PART I.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

PAGES 1 TO 12.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1902—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

FRENCH GOING DAFT

Terrible Disasters of the Last Few Days Cause an Epidemic of Insanity.

FEAR THE END OF WORLD IS AT HAND

Eruption of Mount Pelee in Martinique Starts Them Along Gloomy Path.

TEXAS TORNADO ADDS TO THEIR TERROR

Astronomer Evolves Theory that Earth is to Be Rent Into Fragments.

OCEAN TO POUR IN ON INTERNAL FIRES

Explosion Will Follow Which Will Wreck the Planet and Divide It Into Several Small Ones Which Will Soon Die.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The disasters at Martinique and neighboring West Indian islands have unbalanced many people. A dozen cases of insanity are recorded in Paris alone and several others in the provinces. Out of them all only three are ascribable to grief at loss of relatives in St. Pierre, while the rest were due to terror.

Young Mme. Martiono, married a year ago, unable to receive news from her husband, who went to Martinique a few weeks ago to install a new electric tram line, fatally shot herself and her baby yesterday. The aged Countess Rotrou fell dead on receiving confirmation by cable of the death of three sons who had gone there four months ago to examine a plantation they had just inherited. A whole family of five committed suicide in Marseilles because, heretofore wealthy, the destruction of their property in St. Pierre has ruined them.

Continuous rains and strangely overcast skies have upset the minds of some people and give substance to the numberless predictions lately issued by fanatics that the end of the world is coming. Countless numbers admit a feeling of nervousness, though yet able to laugh at their own terrors. Others are constantly being conveyed to hospitals, gone mad upon reading about the Texas tornado, a new volcanic eruption or some other catastrophy.

The newspaper editors receive numerous requests from subscribers to discontinue their papers because reading about eruptions, tornadoes and earthquakes proves distracting to the women of their houses.

Jules Planquette, a brother of Rebert Planquette, the composer of the opera "Chimes of Normandy," a noted professor of geology, wrote yesterday a long letter asserting that the earth is about to be shattered by a number of smaller planets. Then he hanged himself in order not to witness the horrible moment. Evidently he, too, had gone crazy.

Evolves a Startling Theory.

Planquette had previously entertained a theory that the recent eruptions were caused by a vacuum inside the earth, which presently would result in a vast suction of air through the craters, the oxygen giving the inside fire tremendous activity; that a great universal quaking of the earth would follow, opening cracks in the bottom of the sea, the waters of which would pour through them and the enormous quantity of liquid would immediately be converted into steam pressure, which soon would burst the earth asunder. This would not necessarily kill all its inhabitants, but the human race would be divided into colonies on the several fragments of the earth, which would continue to revolve in concert, but be separated as the moon is from the earth now, until each piece, being much smaller, would grow cold more quickly and in about five centuries the human race would become extinct.

The statement is confirmed that supposedly extinct volcanoes in the center of France, one at Auvergne and another near Creusot, emit rumblings and the neighboring villages are panicky. The whole region around Pau and Biarritz is shaken by slight earthquakes almost daily. The municipal council of Pau telegraphed a request to the minister of the interior to appoint a commission of scientists to examine whether there is any likelihood of volcanoes in the Pyrenees.

VANDERBILT MAKING A RECORD

Now Generally Recognized in France as Equal to the Best Automobilists.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., is now recognized in France as the equal of the best French automobile cracks. The papers publish biographies of him and the illustrated papers show him in a hundred ways. He holds the kilometer record for petroleum machines, but the Serpollet steam vehicle retains the best record for speed, which fact Mr. Vanderbilt says galls him night and day, as he favors petroleum fuel. Therefore he has just ordered a new machine to be specially built, regardless of expense, embodying several of his own improvements. With the new automobile he intends to smash all records from one to ten kilometers. Everybody regrets that the breaking of a driving sprocket threw Mr. Vanderbilt out of the two days' road race organized by the minister of agriculture to determine the superiority of alcohol as a fuel, because his running in the first two hours indicated that he was the most likely to win. Another American automobiliat making his mark here is David Wolfe Bishop, a New York millionaire.

MARRIES A TITLE AFTER ALL

Earl Who Vowed to Wed Gatekeeper's Daughter to Become Husband of Noble Dame.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
BERLIN, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The betrothal of Earl Beauchamp and Lady Letitce Grosvenor, a sister of the duke of Westminster, disposes of a pretty romance which for years has hung around this handsome young nobleman's name. It was said that he fell in love when 20 years old with the beautiful daughter of the gate keeper of his country mansion, Madresfield Court, and pledged himself to marry her when she should be educated up to the position to which she was to be called. Since then Beauchamp has been governor of New South Wales, a position to which his inexperience brought lamentable failure. Now he is chiefly noted for the wonderful collection of snuff boxes he has gathered at immense cost.

CHANCE TO DISPLAY JEWELS

Mrs. Bradley Martin Gives an Entertainment Which is Called a Jewel Competition.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Mrs. Bradley Martin decided to mark the end of her Paris season with an entertainment which has been much discussed, before and since, being generally referred to as a "jewel display competition." Seventy people sat at ten tables in the private salon in the Elysee Palace hotel. The two adjoining dining rooms were also utilized that an orchestra placed in the one furthest removed might waft its melodies from afar, distantly accompanying the conversation. It had been announced that Mrs. Bradley Martin was going to wear even more jewelry than she usually does, having recently acquired an enormous amount at various auction sales of historic heirlooms which five experts had been working on in her own apartment, spending six weeks in repairing and resetting according to Mrs. Bradley Martin's ideas. But she was so mocked by the Paris press because of her love of exhibiting heavy gems in the French salons that she concluded to disappoint expectancy and appeared in a lovely dress of lavender gray velvet, the only ostentatious ornamentation of which was trimming laced with diamond studs. Many of the women invited, not wishing to be outdone by the hostess, went literally loaded with precious ornaments. Among the few who succeeded in making an impression without showing bad taste was Mrs. Arthur Paget, whose diamond dog collar was a unique specimen of massive splendor; Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Stuyvant Fish. Mrs. Astor wore a dress of white satin brocaded with black velvet and trimmed with rows upon rows of costly pearls around neck, wrist and waist, and even on the lower hem, while on the front the gems formed an apron-like cascade. Mrs. H. Lehr wore no jewels, yet she looked charming in a gown of black and gold. Mrs. Kernichan wore eight rows of pearls about her neck, every pearl of which once belonged to some crowned head. One of the handsomest women present was Mrs. Baylis of New York, who inaugurated the latest fashionable decolette—the dress cut square in front, as low as possible, while the back was cut V-shape down to the waistband. Among the other guests were Count Montsaulnin, Mrs. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Earl Cairns, Mrs. Grivoid Grey, Baroness de Seilliere, Mrs. Reed, Aristarchi Bey, Mr. and Mrs. Munroe, Count and Countess Chandon de Briailles, Messrs. Edward Tuck, Luckmeyer, Harriman, Gerbry, Cutting, Thorne, Baldwin, Raul Duval, Otis, Reverand, Morgan and Prince Deligne.

GOSSIP OF PARIS THEATERS

Aronson Discovers a New Violinist and an American Tenor is Highly Honored.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram — Special Telegram.) — Rudolph Aronson claims to have discovered in Buda Pesth a violinist wonder named Jeroslov Kocian, who will eclipse Kubelik. Mr. Aronson says he has engaged Kocian immediately for an American tour, guaranteeing him $100,000. Kocian is to appear first in public in London May 26, then at William Waldorf Astor's musical on June 7, and in New York early in November. Mr. Aronson adds that he has associated with him in this enterprise Joseph Leiter of Chicago, and Mr. Arkell, the former owner of Judge.

William Castleman, an American tenor, has achieved the astonishing distinction of being chosen to create the part of Sigfried in the first Paris production of "Gotter Damerung."

Maurice Maeterlinck's new play, "Monnia Via," is a paradical departure from his usual method, being a perfectly clear melodrama. The critics agree that there are a number of exquisitely written scenes, but that the action is slow and improvable.

The Bernhardt theater will open next week with the great Italian tragedian Novellis.

Jean de Reszke intends to start a movement to get an engagement for Miss Van Sandt, the wonderful American soprano, who was driven from Paris twelve years ago for appearing unsteady on the stage.

The new grand opera, "Orsala," has an awfully somber tone of the period of the Venetian republic, with much murdering. The music, by the two Hillemancher brothers, is rather learnedly northern and cold.

A little American-Chinese play, "The Cat and the Cherub," by Fernald, used as a curtain raiser at Rejanes theater, has been delighting Paris audiences, winning unanimous praise. Rejane is going to London for a coronation engagement. So is Sarah Bernhardt.

COUNTESS SNUBBED BY QUEEN

London Society Still Talking of Meeting Between Countess of Warwick and First Lady.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Everyone is still talking of the wonderful effect created by the countess of Warwick at the last court. In white dress and rose-colored velvet train she easily carried off the palm for regal beauty and stateliness. She wore a Marie Antoinette curl down the neck which several other women tried, but found unbecoming. She presented her daughter, Lady Marjoie Greville, who is handsome, but inherits her father's somewhat thickset figure. King Edward received the beautiful countess with marked graciousness, while the queen merely gave a stereotyped bow and then looked to the next comer. It was a critical moment—the meeting of these two women—and all eyes were strained to see how they would comport themselves under the ordeal. Neither one displayed the slightest nervousness, but it was noted that the countess' demeanor had an added touch of haughtiness as she approached the queen and swept past the presence with an air somewhat suggesting conscious triumph in the years since they had met face to face. The queen, on the other hand, received Mrs. George Kippel with an especially agreeable smile and the king beamed all over his face at the same time. When the king and the queen walked through the gallery where the guests were drawn up both stopped and spoke for quite a while with Mrs. Keppel, who looked very handsome and debonair in a magnificent white dress and blazing coronet.

Here again the king spoke to the countess of Warwick, but the queen passed on without exchanging a word or a glance in her direction.

Tolstoi is Again Ill.

LONDON, May 24.—The agent in England of Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and reformer, telegraphed the Associated Press today confirming the report that Tolstoi is again ill. He is suffering from typhoid fever. His temperature is 102 and his mind is lucid.

ARMY SYSTEM IS BAD

Brains and Not Society Lights Wanted to Lead Great Britain's Troops.

SCATHING REPORT BY EXPERT COMMITTEE

Extravagant Living Keeps Many Capable Men from Service in the Army.

CAVALRY SERVICE MOST INEFFICIENT

Private Income Needed to Piece Out Salary in This Department of Army.

RADICAL REFORMS ARE RECOMMENDED

Disclosures of Inefficiency in South Africa Likely to Lead to a Revolution in Organization of the Army.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The system of educating British army officers has been declared by a committee of experts, after eighteen months of investigation, to be effete, rotten from top to bottom. The report explains the secret of much that has happened in South Africa in the attempt to subdue the Boers.

Sandhurst, the British West Point, is equivocally condemned. The whole system of training, mental, moral and physical, will be radically altered. The existing system, the committee asserts, offers no reward for zeal or ability and an officer's advancement depends upon anything but knowledge and efficiency—in other words, it depends entirely on seniority and favoritism.

An officer, especially mentioned for cleverness and energy, gains nothing unless he has "pull" of some sort.

The extravagant living, especially in the cavalry, will be checked. Polo tournaments will be prohibited, while regimental coaches and packs of hounds will be abolished. The time-honored notions, that the biggest dandies make the best officers and that the sedulous cultivating of sports and pastimes, at the expense of professional duty, equips a man to be a successful commander, at last have been exploded by the bitter humiliation in the South African war.

The possession of a considerable private income has hitherto been an essential to holding a commission in a cavalry regiment, owing to the regimental expenses, which now will be cut down. The committee asserts that as between money and brains it is better that the army should have the latter.

Censored Telegrams Not Truthful.

Even more sensational than this sweeping report is the second volume of the Times' "History of the South African War," in which the mismanagement of the Natal campaign and Buller's blunders are remorselessly exposed. Battles like that at Talana hill were brazenly described in censored dispatches as brilliant British victories, and now, for the first time, it is admitted that they were overwhelming defeats. The whole truth about the humiliating disaster at Nicholson's Nek, the flight of Grimwood's infantry brigade and the cavalry stampede are described with painful minuteness, the account winding up with an admission that the surrender, though premature, "was not more humiliating than many instances in which the struggle was abandoned when there was much better hope of escape or relief."

The most startling part of the criticism of Buller's conduct is his abandonment of his guns at Colenso, the lamentable failure at Spionkop and the historic heliogram directing General White to surrender Ladysmith.

A pitiful picture is also painted of the panic of cad in the War office by Buller's contradictory dispatches, one moment refusing reinforcements, the next counselling surrenders.

Balfour is complimented for his firm, courageous counsel at this critical moment. At his suggestion Buller was ordered by cable to either persevere or come home.

If Buller has any defense it is believed that he will be stung by this merciless indictment into making it at all risks.

The book affords the first glimpse, partial and restrained, of facts in the South African campaigns, which the most rigorous censorship ever known hitherto contrived to conceal.

LIONS INCREASE IN IRELAND

Dublin Zoo Doing a Profitable Business in Selling the Young.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
DUBLIN, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It is a singular fact, and one causing much speculation among scientists as to the reason for, that nowhere out of their own habitat do lions breed so freely as in Ireland. The Dublin zoo is noted for regular litters of young lions, which are exported at very profitable prices to all parts of the world. One lioness alone in sixteen years has contributed cubs worth $7,000 to the zoological society exchequer. In all 217 cubs have been born and reared in the Dublin lion house and over $35,000 has been realized from their sale. The Irish lion in fact has come to be known to zoologists, menageries and traveling shows more intimately than the far-famed British variety.

BOERS TO BE GIVEN TIME

Leaders Are Not to Be Hastened in Conferences with Their Followers.

LONDON, May 24.—The developments in the South African peace situation today bear out all the details cabled to the Associated Press.

A member of the government said:

"You are personally correct in insisting that everything is settled and that the war is at an end. It may be, however, that several weeks will elapse before a definite announcement can be made. We want to give the Boer leaders every chance in their conference with their followers and that takes time."

British Blunders Denounced.

LONDON, May 24.—The second volume of the London Times' "History of the War," which has just appeared, is attracting attention because of its scathing denunciation of British generals and the War office. The criticism is given additional weight by the fact of its appearing under the auspices of "The Thunderer." No enemy of Great Britain could more frankly denounce British blunders.

ARE AFRAID OF AIRSHIPS NOW

Accident to Severo Deters Many from Following Out Their Ideas in This Line.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The accident to Severo's airship, Pax, has deterred three intending competitors for the St. Louis fair prize. Mr. Blight, an Englishman who had been keeping twenty workmen busy for six months, has sold his balloon for junk and has advertised the shed be built on the outskirts of Paris for sale by auction. Jerome Pascal, a Frenchman, who has two balloons completed, tried for five days, but unsuccessfully, to induce somebody to make an ascension with him. When a young aeronaut finally accepted, Pascal's heart failed him completely and he sent the World's Paris bureau a humorous letter requesting the correspondent to publish that his balloons, patents and appliances are for sale cheap to any American desiring the best untested machine invented for entering the St. Louis competition. A third man has also abandoned his airship propriety. Two Americans, brothers, named Pollard, arrived here the week before the Pax accident, bringing plans for a machine they intended to build and try here. They saw the tragedy have concluded to sail home next day. Sachet, the young engineer with Severo, was buried in an , his body being followed to the few. His young widow and babe ged father and mother, whose sole he was, have already received from ptions $5,000. Severo's funeral was impressive owing to the participation razilian officials here.

JEALOUS HUSBAND AFTER KING

Desires to Search Leopold's Yacht for His Wife, but is Summarily Ejected.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—King Leopold's yacht Alberta, in which he is now cruising on the northern sea, is being dogged by a smaller steamer, chartered by a jealous German husband, a leading banker, who believes his young Parisienne wife is concealed aboard the vessel. The woman left her home a month ago. Her husband tried forcibly to search Alberta lately at Dunkirk when the king returned on a mysterious flying trip of twelve hours to the French capital. But as soon as the identity and business of the irate visitor became known he was summarily ejected.

Owing to the great prominence of all parties this may develop into the greatest scandal of the time.

FRANCE LONG ON SUBMARINES

Minister of Marine Orders Thirteen New Boats of This Class for the Government.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
PARIS, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Minister of Marine De Lanessan has just ordered thirteen new submarine boats built on the new plans by Laubauf. According to the specifications they must submerge completely in five minutes and be delivered finished in three months. With these new crafts France will have twenty-three submarine boats.

CHANGES IN POSTAL SERVICE

Readjustment of Salaries Made in a Number of Nebraska Offices.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, May 24.—(Special Telegram.)—Albert L. Drew has been appointed a rural free delivery carrier at Burlington, Ia. Postoffices discontinued: Orum and Spiker, Washington county, Neb., mail to Kennard and Herman respectively; Louise, Blackhawk county, Ia., mail to Laporte City.

Earl A. McElroy and Augustus A. Tylee have been appointed clerks in the postoffice at Lincoln, Neb.

The following changes in presidential postmasters' salaries were announced today: Nebraska—Increase: Nebraska City, $200; Lincoln, Newman Grove, Niobrara, Plainview, Plattsmouth, Ponca, St. Edward, Scribner, Sidney, University Place, Wakefield, Wisner, York, $100. Decrease: Orleans, $200; Norfolk, Oxford, Peru, Rushville, $100. Wyoming—Increase: Sheridan, $300; Douglas, New Castle, $200; Buffalo, Cambria, Casper, Lander, Rock Springs, Saratoga, $100. Decrease: Green River, $200.

Rural free delivery service will be established on July 1 at Lamont, Buchanan county, Ia.; length of routes, 47½ miles; population, 695.

The abstract of the condition of the national banks of South Dakota at the close of business April 30, as reported to the comptroller of the currency, shows the average reserve held as 31.5 per cent, against 32.74 per cent on February 25. Loans and discounts increased from $6,659,837 to $7,129,670, gold coin from $258,045 to $312,960, total specie from $427,395 to $509,087, lawful money reserve from $660,239 to $774,675, individual deposits from $8,941,600 to $9,688,261.

The banks of Iowa, exclusive of Des Moines, show the average reserve held at 26.65 per cent, against 28.29 per cent on February 25. Loans and discounts increased from $63,148,459 to $66,374,756, gold coin from $1,752,874 to $2,017,166, total specie from $3,153,990 to $3,486,911, lawful money reserve from $4,912,172 to $5,313,785, individual deposits from $63,608,534 to $65,745,322.

THIRD JURY CONVICTS IRWIN

Guilty of Murder of Oscar Miller, Making Second Convicted, While One is Cleared.

CLARINDA, Ia., May 24.—(Special Telegram.)—After being out all night the jury in the Page county district court early this morning returned a verdict finding Wesley Irwin guilty of murder in the second degree for the death of Oscar K. Miller. He is the second person found thus guilty for Miller's death, while one of the three alleged to have been together in the crime was cleared.

Wife's Conduct Drives Man Insane.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 24.—(Special.)—The penitentiary here again has a woman prisoner in the person of Mrs. Sophia Serr of Hutchinson county, who, with Phillip Knodel, also of that county, has just been placed in the institution. They were each given three years' imprisonment. Knodel is the father of six children and Mrs. Serr the mother of two. Last January the couple eloped and fled to California. They later returned to Nebraska, where they were arrested and returned to South Dakota. The husband of the woman, as the result of his wife's conduct, has become insane.

CORONATION A DRAG

Only Peace in South Africa Can Save the Season from Proving a Fiasco.

EDWARD SAID TO BE GREATLY NETTLED

Price of Seats in Stands and Other Places of Vantage Take a Severe Tumble.

DOWN IN REACH OF ORDINARY POCKETS

Clubs Find it Difficult to Raise Money for Decorative Purposes.

MISERABLE WEATHER ADDS TO THE GLOOM

Invitation Now Being Sent by the King to His Personal Friends to Attend the Coronation Ceremony.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.)
LONDON, May 24.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There has been a slump in the coronation season. Nothing can save it from dismal failure except a declaration of peace. For the last two months we have been waiting in eager expectation for the promised outburst of unexampled and brilliant gaiety which was to make the season of 1902 unique in social annals, but instead of gaiety there is depression, dullness and a feeling of disappointment. The king is a prey to deep chagrin, it is asserted, at the poor show London society is making in honor of this great occasion.

The absence of all signs of the enthusiastic interest which heralded Queen Victoria's two jubilees is unmistakable. The classes who hope to make money out of visitors and the section of the press which thinks it policy persistently to adulate the court are doing everything possible to pump up popular excitement. There is little response and no spontaneiety of interest is evinced as was the case at the jubilees; there is no symptom of that gradually swelling emotion which culminated in the triumphal progress through the capital of the venerable queen in 1887 and again in 1897. The story is that the king asked some members of his entourage to explain the dead-alive perfunctory spirit in which his people are approaching the celebration and the reply was:

"First, the war; second, because the coronation ceremonial is to be participated in by only a small set class; third, because the novelty of royal processions through the streets has worn off.

There is something in these explanations, but there is still more in the fact that King Edward does not inspire that sentimental devotion engendered by the long and memorable reign which the Britons lavished on Queen Victoria, who, also unlike him, possessed the attraction of being unknown to the vast majority of her subjects.

Stands Going Up.

Already the principal West End streets are disfigured by unsightly boarding, inclosing stands of every kind. The clubs, which have suffered grievous loss by the spread of the fashion of restaurant dining, are feeling heavily the financial strain of providing suitable decorations. White's, in St. James street, a historic institution, has been compelled to make a whip among its members for subscriptions and the result is so poor that it is doubtful whether it can decorate at all.

The big political clubs, whose funds are augmented by political gifts, are speculating heavily in seating accommodation and all find the demand for seats sluggish in the extreme. At the St. James' club, a great diplomatic center, only eight seats have been applied for to date, at $25 each, whereas at the last jubilee the committee found it necessary there, as at other clubs, to ballot for the available places.

The street decoration and illumination are being well organized, but in many cases the original plans have been curtailed because the necessary subscriptions were not forthcoming. The seats agents are coming down noticeably in their interpretations of profit and now offer very good seats on Piccadilly and St. James street at from $10 to $75 apiece. Compared with the prices asked a month ago, these figures encourage the hope that in coronation week the judicious visitor can get the best possible accommodations for very much less even than the present quotations.

The miserable, unseasonable weather contributes to the depressing influences under which King Edward is to be crowned, but if the peace negotiations issue successfully that may save the situation. Otherwise the much-boomed coronation may prove a painful fiasco.

Invitations from the King.

King Edward's personal friends have received their invitations to the coronation. The cards, which came carefully packed in tissue paper, between cardboards, are about ten inches long by eight inches deep, artistically printed in sepia brown, with devices of the imperial crowns and heraldic emblazonments of the king and queen around the border.

The invitation reads: "By command of the king, the earl marshal is directed to invite ———— to be present at the Abbey church of Westminster on the 26th day of June, 1902. Norfolk, Earl Marshal."

The card is elegant, but simple, and is intended, apparently, to be retained as an heirloom.

It is also announced that through the intercession of the queen the peeresses in the abbey are to be seated in chairs instead of hard benches. These chairs are of mahogany, of the Chippendale type, and not upholstered. The abbey authorities expect each guest will buy her chair afterward as a memory of the occasion. Otherwise they will be publicly auctioned off. There is no doubt about the utilitarian spirit in which everything appertaining to this up-to-date coronation is being exploited.

Creating a New Title.

King Edward is credited with intending to signalize his coronation by creating a new title, "Prince of the Empire," to be conferred upon those who already have the Order of the Garter and who have performed services which can be recognized in no other way. A case in point is that of the duke of Norfolk, on whom falls the brunt of the arrangements for the coronation and who already possesses every distinction possible. The title will not be hereditary and will be open only to dukes. It is rumored that the first recipients of this new honor will be, in addition to the duke of Norfolk, the dukes of Devonshire, Richmond and Fife. The holders of this dignity will be entitled to be addressed as "his highness" and get precedence of all except the royal dukes.

It is asserted that Lord Salisbury opposed this creation on the ground that it has rather a German flavor. The king is

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Forecast for Nebraska — Fair Sunday; Slightly Cooler; Westerly Winds.

Page.
1 Disasters Make French Crazy. British Army System is Bad. Coronation Season a Drag. Pay Homage to a Great Soldier.
2 Many Killed in Mine Disaster. Talk of Settling Coal Strike.
3 News from Over Nebraska.
4 Pauncefote Dies in Washington.
5 Rich Chinaman Visits Omaha. Horsethieves Busy Near Omaha.
6 Society News and Gossip.
7 Methodists Visit Assembly. South Omaha News. County to Survey Railroads.
8 Council Bluffs and Iowa News.
9 Sporting Events of Saturday.
11 Weekly Sporting Review.
14 Woman's World and Work.
15 Amusements and Music.
16 Story, "Banner of Blue."
17 Pardoned After Fifty Years. Greatest Noise Ever Heard.
18 Editorial.
19 One Canal Must Be Built. King Alfonso XIII. Passing of the Frontier. Tribute to Sailor Dead.
22 Illustrated Memorial Poem. Indian Farming in Arizona.
23 Market Reports.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	66	1 p. m.	80
6 a. m.	67	2 p. m.	80
7 a. m.	72	3 p. m.	80
8 a. m.	68	4 p. m.	80
9 a. m.	69	5 p. m.	81
10 a. m.	72	6 p. m.	81
11 a. m.	75	7 p. m.	80
12 m.	77		

ROSEWATER-GURLEY DEBATE

Rules to Govern Agreed Upon by Parties Covering Division of Time.

The joint debate between Hon. Edward Rosewater and William F. Gurley is subject to the following regulations and rules agreed upon by the participants:

Mr. Rosewater opens the debate in a speech of twenty minutes; Mr. Gurley replies in a speech of twenty minutes; the balance of the time will be divided as follows: Mr. Rosewater fifteen minutes, Mr. Gurley fifteen minutes; Mr. Rosewater ten minutes, Mr. Gurley ten minutes; Mr. Rosewater ten minutes, Mr. Gurley ten minutes; Mr. Rosewater five minutes, Mr. Gurley five minutes; Mr. Rosewater five minutes, Mr. Gurley five minutes; Mr. Rosewater five minutes, Mr. Gurley five minutes; Mr. Rosewater five minutes, Mr. Gurley five minutes. Under this arrangement each disputant has seventy-five minutes. Mr. Rosewater opens, Mr. Gurley closes, the debate. The debate will be taken in shorthand, each disputant having his own stenographer, Mr. Rosewater to furnish a copy of his remarks so taken to Mr. Gurley, and Mr. Gurley to furnish a copy of his remarks to Mr. Rosewater. Mr. Rosewater agrees, if he publishes any portion of the debate, to publish it all, the report to be made from the stenographer's copies, subject to ordinary rules of editing, each party submitting to the other a copy containing such changes in the construction of sentences as may be necessary to cover any possible grammatical errors; otherwise the report to be verbatim. Mr. Wharton will preside for Mr. Rosewater, and Mr. Goss for Mr. Gurley.

Mr. Wharton will call the meeting to order and introduce Mr. Rosewater. At the conclusion of Mr. Rosewater's first speech Mr. Goss will introduce Mr. Gurley. After the first introduction neither presiding officer will do more than to announce the speakers. No interruption of either speaker in any unseemly manner will be tolerated. Mr. Gurley desires a respectful hearing for Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Rosewater desires the same for Mr. Gurley.

TORNADO DAMAGES CROPS

Fierce Wind Beats Wheat, Rye and Oats Into the Kansas Soil.

ST. JOSEPH, May 24.—A tornado struck Marshall county, Kansas, late today, causing great damage to buildings and growing crops. The most severe losses occurred near Marysville, where the fierce wind was accompanied by hail that beat much of the wheat, oats and rye into the earth. As far as can be learned tonight no lives were lost.

GUTHRIE, Okl., May 24.—The Oklahoma rivers are receding. The total damage of the floods throughout the territory is estimated at over $1,000,000.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A thunderstorm of marked severity passed over Chicago tonight. The rainfall was one inch in a little less than forty minutes. In the suburbs and parks many trees were blown down.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 24.—A heavy windstorm, accompanied by a downpour of rain and hail, swept over Belleville today. The roof of the National hotel was lifted and dropped into the street. The streets are strewn with fallen trees and debris.

O'FALLON, Ill., May 24.—A tornado raged in O'Fallon for an hour today. The roof of Wachter's opera house was blown into the street. Chimneys were blown down, big trees uprooted and windows broken in. The rain was the heaviest that ever visited the town. The Darrow mine shafting was blown down.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 24.—The heaviest rainstorm that there is any record of in this city fell here this morning. It is said in some parts of the city to have been a cloudburst. After a time the deluge was turned to hail and there was much damage to gardens and fruit.

WARSAW, Ind., May 24.—A severe wind and electrical storm swept this region today. The village of Monoquet, three miles north of this city, was seriously damaged. Dozens of other houses were unroofed or blown down.

TO BE BURIED IN KANSAS SOIL

Remains of General Leavenworth Exhumed from Deceased's Chosen Resting Place.

HOBART, N. Y., May 24.—The remains of Brigadier General Henry Leavenworth were disinterred at Woodlawn cemetery, Delhi, today and shipped to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where they will be re-interred in the National cemetery on Memorial day. General Leavenworth died July 21, 1834.

Nothing but the bones, which were in a good state of preservation, were found. They were enclosed in a metallic chestnut case for shipment. General Leavenworth selected the Delhi cemetery as his last resting place and there is much dissatisfaction in the removal of his body.

HOMAGE TO A SOLDIER

Tribute of American People Bestowed in Unveiling Rochambeau Statue.

PRESIDENT MAKES ELOQUENT ADDRESS

Countess de Rochambeau Uncovers Monument of Her Famous Ancestor.

GREAT CHEERS GREET BRONZE FIGURE

French and Americans Vie in Honoring Memory of Washington Compatriot.

M. CAMBON ACCEPTS HONOR FOR FRANCE

Presence of Yankee Soldiers and French Naval Troops Gives Military Aspect Recalling Scenes of Original Alliance.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of a great concourse of people the superb bronze statue of General Count Marshal de Rochambeau, who brought the forces of France across the sea at the hour of greatest peril in the American revolution, was unveiled today. Seldom has an event presented so many brilliant features of military pageantry and at the same time given occasion for the manifestation of the strong bonds of friendship existing between the French republic and the United States.

For the first time in its history the national capital witnessed the sight of rank on rank of French seamen swinging through Pennsylvania avenue and mingling their cheers with those of the American bluejackets and soldiers, while at the same time the French tricolors were entwined with the Stars and Stripes, and the sound of the "Marseillaise" was heard with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Ceremony of Unveiling.

The ceremony of unveiling occurred at the southwest corner of Lafayette square, almost directly opposite the White House, where the massive figure of the French general has been erected. Surrounding the figure were great stands to accommodate the many distinguished officials and guests invited to take part in the exercises. On every hand the colors of France and America were blended, one stand being hung with great folds of red, and another with white, and another with blue. Within this amphitheater were gathered representatives of every branch of the government, including the president of the United States and members of his cabinet, the chief justice and associate justices of the United States supreme court, the lieutenant general of the army and the admiral of the navy, senators and representatives.

Not less distinguished was the representation of France, designated by President Loubet, and including General Brugere the highest field officer in the French army; Vice Admiral Fournier, inspector general of the French navy; General Count Chalendar, the descendants of Rochambeau and Lafayette, and others distinguished in French military, official, literary and artistic life.

M. Cambon and Staff.

With them were the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and the entire staff of the French embassy, all in brilliant diplomatic uniform, while the diplomatic corps was represented by the German, Russian, Italian and Mexican ambassadors and the ministers from many foreign countries.

President Roosevelt and the members of the cabinet were escorted from the White House by a file of minute men dressed in the uniform of continental days. The president noted the appropriateness of the uniform for the occasion and made a brief complimentary speech to the escort.

When the president arrived at the presidential stand the entire assemblage arose and greeted him with lusty cheers.

After an impressive invocation by Rev. Dr. Stafford, who took the place of Cardinal Gibbons, President Roosevelt delivered the address of welcome. He spoke in strong voice and with great earnestness, pausing frequently at the outbursts of applause.

Countess Discloses the Shaft.

As the president concluded his address the Countess de Rochambeau caught up the cords tied to the flags enveloping the statue and the massive bronze figure emerged through the folds of red, white and blue. At the same instant the boom of an artillery salute came from a battery of heavy guns nearby and the strains of the French national hymn, "The Marseillaise," came from the Marine band. It was an inspiring moment, and led by President Roosevelt, the entire assemblage joined in cheering. Another demonstration occurred at the close of General Brugere's address, when, with characteristic French vehemence, he gave this pledge of undying Franco-American friendship:

"Entre vous, entre nous; a la vie, a la mort."

("Between you, between us; in life in death.")

The ceremonies today were the culmination of the efforts of M. Jules Boeufve of the French embassy, extending over the last two years. He has sought to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and to this end has brought to a successful conclusion the legislation by which the statue was made possible.

Streets Are Filled.

The ceremony of unveiling was fixed at 11 o'clock this morning, but long before that hour the streets were filled with marching men and a great crowd eager to witness the exercises and review.

A battalion of French seamen arrived by special train from Annapolis early in the day, and, headed by the crack band from the French battleship, swung through Pennsylvania avenue to Lafayette square, where the shrouded figure of the French field marshal awaited the signal for unveiling. The American soldiers, sailors and marines already had assembled and gave their French brothers-in-arms a hearty welcome.

The American troops were under command of Major General S. B. M. Young and embraced a battalion of engineers, a battalion of sailors and marines, with the Marine band, a batalion of cavalry and field artillery and a brigade of national guardsmen of the First Columbia, representing in all the various branches of the United States military and naval services.

President Welcomes French Guests.

The president made the following brief address:

Mr. Ambassador, and you, the representatives of the mighty republic of France: I extend to you on behalf of the people of the United States the warmest and most cordial greeting. We appreciate to the full all that is implied in this embassy, composed of such men as those who have been sent over here by President Loubet to commemorate the unveiling of the statue of the great marshal whose sailors and soldiers of France struck the decisive

(Continued on Fourth Page.)