TWO CENTS.

ENTERTAINING PRINCE HENRY

Guests of the New York Staats-Zeitung at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE AMERICAN PRESS WELL REPRESENTED

A Majority of the Leading Lights of American Journalism Included in the Thousand Guests Who Gathered at the Invitation of Herman Ridder, Proprietor of the Leading Paper Printed in the German Language-The Handsome Ball Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Not Large Enough to Accommodate the Guests-Felicitous Exchange of Greetings Between the Prince and the Men Who Spoke for the Journalistic Craft.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 26.-Prince Henry of Prussia dined tonight with 1,000 of the men who make the American news-He was the special guest of Herman Ridder, proprietor of the New York Staats Zeitung, who gathered at his table a majority of the leading figures in American journalism. They came from the four quarters of the country and made the most noteworthy gathering of their profession ever assembled in the United States. There was a felicitous exchange of greetings between Prince Henry and the men who spoke for the journalistic craft, and the affair claims rank as one of the notable incidents of the American tour of the German prince. The dinner was given in the handsome ballroom of the Walderf-Asteria hetel, but that immense apartment was not large enough to accommodate the numerous guests, and the Aster gallery was also

The two rooms were splendidly dec

Mr. Ridder and the special guests sat at an elevated table, above which were staves were crossed and the banner draped fan-like, reaching out like the wings of a huge butterfly. Above them was the Prussian eagle done in incandescent lights. From the boxes hung elinging vines and set in on on the ledges were hundreds of palms. Each table carried bouquets of American Beauty roses, around which were candelabra shaded in red. As the diners took their places the

ladies of many of the party appeared in the boxes which wall the room.

Prince Henry, attended by the mem bers of his suite, drove to the hotel under escort of cavalry and mounted police, and the demonstration in the streets leading to the hotel was the most cordial of any that has so far marked his appearance in public. Great lined the way and pressed against the police guards that had been thrown around the Thirty-third street entrance to the hotel. They cheered when the prince came in sight, and he frequently raised his hand to his cap acknowledgment of the demonstra-

Arrival of the Prince.

The prince reached the hotel at 8.30 o'clock and was received by Mr. Ridder. They shook hands warmly and while they paused for a brief talk, the members of the suite and the delegates of President Roosevelt filed up to the banquet hall. The band played the American anthem as the uniformed staff entered and the crowd of guests arose. There was a great cheer as the prince appeared and another when he took his place at the side of Mr. Ridder at the special table. Those who occupied seats with the host and chie guest were:

Edward B. Call, Lieutenan Governor Woodruff, Consul General Buenz, Melville E. Stone, Admiral Evans, Captain Von Mueller, Mayor Low, Admiral Von Seckendorff, Assistant Secretary Hill. Frank B. Noyes, General Von Plessen, Austrian minister; Bishop Potter, Whitelaw Reid, German Ambassador Yon Hollenben, Edward Uhl. Archbishop Corrigan, Admiral Von Tirptiz, Senator Lodge, Admiral Von Eisendecher, Charles Emory Smith, Senator Hawley, Senator Depew, Admiral Count Baudissin, Charles W. Knapp, Captain Von Grumme, General Corbin, the Rev. Dr. Gotthiel and W. C. Bryant.

As the prince took his seat the electric light was flashed into the Prussian eagle above him on the southern wall, and the power was also increased in every one of the 2.500 incandescent lights that burned in the room. gave special brilliancy to an already

attractive scene. Mr. Ridder called upon Bishop Por ter, who offered a brief grace.

A 'small army of waiters quickly

filled the aisles between tables and with an order that was remarkable in such a large gathering, the banquet began. the evening proceeded hundreds of handsomely gowned women filled the boxes above the dining hall. An orchestra high up in the second tier of boxes played popular national music and when a tune caught the fancy of crowd they sang it. At "Die Wacht Am Rhein" the crowd arose, and after singing it lustily there were "America" got the same enthusiastic treatment.

Excellent moulded statuettes of Prince Henry were distributed as

The Flow of Oratory.

health of the president of the United States and the Kaiser Wilhelm and called upon Whitelaw Reid to respond.

Mr. Ridder said: "Your royal highness, and gentlemen I have the pleasure and the honor of offering the health of the president of the United States and the German emperor which I ask you to rise and drink, and I couple with this senti-ment the name of the Hon, Whitelaw Reid, the distinguished editor of the New York Tribune.

In the republic as in the monarchy, no or takes precedence of its chief executive. Her onight then, as at any time and anywhere, between New York and San Francisco, or from Porto Rico to the Philippines, your first honor is to the president of the United States. You pay ite of every good citizen to the great office and you express the tegard of every patriot to the soldier and statesman who worthily fills it.

The post you thus honor is, for Americans, the highest in the world. Others for others; but he

rs—the one chief ruler under the suc. The man you thus honor is the chosen of se enty-five millions, called unexpectedly to hold the first place on a continent. The case with which he succeeded to the new duties and the steadiness with which the ship of state moves on through storms or sunshine, with new men at the wheel and a new officer on the quarter-deckliese are the tests that tell the strength of the eraft and the safety of the chart by which she

There is no need to speak of the wide and varied experiences that have trained this man for or to recount his versatility, his capacity, his devetion, or his strenuous honesty of purpose and act. But one thing I may venture to say:-this high official is not brooding over to say; this high official is not brooding over will, no doubt, have much to say of the bonds the past. He is conscious of the time and of his that unite Germany and America, but I want to opportunity; he is at work in the growing, glowing present, and looking, not backward, but to the widening future. Like the people he repre-sents, he gratefully remembers all the good any nation has ever done us-and if by chance some evil may have mingled, as is the fate with most men and nations in this fallible world, ourselves not excluded-he and his country are large enough o forget it. They turn a friendly face to ever quarter, prize honorable peace as the greates of earthly blessings, welcome good-will from all, course it in ample measure, and will carnestly

strive to insure its permanence,
"O beautiful! My country! " " " "
Smoothing thy gold of war-dishevelled bair er such sweet brows as never other wore, And letting the set lips

Freed from wrath's pale eclipse The rosy edges of their smile lay bare. What were our lives without thee: What all our lives to save thee?"

And now, to the mighty chief of another land hose friendly and gracious act has prompted this estival! King and emperor, and powerful as hose high titles imply, he is honored among es, like the president, because he stands for the great people whom he rules, and especially for the best that is in them. Admired and trusted at home, every year he has been on the thrope more than the year before, as his people have purpose and in his sagacity, he is now no vague, Il-understood character. All know him as highly rained, widely read, much travelled, full of astes and ideas and activities; huntsman, yachts nan, musician, artist, writer, orator; and best of all, still with the glory and the potency of couth. He knows what he thinks, and he says i -plain. He knows what he wants, and he goes for it-straight. If these are the marks of an upperor they are at any rate not so differen in some presidential traits we know as to kee he most downright of Republicans from respect ing and heartily liking them. War lord he ma be, but he has kept the peace in Europe; while

inder his enlightened rule labor has couraged, art and literature have been fostered norals and religion have been protected, and Germany at home and abroad, on land and by ea, grows steadily greater, year by year. Her progress is regarded with no unfriendly or valous eyes from this side the Atlantic. We have ong since learned to consider the presperity and cappiness of others not as hindering but as help-

ng our own. Not even the strides of German rade and the growth of the German navy disturb us. Keep on expanding; and above all, trade more and more with us, and help us to keep the door. If the Orient open to the trade of you to understand that I consider this meeting. f the world! We have passed the raw period of national his ninder the sympathy and regard of kindred peoples, who possess largely the same personal

rights and liberties, maintain a friendly and up-lifting rivalry in literature, philosophy, the arts which I should like to compare with ever so and sciences, cherish similar ideals of human progress, and hold a common faith in God, the loving Futher of all. The racial instinct no own naval history teaches us not to mind mines, longer stops at national boundaries. It is not should they ever be in our way. The language shut off by the sea or extinguished by a change used on this memorable occasion was stronger of government. And let us never forget that than ever I would venture to reproduce here to he race which bears forward the banner of Ger-nany today is kindred or the same in origin ragui. Another comparison might be more to with that of the English and the Dutch who first your taste, gentlemen, and is in fact more compeopled these shores. Yet more in the very plimentary; it is one which his majesty, the cur city where we are met, we are surrounded by peror, used before I left. He said: "You will see, from any members of the press and I wish you, whose direct parentage on both sides was Gertherefore, to keep in mind that the pressuren

Between the two nations first named peace has endured throughout history. As to the third-since we are learning that there are no longer secrets in diplomacy—I take the liberty to men-GEN. LUCBAN IS CAPTURED tion that, at a critical period, his imperial majesty, the German emperor sent a measure to one of our country's representatives abroad on an uportant matter of current business, beginning with the memorable words, "There has been un-troken friendship between the United States and

Mr. Ridder's Remarks.

Your Royal Highness and Gentlemen: My associate, Mr. Uhl, has left it to me to be the

pokesman for the New Yorker Stants-Zeitung t

that your royal highness was coming to visit this country we conceived the idea that you, sir,

and the representatives of the daily press of the

occasion like this. It seemed to us particularly

fitting that we, makers of newspapers, should assume to do honor to a German prince, for was

it not one of your countrymen-the immortal

Gutenberg-who discovered the art of printing: An invitation was cabled to Berlin and gra-

American people, that, although I should be the very last man at this table to introduce a po-litical subject upon this occasion, I cannot for-

bear saying frankly to your royal highness, that you have violated one of the most venerable tra-

ditions of our country-the Monroe doctrine-in

It has seemed to us eminently proper that mer

draw attention at this time to the friendship

that has existed between your land and our re-public, even from the time of our birth as a na-

tion. It will be recalled that Frederick the

Great was a friend of Washington, and that from

his staff there came to us in the bour of stress

one whose name will ever be held in grateful re-membrance by the people of this country. He it

was, Baron von Steuben, who drilled the raw re-cruits and farmer lads of the Continental army,

made soldiers of them, and made possible Wash-

ington's great victory. He was beside Washing-ton in the closing days of that great struggle, at

Vorktown, and shared with the great commander the glory of that hour. Retiring from the army be came to this city of New York and enjoyed the plaudits of those who owed him so much.

Germany has ever been the steadfast friend of

the United States. The blood-bond still sur-vives! And it is but natural, therefore, that

we should welcome your royal highness tonight with special affection. We greet you not alone as a German prince, but also as one bound to us

by the ties of kinship. The Saxon spirit has played its part in American national life as it

bring our two great nations closer together in the bonds of friendship in the future. In this

spirit, then, I ask you gentlemen to rise, and

life of His Royal Higness Prince Henry of Prus-

song, "Hoch Soll Er Leben Mal Hoch."

After that they sang "For He's a Jolly

Good Fellow." Before beginning his set

Prince Henry's Address.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I am fully

aware of the fact that I am the guest and in the

presence of the representatives of the press of the

United States, and in particular the gust of the

New York Stuats Zeitung, both of which I wish

to thank for the kind invitation and reception I

though it may be looked upon as official, as a

Undoubtedly the press of our day is a factor

private one and that it is my wish that none o

"This is the largest interview I ever

speech, the prince said:

had." He then said:

after leaving this table.

SEND CONGRATULATIONS

New York, Feb. 26.-The American editors who dined with Prince

after cordial endorsement by the guests was forwarded. It read as fol-

"The editors of the United States, 1,000 in number, at a banquet

in honor of your illustrious brother, send you cordial greetings and

all good wishes for a long and prosperous reign. We hail the

the plaudits of those who owed him so time! Thus early he was the first president of a Ge

man-American society in New York.

And from that day, sir, to the present ti

ciously accepted. Our royal guest has come us. So heartly has he been welcomed by

United States, should be brought together ou

When a few weeks ago we received the news

The Filipino Outlaw Who Has Ter-Germany, since the days of Frederick the Great, and I sincerely trust it may endure forever." In rorized Samar Now in drinking his health I pledge the cordial concur rence of this city, of my colleagues of the American press here represented, and I think I may venture to add of this whole country in that the Toils.

Mr. Ridder followed Mr. Reid, and SOURCE OF TROUBLE IS NOW REMOVED

The Capture of Lucban Regarded by War Department as Most Important Event of the Kind Since Aguinaldo's Seizure-American Deserter Also Caught-Spanish Barbarity in Manila.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 26.-General Chaffee today notified the war department that Lieutenant Stribler, of the Philippine scouts, had captured General Lucban on February 22. The prisoner is held at Laguan.

a most surprising way. You, as representing the German emperor, have not seized upon any one Another capture is reported in the spot of ground, you have captured us all and made us all your own. same dispatch, namely, that of William Dunston, said to be a deserter from Company C, Eighth infantry. He of American birth and of German descent, like Mr. Uhl and myself, should have been the means had in his possession a lot of arms and ammunition and all of the tools necesof thus bringing together your royal highness and the leaders of the most potent factor in American life. Other speakers more able than J. sary for the making of ammunition.

Dunston was captured by Lieutenant Pratt, First infantry, at Caghayan, on the island of Samar. The lieutenant also destroyed the cuartel and the fac-tory, and killed eleven soldiers, besides capturing all of Dunston's correspond-

The officials of the war department regard the capture of Lucban as the nost important military event since Aguinaldo's capture. He was run down on the island of Samar. The place of his confinement is a tiny island in a bay on the north coast of Samar. Luc ban is one of the most energetic and ferocious of the rebels. He is a halfbreed, a mixture of Chinese and Fillpino stock, and he has been an irreconcilable from the first. He had various fastnesses in the mountains of Samar, from which he could descend upon the coast towns. His reign of terror was so complete that the entire population of the island paid tribute to him as the | Pelagic sealing, to obtain supplies at price of freedom from attack. Ordinary campaign methods failed in his case, and his capture now is believed to be the natural working out of the system has dene with you in giving renewed vigor to the great empire from which you come. And that afrain in the American people, let us hope, will making it impossible for the insurgents

BARBARITY IN MANILA.

to obtain food or shelter.

Americans Knocked Manacles from 2,000 Civil Prisoners. Prince Henry was then introduced. As he stood up the crowd burst into By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 26.-In the course of his examination today before the committee on the Philippines General Hughes, who was provost marshal general in Manila during the American military rule there, explained the establishment of a hospital in that city for women. He said that he alone United States, and that it had been highly beneficial.

General Hughes also told of the condition of the civil prisoners turned over by the Spanish authorities when Manila was surrendered. There were 2,000 of them. Many were cruelly ironed. The tory when different forms of government could you will take advantage of what is said or spoken prisoners, and there was a pile of half a cord of manacles

AMERICAN TEACHERS NEEDED AT MANILA

Governor Taft Explains Conditions in His Statement Before Insular Committee of the House.

By Exclusive Wire from the Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 26.-Governor Taft continued his statement today before the insular committee of the house. Referring to the Philippine tariff, he advocated a reduction of 75 per cent. on tobacco, sugar and hemp. He emphasized the need of increasing the appropriation for permanent military posts, as the present system of using churches. schools and private houses as soldiers'

quarters did not assist toward tranquility. Henry tonight, as the guests of Herman Ridder, sent a cablegram of & greeting to Kaiser Wilhelm. It was submitted by Melville E. Stone, and, & At times, too, he said, the officers took the best houses for their quarters and occasionally there were delays in paying the rent for native quarters. said there should be a thousand more American teachers in the islands. In explaining the question of the friar lands, Governor Taft said it would be desirable for congress to guarantee the bonds to be used for the purchase of

The hearing continues tomorrow.

Steamship Arrivals. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 26 .- Arrived: Oceanic, Liver poool and Queenstown; Mesaba, London, Long landi, Genoa and Naples, Piracous-Arrived; Celtic, New York (on cruise). Piracous-Arrived; Patricia, New York, Bremen-Arrived; Raiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York, Genoa-Minneapolis, New York. Qu Waesland, Philadelphia. Rotterdam-Maasdam, New York. Southampton-Arrived: St. Paul, New York.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Williamsport, Pa., Feb. 28.—Ezra B. Westfall, operintendent of the Eastern division of the Phil adelphia and Eric rathroad and the Susquehanna division of the Northern Central rathway, died this afternoon from Bright's discuse, aged 65 years. He had been continuously in the service of the Pennsylvania railroad since 1854, rising

LANCASTER IN TERROR.

The Susquehanna Rapidly Rising. Worst Flood in Years.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 26.-Residents along the river front at Columbia are n a state of terror tonight. The worst food in recent years is being experfenced. The ice on the Susquehanna broke about 4 o'clock between Columbia and Marietta, and passed down stream, until it reached the old dam, just below Columbia, where a jan

Then the water began to back up and

in a short time had risen eight or nine At 6 o'clock the rise was not so rapid but it continued at an alarming rate and the flood was still spreading at 9 o'clock tonight. By 7:30 o'clock the water had flooded the boiler room of the electric light plant drowning out the fires and leaving the town in darkness tonight. The tracks of the Columbia and Port Deposit railroad at some places are submerged and piled with ce. The large sand dredging trestle has been washed away and water surrounds the city water works. If the water continues to rise at the present rate the lace mills will be damaged and the two rolling mills of the Susquehanna rolling mill put out of operation. In the darkness and confusion i is impossible to ascertain the full extent of the damage.

At 9.30 water was pouring over the great steel bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad company which spans the Susquehanna from Columbia to Wrights-

At midnight the river was still rising. Ice has jammed against the bridge, extending out from the Columbia shore to one-fourth of its length and has piled about eight feet above its floor.

IVEY WANTS FAIR PLAY

Does Not Believe Canadians Should Have More Rights Than Americans.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press Washington, Feb. 26.-Some time ago the secretary of the treasury received unofficial information to the effect that J. W. Ivey, the collector of customs at Sitka, had instructed his deputy a Unalaska not to permit Canadian vessels, presumably about to engage in that port. The collector was directed to send a statement of the facts to the department and was informed that if such orders had been given they must be rescinded. The department received telegram from Ivey saying: My instructions were not against vessels er

gaged in alleged legal seal fishing but against Canadian vessels actually engaged in Pelagie sealing, which is illegal and criminal, when omminited within the marine jurisdiction of he United States. If there is an ancient treaty between the United States and Great Britain which British subjects can commit depredation destroying American property and depleting or evenue of tens of thousands of dollars annually while our own citizens are denied there privilege. he sooner such treaty is abrogated the bette Your solicitude regarding international compl sations with Great Britain need cause yo no uneasiness as the poaching season is not voopened. Your new collector will arrive in tin enforce your orders. My Americanism wi ot allow me to rescind an order which give had been responsible for that act, which had been so freely criticized in the jurisdiction which are denied our own people There is another matter that may attract you attention. I have recently issued orders to th deputy at Skagway, a copy of which has been sent you, which has put the Canadian officers le cated there out of business and sent them to their own territory. You are aware of the fact tha the chief Canadian officer there became so of fensive that he interfered with American officer irons were immediately taken off the in the discharge of their official duties, opene United States customs mail, dominated over the railway officials, discriminated in the order of dinment in favor of Canadian merchandis against that shipped from Scattle, established Canadian quarantine at Skagway, collected noneys and performed other acts of British sov-creignty in a port of the United States, such as isting with bravado the cross of St. George from he flagstaff of his custom house. the concern, bag, baggage, flag and other paraphernalia flying out of the country. You may fear the shadow of international complications and rescind this order but a Reed, an Olney, or Blaine would not.

TILLMAN'S FRIENDS ARE IN EVIDENCE

They Ask the President to Withdraw His Acceptance of an Invi-

tation. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 26.-Lieutenan iovernor J. H. Tillman, who is in this city, says that today, in deference to requests by wire from the subscribers o the fund for the sword alluded to he telegraphed as follows to President Roosevelt:

A short while ago I had the honor to be resa your excellency a letter requesting that he occasion of your visit to Charleston, y esent a sword to Major Micah Jenkins, of First United States volunteer cavalry, of who gallant services you spoke so highly, your word-being engrayed on the scabbard. You accepted the invitation, for which we thank you. I am now requested by contributors to the sword funo ask that you withdraw said acceptance James H. Tillman, e Colonel First South Carolina Valunteer In fantry and Licatement Governor of South Co-

In explaining the sending of the telegram, Lleutenant Governor Tillman said:

"It is with much regret that I an directed, or rather required, to have sent the telegram I did, especially in view of the fact that I am so closely related to one who but a few days ago was subjected to an affront which was seemingly, or at least people who contributed to the purchase of the sword think, unwarranted.'

Henry Invited to Canada.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.-Prince Henry of Prussia has been invited by the governor general of Canada to visit him in the vice regal residence in Ottawa. Answer from the prince has not yet been reneived but is expected before long.

PUNISHMENT FOR THE By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press FIGHTING SENATORS

HOUSE CONSIDERS PHILIPPINE TARIFF

Bill Sent to Conference by House, Non-Concurring in all Senate Amendments.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 26 .- The house to day sent the Philippine tariff bill to conference, non-concurring in all the senate amendments. The Democrats ought to amend the amendments by reducing the rate of duty and declaring the United States should reiniquish all claim to the archipelago, but all their propositions were defeated.

When the house met, it went into committee of the whole and took up the senate amendments seriatim. Mr. Payne moved that the committee recommend non-concurrence in the first amendment to reduce the rates on goods coming into the United States from the Philippines to 75 per cent. of the Dingley rates while Mr. McClellan (New York) moved non-concurrence in an amendment to reduce the duties to 25 per cent, of the Dingley rates. Mr. Payne indicated a willingness to

oncede 25 per cent, reduction of the senate but he urged non-concurrence in order to simplify the phraseology. Mr. McClellan's motion was lost by St to 107

Mr. Kitchen, of North Carolina, proposed a broadening of the clause exmpting certain persons from prosecution for treason by exempting any person failing to give information against another. After debate, the amendment was lost, 86 to 112. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, offered

a proviso to the last senate amendment that the United States relinquish all claims to sovereignity over the Philippine islands and that hereafter the archipelago shall be considered as foreign territory; that all trade beippines shall be free; that the United states shall protect the islands and the inhabitants while they are forming a suitable government, and that thereafier the United States shall withdraw from control of the archipelago, retaining only coaling and naval stations. The amendment was declared to be out of order by the chairman, at the instance of Mr. Payne.

The measure was then reported to publicans, and the channel through the house. On motion of Mr. Payne, which they expected that manifestathe house non-concurred in the senate tion became evident when Senator amendments and asked for a conference, Messrs, Payne, New York; Dalcell. Pennsylvania, and Richardson, Tonnessee, being named as conferees. The house then adjourned.

MISS STONE HAS BEEN PLEDGED TO SECRECY

It Is Doubtful if Her Abductors will Ever Be Punished-Will Go to Constantinople

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Salonica, Roumelia, Feb. 26.-At the suggestion of the officials of the United States legation at Constantinople, Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme, Tsilka, who start without delay for Constantinople, released missionaries are receiving the congratulations of their colleagues. Miss Stone says the brigands swore the shelter of a tree at 3.30 in the morning of February 23. The bandits pointselves to the village elder, who, on for them. The brigands then turned punishment of the two men. back and disappeared among the hills,

dispatch from Minister Leishman, at ficial announcement it has had of Miss Stone's release.

Now that the captive is released the state department does not hesitate to announce its full approval of all that has been done toward effecting the release by Minister Leishman, by Spencer Eddy, the secretary of legation and by Consul-General Dickinson

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for February 26, 1902 Relative launidity Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m 12 inch

++++++++++++++++ WEATHER FORECAST.

Feb. 26.-Forecast for Thursday and Friday: Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Thursday, Friday increasing cloudiners, probably rain in south pertions, light northwest winds becoming va-

Messrs. Tillman and McLaurin Mau Escape with a Repri-

mand Only.

COMMITTEE UNABLE TO AGREE ON PENALTY

Belief That Punishment by Suspension Is Impracticable-Republicans Want More Severe Punishment Inflicted in Tillman's Case Than in McLaurin's-Democrats Won't Hear of That-Discussion in Committee on Privileges and Elections Which Has the Matter in Hand.

By Exclusive Wire from the Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 26 .- The meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections this afternoon did not result in any solution of the difficulty the senate is in in connection with the Tillman-McLaurin matter. The Republican members of the committee frankly confessed that they had not been able to formulate a scheme which would relieve the situation. After less than an hour's discussion they asked that the committee should adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon, the understanding being that the senate should adjourn after a brief session and thus give the committee an opportunity to fully consider the important question, which most senators look upon in its present shape as a stumbling block in

the way of all other legislation. The meeting of the committee was marked by the best of feeling on the part of all the members. All agreed readily to a preliminary suggestion by Chairman Burrows that the question should be approached from a purely non-partisan standpoint because of its general importance. It was evident, however, that the Democrats were inclined to apprehend some effort at polltical advantage on the part of the Re-Foraker made the suggestion that there should be a severer degree of punishment meted to Senator Tillman than to

Senator McLaurin. Senator Dubois met that suggestion with a positive negative. When it was afterward suggested that Senator Tillman should be called on to prove before the committee the charge which he had repeated in the senate that his colleague had yielded to undue nfluence, there was a hint that if that matter was entered on some senators would insist upon the reopening of the charges on file in the committee in connection with the election of other senators, which charges have never been disposed of.

No Conclusion Reached.

The committee on privileges and elections continued its consideration of the arrived here at 11 o'clock last night, will Tillman-McLaurin episode during the afternoon, but reached no conclusion In the meanwhile they are staying at beyond deciding to refer the entire the missionary headquarters, where the matter to a sub-committee and to meet again on Friday to consider any recommendation made by the sub-committee. The afternoon session lasted three both of their captives to absolute se- hours, and after the Democratic memerecy regarding any information calcu- bers took their departure at 5 o'clock, to establish the identity of the the Republicans continued the sitting. brigands, the location of the places The meeting of the full committee was where they were concealed or other devoted to a general exchange of views, facts likely to compromise their cap- No vote was taken on any proposition ture. As a matter of fact, the prison- indeed, no proposition was made either ers themselves are very uncertain re- by the majority nor the minority. There garding many details of their wander- was entire agreement on the one point ings. They did not know, when they that both the South Carolina senators were released, in what section of the should be punished, but there was discountry they were. An arrangement agreement on the details of the punishhad been made to release Miss Stone ment, as well as on the degree of it, and her companion near Seres, Mace- The senators had before them full redonia, where Dragoman Gargiulo and ports of the speeches of both the sen-Mr. House were waiting for them; but ators, making careful comparisons of the brigands, owing to timidity, or their language. Each member also was otherwise, declared it was too difficult provided with a copy of the constituto carry out the plan and brought their tion and of the rules of the senate and captives, after a hard night march, these, as well as the established parliawithin one and a half hours of Stru- mentary authorities, were consulted frenitza. The two women were left under quently. A half dozen different suggestions were made as to modes of punishment, including suspension and cened out the direction of the village and sure by the senate and censure with ordered the captives to report them- the added requirement of further apologies from the offenders. There also learning their identity, would provide was a continued discussion of relative

Most of the Republican members of Washington, Feb. 26.-The state de- the committee hold that to Senator partment this morning received a cable Tillman should be awarded a more severe form of rebuke than to Senator Constantinople, containing the first of- McLaurin, while the Democrats do not generally concede there should be dis-

Senator Bailey quoted at length from the speech made by Senator Tillman which provoked the reply of Senator McLaurin, contending that it did not make a specific charge of bribery. The Democrats also held ont stiffly against all suggestions looking to the suspension of the privileges of the senators as an attack on the rights of the state they represent, rather than on the senators themselves.

When the committee adjourned, its nembers professed to be hopeful that a unanimous agreement would be reached, but they were not so hopeful as they had been when the noon recess was taken. The proceedings were not of a character to permit of any definite conclusion as to what the result would be, though so far as they went they indicated censure as the form of punishment most likely to be recom-

mended. Some of the Republicans, however, are holding out for a more pronounced rebuke to Senator Tillman than could be given in any yerbal reprimand,

presence of Prince Henry in this country as an omen of even closer ties of amity, and heartly reciprocate all of the splendid and repeated overtures of friendship you have been graciously pleased to extend. "Melville E. Stone, Secretary." bonds to be used for the purchase of these lands as it would secure a low interest rate. *********** man, you more than double that great number. In the United States rank almost with my gen-

THE AMERICAN EDITORS

early one-fifth of this whole metropolis of al jost three and a half millions are either actual t German-horn or had German-born fathers and nothers. Nor does New York in this particular cand alone. When your royal guest passes brough Cincinnati, he will find in that town of 130,000 one-third, or to be more precise 107,000. of similar German origin; and in Chicago on-fifth, or to be more precise again, 264,000, in a total population of 1,700,000.

"To the German Emperor:

It is not for us to say more, in his presence of the country he visits. But whatever the imresilon it may make now, as nations count age t is to develop in a prime worthy to excite only the pride of the splendid and kindred races from which it aprang. Speaking some years ago the chamber of commerce, I had occasion beerve that if God and nature had ever marke three nations for perpetual peace and friendship with each other, those three were Germany, Great Britain and the United States. The favor with which the merchants of New York then received At 19:25 o'clock Mr. Ridder, rapping that sentiment emboldens me to repeat it on this attention with his gavel, proposed the significant occasion and in this royal presence.

erals in command." It will interest you I know, to learn something about the nature of my mis-sion to this country. The facts are as follows: His majesty, the emperor, has minutely studied the recent and rapid development of the United States and his majesty is well aware of the fact that yours is a fast moving nation. His send-darrived: ing me to this country may therefore be booked Arrived: upon as an act of friendship and courtesy with the one desire of promoting friendlier relations between Germany and the United States. Should you be willing to grasp a proffered hand you will find such a one on the other side of the Atlantic

At the end of the speech the prince was heartily applauded.

Hon. Charles Emory Smith's Address Mr. Ridder at this point introduced Charles Emory Smith, saying that Mr. Smith had been a minister of state, a great editor, and is known as the silver-

from the position of freight brakeman to that of superintendent. He is survived by a widow (Continued on Page 4.) and four daughters.