Telephones 618-694. We Close Saturdays at 6 p. m. Bee, May 11, 1902.

# Special Sale of Handsome Foulard Silks at Less Than One-Half Price

No old or shopworn goods in the lot. All of these handsome silks have been selected from our regular stock of exclusive styles of high grade silks. These Foulards are manufactured by one of the best silk manufacturers in the world.

**$1.00 Handsome Satin Twilled Foulard Silks, now 49c a yard.**

**$1.35 and $1.50 Best Quality Broche Satin Finished Foulard, now 59c a yard.**

The exquisite quality and style of Foulard Silks, coming as they do from the world's best manufacturers of silks, we can conscientiously recommend every yard. You had better come and see the Monday morning. On sale at 8 a. m.

**THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.**

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

here are very anxious as to the fate of that island.

Dominica and St. Lucia have very active geysers, but they show no departure from normal conditions. Food stuffs of all kinds are urgently wanted.

**Report from London.**

LONDON, May 10.—Lloyd's agent at St. Lucia, B. W. I., cables that later news fully confirms the disaster at St. Pierre. He says he cannot ascertain the names of the vessels which have been lost, but they include one Italian bark and two steamers, one probably being Grappler, the cable ship belonging to the West India and Panama telegraph company. The total loss of life is estimated at 30,000.

Lloyd's agent at St. Thomas, D. W. I., cables that St. Pierre has been totally destroyed by fire and that all the inhabitants perished. All the vessels in the harbor were lost. These include Grappler. The steamer Roraima, belonging to the Quebec Steamship company, took fire in port and became a total loss. All on board Roraima perished.

The following cablegram was received this morning at the colonial office from Marshal Hodgson at Barbadoes:

The Soufriere volcano on St. Vincent, B. W. I., erupted violently yesterday. Loud reports resembling artillery fire were heard at Barbadoes at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 5 o'clock there came darkness and thunder accompanied by a strong downpour of dust, which continued until night. Barbadoes is covered several inches deep with dust this morning. Have telegraphed Sir Robert B. Llewellyn, governor of the Windward islands, offering him all assistance.

**All Safe at Dominica.**

Another cablegram received from Administrator Bell of the island of Dominica, is as follows:

A terrible eruption has occurred of a volcano at Martinique. Great distress prevails there. I am sending provisions immediately. All safe at Dominica.

Thirty deaths are reported to have occurred at the island of St. Vincent, according to a telegram received at the colonial office this morning from Governor Llewellyn, forwarded from St. Lucia yesterday evening. The governor adds:

Information incomplete. Eruption continues. I am endeavoring to get back to St. Vincent.

Steel, Young & Co. of this city, owners of the British steamer, Roddam, which escaped from St. Pierre to St. Lucia, received this morning the following news from their agents at St. Lucia:

Terrible volcanic eruption at Martinique. Roddam returned. One anchor and chain slipped. Tarpaulins and running gear burned. Machinery intact. Captain in hospital. Two mates, chief engineer and eight of crew dead. Ten in hospital. Second and third engineers aboard. Campbell and supercargo dead. Communication between here and Barbadoes interrupted.

**No Direct News Yet.**

Cable communication between London and the island of Martinique is cut off. The Direct West India Cable company received at 1:30 this afternoon a cable dispatch from St. Lucia, dated today, saying:

Sloop just leaving for St. Vincent, presumably with the object of ascertaining what has happened on that island. Possibly took Governor Llewellyn.

Communication is still obtainable with the island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, but the news is congested owing to the confusion prevailing in the cable situation and the numerous official messages filed. The receipt of the first direct cable news from Martinique depends on how long the French company will take in repairing the cable to Fort de France, capital of the island, on which they are now working.

The British admiralty is communicating with the commander in chief of the British naval station and a war vessel will be directed to go to Martinique.

It is apparent from the cable dispatches received that the eruption of the volcano on Mont Pelee will not do much damage to the summer crop, which is chiefly confined to the southern part of the island, and the gathering of which is now two-thirds over. However, the wiping out of the moneyed population of the island, centered at St. Pierre, is bound to produce the most serious commercial effect. Not one of the business houses in London has heard a word of its agents in Martinique.

**All Agents Dead.**

A partner of the principal English firm dealing with Martinique said to a representative of the Associated Press:

I suppose all of our agents are dead. Not much business is transacted between England and Martinique. Almost everything thence is shipped direct to Bordeaux, which suffers the most. I know Martinique well. The last time I was there, a few years ago, there were only two Englishmen and one American resident at St. Pierre, though that town did a good business with America in the way of foodstuffs. A large proportion of the white population belongs to the old French families, who preferred St. Pierre to any other part of the island. We never for a moment dreamed that Mont Pelee would prove dangerous. Fifty years ago some smoke and steam issued from its crevices, but no attention was paid to it. Unless the lava overrun the whole island, which is not likely, the disaster may not turn out to be as great as it as present seems to be.

Private dispatches received late this afternoon from the West Indies say the eruption at Martinique is decidedly worse.

The French cable company received cablegrams this morning announcing that the eruption at Martinique continues and that ships are afraid to go near the island.

The latest message indicates that the number of deaths will be about 40,000, several of the smaller islands near Martinique having also suffered. Between 8 o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening of Thursday, May 8, St. Pierre was a mass of fire and there was also a volcanic eruption at St. Vincent. The island of St. Thomas is sending help.

A ship which arrived Friday, May 9, at the island of Dominica, British West Indies, and which was lying off St. Pierre when the eruption came, reports that the noise was terrific. A huge cloud of fire appeared over the town and neighborhood, giving the inhabitants no chance to escape.

**News by Way of Guadeloupe.**

PARIS, May 10.—A telegram from the governor of the island of Guadeloupe contains the latest news of the Martinique cataclysm received at the colonial office.

After announcing that the French cruiser Suchet had thirty survivors on board, the governor of Guadeloupe says:

Everything tends to the belief that the governor of the colony, M. L. Mouttet, and Colonel Gerbault and their wives perished with the population of St. Pierre. I have ordered the prompt dispatch of provisions from Pointe a-Pitre and Bassetterre. The Suchet sails for Martinique this evening. All of the people and the supplies of Guadeloupe are at your disposal for relief.

An unending procession of inquirers who have friends and relatives on the stricken island is arriving at the office of the minister of the colonies, which has telegraphed to every possible source for information. A few private telegrams received renew the hope that some of the inhabitants of St. Pierre escaped.

## SENATE PASSES BILL FOR AID

**Recommends Hundred Thousand Dollars and Government Contemplates Further Assistance.**

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In the senate today Mr. Fairbanks offered a bill for which he requested immediate consideration. It was for the benefit of the people of the French West Indies and authorized the president of the United States to cause to be purchased such provisions, clothing, medicines and other necessaries as he shall deem advisable, and tender the same in the name of the government of the United States to the government of France for the relief of citizens who have suffered by the late earthquake in the islands of the French West Indies.

The bill appropriates $100,000 for the purpose and authorizes the secretary of war to use the necessary steamships belonging to the United States to carry its purpose into effect.

In the course of a brief statement in support of the measure Mr. Fairbanks said:

We were shocked by the intelligence which comes to us of the great destruction of life and property in the island of Martinique and of the probable loss of both life and property in adjacent islands.

In all history there seems to have been but one disaster of similar character which was equal to it. It would seem from the reports which have come to us that it is exceeded only by the destruction of Pompeii. It is indeed, to be hoped that later and more authentic reports may not justify the present estimate of the tremendous loss of human life.

That there is immediate necessity that aid should be extended the survivors there can be no doubt.

Let the United States lead in the act of caring for the stricken. It and its people have never failed yet to be moved by the cry of distress which has come up from other lands. Let us extend our sympathy for our unfortunate fellow men and send with it from our abundant stores the means necessary to succor those upon whom has fallen a sudden and overwhelming calamity.

I believe in tendering our sympathy and assistance we shall but interpret the wishes and purposes of the humane, generous American people.

The bill was passed without further comment.

The house failed to concur in the senate's action, preferring to let the matter go until Monday to obtain more comprehensive details of the disaster.

The United States government is willing and anxious to do anything within its power to aid the survivors of the terrible calamity on the island of Martinique. The difficulty is to ascertain just what can be done and the extent of the needs. Then, too, there are limitations upon the power of the executive to proceed in such matters.

Secretary Moody and Secretary Hay have been deeply interested in the subject and while the former already has sent to the commandant at San Juan authorization to dispatch the United States steamer Potomac to Martinique in his discretion, Secretary Hay has empowered Assistant Secretary Hill with the duty of conferring with the Navy department to devise other plans of relief. Potomac is nothing more than a large sea-going tug of very limited carrying capacity, either of passengers or freight. About the only useful purpose it would serve, in the opinion of the naval officers, is to make a quick trip to Martinique or to the nearest approachable point and ascertain from personal inspection the precise needs of the survivors, which may afterward be satisfied by supplies dispatched on merchant vessels.

News also is awaited from Cincinnati, just arrived at San Domingo City, and if Captain McLean reports that the normal conditions have been restored after the revolution at that place Cincinnati will become available as a relief ship, although it would take three or four days to reach the scene.

Captain McLean of Cincinnati has reported to the Navy department the arrival of that ship at San Domingo this morning. It is possible that if the political situation on the island warrants it the ship will be sent over to Martinque to afford aid to the survivors of the catastrophe.

The secretary of the navy found, after consulting with Assistant Secretary Hill, that it would be safe to take Cincinnati away from San Domingo. The reason for this belief was the following cablegram from Consul Maxwell at San Domingo City:

"The situation in San Domingo is improving. The provisional government has been announced at the seaports and for the most part in the interior. All executive affairs are under the provisional government and Vazquez is the provisional president."

It is possible Potomac has already left San Juan for Martinique, but there is doubt on this point, because the Navy department has not yet been able to secure a response to an inquiry on this point sent by cable this morning to the commandant of the naval station at San Juan.

As a further precautionary measure Secretary Moody sent the following telegram to the commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard:

"Order Dixie to prepare for sea as soon as practicable. Report when it can be made ready."

Dixie is a ship of considerable carrying capacity and would be better fitted than any of the regular naval ships to hasten to Martinique with relief supplies, which probably can be obtained more readily at New York than at any of the West Indian islands.

As a still further measure of help the State department today cabled to United States Consul Ayme at Guadeloupe to proceed at once to Martinique to report upon the conditions there and inform the United States government what help is needed. The consul had previously reported that a French ship, supposed to be the cruiser Suchet, was about to leave Guadeloupe for the wrecked island and it is assumed that he was willing and even anxious to go along.

## VAST RICHES ARE LAID WASTE

**Northwestern Region of Guatemala is Reduced to Ruin by the Recent Earthquakes.**

SALT LAKE, May 10.—In a letter to the president of the Mormon church, dated April 23, from Paul Henning, elder and representative of the church in Guatemala, further details are given of the disastrous earthquakes in that country. Mr. Henning says:

The whole northwestern region, one of the richest in Central America, is in ruins. On the evening of April 18 about 20 minutes after 8 o'clock the first shock was felt. This lasted from thirty to forty seconds and caused the wildest panic. There was no loss of life in Guatemala City, and the property damage was less than at first feared, though walls were cracked all over the city and many old houses were tumbled in ruins. Ever since then the shocks have continued with more or less violence. The worst damage was done in the City of Quezaltenango, the second largest in the country. Here it is estimated that from 5,000 to 6,000 people were killed.

At the time of the first shock a violent thunder and rain storm was raging. The electric lighting plant of the city had been disabled, and when the people, panic-stricken by the rumbling and shaking of the earthquake, rushed from their houses, it was only to meet death. Stumbling and falling in the narrow, winding streets in total darkness, save when the lightning lit up the crumbling city with an unearthly glare, the people died by thousands under the falling walls, while other thousands were caught like rats only to die of suffocation or drowning.

The quaking and rain kept up continually for three days. This made it almost impossible to do effective relief work, and as a consequence, now that the hot weather again prevails, the stench from the thousands of bodies buried in the ruins is unbearable, and fears are entertained of an epidemic. Hundreds of bodies probably never will be recoverd.

**May Be Volcano's Victims.**

WAKEFIELD, Mass., May 10.—It is feared that Captain Parks of the schooner T. W. Norton, whose home is in this city, and his son lost their lives at St. Pierre. Norton is supposed to have been at St. Pierre this week and from reports at hand it is believed it must have been lost.

**Pierce Offers Bonds for Sale.**

PIERCE, Neb., May 10.—(Special.)—City Clerk L. R. Hertert has advertised $9,500 worth of the waterworks bonds for sale. Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received up to Monday, June 2. The town council is now ready to receive sealed proposals for the furnishing of material for the power house and tank and pumps, pipes, hydrants, valves, etc.

**Gets Life Sentence.**

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 10.—J. H. Shane, a photographer, who last February shot and killed Ed Katherman, a young man, as the latter was passing by his shop, was today convicted of murder in the first degree. He will be given a life sentence. Shane was erratic and shot Katherman without provocation, alleging that the boy had bothered him. The defense pleaded insanity.

**Humors Feed on Humors**

**The Sooner You Get Rid of Them the Better.**

In the Spring there's an effort of Nature to cleanse your system. You know this by the pimples and other eruptions on your face and body.

**HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA** taken in the Spring is assisted by this effort. Begin taking it at once.

It thoroughly cleanses the system, gets into all its nooks and corners, removes all humors, and all unhealthy accumulations.

**Buy It Today**

"I had salt rheum on my hands so that I could do but little work. I procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it drove out the humor. I continued its use until the sores on my hands disappeared." MRS. IRA O. BROWN Rumford Falls, Me.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Promises to Cure and Keeps the Promise.**

## FINISH OMAHA POSTOFFICE

**Chairman of Senate Committee Agrees to Recommend the Appropriation.**

## AMENDED BRIDGE BILL PASSES HOUSE

**Measure Granting a Pension to the Widow of the Late General Stanton Goes to President for Signature.**

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Millard, at the instance of the supervising architect, has prevailed on the public building and grounds committee of the senate to appropriate $45,000 additional for the completion of the Omaha public building. Senator Millard had an interview with Senator Fairbanks, chairman of the committee, today and after going over the entire situation Senator Fairbanks decided that the additional amount was needed to complete the structure along the lines desired by the people of Omaha and indicated to Senator Millard his disposition toward meeting those wishes.

The bill extending the time in which to complete the bridge over the Missouri river at East Omaha, with amendments as agreed upon between the contending interests, passed the house today. The bill now goes to the senate with the amendments added, the principal one of which provides that the bridge shall be open to foot and vehicle travel. The senate will undoubtedly concur in the house amendments, as it is understood Senator Millard has been advised that this amendment is satisfactory to the terminal company.

**Eulogies on Kyle.**

Eulogies were delivered in the house today on the life and public services of the late Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota. Representative Burke of the South Dakota delegation spoke first and after his address presided over the deliberations of the house. Other addresses were made by Representatives De Armond of Missouri, Marshall of North Dakota, Bell of Colorado, McCleary of Minnesota, Stark of Nebraska and Martin of South Dakota. Representative Mann of Illinois, who was a student with the senator at the University of Illinois, was expected to deliver an address, but, with Representative Burton of Ohio, who was a former teacher of the late Senator Kyle at Oberlin university, was unavoidably absent.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. M. E. Stanton, widow of the late General T. H. Stanton, has passed both houses of congress and now goes to the president for his signature. The bill carries a pension of $50 per month for Mrs. Stanton.

Representative Hepburn, whose convention has been called to meet at Creston, Ia., on June 10, stated today that he would in all probability go home to participate in its deliberations.

Senator Kittredge of South Dakota has gone to New Hampshire on a short visit to the home of his father and mother.

**Postal Matters.**

Postmasters appointed: Iowa—J. H. Townsend, Evanston, Webster county. Nebraska—T. M. Howie, Edholm, Butler county, vice W. A. Hutchison, dead. Wyoming—H. A. Wegner, Germania, Big Horn county.

Rural free delivery service will be established in Iowa on July 1 as follows: Wenster, Keokuk county; area covered, twenty-eight square miles; population, 450. West Grove, Davis county, one route, area, fifty-two square miles; population, 531. Woodbine, Harrison county, four routes; area, ninety square miles; population, 1,950.

The postoffice at Platte, S. D., becomes a presidential office July 1, with the postmaster's salary at $1,110.

The comptroller of the currency has approved the United States National bank of Omaha as reserve agent for the Commercial National bank of Essex, Ia.

William Benthorn of Castlewood, S. D., has been appointed to a position in the surveyor general's office at Huron, S. D.

Charles E. Pollard of Farley, Benton G. Ellis of Milburn and M. A. Withers of Des Moines, Ia., have been appointed railway clerks.

The gross receipts of the postoffice at Omaha for the month of April were $88,304, against $36,408 for same month last years, an increase of $1,846. At Des Moines the receipts were $33,876 and $28,623 respectively, an increase of $5,253.

**Consular to Take Kidnaped Child.**

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The State department having been advised that Margaret Taylor, the child kidnaped by her aunt, Clara Taylor, is suffering from neglect at Bordighera, Italy, owing to the inability of her aunt to care for her, has cabled United States Consul Pearson at Genoa to have her taken in charge by United States Consular Agent Ameglio at San Remo.

**New Steel Combination.**

CHICAGO, Ill., May 10.—The Daily News today prints the announcement of a new combination of interests in the steel industry which has just been perfected in this city under the management of Arthur J. Eddy. The name of the new company is to be the American Steel Founders' company, with a capital of $40,000,000 equally divided between common and preferred stock.

CHICAGO, May 10.—The companies that will enter the combination are engaged in the manufacture of steel castings, about the only branch of the steel business that has not been consolidated.

They are: The American Casting company and the Sargent company of Chicago; Light and Howard of St. Louis, the Franklin and Reliance companies of Pennsylvania and the American Castings company of Newark, N. J.

The new shares of the company are to be underwritten at par, and of every 100 shares of stock, there will be a bonus of ten shares of the common.

E. H. Gary and Charles M. Schwab of the United States Steel corporation, and General Miller are chiefly interested in the promotion, which it is said, will in no way interfere with or antagonize the larger concern. Harris, Gates & Company are credited with having undertaken the financial part of the project.

## MEAT QUESTION SETTLED.

**Right Food to Take Its Place.**

"The shortness of the meat supply and the high price of steak is not an unmitigated evil. On the contrary, it is a probable blessing," says the Brooklyn Eagle.

"If meat could be raised to a price that would make it prohibitory, it might still be of good result, because it would teach those who depend almost entirely upon it to widen their dietary and learn to enjoy many good things of which they are now ignorant. To many, especially in the cities, there are but three foods; meat, potatoes and bread. The weary monotony of this program, the unsatisfied but indefinite longings for a widening of it, affect appetite and surely affect spirits and temper.

"The laborer goes to his work filled with meat, potatoes and bread. At noon he finds cold meat and bread in his dinner pail, and at night he is confronted by meat and potatoes, sometimes separate, sometimes combined into a greasy stew, sometimes chopped into hash.

"This kind of thing fills him, but in a finer sense it can hardly be said to feed him. Physicians have discovered that a limited and unchanging diet lowers vitality and health."

Such a time as this gives every one an opportunity to test the value of Grape-Nuts as a food and prove to themselves that it more than takes the place of meat and really furnishes more nourishment for the body and greater strength and vitality for the brain and nervous system; it is also an economical food that reduces the cost of living to the minimum.

Grape-Nuts are probably entitled to the claim to be the most perfectly adapted food for human needs now extant. The meat eater and the vegetarian are alike charmed with its crisp taste and the delicate flavor of grape sugar and the careful housewife is attracted by the fact that there are fourteen portions in a 15c package.

## RAMSEY EXPLAINS TROUBLE

**Wabash Has No Intention to Deprive Colorado Road of St. Louis Terminal.**

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—President Joseph Ramsey, jr., of the Wabash, after a consultation with his general counsel, Colonel Blodgett, has given out an official statement in respect to the reported shutting out of the Colorado road from the use of Wabash terminal facilities. He said:

The statement that the Wabash company has tied up the traffic of the Colorado and shut that road off at Forsyth Junction, thereby violating the trackage contract, is without foundation in fact.

The Colorado road is running all of its trains and receiving and handling traffic and cars to and from other connections in Mill Creek over the Wabash tracks, and there is no intention on the part of the Wabash to prevent them from doing so.

The Wabash has simply declined to continue to handle and switch the Colorado cars in the Wabash company's own yards and on its own tracks, outside of the tracks, sidetracks and right-of-way covered by the contract. We have no desire to interfere with the Colorado company's traffic, but are forced on account of the crowded condition of our own yards, and in order to take care of the Wabash company's interest, to restrict the use of our yards and facilities outside of the right-of-way, for our own traffic. This is all there is to it.

As far as the Rock Island is concerned, that company has not been taken into consideration. Notice was served on the Colorado road over a month ago to the effect that we would cease to do business for that company in our yards after May 1 if they did not pay for the services performed for them during the past five or six months.

In referring to President Ramey's statement, George S. Sands, president and general manager of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado road, cited a decision of the supreme court, decreeing that the Colorado had a right to the use of the Wabash tracks, the terminal facilities and all other agents and employes for switching between Forsyth Junction and Eighteenth street.

"Our contract with the Wabash people," said Mr. Sands, "is a yearly one, and we have paid up regularly. The last payment for 1901 was made December 31, 1901.

"The Terminal association notified the Missouri Pacific some time ago that it would not handle freight for our road.

"The Missouri Pacific so informed us and we replied that we were ready and able to handle all of the business that company could give us.

"At the start of this controversy the Wabash deprived us of our switching facilities, and now they have gone a step further and claim we have no right to use certain of their tracks between here and Forsythe Junction."

President Sands said his people had not yet decided whether the controversy would be taken to court.

## SHOOT JEWELER AND NEGRO

**Thieves Fatally Wound Merchant in Chicago Who Resists Daylight Robbery.**

CHICAGO, May 10.—Two robbers made a desperate attempt to rob the jewelry store of A. Kaemffer, 146 West Madison street, today. Mr. Kaemffer was shot and probably fatally wounded, and a colored boy who ran to his assistance was shot in the leg.

Kaemffer was alone in the store when the two robbers entered. He resisted and both pulled their pistols. One of them shot him and he fell to the floor. The colored boy, Eugene Wood, ran fram an adjoining barber shop to the jeweler's aid, but fell with a bullet in his leg.

The two robbers, having, it is said, obtained no booty, rushed to the street and held a small crowd at bay with their revolvers while they made their escape. Later the police arrested one "Kid" Murray on suspicion.

## FIRE RECORD.

**Fire at Ames, Kansas.**

CONCORDIA, Kan., May 10.—Fire last night destroyed the principal portion of the town of Ames, with a population of about 500. The Chicago Lumber yard and the Wood mercantile store are among the properties destroyed. The loss is not known. Mrs. Wood jumped from a second story window and was injured severely.

## DEATH RECORD.

**John E. Van Pelt, Illinois.**

NEW YORK, May 10.—John E. Van Pelt, for many years prominent in democratic politics in Illinois, died from pneumonia here today at Flower hospital.

**Iowa Man Gets Position.**

SANTA FE, N. M., May 10.—The Board of Regents of the New Mexico School of Mines has elected Charles R. Keyes of Des Moines, Ia., president of the institution, to succeed F. A. Jones. Mr. Keyes is ex-state geologist of Missouri and Iowa and has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa.

## FORECAST OF THE WEATHER

**Fair in Nebraska Sunday and Warmer in East Portion, Followed by Showers.**

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Forecast:

For Nebraska—Fair Sunday, warmer in east portion; showers at night on Monday in northwest portion; fair in east and south; winds becoming southerly.

For Iowa—Fair Sunday, probably showers in southeast portion; Monday fair with warmer in east portion; east to north winds.

For North Dakota and South Dakota—Partly cloudy and warmer Sunday with showers in west portion; Monday probably showers; south winds.

For Missouri—Fair Sunday, preceded by showers and cooler in northeast portion; Monday fair; variable winds.

For Kansas—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; winds becoming southerly.

**Local Record.**

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, May 10.—Official record of temperature and precipitation compared with the corresponding day of the last three years:

| | 1902. | 1901. | 1900. | 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum temperature | 64 | 66 | 74 | 68 |
| Minimum temperature | 35 | 50 | 53 | 19 |
| Mean temperature | 60 | 58 | 66 | 54 |
| Precipitation | .00 | .04 | .00 | .10 |

Record of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for this day and since March 1, 1902:

| | |
|---|---|
| Normal temperature | 59 |
| Excess for the day | 1 |
| Total excess since March 1 | 286 |
| Normal precipitation | .12 inch |
| Deficiency for the day | .12 inch |
| Total precipitation since March 1 | 2.50 inches |
| Deficiency since March 1 | 3.42 inches |
| Deficiency for cor. period 1901 | 1.16 inch |
| Deficiency for cor. period 1900 | .33 inch |

A. WELSH, Local Forecast Official.

## FIGHT ON SPECIAL EMBASSY

**Bailey Protests Against Sending Delegate to King Edward's Coronation.**

## QUESTIONS AUTHORITY OF PRESIDENT

**Hoar and Spooner Agree with Principle, but Persuade Texan to Withdraw Amendment as Matter of Conciliation.**

WASHINGTON, May 10.—A lively debate occurred in the senate today upon an amendment to an army appropriation bill offered by Mr. Bailey of Texas, providing that no part of the appropriations by the measure should be used in defraying the expenses of the special embassy to the coronation of King Edward VII of England.

Mr. Bailey contended that the United States should not send a special ambassador to the coronation of England's king or to the coronation of any ruler, when the country thus honored did not extend a like courtesy to the United States on the inauguration of a president.

After considerable discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed. Subsequently Mr. Bailey offered a resolution which will be discussed later, covering the point made in his amendment.

**To Aid Martinique Sufferers.**

A bill authorized by Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana, appropriating $100,000 to aid the sufferers of the Martinique island disaster was passed.

A bill for the sale of sites for industrial plants in the Indian Territory was passed.

In connection with the bill Mr. Bailey of Texas regretted that it vested authority in the secretary of the interior, "for," said he, "if there is an officer of the government who does not know anything about the Indian Territory, it is the secretary of the interior."

A resolution which was offered by Mr. Harris of Kansas calling upon the secretary of the interior for information as to the sale of Indian lands in Kansas was adopted.

Mr. Proctor of Vermont offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the secretary of war for information as to how many Barbette carriages have been manufactured since July 1, 1893, and other information as to the disappearing gun carriages. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lodge called attention to the fact that a special embassy of the United States attended the coronation of the czar of Russia.

"If," said Mr. Bailey, "we are to send a special embassy to the coronation of this monarch of Great Britain we must hereafter send an embassy to the coronation of every monarch, or else give an affront to the nation concerned.

**Courtesy Not Reciprocal.**

"If it be true that we have sent embassies to the coronation of European rulers I ask if special embassies ever have been sent to the inauguration of the president of the United States? Are they entitled at our hand to what they do not give to us?

"What I protest against," said the Texas senator, "is this: That the greatest republic in the world shall perform for a monarchy what monarchies do not perform for us."

It was pointed out by Mr. Lodge that the power of the president to send a special agent was established thoroughly by practice. It was clear that he had such authority.

The president had appointed a special ambassador to the coronation of the king of Spain. There had been other cases of the appointment of similar representatives of the government.

Mr. Hoar said he sympathized with the statement that the United States should not pay a tribute to any nation, which that nation did not pay to us. That argument, he thought, was unanswerable. But in this instance the special embassy had been appointed, and if any obstacle now were laid in the way of it that action could be considered as an affront.

**Withdraws His Amendment.**

Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, while he felt the president had no authority to send an ambassador to any foreign country without the consent of the senate, thought it would be a mistake to adopt the proposed amendment.

A vote was taken on the amendment, which resulted 15 to 26—Less than a quorum.

Mr. Bailey then withdrew the amendment and the bill was passed. Mr. Bailey then offered the following resolution:

That it is contrary to the policy of the United States to accredit to any foreign government any ambassador, minister or other diplomatic officer or agent to especially represent the United States at the coronation of any hereditary prince or potentate.

That no power exists in the president of the United States to appoint any ambassador, minister or other diplomatic officer or agent and accredit him as the representative of the United States to any foreign government except by and with the advice and consent of the senate, as prescribed in section 2, article I, of the constitution of the United States.

The resolution went over under the rules.

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