SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

SHAMES THE FRENCH

United States More Generous with Sufferers Than the Mother Country.

SLOW TO GIVE THE LITTLE AID TENDERED

American Government Votes Twice as Much in Aid as the French.

CITY OF PARIS IS EQUALLY NIGGARDLY

New York Chamber of Commerce and Brewers Each Give a Larger Sum.

PAPERS PRINT LITTLE OF THE DISASTER

Public Beginning to Wake Up to the Condition of Affairs and Demand More Generous

Action.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The more advanced newspapers of Paris are beginning to protest vigorously against the apathetic incapacity displayed by the French authortties in coping with the Martinique disaster. As a comparison the United States' splendid work in organizing relief is used freely to shame this government. President Roosevelt's message to congress is compared with President Loubet's silence. The proclamation made by President Roosevelt to the world not only brought encouragement to the people of the islands, but stirred up a great public movement and

brought out many voluntary contributions. Of all the French navy only one cruiser, D'Assas, was dispatched to Martinique and that three days after the disaster. Two more warships were finally sent yesterday. The Chamber of Commerce of New York and the New York brewers each subscribed which only gave \$4,000. The French government appropriated exactly half the contribution of the American congress.

Not a single newspaper here nor a single private firm emulated the generous enterprise shown by the United States in chartering vessels to carry food and clothing to the victims. The Figaro's contribution list painfully reaches \$1,577. The Figaro flaunts as a proof of its enterprise that it bought a passage for one French newspaper man who was placed on board a vessel bound from the United States to the West

Only one newspaper, the Matin, pubdished a special dispatch of half a column and that was yesterday. Meanwhile Prestdent Loubet is leaving for Russia, with a great accompaniment of flowers, gun booming, speech-making, banqueting and decorating of the authorities of the towns through which he passed, as well as the ficers commanding the convoying warables.

It is not astonishing that sensible people cry "Shame." The ministers seem to be asleep and utterly exhausted over their labors to secure re-election.

KAISER FOLLOWS OLD CUSTOM Visit to Aix La Chappelle to Witness Revival of Ceremonies of Charlemagne.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS. May 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The Rappel prints the following from its Berlin correspondent: The kalaer will go to Aix La Chappella June 19. In order to give more billiancy to the occasion Emperor William has decided to camp outside the walls from midnight to daylight, when he wil enter the city on horseback, dressed as Charlemagne. The kaiser will be preceded by heralds trumpeting his arrival and followed by a company of feudal lords, al costumed as their ancestors were in the middle ages. At the city gate a body of notables will bring the emperor the symbolical keys on a crimson cushion and the cortege will then proceed through medieval part of the town. After a solemp visit to the cathedral the kniser will go to the town hall, the ancient headquarters of Charlemagne, where the nota bles will offer him the wine of allegiance in a carved hunting horn.

UPHUES TO CARVE STATUE

German Sculptor Named by Emperor William to Execute Likeness of Frederick the Great.

BERLIN, May 17 .- Emperor William's court marshal has telegraphed to the correspondent of the Associated Press as fol-"The statue of Frederick the Great will

be executed, by his majesty's command, by Prof. Uphues from a bronze statue standing in the park grounds at Potsdam." Prof. Uphues is one of the most cele brated sculptors of Germany. He carved the statue of Frederick the Great in the Steres Allee series. The impression is that

when the statue is unveiled at Washington a member of the Hohenzollern family will Fryferick William. The idea is even mentioned that Emperor

evidence in support of this suggestion, however, has not been given to the inquirer at Many members of the imperial suite learned of Emperor William's purpose only when the cable correspondence with Presi-

William himself will be in attendance. Any

dent Roosevelt was published.

MAKES WAR ON STANDARD OIL British Member of Parliament Asserts the Illuminant Sold is

Dangerous. (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 17 .- (New York World Cablegram Special Telegram.) - A crusade against the Standard Oil trust's low flash ils, which, it is alleged, caused numerous fatal accidents, is being promoted by a prominent conservative member of Parliament, H. C. Richards. In a statement to the press he says: "J. Plerpont Morgan buys our ships, controls our ship-building yards and gets a footing over the Ulster patriots, but at all events makes a peace Mering by lighting St. Pauls. Rockefeller's oil desolates homes and burns as many people as the queen did and does not even provide an orphanage for the victims of its

structive illuminant. "I am told I may be subject to a libel suit from this distinguished American philanthropist and I only hope St. Luke's jury will be empaneled, for they have seen deaths from this explosive tes rose in less than twelve months."

RADICALS ARE IN CONTROL Waldeck-Rousseau to Retire and New Ministry Likely to Institute Many Innovations.

Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, May 17 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-The results STREAMS OF LAVA POUR FROM CRATER of the second balloting show that the Chamber of Deputies will contain 303 members who form all the republican and advanced ideas of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, and 198 of all factions in opposition This overwhelming majority is certain for the government, except upon unforeseen issues, which may carry away the votes of certain factions. The present majority is nearly double the average vote controlled by the ministry in the last Chamber of Deputies, despite the most terrific onslaught that was made upon republican institutions by the cierical party, the aristocracy and

the small merchant class combined. It was interesting to see how sharply Paris was divided. The rich districts returned twenty-seven nationalists opposed to all republican ideas and the quarters elected twenty-six socialists, the most radical of the republican factions. Not a single mem-

ber of the moderate faction was elected. M. Millerand, the socialist minister of commerce, was re-elected by the skin of his teeth, principally owing to the opposition of his own brethren, who could not forgive such things as the use of troops against the strikers and the participation in the czar's reception.

Henri Brisson, the former premier and a pillar of the democracy, was compelled to run away from Parls after the first ballot, and he has only returned thanks to the Marseilles socialists.

Viviani, Millerand's brilliant lleutenant, was defeated, but M. Jaures, a socialist leader, returns after a four years' absence. The new chamber is evidently much redder in complexion than the last.

The report that Waldeck-Rousseau will retire is confirmed. He takes this step upon absolute orders of his physicians. The next minister will probably be organized under the leadership of a bourgeoise and will surely be composed of radicals and radical accialists exclusively, which promises a perlod of lively reforms along the lines of the suppression of the religious associations, onomies in the budget, an abrogation of the concordat with the pope, the establishment of a heavy income tax, a pension provision for aged workingmen, the rebuying of all railroads by the state, a reduction of that the task may be accomplished. the forced military service from three to two or even one year, a reduction of the nation's armament and the suppression of all forms of military courts.

A curious feature of the elections was that one deputy was killed by joy upon receiving the news of his re-election. A man who never dabbled in politics resigned as soon as he got the news of his success because he was disgusted with the infamies of political campaigning and two men were elected by a majority of one vote in constituencies where 21,000 and 24,000 ballots were cast respectively.

AMERICANS OFF FOR PARIS London Hotel Keepers' Afraid They Will Not Return for Corona-

tion Coremonies.

(Copyright, 1962, by Press Publishing Co.) general exodus of Americans this week for Paris, and the hotelkeepers here are apprehensive that only a trifling proportion of those already arrived intend to stay for the coronation. It is true that Senator Clark has cabled for one of the best seats to view the procession, but, on the whole, the seat-purchasing is hanging fire. William Waldorf Astor will entertain a large party in his house at Carlton House Terrace, to view the procession returning from the abbey, as will Mrs. Mackay and Ambassador Choate, who have a much bet-

Among the Americans who left this week for Paris are Victor Morawitz, the well known New York lawyer, President Roosevelt's sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, who, however, has taken rooms on Clarger street for the season; Mrs. H. O. Armour and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, while Mrs. Kingdon has returned to New York. Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills have been staying at the Savoy where, by the way, they have a wonderful new tsigane band and one of the best stands for the procession along the entire route.

Colonel Tom Ochiltree is back from Paris and has settled down at the Carleton for the coronation, while Lieutenant Governor Timothy Woodruff has engaged apartments at the Cicil for the season, where his waistcoats are expected to add to the brilliancy

of the surroundings. The duke and duchess of Marlborough are entertaining a party this week at Blen heim, including Miss Gladys Deacon, who is now inseparable from the duchess and will be hard to beat as the beauty for the oronation season.

The latest important charges agains Americans here is the loud mechanica 'society voice" concerning which an animated controversy is going on in the press You hear it everywhere that people pre tending to be fashionable congregate among which class the correct thing is to carry on private conversation in high pitched tones in public places as though uncon scious of the proximity or even existence of their fellows. Many bitter complaints have been pouring out in the press of the be present, possibly the crown prince, brainless, empty, stily chatter carried on ceaselessly by smart people and now when every adjective has been exhausted to portray its offensive vulgarity, it is said, quite falsely, to be the direct product of an

PEERESSES WANT MORE ROOM Nineteen-Inch Seats Held to Be Insufficient for Titled

Women.

(Copyright, 1909, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 17 .- (New York World Ca blogram-Special Telegram. 1-The British poeresses were terribly alarmed when they heard that the authorities had decided that they should be allowed only sixteen-inch seals in Westminster Abbey at the corona tion. They made representations to the king regarding the inadequacy of that space and as a result their apprehensions have been partly allayed by a notification that by a rearrangement of the seating accommodations nineteen-inch seats can be provided. Still only on the assumption that

allowance likely to be sufficient. The report is denied that the king has lecided to have an interval in the coronation ceremony for refreshments, but it i true nevertheless that he favored some thing of the kind and had plans made for fixing up a buffet in the cloisters for that

many peeresses will fail to attend, is this

BUFPORG. The peers and peersesses will be obliged now to fall back on an ingenious device patented by the coronet makers, by which sandwiches and a flask can be concealed in their coronets.

MOUNT PELEE ANGRY SAYS NO MORE AID IS NEEDED

Gaping Volcano Shows Signs of Repeating Its Destructive Eruption.

Large Quantities of Ashes and Stones Hurled Miles in Air.

PEOPLE SEIZED WITH TERROR AND FLEE

Alarm So Great that French Troops Abandon Work of Rescue.

RETREAT FROM ST. PIERRE AND CORBET

Burial Detachments Forsake Their Gruesome Tasks, Unab Against Clouds o and Noxious

S alishing Co.) (Copyright, 1902, by F FORT DE FRANCE ique, May 17. (New York Wor egram-Special Telegram.) -- Mount stained that the mood and fears destructive erupvoicano may rep ast night and this tion of nine days morning the big ve. to was in eruption and sent great quantities of ashes and little stones miles into the air, while streams of lava poured down from the crater.

So alarming were the conditions last night that the French troops and the relief parties from Fort De France, including the burial detachments, were forced to abandon their work in St. Pierre and Carbet. The police have also been driven back

from the northern district and there is ap prehension that Mount Pelee may add yet to the destruction already accounted. I accompanied today the party which is endeavoring to identify the remains of the American consul at St. Pierre. It was impossible to accomplish anything, however, as the wind carried so much smoke and noxious gas from the volcano down into the city that we were unable to prosecute the search. It is hoped that the con ditions may be more favorable tomorrow.

The party consisted of Captain McLean of Cincinnati; Lieutenant Gilmore and other naval officers, Consul Ayme and the World correspondent. McLean was most courteous and afforded the World reprecentative all facilities in St. Pierre, but they were unable to do much of the work today owing to the same conditions which drove our party back. It is possible that Sterling may not distribute supplies, as was proposed, although the ship is finely equipped for that purpose. Potomac goes to

Castries tomorrow. The World's special steamer, Longfellow, arrived at this point today with the World's correspondent, and having on board fifty tons of relief supplies sent from San Juan by Governor William H. Hunt of Porto Rico. The supplies had been well chosen and were very welcome.

Twenty-two relief boats are now in the LONDON, May 17.—(New York World harbor. The greatest need now is for disonly long enough to get cablegrams. There are 800 refugees from Martinique on that island, but as all vessels are stopping at the port, the necessity of landing supplies sent by the government at Fort de France made it inadvisable to stop.

Mount Pelee this morning is still discharging velumes of thick smoke, which shadows the sea a hundred miles from Martinique. W. P. LOUGH.

Many Strange Horrors.

ST. LUCIA, May 17 .- (Special Telegram. -Many strange though horrible details of the death and destruction wrought on the Island of St. Vincent by the eruption of La Souffriere are coming in. It is reported that Manager Frazer of the Orange Hill estate was found dead sitting in a chair, with a pipe in his mouth. His eyes were opened and he appeared to be gazing at the volcano. A man named J. B. Joseph fled from his house and shop when the eruption grew violent and sought shelter at the Langley Park estate. While in the house there a man was killed in the same room with him and Joseph immediately continued his flight, arriving in Kingstown in safety.

In his absence ten persons took refuge in his house and all were since found dead there. All those he had left behind in the Langlev Park house were found dead. Mr. Pliasenneau, the St. Pierre merchant who was brought here by the steamer Roddam auffering from severe burns, died yesterday. Roddam has left for Barbados. It will be laid up for repairs. Potomac has arrived here from Martinique.

Settling Down After Disaster. KINGSTOWN, Island of St. Vincent, May

17.-In the absence of symptoms of further eruptions of the volcano, the inhabitants of St. Vincent are gradually becoming set-

Most horrifying details of the conditions in the Carib country, where thousands of corpses and bodies of cattle have lain for several days, are received. The deaths on the island due to the disaster are estimated, judging from the missing inhabitants at 2,000. Up to the night of May 13 only 618 bodies had been buried.

Undiscovered bodies probably are cov overed with lava. In a small inclosure which was opened three days after the eruption, eighty-seven decaying corpses were discovered and not one of them was recognizable. In the dwelling house of the manager of one of the estates thirty corpses were found in a similar condition, and other sickeping discoveries have been made. A number of patients have been brought to this city.

Slight Convuision and Smoke.

Toward evening there was a slight conrulsion, followed by small discharges of smoke, but this caused no slarm. weather is fine and the excitement is abating. The bed of lava in Windward districis still hot. The abyss 1,500 feet deep and 200 feet wide which exists between Langley Park and Rabacci is filled with lava, and the physical features of the mountains or either side are apparently more beautiful than before the eruption.

A curious circumstance connected with the eruption is that the earthquakes were not general, notwithstanding the smallness of the island. While at Chateau Belair the convulsions preceding the eruption of May were almost continuous, for a few hours Kingstown and Georgetown only sixty shocks were felt in four hours.

McDonnell Corrigan's Successor. ROME, May 17 .- At the American college here and in other well-informed quarters it is regarded as practically certain that Bishop McDennell of Brooklyn will

Now-York.

Consul Ayme Sends Word that Suffer-

ers Have Supplies Sufficient for Relief.

WASHINGTON, May 17 .- Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from United States Consul Ayme at Fort de France, announcing that the relief supplies now affoat are quite sufficient for the Martinique sufferers, and suggesting that while St. Vincent may be in need, the public subscriptions in the United States should cease at once.

The president has requested the secre tary of war and secretary of the navy to ask the officers of their respective departments now on relief duties in the West Indies to report their opinion as to the necessities of the inhabitants of the afflicted lalands.

In view of Consul Ayme's report it is probable that this government will now abate its efforts in behalf of the sufferers, and that no more supplies, at least, will be shipped from this country.

The steamer Buffalo is now lying in re serve at New York, partially laden with stores, but it was stated at the Navy department today that in all probability i will not be sent to the devastated islands. A question now arises as to the disposition of the private contributions already again in angry at hand in the event that the money is not needed to be used to buy more supplies. However, it is thought here that there will be many other avenues of relief other than that of supplying food to Deputies, where the story first arrived in 23 Markets. the people, to which this money can be a more sensational form than the facts war- 24 County Equalization Next.

COLONIES NOT ENTHUSIASTIC Indications that the Conference of Premiers May Work More Harm Than Good.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 17.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's conference of colonial premiers, which will be held during their coronation visit, is awaiting with considerable apprehension. It was summoned with the idea of arriving at some scheme of imperial defense to which the colonies would contribute. It was also intended to discuss the question of an imperial customs union. Premier Laurier heralded his arrival by unqualified denunciation of millarism and a repudiation of participation by Canada in any scheme of imperial defense. The Australian colonies, while willing to join an imperial defense if it costs hem nothing, declare at the same time that they will maintain their own customs duties, which are vital to their existence. Then Lord Hopetoun, the first governor general of the Australian commonwealth, has resigned, ostensibly on a question of salary, but really because, as Secretary Chamberlain's instrument, he is perpetually entering into ministerial matters and is causing constant friction and subjecting himself to bitter snubs at the hands of the commonwealth government. The federal premier, Mr. Banton, has informed Secretary Chamberlain that Lord Hopetoun's successor must be a mere figurehead who does not consider himself a stateaman, as the Australians intend henceforth to supply their own statesmanship. Premier See to the coronation at all because of the of the senators and deputies the king took prominence given Premier Seddon of New Zealand, whose jingoism commends him to the dominant section here.

MRS. POTTER GETS IN TROUBLE Has Two Controversies, but Succeeds

in Having Her Own Way Both Times.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 17 .- (New York World Cablegram - Special Telegram.)-Trouble seems to rage furiously around Mrs. Brown Potter's latest artistic career. Recently she created no end of a bother at her matesty's theater by refusing to give Mr. Stephen Phillips' black verse as Calypso in the restrained, classical manner that Mr. Phillips desired.

Since then Mr. Beerbohm Tree has thrown over Mr. Phillips and again taken sides with Mrs. Brown-Potter. She has played Calypso just as she wanted to do at first and it is stated that the box office test has supported her judgment that the public like their love-making as fervid as Lord Chamberlain will permit.

Now another cause of strife has arisen The steroscopic which has the right to photograph the members of all Mr. Tree's company came to photograph Mrs. Potter in her stage dress, but Mrs. Brown-Potter holds that no camera can do her justice unless it is under the hand of Mme, Lallie Charles, who possesses the sole and exclusive right to commit Mrs. Petter's form divine to sensitized paper. There were threatenings of lawsuits and all manner of unpleasantness until Mr. Tree intervened and induced the photographers to compose their differences on the basis that the steroscopic company shall have the right to sell Mme. Lallie Charles' portraits of Calypso, taking a royalty thereupon.

HARD TO PICK AN AMBASSADOR Sudden Resignation of Lord Pauncefote Places Ministry in a Tight Place.

Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 17.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Lord Pauncefote's health having compelled him to ask the British cabinet to accept his immediate resignation exceptional difficulty has been experienced in nominating his successor.

The only diplomatist of high standing deemed personally eligible for the post is Sir Henry Howard, now British minister at The Hague, but he is disqualified by the fact that his wife is an American, being the daughter of the late G. W. Riggs of Wash-

Foreign Secretary Landsdowne is said to maintain that the British ambassador at Washington must be above all an expert in international law and he recommended that a leading lawyer be appointed. But that would be an innovation too startling to be adopted by the conservative ministry.

NEW WONDER ON THE VIOLIN Fellow Student with Kubelik Signed for Series of Concerts in America.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 17.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Rudolph Aronson has engaged the new violinist, Kocian, to play in a series of eighty concerts in the United States. Kocian, who is a remarkably handsome lad, was a fellow pupil Kubelik at Prague, and was recently the guest of honor at Mrs. Ronald's musteal. He is engaged for William Waldorf Astor's musical. Joseph Leiter of Chicago succeed the late Archbishop Corrigan of and H. W. Arkell are associated with Aronson in this enterprise.

Young King is Crowned and Becomes the Sovereign of Spain.

MADMAN EXCITES THE ROYAL CROWD

Has Letter Claiming Promise of Marriage from Infanta Maria Teresa.

ARRESTED IN ATTEMPTING TO REACH KING

Wants Alfonso to Accede to the Betrothal, but Guards Seize Him.

CORONATION SCENE BRILLIANT AFFAIR

Beautiful Weather Favors the Royal Fetes-Populace is Enthusiastic in Its Plaudits for the

Youthful Raler.

MADRID, May 17 .- The splendid ceremonies in connection with the attaining of his majority by King Alfonso today were attended by an incident which, while insignificant in itself, for the moment created considerable excitement among those who witnessed it and in the Chamber of ranted

It appears that just as the royal coach emerged from the Plaza de Armas into the square in front of the palace, amid the sound of cannon, a young man among the sight-seers behind the cordon suddenly pushed through the ranks of soldiers and police and rushed toward the door of the chariot, with his hat in one hand and holding outstretched in the other a paper. Before he reached the door the state lack eys and equerries hurried to the scene and quickly overpowered him, though not before the disturber had received a severe

mauling. The prisoner was taken to the guard room of the palace, where he was interrogated. The letter he had in his hand proved to be an address to the king stat ing that Infanta Maria Teresa, who was with the king in the royal coach, had promised him her hand and begging the king as the brother of the infanta to accede to the marriage. The prisoner was carefully searched and it was found that yourself as opposed to the renomination he carried no weapon. His remarks re garding the Infanta Maria Teresa left no doubt as to his mental condition.

Becomes King in Fact.

King Alfonso attained his majority today and became king in fact as well as in name, having reached the age-16-prescribed by the constitution. Beautiful weather favored this, the central day of the fetes. At an early hour all the bands of music of the troops composing the garrison marched through the principal streets playing lively marches to the royal

palace, where they performed beneath the windows of the king's apartments. The royal procession was formed on the Plaza de Armas in front of the palace shortly before 2 p. m. and proceeded to the of New South Wales has refused to come | Chamber of Deputies, where in the presence

the oath to uphold the constitution The procession was a spectacle of magnificence. Grooms on horzeback opened the march. They were followed by four buglers and cymbal players from the royal stables whose horses were led by grooms on foot four mace bearers on four horses with oriental trappings, led by hand; two of the king's riding horses, two of the queen regent's riding horses, ready saddled, led by rooms, and six other royal horses, covered with handsome velvet clothe of red, blue green and yellow, embroidered with armor-

ial bearings in gold and silver.

Quaint and Historic Splendor. Then came twelve of the principal outriders, who directly preceded a line of quaint, historical coaches emblazoned with armorial bearings and embellished with massive gilt ornamentation. The coachmen and footmen wore brilliant Louis XIV liveries and the trappings of the horses were of the most gorgeous description. The first vehicle, bronze colored, drawn by four black horses, was occupied by four masters at-arms. After it came the so-called "Paris" ceach, occupied by the court chamberlains, and twelve state charlots belonging to grandees of Spain. In them were seated palace functionaries of high office. The next carriage, having six sable horses attached to it, was occupied by the Infantas

Isabella and Eulalie. A detachment of horse guards separate the carriages from a very pretty tortoiseshell coach, in which were seated the prince and princess of the Asturias, the brother-in-law and sister of the king. The entire body of this vehicle was veneered a dark, tortoise-shell color except for a border of palutings illustrating the story of Solomon. It was drawn by six chestnut horses. The tortoise-shell carriage was followed by a mahogany coach called the "coach of respect," which was not occupied. This vehicle always directly precedes the royal charlot, to meet an emergency or in case of a breakdown. To it were harnessed eight chestnut horses driven by four outriders. Led by Royal Bodyguard.

A detachment of the royal bodyguard rode in front of the massively gilded charlot termed the "Royal Crown," having gilt allegorical figures standing out in relief from the panels and whose roof was surmounted by a heavy, gilded crown. The gold-plated, moulded lamps of this carriage were especially striking, being inset with imitation jeweis. The hammer cloth, a wonderful piece of embroidery, is valued at \$18,000. The king and the queen regent were seated side by side in the royal coach and were accompanied by Infanta Maria Teresa, youngest sister of his majesty. It was drawn by eight fine speckled grays, in dark red harness. Immense white estrich plumes waved from the heads of these horses.

The officers of the king's military household and three squadrons of the royal bodyguard closed the parade.

The procession, which emerged from the courtyard of the palace, amid the beoming of cannon, proceeded at a walking pace through the streets, gay with flags and bunting, and beneath festoons of ever greens, which at some parts of the route veritable vaults of foliage and formed flowers, to the Chamber of Deputies, before the steps of which had been erected a purple canopy.

Receive Their Majesties.

A delegation consisting of twelve senators and twelve deputies received their majes ties at the steps, and, preceded by the mace bearers, they were conducted through the ante chambers, filled with courtiers and others who were unable to find accomme dation in the chamber itself. The king, queen regent and the prince

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska-Showers and Thunderstorms.

Page, 1 France Shamed by America. Mount Pelce is Active Again. Alfonso is Crowned King. Some Facts on Railroad Values.

2 Care for Old Ministers. 3 Disastrons Wreck at Hyannis, News from State Capital, Croker Works a Corner on Milk. 4 Officers and Negroes Have a Battle.

House Bars the Maclay History. Status of the Rosebud Bill. Palma Gives Some Good Advice.

Campaign in the Fifth Ward. Americans Heroic in British Eyes 6 In the Social World.

Burial of General Rosecrans. 7 Figuring on Tax Compromise.

Cut in Chicago-Omaha Time. S Iown and Council Bluffs News, 9 Sporting Events of the Day.

10 Honors to a Great Soldier. 11 Weekly Sporting Review. 14 Woman's World and Work.

15 Amusements and Musical. 16 Story, "Banner of Blue." 17 Feed a Cold, Starve a Fever. Passing of the Frontier. How Harney Fooled the Sloux.

18 Editorial. 19 Liberty and the Philippines. Last Days of Pompell. Philosophy of Clothes. Vast Fortunes of This Decade.

22 Our Tropical Fruit Garden. In the Field of Electricity,

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hour, Deg. 5 a. m. 68 Deg. Hour. 1 p. m..... 83 2 p. m..... 84 m..... 67 7 a. m 67 3 p. m 84 m 9 a. m 5 p. m 11 a. m 12 m..... 81

WILLING TO MEET THE ISSUE

E. Rosewater Accepts W. F. Gurley's Challenge to Debate Congressional Question.

The following correspondence, which explains itself, passed yesterday between Mr. Gurley and Mr. Rosewater:

OMAHA, May 17 .- Hon. E. Rosewater. Omaha.-Dear Sir: Having announced of Hon. David H. Mercer for congress, both in public speech and through the columns of your paper, and as the congressional campaign is now close at hand, the question of Mr. Mercer's candidacy is of no little interest to the republicans of this district. Believing in full and free discussions of all public questions, I hereby extend to you an invitation to meet with me

ley, Omaha, Neb .- Dear Sir: Will debate a very small amount, but with the railroads the candidacy of Mr. Mercer for renomina- it does not make any difference whether the tion with you in any hall you may hire on president of the road dies or not. The condition that the division of time be the same as that in my Omaha debate with

William J. Bryan. Yours very truly.

CHIEF OF POLICE INDICTED Colonel Ames, Brother of Minneapolis

Mayor, Under Grand Jury

Charge There.

E. ROSEWATER.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 17 .- The grand jury which has been investigating the stories of bribery in the police department threw another bomb into the police camp today by the return of a bunch of indictments calling for the arrest of Superintendent Fred W. Ames. Detective Chris Norbeck. Irving Gardner son of License Inspector Gardner, and Detective James C. Howard,

been returned. The payments made by the "big mitt" gang of confidence men and swindlers for "protection" are at the bottom of the charges. Gardner is supposed to have been the "go-between" who collected the money and distributed it to the police officials

Superintendent Ames is a brother Mayor A. A. Ames, and his appointee. He was at first lieutenant colonel and then colonel of the Thirteenth Minnesota in the Philippine campaign. He was chief of police of Manila for a time when the regi ment was acting as provost guard.

There was but one indictment against Chief Ames, for accepting a \$25 bribe from a "big mitt" man. There were seven against Norbeck, all for bribery in connection with the gang. Gardner was charged with extortion, it being alleged that he acted as the collector of money from disorderly women and houses of ill-fame. All gave ball, the bond being fixed at \$5,000

MISS ASTOR IS SELF-WILLED Indications that She Will Refuse to Be Caught by Fortune Hunting

Son of Nobility. (Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, May 17.—(New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Miss Astor, daughter of William Astor, is being chaperoned again this season by the countess of Selkirk, who also has charge of the Princess Sophia, daughter of Dulesp Singh, the descendant of the grand mogul, from whose grandfather Great Britain took the Kohinoor, as well as a vast fortune. In return the government is now allowing the princess \$25,000 a year.

Miss Astor is only occasionally seen with the countess of Selkirk, who has a marriageable son, Lord Willoughby Deresby for whom the Aucastois would like to cap ture a multi-millionairess. Miss Astor. however, has inherited a good deal of her father's self-centered disposition, and will make her own choice of a husband.

Bonesteel on a Boom.

BONESTEEL, S. D., May 17 .- (Special.)-Charles Van Gorder, president of the First National bank of Audubon, Is., visited Bonesteel last week. Mr. Van Gorder owns considerable land in Boyd county, and is After driving extensively over the land soon to be opened, he values it from \$20 to \$30 per acre. The erecting of new business houses is going on at a rapid pace in Bonesteel. Fifteen or more new firms will commence business here in the next thirty days. These new buildings now being erected are government lots, many of which are being replaced with better structures.

How to Get at Railroad Franchises for

STOCKS, BONDS AND EARNINGS A BASIS

Evidence of Value Afforded by Known Market Conditions.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CORPORATIONS

Public and Private Are on Different Footing Before Law.

RUNNING DEBATE ON THE QUESTION

Crossfire of Question and Comment Before State Board of Equaliza-

tion at Its Sitting at Lincoln.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) LINCOLN, May 17 .- (Special.)-When E. Rosewater and E. W. Simeral appeared before the State Board of Equalization to complain that the railroads of the state were assessed too low, the running debate took on as interesting and almost as important an aspect as the formal arguments, that have already been published. The Bee berewith presents the full stenographic report of the general debate

on the proposition: The Governor: "I would like to ask you, on that theory, for instance, there is a ompany or corporation doing business and organized in the state of Nebraska for \$100,000-that is the amount of their capital stock and that stock is worth on the market \$400,000; that is, it would sell for that then, you would contend, would you, that they should pay taxes on \$400,000?" Mr. Simeral: "That depends entirely

apon what kind of a corporation you are dealing with. For instance: We have publie corporations, such as railroads, those which exercise the right of eminent domain; and we have private corporations, whose value may be in the enterprise of one individual, who created that corporation and who put his money into the corporation; but what we are speaking of now are those corporations that have been given certain rights by the state, such as the right of eminent domain, which we know is a part of the sovereignty of the state and which is given by law to those corporations. They can take your property -they can take the property of a private corporation for their use. If it should be determined, for instance, that the Union Pacific or any other road in Omaha wanted The Bee building and they needed it for their purposes-for railroad purposes-they could go and take it, or any property in the in joint debate before the republicans of state belonging to private corporations or this district, at such time and place and individuals. Now, that is where the franunder such arrangements as may be agreed chise of a road is of value. Take any inupon between us or our representatives to dividual who owns stock in a corporation discuss the congressional situation. An and builds up its business. It is his enterimmediate reply will oblige very truly prise, his vim and push and vigor that yours, WILLIAM F. GURLEY. makes that corporation stock of value. It OMAHA, May 17 .- Mr. William F. Gur- he was to die that value might go down to roperty is there and the value is there." The Governor: "Then you would make a distinction between a railroad and the value of its stocks and bonds on the market today-that is, you would make a distinction between that and the value of

stocks and bonds of a private or local cor-

poration?" Franchises and Functions. Mr. Simeral: "You are talking now about stocks and bonds. The stocks and bonds may be of equal value, but I am talking about the franchise, that which the state gave them and which can be exercised by the public corporations in a certain way, but which cannot be exercised by the private corporations. Of course, take the stock of any private corporation, building or manufacture occupation, and it may be worth 100 cents on the dollar. Why? Because its business produces that value. But here is a railroad which has its stock out for whom three-indictments had already and which has certain rights or franchises given to it by the state; it is not hampered by the environments surrounding the private corporation or private individual." The Governor: "The point I wish to get is, for instance, a railroad costs \$20,000 to build it and from its earnings it is worth

\$40,000 and sells on the market at a basis of \$40,000, then you would contend that It should be taxed on the basis of \$40,000?"

Mr. Simeral: "The value of the stock is not necessarily the criterion of taxation.' The Governor: "Supposing it starts out costing \$20,000 and its bonds sell on the market for \$40,000 because of the fact that

t will pay a reasonable profit on \$40,000, then what would you say?" Mr. Simeral: "Then I should say it should re taxed according to the value of its stocks

The Governor: "Well, that would be-say two for one." Mr. Simeral: "Yes, if it was worth that on the market."

The Governor: "You think that it should e taxed, then, on the basis of \$40,000?" Mr. Simeral: "On whatever basis is fixed on, whether two-thirds or one-third." The Governor: "That is, so as to make

it equitable?"

Mr. Simeral: "Yes, sir." The Governor: "Now, if I have a business that is stocked for \$100,000 and that is virtually the cost of it, and if that business pays a profit on \$400,000, then in the same ratio and for the same reasons should I not then pay taxes on \$400,000?"

Mr. Simeral: "That would depend entirely on what kind of a corporation you had. As I said in the beginning, the private corporation and the public corporation are very different."

The governor: "I see your point. That is what I wanted to get at, as to whether you contended that the railroads should pay the same proportion of taxes on the value of its property as a private person?"

Mr. Simeral: "I should say that both being of the same value they ought both to pay in the same proportion-that is, taking into consideration, of course, the franchise which the public corporation has and its greater rights under its franchise. Of course, these are questions that are purely conomic questions and should require careful study.

Stock of Private Corporations.

Mr. Rosewater: "The statutes require private corporations to return either its stock or its tangible property. For instance, take well posted on valuations of farm lands, a newspaper; it may choose to make its return on the stock. Take the Omaha World-Herald--I will not make a comparison with our own paper-but take another one. The World-Herald is stocked, as ; understand it, for \$250,000, but it would be ridiculous to take that stock as the value of that paper. The proprietor has the right more substantial than those built to hold to return the machinery he has on hand and the materials, whatever they might be, and if the stock represents real estate that

Assessment Purposes,