Brugere spoke enthusiastically about America and the Americans, and expressed himself as greatly pleased at the way in which the French mission had been received. He said he agreed with President Roosevelt that the visit of the mission would have lasting results of deep importance.

The members of the mission who are on the Gaulois were entertained to-day at luncheon by Mr. Loomis at his château at Cintra, a suburb of Lisbon.

COLUMBIA'S FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

THE PRINCIPAL CONTESTS ARE WITH PRINCETON AND PENNSYLVANIA—NO BIG GAMES IN THIS CITY.

G. G. Green, assistant manager of the Columbia football team, yesterday announced the schedule for the coming season. There will be no big games in New-York, the chief contests being with Princeton, at Princeton, on October 25, and Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on November 1. Harvard will not be played this year, as the only available time was October 25, the date of the Princeton game. Columbia did not play Cornell because of unwillingness to play at Ithaca, and Yale did not wish to play Columbia this year. Several new games are on the schedule, including those with Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Fordham and Brown. This will be Brown's first appearance in New-York. The Thanksgiving Day game this year will be played with Syracuse instead of with the Carlisle Indians, as in the last three years. The Williams game has been dropped. The schedule follows:

October 1, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at New-York; October 4, Rutgers, at New-Brunswick; October 8, Fordham, at New-York; October 11, University of Buffalo, at New-York; October 15, Swarthmore, at New-York; October 18, Hamilton, at New-York; October 25, Princeton, at Princeton; November 1, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; November 8, Brown, at New-York; November 19, Annapolis, at Annapolis; November 27 (Thanksgiving Day), Syracuse, at New-York.

CANNON CALLS A HALT.

WARNS THE HOUSE AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE IN APPROPRIATIONS.

A BIG TREASURY DEFICIT PREDICTED—FOREST RESERVE TRANSFER BILL KILLED.

Washington, June 10.—The House to-day defeated the bill to transfer certain forest reserves to the Agricultural Department and to authorize the President to establish game and fish preserves. Its death was accomplished by striking out the enacting clause on a motion made by Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Cannon argued vigorously against the proposed transfer, on the ground that it would take the administration of forty-six million acres from a fully equipped land office and place it under an inexperienced division of the Agricultural Department, creating a divided jurisdiction and rendering the service much more expensive than at present. He said he had no criticism to make of the scientists of the Agricultural Department, but he observed sarcastically that the principal industry of many alleged scientists was to fasten themselves on the public treasury. While the President had recommended this transfer, Mr. Cannon said that what he really had in mind was the increased efficiency of forestry work in the United States. "I am not a hero worshipper," said Mr. Cannon, "but measured by his administration thus far I am abundantly thankful that Theodore Roosevelt succeeded the great President who was stricken down at Buffalo. I believe in him."

As Mr. Cannon warmed up to his subject he created some amusement by removing his collar and necktie.

Mr. Cannon then made a statement regarding the expenditures and receipts for the coming fiscal year. For the current year the apparent surplus was $47,000,000. For the coming year the estimated revenues were $639,000,000. The regular appropriation bills in their present status aggregated $590,000,000. The permanent appropriations were $69,000,000, the miscellaneous appropriations, including the Omnibus Public Building bill, were $10,000,000, and the deficiencies already aggregated $21,000,000. The apparent excess of appropriations over revenues already reached the sum of $51,925,128. This showing made no provision for the sinking fund ($54,000,000), which could be paid or not. It did not include anything for the isthmian canal, the Pacific cable, the omnibus fish hatchery or a hundred other kindred propositions. It might be said that the Treasury contained a great surplus, observed Mr. Cannon. If any of the great pending enterprises should be undertaken, the surplus would vanish like the mist before the sun. He said he did not desire to be an alarmist, but he urged his colleagues to weigh appropriations carefully before they allowed authorizations to march beyond estimated receipts. Every cent of revenue for the next fiscal year was necessary to pay expenses in sight. He appealed to the House not to pass a bill like the pending measure, which would certainly beget extravagance. "Let us cut its head off," he said, "just behind the ears." (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, replied to Mr. Cannon. He insisted that the latter's criticism of the pending bill was not justified. He paid a high tribute to President Roosevelt, saying it was fortunate for the country that it had a President who knew something of the great West and the needs of the future there.

Mr. Cannon's motion to strike out the enacting clause was carried, 66 to 47. This was not a record vote. The bill was immediately reported to the House, with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out. Mr. Lacey demanded the ayes and noes on the adoption of the recommendation of the committee of the whole. The recommendation was adopted, 100 to 70.

THE CASE OF GEN. SMITH.

NOT CLOSED UNTIL THE PRESIDENT HAS ACTED ON THE COURT MARTIAL'S VERDICT.

Washington, June 10.—Secretary Root said today that he had not had time to consider the case of General Jacob H. Smith, tried by court martial at Manila for alleged violations of the rules of war in the conduct of the campaign in Samar. He added that as the Smith case was based practically on the transactions which led to the trial of Major L. W. T. Waller, of the Marine Corps, by court martial, charged with the alleged unlawful killing of Filipino prisoners, he would probably await the receipt of the record of that case before giving final consideration to the Smith case. The Waller record is not expected to reach this city for several weeks.

It is said at the War Department that the Waller case is a closed incident, but that the Smith case will not be legally closed until it has been finally acted on by the President. The significance of this statement is that it is still within the power of the President to return the case to the court for reconsideration of the evidence, even though the officer was acquitted, as the press dispatches from Manila have indicated. The court would not be legally compelled to change its findings, however, against its own judgment, and its adherence to a verdict of not guilty would stand, despite the disapproval of the President, which in that case would be simply a rebuke to the court without affecting the legal status of the accused officer.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL DEBATE.

SENATOR TURNER SPEAKS IN FAVOR OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—So far as debating energy goes the champions in the Senate of the Nicaragua route for a trans-isthmian canal have overshadowed the champions of a Panama waterway. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, and Mr. Harris, of Kansas, have made exhaustive speeches in favor of the northern route since the Canal bill has had the right of way, and only one Senator, Mr. Hanna, has urged at equal length the advantages of a canal from Colon to Panama. Mr. Turner, of Washington, continued to-day the argument for the Nicaragua project. His speech was devoted in large measure to a dissection of the title which the reorganized Panama Company proposes to pass to the United States for a lump sum of $40,000,000. He maintained that the New Panama Company could not give a clear title to its rights, franchises and property, and if this government purchased it it would be with all its incumbrances.

GYPSIES TRAVEL IN AUTOMOBILE.

THE VEHICLE WAS SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THEM.

A band of gypsies travelling in an automobile arrived in Mount Vernon yesterday, and went into camp at Sherwood Park. The vehicle, which is a gasolene affair, is large, and appears at a distance like a trolley car. It was specially built for the band. The inside is divided into three apartments, one a bedroom, another a dining room, and in the front the kitchen.

The main body is finished in a deep green, and the running gear in a rich red, while the whole vehicle is brightly decorated with gold. Curtains drape the windows. The chief of the band says that he can make fifty miles a day in the automobile, which is twice as fast as he used to travel in a prairie schooner.

JAECKEL AGAINST GILMAN.

STATE TREASURER WANTS RENOMINATION—DEPUTY CONTROLLER'S FRIENDS ACTIVE.

Albany, June 10 (Special).—John P. Jaeckel, of Auburn, the State Treasurer, said to-day that he was a candidate for renomination for State Treasurer. Mr. Jaeckel is now serving his second term. It is conceded that State Engineer Bond who is serving his second term, will be renominated by the Republican State Convention this year.

The friends of Deputy Controller Gilman, of New-York, have suggested his nomination for State Treasurer, and say he will be supported for the nomination by the New-York delegation.

PACIFIC CABLE BILL UP.

MR. CORLISS ADVOCATES GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF A LINE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, June 10.—The House to-day adopted a special order for the consideration of the Corliss Pacific Cable bill by a vote of 108 to 73, and listened to an argument by the author of the measure in favor of its passage. Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, who presented the rule, announced that he was opposed to the government building a cable to the Philippines. He favored the construction of an American cable by American capital, and gave notice that at the proper time he would offer as a substitute a bill to authorize the President to make a contract for the construction of a cable under certain conditions. The minority of the Committee on Commerce oppose the Corliss bill, on the ground that the Commercial Pacific Company is now at work building a cable which is to be laid by 1905.

"This measure," said Mr. Corliss, in his argument for his bill, "provides for a government cable uniting our islands in the Pacific with the American continent. By its terms the cable shall be American made, laid by American ships and managed by the American Government." The right to lay, land and regulate cables, he said, was a franchise held by the people. Its control was an inherent right of the nation. He argued that no one had a right to lay a cable without the permission of Congress. He placed the cost of construction at not exceeding $10,000,000, and the cost of operation at $400,000 a year. A government survey of the route had already been made at an expense of $200,000. He estimated that the revenue from commercial business alone would be far in excess of the cost of operation.

Mr. Corliss presented statements and figures intended to show the existence of a cable monopoly and its purposes. He presented the grants obtained by the Eastern Extension Cable Company from China, Japan and the Spanish islands in the Pacific, including Guam, the Philippines and the Marshall Islands, to show that this cable company had control of communication with the Far East, and controls over seventy thousand miles of submarine cables. It had an exclusive monopoly in China, he said, until 1930, and its Spanish grant in the Philippines ran until 1940. He contended that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, which proposes to lay a cable to Hawaii and thence to Manila, was merely the American branch or ally of the Eastern cable monopoly.

Mr. Corliss dwelt on the effect on American military control in the Pacific should a foreign corporation be permitted to own this cable, and he argued that the only way to break down the monopoly was for the government to own, construct and operate the cable.

Mr. Corliss denounced private cable monopolies, and read letters from Captain Squier, of the Signal Service, who had been in charge of the cable interests in the Philippines for three years, and from Admiral Bradford, as to the necessity for a government cable and the existence of a cable monopoly in the Orient. "Here we are at this very moment," he said in conclusion, "with eight millions of people in the Philippines, our military and civil interests without communication, severed from all the world, and the battleships of our navy being used as dispatch boats to carry communications to our people."

MIMIC WAR ON COASTS.

THE NAVAL GENERAL BOARD READY TO PUT ITS THEORIES TO A PRACTICAL TEST.

Washington, June 10.—After several years of almost entirely theoretical work the General Board of the navy is now prepared to demonstrate by practical test the soundness of its theories. Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper has been placed in charge of the preparation for war of the district extending from Chatham Light, Cape Cod, to Barnegat Light, in New-Jersey. Duty of a similar character on the Pacific Coast has been given to Rear Admiral Louis Kempff.

These two officers will follow out the plans of the board by placing the defences of the coast which come under the control of the navy in a condition best to withstand a mimic attack of a foreign fleet, simulated by the North Atlantic fleet on the one side and the North Pacific Squadron on the other. An opportunity will be afforded to test the efficacy of the defences of the Atlantic Coast of New-England by the approaching manœuvres at Newport, when the vessels of the squadron will make an attempt to land a force of marines and blue jackets on a presumably foreign shore.

NEW FAST MAIL SERVICE.

TIME BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ST. LOUIS TO BE REDUCED ABOUT EIGHT HOURS.

Washington, June 10.—The fastest daily mail service ever attempted between New-York and other Eastern cities and St. Louis and Western points is provided for in arrangements made by the Postoffice Department, to take effect next Sunday. The contract calls for a daily schedule of twenty-three and one-half hours between New-York and St. Louis over the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beginning on Sunday, a fast mail train will leave New-York at 2:45 a. m. daily, and arrive at St. Louis at 2:15 o'clock Monday morning. This shortens the present schedule between New-York and St. Louis by about eight hours, and practically means a gain of a day for Eastern mail bound to far Western points and the Southwest. The new fast mail will reach Pittsburg at 12:45 p. m.; Columbus, 4:20 p. m.; Richmond, Ind., 6:55 p. m., and Indianapolis, 8:40 p. m.

The early arrival at St. Louis permits connection with all the fast early morning trains out of that city, including the heavy mails dispatched at 3 o'clock, and the service greatly expedites the delivery of the morning newspapers of the East.

SECRETARY MOODY ON MAINE CLAIMS.

Washington, June 10.—Secretary Moody to-day addressed a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on War Claims, embodying his recommendations in regard to the bill now pending in the House to provide relief for personal injuries suffered through the destruction of the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor. In March the Spanish Claims Commission rendered an opinion that the claims of the families of the Maine victims were merged in the national claim against Spain, and could not be regarded as the claims of individuals. Secretary Moody recommends that in case Congress decides to recognize the claims of the families of those lost on the Maine, the relief be afforded in the shape of a direct appropriation, which would do away with the expenses of litigation to the claimants. The Secretary cites a number of precedents for such action.

SENATE PASSES NAVAL BILL.

Washington, June 10.—Another of the big supply bills of the government was disposed of by the Senate to-day, the Naval Appropriation bill, carrying more than $78,000,000, being passed. It includes provisions for two first class battleships, two first class armored cruisers and two gunboats, but strikes out the House provision that one of each shall be built at government yards.

GENS. LINCOLN AND WHITSIDE RETIRED.

Washington, June 10.—Brigadier General Sumner H. Lincoln and Samuel M. Whitside, recently promoted, have been retired.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 10.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

THOMAS B. REED, marshal for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM H. ATWELL, attorney for the Northern District of Texas.

JOHN JONES, receiver of public moneys, Marquette, Mich.

BENJAMIN D. CROCKER, collector internal revenue, District of Washington (State).

ARMY.

Cavalry—Lieutenant Colonel Jacob A. Augur, colonel; Major Clarence A. Stedman, lieutenant colonel; Captain William D. Beach, major; First Lieutenant Charles A. Stodter, captain.

Infantry—Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Noble, colonel; Major John A. Baldwin, lieutenant colonel; Captain Abner Pickering, major; First Lieutenant Preston Brown, captain.

FOR EXPOSITION BUILDING IN SHANGHAI.

Washington, June 10.—Senator McCumber to-day introduced a bill providing for the erection and maintenance of a permanent exposition building in Shanghai, China, for the exhibition of American products.

THE RECIPROCITY CONTEST

DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED BY CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

NOT MORE THAN SEVEN BEET SUGAR MEN LIKELY TO PERSIST IN OPPOSING THE ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 10.—As a result of frequent conferences at the White House since last Friday between the President and Senators Platt, of Connecticut, Spooner, Aldrich, Foraker and other supporters of the administration's Cuban policy, a Senate Republican conference probably will be called this week to settle finally and definitely whatever dispute there may be in the party over the method to be employed to bring the United States and Cuba into close and permanent commercial relations. The rebaters will have every opportunity in the conference to exploit their contention in the most favorable light, and as several of them will want to talk at great length on the subject, it is considered likely that more than one meeting will have to be held before the President's supporters feel warranted in reporting the straight reciprocity proposition contained in the Spooner bill as a strict party measure. That they will do this in the end, however, there is no longer any cause to doubt, and even the rebaters themselves now admit privately that they are beaten.

The only question of any considerable interest at present is as to how many beet sugar Senators will refuse to abide by the decision of the conference and carry their fight to the floor of the Senate. Last night it was thought, and was so stated in these dispatches, that about nine Republican Senators would persist to the end in their opposition to the administration, but there are now excellent reasons for asserting that the number of bolters will not exceed seven at most, and probably not more than five. The Senate leaders have the names of seven Republicans who, it is thought, may defy the recognized authority of the party and co-operate with the free trade Democrats against the administration, but it is not considered desirable at this juncture to publish their names, because it is possible that within a few days every one of these seven may signify his willingness to submit to the inevitable, in which event it would not be just to them to publish their names at this time as threatening to bolt the party caucus.

The fact of importance is that a straight reciprocity bill will be reported by the Committee on Relations with Cuba as a substitute for the House makeshift, and that it will be put through the Senate as a strict party measure, although it is generally believed that many Democrats will vote for it.

AGAINST PROMOTING GENERAL BROOKE.

Washington, June 10.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day voted against making a favorable report on the bill which recently passed the Senate authorizing the advancement of the senior major general of the army, General Brooke, to the rank of lieutenant general, and his retirement at that rank. Representative Adams, of Pennsylvania, moved a favorable report, but after brief discussion the motion was lost, 7 to 3. The vote was not on party lines. Members of the committee said that the adverse action was due to the course taken by the House against the bill advancing Surgeon General Sternberg, and also because of opposition in the committee to retirements at advanced grades.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Negligee Shirts & Blouses.

Shirts of Madras, Oxford, Botany and Scotch Flannel.

Blouses of Lawn, Cheviot, Madras, Galatea and Tan Linen

Madras Cloth Shirts, cluster stripes, neat colorings, 98c.

Separate Russian Blouses, in red or blue chambray, trimmed with white braid, 69c., value $1.00.

Outing Goods for Girls & Misses,

Such as Golf Coats and Short Skirts for mountain and seaside rambles. Straw Hats, Stout Shoes, Stockings, Etc.

Distinctively youthful in appearance.
Serviceable to the last degree.
Characterized by the "style" always associated with our store.

Also Golf Sticks, Bags, Balls, Etc. Tennis Equipments, and many novelties not found elsewhere.

60-62 West 23d St.

COLORADO

The way to get the best accommodations is via the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

WHY? It is the only direct line to Colorado Springs and Manitou.

It is the popular route to Denver. It has the best Dining Car Service.

It has the finest equipment and most satisfactory schedule and in the

Rocky Mountain Limited

offers the best train, only one night, Chicago to Colorado.

It leaves Chicago daily at 5.45 p. m. and arrives at Denver 8.45 p. m., Colorado Springs (Manitou) 8.30 p. m.

Another inducement to use the Rock Island will be the round trip rates of $25 Chicago to Colorado and $15 Missouri River points to Colorado effective this summer by that line. Ask for details and free books.

"Under the Turquoise Sky" gives the most fascinating description of Colorado.

"Camping in Colorado" has full details for campers.

A. H. MOFFET, G. E. P. A.
401 Broadway, NEW YORK.