

TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1902.

TWO CENTS.

PRINCE HENRY AT WASHINGTON

A Series of Official Honors Are Conferred Upon the Royal Visitor.

WHITE HOUSE DINNER THE CLOSING EVENT

The Affair Was on an Elaborate Scale and Brought Together a Most Distinguished Company—The Dinner Table Decorations on the Most Magnificent Scale Ever Attempted. Electric Light Illuminations Among the Effective Features. Other Events of the Day—The Prince Received with Enthusiasm Everywhere.



PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the white house tonight closed the honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington today.

The affair was on an elaborate scale and brought together a most distinguished company. It was an assemblage such as has rarely if ever before gathered in the white house.

To accommodate the large number of guests the dinner table was set in the east room, the decorations of which were on the most magnificent scale ever attempted.

Shortly before the clock struck eight Prince Henry arrived with Admiral Evans, U. S. N., in an open carriage. As they left the embassy a large crowd had given them a warm greeting and they were accorded a hearty reception by the large number of people who had assembled around the white house.

The prince repaired to the red room of the white house, where the guests assembled. The dinner was set for 8 o'clock and when that hour arrived the guests passed through the blue room where the presentations were made and thence to the east room.

The president sat at the head of the table with Prince Henry on his right. On his left was Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador. On the right of the prince was Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, while to the left of Lord Pauncefote was the Mexican ambassador.

Opposite to the president sat Secretary Hay while to his right was Dr. Von Holleben, the German ambassador and to his left the French ambassador.

At the right of the German ambassador was the Italian ambassador and at the left of the French ambassador was Chief Justice Fuller.

To the Health of the Emperor. During the dinner the president proposed the health of the German emperor and the German people, saying: "We admire their great past and great present, and we wish them all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger."

The president also proposed the health of our guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, in these words: "In the name of the American people I greet you and extend you our warmest welcome and the assurance of our heartfelt good will."

where his special train awaited him. A troop of cavalry and a squadron of mounted and bicycle policemen acted as escort to the station and saw him safely aboard the train, which left at midnight for New York city.

Prince at the German Embassy. Prince Henry arrived at the German embassy shortly after 11 o'clock. The approach of the party being announced by the shrill notes of cavalry bugles. The prince entered the carriage with Admiral Evans, while back of them followed the carriages of the distinguished naval and military officers of Prince Henry's suite and members of the German embassy.

Over the embassy floated a flag which has never been seen in Washington before, the personal flag of the imperial family of Germany. Along the front of the embassy entrance were looped the German colors, intertwined with garlands of laurels and tall green pine tops. Above the neighboring residences, many senators and eminent public men floated the Stars and Stripes.

The main body of the prince's staff, after the call at the white house, proceeded to the new Willard hotel, where quarters covering the entire first floor were at their disposal.

The President's Call. Tremendous cheering from the crowds at 11.40 announced the coming of President Roosevelt to the embassy to return the call of Prince Henry.

The president, in the company of Colonel Bingham, his naval aide, Commander Cowles, following in a carriage. The cheering was continuous as the president drove along, and he had his silk hat off his head much of the time in recognition of the repeated demonstration. As the president stopped on the carriage the German ambassador was at the threshold to greet him. There was momentary exchanges of greetings and then the president passed into the drawing-room, where the prince was awaiting him.

Following the call of the president came that of the commissioners of the district of Columbia, who called to extend to the prince the welcome of the city of Washington. The prince received them in the drawing room where President McFarland of the commissioners delivered an address.

He spoke in English and referred to the pleasure with which he long looked forward to coming to America. At this welcome to the city of Washington he also, referring to a part of Mr. McFarland's address, spoke of the strong ties which had been made here in Washington as far back as 1785 when the first international relations between Germany and the United States were established.

Prince Henry then prepared to make calls upon the foreign ambassador stationed in Washington as the high rank of an ambassador makes him a personal representative of his sovereign or ruler and entitles him to the first call. The prince was accompanied by the German ambassador, the two driving in an open landau. As the prince came into view the crowd gave him an ovation of cheers. Ahead of the carriage galloped the escort of cavalry troopers.

At the British Embassy. The prince's first call was at the British embassy, Lord Pauncefote being the dean of the diplomatic corps. The prince did not enter the embassy, simply leaving his card. Calls were then made on the French ambassador, M. Cambon, Russian ambassador, Signor Mayor, and the Mexican ambassador, Aspiroz, at each place, cards being left.

The prince's calls did not extend to the foreign ministers as their rank does not make them personal representatives of their sovereign or ruler.

Returning to the German embassy at 1 o'clock Prince Henry and his party took lunch with the German ambassador and the members of his staff. The party at the table numbered twenty-

two. Prince Henry occupied the seat of honor with Dr. Von Holleben sitting opposite. The lunch was confined to the prince's party and the ambassador's official staff, no American guests being present except the officers forming the honorary escort.

One of the most brilliant functions of the day was at 2 p. m. when Prince Henry received at the German embassy the members of the diplomatic corps. It was the same brilliant assemblage that is seen at the white house on New Year's day to give greetings to the president. Turkey in red, Russians in tall shokos, Chinese in rich Oriental silks, but today there was added brilliancy in the showy uniforms of the imperial receiving party.

Lord Pauncefote was the first to be ushered before the prince, followed by the French, Russian, Italian and Mexican ambassadors.

In the meantime, the foreign ministers and the staffs of both the ambassadors and ministers had assembled in the ball room of the embassy for the prince's personal conference with the ambassadors. When these were over the prince entered the ball room and was presented to the ministers, and then to the members of the various staffs.

VENEZUELAN REVOLUTION

According to Reports the Insurgents Seem to Be Gaining Ground.

Willmstad, Island of Curacao, Feb. 24.—In spite of the bulletins of victories over the insurgents, published by the Venezuelan government, advices received here from Curacao indicate that the revolution is gaining ground daily. New uprisings are reported in almost all parts of the country, notably in the Tachira district on the Colombian frontier, and in the vicinity of Barcelona, where the insurgents assembled at Guatara. It was also asserted that General's revolutionary steamer Libertador, (formerly the Ban Righ) having landed arms, ammunition and reinforcements at Pedernales in the Gulf of Paria, the insurgents assembled at Maturin, assumed the offensive and defeated the government troops at El Pilar, a village situated 50 kilometers from Carupano (state of Hermosillo).

The latter place is said to be threatened by the insurgent army, and the report that the insurgent general, Riera, had been defeated by government troops at Sauca has not been confirmed.

TILLMAN DEBARRED FROM BANQUET

President Withdraws Invitation to Dine with Prince—Senator Refused to Decline the Honor.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The president has withdrawn his invitation extended to Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, to attend the dinner to be given tonight in the white house in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia. It is said that the action of the president was made necessary by the occurrences on the floor of the senate last Saturday, after which the senator from South Carolina was declared in contempt of the senate.

When the president decided to eliminate Senator Tillman from the list of dinner guests, he sent for Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, and asked him as a friend of Mr. Tillman and a Democratic colleague, to suggest to the latter the propriety of withdrawing his acceptance of the dinner invitation. The president explained his attitude in the matter and said that, in view of the contempt proceedings, Mr. Tillman's presence would not only be an affront to the senate, but a discourtesy to Prince Henry.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, was invited to take Mr. Tillman's place at the dinner, as the next ranking Democratic member of the senate. Senator Frye, president pro tem of the senate, gave directions to the clerks of the senate today that the names of Senators Tillman and McLaughlin, of South Carolina, must not be called on roll-calls until further notice. That fixes the status of the senators, who are practically suspended from all senatorial functions.

Senator Tillman will not accept the decision that he is not to be allowed to vote. When the roll is called, he will rise in his place and demand the right to vote, and present a formal protest against the denial of a state the right to vote in the senate.

Social Democracy Denounced.

Buffalo, Feb. 24.—James Edward Giquley, D. D., Roman Catholic bishop of Buffalo, has issued a pastoral letter to the priests of his diocese denouncing the teachings of Social Democracy and anarchism. Catholics are commanded to renounce the doctrines on pain of deprivation of the sacrament. In case of persistence following their teachings the sentence of excommunication will be issued.

SECURITIES SUSTAINED

United States Court Refuses Application of the State of Minnesota.

NO JURISDICTION IN RAILROAD SUIT

Justice Shiras Decides That the Court Cannot Proceed in Case of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Companies Are Not Made Defendants and Allowed to Appear in Court—In a Court of Equity Both Sides Must Be Adequately Represented.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The United States Supreme court today delivered its opinion in the case of Minnesota vs. the Northern Securities company, the application of the state to file a bill of complaint in that court.

The opinion was read by Justice Shiras and the motion for leave to file the bill was denied on the ground that this court is without jurisdiction.

This is the case in which the state of Minnesota made an effort to secure the intervention of the Supreme court to prevent the merging of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern companies by injunction. Justice Shiras summed up the judgment of the court as follows:

"As the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific companies are indispensable parties, without whose presence the court, acting as a court of equity cannot proceed and our constitution prohibits us from extending to the case if these companies were made parties defendant, the motion for leave to file the proposed bill must be denied."

The opinion is a voluminous one but the greater part of it is a review of the history of the case.

GERMANS ARE PLEASED

The Reception of the Prince Is a Source of Gratification in Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 24.—The narratives of the reception of Prince Henry at New York cover one and two pages in today's issue of the principal papers. No foreign event has ever been reported in the German press with such detail as is the welcome of New York to the brother of the emperor. Everybody here is pleased, and court circles are especially gratified by the spontaneous good will manifested, as well as by the great size of the organized demonstrations. The editorial articles on this subject are, without exception, kindly.

America is seemingly a rediscovery for most of these periodicals, judging from the space given up to elementary discourses on American characteristics, history and commercial expansion.

WRECK AT CAYUGA.

Six Persons Reported Dead—No Particulars Obtainable.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 24.—A wreck is reported at Cayuga, thirty miles from this city on the Auburn division of the New York Central railroad. Six persons are dead. No particulars are obtainable.

Schley Will Go to Utica.

Utica, Feb. 24.—Admiral Schley has accepted an invitation to speak at the annual banquet of the Utica chamber of commerce to be held early in April.

Chessmasters' Tournament

Buffalo, Feb. 24.—Play in the international chessmasters' tournament, now in progress in this city, was resumed today. When the first adjournment was made Pillsbury had defeated Reggio, Mortimer had lost to Terrasch, Albin had won of Saxe, and Mises and Schleich had had draws. The following results were recorded in the afternoon sitting: Teichgraber beat Eisenberg; Maroczy vanquished Napier; Mason had drawn; Wolf and Janowski adjourned. The game between Marshall and Pootz was adjourned in an even position.

DOUBT CHINESE REFORMS.

Allegation That Empress Has Not Kept Faith with Powers.

Pekin, Feb. 24.—The news from Japanese sources that Russia is trying to obtain a port in Korea has been received with a great deal of interest, but skeptically, because if true it might affect the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a barrier to Russian expansion. Favorable effects of the alliance, in giving confidence and stability to business ventures in northern China, already are noticeable.

OFFICES ARE BLOWN UP

Six Assay Establishments at Cripple Creek Are Wrecked.

Victor, Col., Feb. 24.—Cripple Creek is in a state of terror owing to a preconcerted attack upon all the leading assay offices doing business in the district. Beginning at 3 o'clock this morning, and following in rapid succession, six explosions wrecked as many assay offices in the centers ranging from Victor to Cripple Creek and up to Goldfield. In every instance the object sought by the incendiaries was accomplished by the destruction of the office with the equipment of delicate balances.

The raiders did not hesitate to jeopardize life, as all but one of the buildings were also occupied by sleeping families. As it was, men, women and children were hurled out of their beds by the shocks and serious injuries inflicted. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated now.

In this city the Davenport hotel was wrecked by two explosions. Almost at the same time the assay offices of Vanderwerker, Morgan and Williams were likewise destroyed. One man, a miner, was severely injured in the explosion at Williams' office. He was passing at the moment of the explosion. Flying debris struck him in the face. His injuries may result in total blindness.

PROCEEDINGS IN HOUSE.

A Bill to Divide Texas Into Judicial Districts.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The house today passed a bill to divide Texas into four judicial districts. The bill carries an appropriation of \$1,000,000 an increase of \$250,000 over last year. It was made the vehicle for speeches on trusts, coinage and other irrelevant subjects. The galleries were packed all day in anticipation of Prince Henry's visit.

Mr. Irwin (Kentucky) delivered his first speech in the house and denounced the remarks of his colleague (Mr. Wheeler) regarding the visit of Prince Henry.

STRIKE AT PITTSBURGH.

Wilkes-Barre, Feb. 24.—Sixty strikers who refused to accept the nine-hour shift at the Pittsburg colliery of the Lackawanna Coal company were discharged Saturday. A committee of United Mine Workers asked that they be reinstated but the officials refused. The 600 miners then quit work and the mine was idle today.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, Feb. 24.—Arrived: La Champagne, Havre; Rotterdam, Rotterdam; Boulogne; Paris; Hamburg and Boulogne; Halifax-Arrived; Abnash, Liverpool; Jan-Arrived; Uluahia, Liverpool; and Queenstown; Glasgow-Arrived; Samarian, Boston; Plymouth-Arrived; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York; Malta-Arrived; Celtic, New York (on coast).

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for February 24, 1902: Highest temperature 44 degrees; lowest temperature 18 degrees; relative humidity 60 per cent; wind S. W. 3 to 5 miles per hour; precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m., none.

WEATHER FORECAST. Washington, Feb. 24.—Forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday: Eastern Penn.—sunny, increasing cloudiness with rain; Tuesday, Wednesday clearing, fresh east; to northwest wind becoming west.

SENATE PASSES PHILIPPINES BILL

Measure Adopted by a Strict Party Vote After Eight Hours of Tumultuous Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate today, the senate, shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46-26, a strictly party vote. Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaughlin, the two senators from South Carolina, who on Saturday last were declared by the senate to be in contempt because of their flight in the chamber, were not permitted by voice or vote to participate in the proceedings.

The question as to their right to vote precipitated a sharp debate, lasting nearly two hours. Mr. Turner (Democrat, Washington) defended vigorously for the right of the two senators to cast their votes, and he was sustained by Mr. Patterson (Colorado), Mr. Bailey (Texas), and other Democrats.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) and other Republicans held that the senators clearly could not participate in any of the proceedings of the senate until they purged themselves of contempt and the senate had removed the ban placed on them.

The president pro tem, Mr. Frye, held that the two senators could not vote, and he was sustained by a majority of the senate.

During the debate on the Philippine bill, Mr. McComas and Mr. Wellington, of Maryland, became involved in a controversy, during the course of which the latter declared if Mr. McComas should make his statements outside of the senate chamber he would brand them as a malicious falsehood. He was called to order promptly, and resumed his seat amid considerable excitement.

Many amendments were offered by committees, only one, an amendment restricting the operation of the sedition laws enacted by the Taft commission, was passed.

When the name of Mr. McLaughlin was passed, Mr. Patterson asked, why, but was drowned in a chorus from the Republican side, demanding the "regular order."

When the roll call was completed, Mr. Turner (Democrat, Washington), demanded to know why the name of the senator from South Carolina had not been called.

The name of both senators from South Carolina, replied Mr. Frye, the president pro tem, "were omitted by the clerk by direction of the chair."

Then followed quite a wrangle. Mr. Turner insisted on discussing the question of the rights of the South Carolina senator to vote, despite points of order that under unanimous consent agreement debate was not in order on any subject. Mr. Frye, in the chair, however, said that the matter of keeping to that agreement remained with the senators, and also that he would not refer to recognize a senator who rose to a question of personal privilege. Mr. Turner insisted that the fact that a senator had been declared to be in contempt did not deprive him of the right of voting.

THE PRINCE ARRIVES.

At this point, the guest of the nation, Prince Henry of Germany, was escorted into the chamber to a seat by the side of President Pro Tem Frye. As the prince ascended the president's platform, the senate rose as a body and hearty applause swept over the floor and the thronged galleries.

Mr. Bailey (Democrat, Texas), expressed the opinion that senators could not be prevented from exercising their right to vote, even though they were under actual arrest. While Mr. Bailey was speaking, Prince Henry, who had occupied his seat beside Senator Frye for twenty minutes, withdrew from the chamber, accompanied by his escort, and amid applause from both the floor and galleries.

Proceeding, Mr. Bailey said that any senator would have been likely under the same circumstances to do what the senators from South Carolina had done on Saturday and he declared that he did not consider their offense so serious as the deprivation of a state of its representation on the floor of the senate.

Finally the chair recognized Mr. Aldrich and he made the point that as the senate was proceeding on an unanimous agreement to vote on the Philippine bill no decision was in order on any subject. He asked that this point be submitted to the senate, which was done, with the result that the decision was declared out of order by a vote of 46 to 25. On this question Senator Wellington voted with the Republicans to sustain the point of order while Senator Jones (Nevada) and Senator Mason voted with the Democrats.

Mr. Turner then sought to secure recognition, in order to have spread on the records a protest of Mr. Tillman but the privilege was denied at the time and the senate proceeded to the consideration of amendments to the Philippine bill.

Not Allowed to Take Part in Proceedings Until Purged of Contempt. Mr. McComas and Mr. Wellington Indulge in Lively Controversy. Principal Features of the Tariff Bill—Prince Henry Arrives and Occupies a Seat Beside President Pro Tem Frye.

TILLMAN AND M'LAURIN NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE

Washington, Feb. 24.—After eight hours of tumultuous debate today, the senate, shortly before 7 o'clock this evening, passed the Philippine tariff bill by a vote of 46-26, a strictly party vote. Mr. Tillman and Mr. McLaughlin, the two senators from South Carolina, who on Saturday last were declared by the senate to be in contempt because of their flight in the chamber, were not permitted by voice or vote to participate in the proceedings.

The question as to their right to vote precipitated a sharp debate, lasting nearly two hours. Mr. Turner (Democrat, Washington) defended vigorously for the right of the two senators to cast their votes, and he was sustained by Mr. Patterson (Colorado), Mr. Bailey (Texas), and other Democrats.