## **PUBLICLY CENSURED**

Tillman and McLaurin Reprimanded in Senate.

**VOTE ON RESOLUTION, 54 TO 12** 

The Senior Senator From South Caro lina Made Another Bad Break but Soon Withdrew Lis Words.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Senators Mc Laurin and Tiliman today were severely censured by the Senate for the sensational onal encounter on the floor of the Senate last Saturday. The adoption of the resolution of censure probably closes the case, so far as McLaurin is concerned. The resolution follows:

That it is the judgment of the Senate that the Senators from South Carolina, Benjamin R. Tillman and John L. Mc-Laurin, for disorderly behavior and fla-grant violation of the rules of the Senate during the open session of the Sanate on the 22d day of February, deserve the cen-sure of the Senate, and they are hereby so censured for their breach of the privileges and dignity of this body; and from and after the adoption of this resolution the order adjudging them in contempt of the Senate shall be no longer in force

The Senate adopted the conference port on the permanent census bill, and then began consideration of the irrigation measure. Clark (Wyo.) delivered a long and carefully prepared speech in its sup-port. For a time later the Senate considered the omnibus claims bill, but did not

When the Senate was called to order a notably large attendance of Senators was on the floor and the galleries were thronged. Both Benators McLaurin and Tiliman, of South Carolina, were in their seats. Great interest was manifested by Senators on the floor and by spectators in the gallery in the reading of the journal which contained the protest of Mr. Till-man against not being permitted to vote while under the ban of the Senate's order of contempt

Burrows, chairman of the commit-tee on privileges and elections, immediately after the journal was approved, addressed the chair, saying that by direction of the committee he was instructed to make a report on the con-troversy arising from the personal alter-cation on the floor of the Senate between Senator Tillman and Senator McLaurin. By order of the Senate the subject had been referred to the committee on priviges and elections, and a resolution had sen formulated by that committee.

After the reading of the resolution by the clerk, Burrows presented the report of the majority of the committee, saying in that connection it was understood that those members of the committee who did not agree with the majority should have opportunity to present their views.

McComas said he would submit the views

of the minority. report of the majority was then The report recited the history of the altercation in the Senate, and quoted the language the used by the offenders. All agreed to this statement. The report tinued as follows:

"That the conduct of the two Sena tors was an infringement on the privieges of the Senate, a violation of its rules, and derogatory to its high character, tending to bring the body itself into ontempt, cannot be questioned or Indeed, the Senate by a unanimous vote has already placed on record its condemnation of the Senators by de-claring both guilty of contempt. The majority of the committee are of the opinion that the legal effect of adjudging these Senators in contempt of the Senate was to suspend their functions as disorderly conduct was clearly within the ower of the Senate, but the conclusion hey have reached makes it unnecessary

to discuss this question. "The offenses committed by the two Senators were not, in the opinion of a majority of the committee, of equal grav-ity. The charge made by Tiliman had been once before in the Senate specifically denied in parliamentary language by Mc-Laurin. The offense charged against Mc-Laurin was among the most reprehensible a Senator could commit. He could not ignore it or fall to refute it and hope to be longer respected as either a man or a Senator. McLaurin did not commence the encounter, but only stood in his place at his desk where he was speaking and resisted the attack that was made upon him. In other words, his offense was confined to the use of unparliamentary language, for which he had unusual provocation, Nevertheless, his offense was a violation of the rules of the Senate of so serious a character that, in the opinion of the committee, it should be condemned.

"In the case of Tillman, the record shows that the altercation was com-menced by the charge he made against McLaurin, Such a charge is inexcusable except in connection with a resolution to investigate. Tiliman made the charge without any avowal of a purpose to to-vestigate, but also disclaimed knowledge of evidence to establish the offense, and this he said after the charge had been specifically and unqualifiedly denied by

"Such a charge, under any circum-stances, should be resented by any man worthy to be a Senator; but, made as it was in this instance, its offensiveness was greatly intensified and the result must have been foreseen by Mr. Tillman, if he took any thought, as he should, of the consequences of his statements. This fea-ture of his offense, coupled with the fact that he also commenced the encounter by quitting his seat some distance away from Mr. McLaurin and rushing violently him, struck him in the face, make the case one of such exceptional behavior that a majority of the committee are of the opinion that this offense was of much greater gravity than that of Mr. Mo-

The penalty of a censure by the Senate actual severity in proportion to the pub-lic sense of the gravity of the offense of ic sense of the gravity or the old-which the offender should be adjudged which the offender should be adjudged effect that in the opinion of the majority of the committee there is a difference in the gravity of offenses under considers tion, your committee is of the opinion that public good and the dignity of the Senate will alike be best promoted, so far as this particular case is concerned, by imposing upon each Senstor by for-mal vote the censure of the Senate for the offense by him committed, and there-fore recommend the adoption of the reso-

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report, Bailey offered the following statement as representing the views of himself and four other Senators,

of the committee as asserts the power of the Senate to suspend a Senator and thus deprive a state of its vote, and so much as describes the offenses of the Senators of different gravity; but we approve

the resolution reported.

"J. W. BAILEY,

"E. W. PETTUS,

"JOSEPH C. BLACKBURN, "FRED T. DUBOIS. "MURPHY J. FOSTER, bers of the committee on privileges

was then read. This was presented by McComas, on behalf of himself and Beveridge, in which Pritchard concurred in part. In this statement the Senators signing it any that while they accept the statement of the case as made in the principal report they do not agree with the cipal report, they do not agree with the majority of the committee as to the pun-ishment proposed by the majority. They

"The junior Senator from South Caro-lina is guilty of unparliamentary lan-guage. The senior Senator from South Carolina is guilty of physical violence. Neither in the statutes of any state nor in the common opinion of mankind are those two offenses the same. If the Sen-ate is to retain the respect of the country it must retain its own self-respect. This cannot be done by lightly passing over the grave offense it has suffered. The light-est form of punishment is a reprimand or "The junior Senator from South Caro est form of punishment is a reprimand or censure; it is the latter which the majority proposes to inflict for two offenses differing in character and gravity. The minority of the committee is of the opin ion that this punishment is inadequate, and to ignore the differences between the offenses is unjust. The minority of the committee is of the opinion that suspension of the two offending Senators from their Senatorial privileges, hereto fore inflicted should now be formally adjudged and continued for different periods of time."
The minority report then enters upon

an extended argument in support of this proposition. The argument is based upon the second clause, fifth section, of the Constitution, conferring upon each House of Congress power to punish its mem bers for disorderly behavior. The report concludes by recommending that Senator McLaurin be suspended from his functions as a Senator for five days, and that nator Tillman be suspended for 25 days.

"The objection that no punishmen should deprive a sovereign state of its votes in the Senate falls when we con sider the rights of all the states, and above all the duty of the Senate to pun-

ish adequately a grave offense."

Pritchard's addition to the above said that he concurred in all the foregoing views except the punishment of the junior Senator from South Carolina. "It is my opinion," he says, "that the punishment he has already suffered is adequate to his offense. I make no recommendation as to the punishment to be imposed on the senior Senator from South Carolina."

Debate on the Resolution. Bacon called attention to what he con-sidered an important omission in the narrative by the majority of the occurrences of last Saturday. There was no official record of the proceedings in secret executive session, he said, but some of the salient facts, he said, ought to be brought out. He said the senior Senator from

South Carolina (Fillman) had expressed his desire, through the Senator from Kentucky (Blackburn), to make a public con-fession of his error and to apologize for his error. The junior Senator from South Carolina (McLaurin) had expressed the same desire through him (Bacon). He deemed it important that these facts

should be made a part of the record, Gallinger said that under the Senate rules it was not competent to move a sub-stitute minority for a majority report, otherwise he would move to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, as he believed the uninority report recommended the precise kind of punishment that ought to be inflicted on the Senators involved. The minority report, he thought, properly differentiated between the degrees of offense committed by the Senators. In the circumstances he felt constrained to

vote for the resolution.

When the name of McLaurin of Missis-When the name of McLaurin of Mississippi was reached in the roll-call, he sald:
"Being related by kinship to one of the Senators involved, I ask to be excused from voting." The request was granted.
McLaurin of South Carolina, one of the offending Senators, said in response to his name, which had been restored to the roll:
"I refrain from voting for obvious reasons."

When Tillman's name was called he rose deliberately. Every eye in the chamber was fixed upon him. His face was stern and set, and he was pale as a sheet. Evidently he was laboring under great emo

"Among gentlemen," said he slowly, and his words were heard distinctly in the uttermost parts of the chamber, "an apology for an offense committed under the heat Then he resumed his seat, amid gasps of astonishment among Senators and spec-

Burrows hastened to the desk of the of ficial stenographers and directed that Till-man's words be written out at once. At the conclusion of the roll-call, but before the announcement of the vote, Kean, who had voted for the resolution, addressed the president pro tem, saying:

"Having heard the Senator from South Carolina (Tillman) again insult the Senate. I change my vote from aye to no.

The Vote. The resolution was adopted, 54 to 12, the detailed vote being as follows:

	AYES-54.	
Aldrich	Dubois	Martin
Allison	Elkins	Mitchell
Bacon	Fairbanks	Money
Bailey	Foraker	Nelson
Bard	Foster, La.	Patterson
Bate	Frye	Perkins
Berry	Gallinger	Pettus
Blackburn	Gibson	Platt, Conn.
Burrows	Hansbrough	
Carmack	Harris	Rawlins
Clark, Mont	Hawley	Simmons
Clay	Hoar	Stewart
Cockrell	Kearns,	Talleferro
Culberson	Lodge	Teller
Cullom	McCumber	Turner
Depew	McEnery .	Warren
Dillingham	McMillan	Vest
Dolliver	Mallory	Wetmore
1	NOES-12.	THE CONTRACTOR
White the same of	The State of the S	State of the Control

Kean Kittredge McComas As soon as the vote was announced, Burrows demanded that the statement of Tillman, made during the roll-call, be read to the Senate. Scarcely had the cean to the senate. Scarcely had the clerk concluded the reading when Tiliman, addressing the president, said:

"The words uttered by me were not intended to be offensive and if they were so considered. I very gladly withdraw them."

As Burrows was about to address the Senate, Teller said: "The Senator from South Carolina was not called to order by anybody. I think we had better pro

Burrows explained that he had had no opportunity during the roll-call to di-rect the Senate's attention to Tillman's

The chair (Frye) said: "The Senator has withdrawn the remarks. Is there objection in the Senate to their withdrawal?"

"I object, Mr. President," insisted

The effect of the objection is to incorporate Tillman's words in the record

of the proceedings.

Platt (Conn.) explained that he had voted reluctantly for the resolution just passed, but he could see no other way open to the Senate to punish the offend-

ing Senators. He did not think the pun-ishment inflicted was sufficient. He be-lieved they ought to be deprived for a limited time from exercising their Sena-torial functions. He believed, too, that the Senate ought to have differentiated between the offenses of the two South Carolina Senators in inflicting the punish-

Regular Business.

The conference report on the permanent census bill was adopted. The Senate agreed to the request of the House for a conference on the Philip-pine tariff bill, and Lodge, Allison and Rawlins were named as the Senate con-

ferees.

A joint resolution providing for the modification of the project for the improvement of Everett harbor, Washington, was adopted.

At 2 o'clock, consideration of the un-finished business—a bill providing for the irrigation of arid lands—was begun, The E. W. Grove's signature on every box.

measure was read and then Clark (Wyo.) made an extended speech in support of WHERE OFFICERS ARE MADE

Clark declared that the bill affects th Ciark declared that the bill affects the welfare of the people who represent 600,000 acres of the government domain. It is a bill second only in the administration of our public lands and public laws to the homestehd act, which was passed 40 years ago. There can be no question as to the legal authority of the General Government, polyance and the contract of the contract of the contract polyance and the contract polyance and the contract polyance and the contract polyance are contract. ernment, not only to protect its own prop-erty, but to increase the value in any way which Congress may provide. The work is National, he said, and the result is truly and broadly so. He said that it should not be forgotten that, as a landowner, the Government itself would be the greatest beneficiary; millions of acree of its own downers. of its own domain would be taken from what might be determined its worthless securities and made its most valuable. The Senator referred to the immense irrigation works managed by the British Government in India, by reason of which it has been able very materially to in-crease the wealth of the country. What England has done, sald the Senator, we

At the conclusion of Clark's speech the irrigation bill was laid aside temporarily, and, at the request of Warren, chairman of the committee on claims, consideration of the omnibus claims bill was begun, At 5 o'clock, further consideration of the bill was postponed and at 5:20 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

House Passes 159 Pension Bills-Conference on Census Bill Agreed To. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The House to day broke all records in the matter of private pension legislation, clearing the calendar and passing 15° bills in a little over three hours. The conference report on the census bill was adopted, and the House

adjourned until Monday.

Today was private pension day in the regular order of business. A resolution for printing 200 copies of the proceedings of the Schley court of inquiry was adopted, after having been amended to include "the findings of the court, Admiral Dewey's opinion, Admiral Schley's appeal

to the President and the President's decision thereon.".

The reports on the contested election cases of J. McKenzie Moss vs. John S. Rhea, from the Third Kentucky District, which was in favor of the Republican con-testant and of N. D. Spears, vs. John S. Burnett, from the Seventh Alabama District, which was in favor of the sitting member, a Democrat, were reported, and

placed on the calendar. The House then went into committee of the whole and entered upon the considera-tion of private pension bills.

The calendar was cleared of 148 pension

hills and 11 bills to correct the military records of ex-soldiers, all being passed by Hopkins (Rep. III.), chairman of the committee on census, presented the conference report on the bill to create a permanent Census Bureau. It was agreed to without

The House then adjourned until Monday

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Governor Taft continued his statement before the House insular committee today. He said any plan other than purchase of the friar lands, such as a high rate of taxation or forcible condemnation, would cause much ill feeling and prove more costly in the end than purchase. He said the lands would cost between \$3,000,000 and \$7,000. 000, it being undesirable to give the exact figures, as it would interfere with nego-Referring to Manila tobacc Governor Taft brought out the fact that in making up this tobacco, most of the wrappers are imported from Connecticut.

Confirmed by the Senate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The Senate today confirmed the nemination of J. C. Ardray, as Postmaster at La Grande, Or.

REPUDIATE THE COLONEL.

Charleston Exposition Officials Extend Their Greeting to President.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Exposition Company, Lieutenant-Governor Tillman's letter to President Roose. Exposition County of the certain of the certain County of the certain of Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President

PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Rain Poured Down in Torrents While at Annapolis-Cadets Pdt Through Their Paces-Farewell Dinner.

ANNAPOLIB. Md., Feb. 28.—Prince Hen-ry of Prussla today visited the Naval Academy and met the cadets under in-struction there. He saw them at work and at play, and at the close of his visit addressed them in a complimentary speech, expressing his confidence that they would do their duty if their country called, would do their duty it their country to the was accompanied to Annapolis by Secretary Long and a party of distinguished American officers. Every member of his staff was in attendance. The rain poured force in togethis, but the Prince, to whom staff was in attendance. The rain poured down in torrents, but the Prince, to whom naval warfare has special interest, declined to take shelter, and went through every formal feature of the programme. Besides Secretary Long, the Americans in the escort of the Prince were Senator Hate. Representative Foss, Admira.s Bradford, Bowles, O'Nell. Endicott, Terry and Kenny, Captains Sigsbee and Lemly, Commanders Southerland and Cowles; As-sistant Secretary of State Pierce and As-

sistant Secretary of War Sanger.
The special train of the Prince, carrying the entire party, left Washington at 9:30.
A. M., and reached Annapolis at 10:40. A A. M., and reached Annapolis at 10:39. A detachment of Baltimore police surrounded the Short Line station, and a marine guard and state troops of Maryland did the Prince honor. Captain Walnwright, superintendent of the academy, received the Prince, and the entire party was driven honour the treording streets to driven through the troop-lined streets to the academy. Regardless of the deluging rain, there were crowds on the sodden streets through which the party drove. A National salute was fired as the party entered the grounds of the naval college and the Prince at once reviewed the cadet corps. He stood under a canopy of can-vas on the west end of the parade grounds, and the cadets marched in review before him. The parade ground was a bog, and the rain splashed through the reviewing stand, but the middles marched in perfect order, and the officers stood at attention, unmindful of the storm.

anmindful of the storm.

After the parade, the cadets changed to working clothes and hastened to the several working departments. While the students were preparing for inspection the Prince was taken to the physical laboratory and shown the plans of the improvements replaced at the Academy. He exments projected at the Academy. He ex-amined them with Senator Hale, Secretary Long, Congressman Foss and Superintendent Walnwright, and discussed them with enthusiarin of a naval man. He asked a score of questions and animatedly dis-cussed the relative merits of the German and American systems. Next he was taken to the steam building, where the machinery had been set in motion, and the cadets had taken their places at the lathes and other machines.

Then he was shown to the armory, where a number of the cadets were in fencing suits, and after that to the gymnasium, where the sailor boys gave an exhibition of their physical training that interested him as much as anything else he saw during the day. A boxing class was lined up and put through the leading and blocking moves. There was an exhibition of vaulting, and finally some spir-ited boxing and wrestling. Cadets Laud and Otterson and Cadets Whitney and Simmons boxed two fast bouts, and Cadets Rhodes and Wilson wrestled a vig-orously contested bout, Rhodes finally winning, but it was the vanquished man who got the congratulation of the Prince. The Prince sent for Wilson, and, shaking his hand, said: "I am much obliged to you. I am sorry for you, but you are a good man."

a good man."

After visiting the gymnasium, the visitors were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Wainwright, assisted by Miss Wainwright and a number of wives and daughters of the officers stationed at the academy. At the conclusion of the luncheon, the cadet corps was drawn up in front of the house of the superintendent in preparation for the departure of the Prince. The latter addressed them as follows:

"Gentlemen, I have to thank you very much for the way I have been received today. I am greatly pleased to have

pleasant reception."

Commander Wainwright stepped forward, and, raising his hat, said: "Let us of the United States, and extend to him the cordial greetings and good wishes of this board of directors with assurances that we look forward to his promised visit to the exposition with the greatest pleas.

Commander Wainwright stepped forward, and, raising his hat, said: "Let us give three hearty cheers for Prince Henry of Prussia." His waving hat gave the time, and the middles roared out three cheers. The Prince departed a moment

# OUT-OF-TONE

## CONDITIONS COMMON IN THE SPRING

Marked by failure of appetite, loss of vitality, that tired feeling, bilious turns, dull headaches, indigestion and other stomach troubles, as well as by pimples, blotches, eczema and other eruptions, are all referable to an impure or impoverished condition of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla corrects all these conditions-it's the medicine that makes the blood pure and rich—the peculiar tonic that strengthens every weak function and bullds up the whole system. Take it.

"Every Spring my brother would have severe hendaches, but before he had finished one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla he was entirely cured. Hood's Pills are one of my mother's best friends."--Preston Troutman, Whitney, Neb.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier, and know of no better medicine for cleansing the blood. I have taken it in the Spring, and have derived great benefit from it." -Mary Matlock, Sanger, Cal.

"Last Spring I had a lot of sores on my face, They looked very bad, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before the first bottle was half gone I began to improve. I continued with the medicine until the sores had left my face. I am stronger and healthler than ever before."-John E. Mungovan, Point Arena, Cal.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cannot be excelled as a Spring tonic, and I think there is nothing equal it as a strength-builder. It is excellent for

"We have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for excellent results."-Susia-De Muth, Bloomfield,

for a number of years, and have found it an excellent medicine. We have taken it in the Spring, and have also used Hood's Pills, and they have given complete satisfaction. We have tried many kinds of medicine, but none proved as satisfactory as these."-Miss Myrtle Colber, 901 Bartlett street, Milwankee, Wis.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PROMISES TO CURE AND KEEPS THE PROMISE.

ites, and then the Prince drove to the Embassy and exchanged his Admiral's uniform for a riding suit of dark blue, with buff leggings and a Fedora hat. The Prince smoked several cigarettes and chat-ted with Ambassador von Holleben in front of the Embassy about 15 minutes, while awaiting the arrival of the Pres-ident. Mr. Roosevelt's riding garb was similar to that of the Prince, save for a slouch hat of the Rough Rider style.
In a drizzling rain, which later turned into a downpour, the two started off for a ride, accompanied by a Sergeant of ar-tillery. As they were leaving, the Pres-ident waved his hand to Ambassador von

Holleben, and in a voice loud enough to be heard across the street, said: "We will be back in an hour and a helf." A large crowd in front of the Embass the distinguished pair as they. When they returned to the Embassy they had been gone one hour and a quarter. Rain fell a large part of the time, but both riders seemed to enjoy the outing.

DINNER AT THE EMBASSY.

Prince Henry's Farewell to the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. - Prince Henry's visit to the National capital had a fitting culmination tonight in a splendid dinner at the German Embassy and later a tremendous outburst of popu-lar enthusiasm from the German residents of Washington, as the imperial visitor was about to start for his Southern and Western tour. The dinner was given at the Embassy at 8 o'clock, the Prince be-ing the guest of honor and those invited to meet him being representatives of the highest official and diplomatic society. As the guests arrived they were met by Ambassador von Holleben and escorted to the handsome drawing-room, where they were presented to Prince Henry.

Owing to the large number present, the spacious ballroom of the Embassy was ransformed into a banquet hall. walls were hung with garlands of smilax and also decorated with the imperial colors and those of the various states of Germany. Tall palms and potted plants occupied the recesses and all about was a profusion of roses, orchids and Spring flowers. Beautiful garlands of ferns, lilles of the valley and sweet peas were nung about the portraits of the Emperor

and the Empress.

The dining table was in the form of a hollow square. American Beauty roses were in abundance. A stringed orchestra from the Marine Band occupied an alcove and as the guests entered the dining-room the musicians broke into the strains of the "Invincible Eagle." Prince Henry occupied the seat of honor at the table, with the German Ambassador sitting opposite him. To the right of the Prince sat Frau von Rebeur-Paschawitz, and to her left the wife of Chief Justice Fuller. of the Supreme Court. To the right of the Ambassador sat Lady Pauncefote. the wife of the British Ambassador, and at his left, Mme, Aspiros, wife of the Mexican Ambassador,

Mexican Ambassador,

The list of guests follows: Prince
Henry of Prussia, Vice-Admiral von Tirpliz, General von Plessen, Vice-Admiral
von Eisendecher, Vice-Admiral Baron von
Seckendorff, Rear-Admiral Count Baudisde Contain Mealler, Contain sin, Captain Mueller, Captain von Grumme, Lieutenant-Commander Schmidt von Schwind, Lieutenant-Commander von Egidy, Lieutenant-Commander von Tro tha, Dr. Reich, the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote; M. Cambon, the French Ambassador; the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, the Mexican Ambassador and Mine. De Amiroz, the Italian Ambassador and Mine. Mayor des Planches, Chief Justice Fuller and Mrs. Fuller, Speaker Henderson, Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Long, Atorney-General and Mrs. Knox, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, the Austrian Minister and Mrs. Cullom, the Austrian Minister and Mrs. Lodge, First Assentant Secretary of State and Mrs. Hill, Lieutensnt-General and Mrs. Miles, Senator and Mrs. Modellis, Mrs. Wester tor and Mrs. McMillss, Mrs. Rasson, Rear-Admiral Howell, Rear-Admiral Far-quinar, Senator Frye, Representative Hitt, Representative Foss, General and Mrs. Corbin, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Evans, Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Places Companyage and Mrs. Covider Mrs. Pierce, Commander and Mrs. Cowles, Colonel and Mrs. Bingham, Count Secken-dorff, German Consul-General Buens, Professor Langley, Alfred C. Johnson of Philadelphia, and the staff of the Em-

The following programme of music was The following programme of music was rendered by the orchestra during the evening: "The Invincible Engle," Sousa; overture, "Martha;" a selection from "Faust;" idyll, "Evening Breeze," Languey; caprice, "Heart's Message," Santelman, selection from "Lohengrin;" waitz, "On the Beautiful Riline;" "Florodoro;" march, "Hands Abross the Sea." An chormous crowd gathered about the embassy while the dinner was in progress, filling Massachusetts avenue with WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Prince Henry this afternoon enjoyed one event not on his official itinerary when he and President Roosevelt in a rain storm, went on a horseback ride of an hour and a quar-ter through Rock Creek Valley and the ally between the two men during one of their talks at an official function. The Prince returned from Annapolis between \$ and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and went ress, filling Massachusetts avenue with a solld mass of humanity for a block in either direction. At 9:30 o'clock the long line of German marchers who were to serenade the Prince made their appearance, bearing pitch-pine torches. At the head of the column moved the Stars and Stripes, side by side with the German clors. Following the torchbearers cams 100 strong-voiced German singers, who formed on the terrace immediately below the high balcony of the embassy entrance. As the singers gathered, Prince Henry stepped upon the balcony and amid ress, filling Massachusetts avenue with companying him. The farewell call was entirely informal. Captain Gilmore, of the artillery, met the Prince and his suite at the door and escorted them to the at the door and escorted them to the Blue room, where they were received by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Roosevelt, each of whom gave the Prince a hearty welcome and Godspeed. The ceremony lasted only about five min-

a storm of cheers bowed his stitutations exception of the following new parato the throng. He was in the full uniform of Admiral of the Navy, showing the Order of the Black Eagle and the family order of Hohenzollern. About him were ranged groups of Ambassadors and officers in their brilliant uniforms, while at every window were the radiant facer of the ladies in their ball dresses. Without hat and calmly puffing a cigarette. His Highness surveyed the animated scene below. Then above the cheers rose the voices of the singers in "Das Deutscher Leid," followed by "Die Wacht am Rhine," and then by "The Star-Spangled Banner." As the lest song was being sung, the representatives of the German-Americans of Washington were escorted to the bal-

where Prince Henry gave them a al welcome. Prince Henry acknowlcordial welcome. Prince Henry acknowl-edged his heartfelt appreciation of the splendid reception given him and spoke his pleasure at meeting the representa-tives of the German organizations. The Prince said that what he had said to the New York Singing Society applied in its fullest sense to those who had honored

him tonight. He asked whether those who had rendered the songs were now American clizens, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, the Prince audi: "I wish you would give to the United States all the good qualities which you have brought from the Fatherland. Endeaver to be useful and good citizens of this great and glorious country."
At Il o'clock the Prince, escorted by Ambassador von Holleben and by a squad of police, left the embassy for the Pennsylvania Railroad station, where he

boarded the special train which departed at 12:30 o'clock for the Western and Southwestern trip. The Prince's suite ac-companied him. Ambassador won Holleben, Commander von Reuber-Paschwitz and others of the embassy staff accom-panied the Prince. Rear-Admiral Evans also went with the party. Harvard Degree for the Prince.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-Prince Henry of Prussia will receive an honorary degree from Harvard on March 6, according to the Tribune. The name of Prince Henry had been mentioned soon after his arrival in this country, according to the Tribune's informant, in connection with this honor, but there was some opposi-tion to the plan in the university corporation. This has, however, been overcome, and if the proposed plans are carried out the degree will be conferred with im

posing ceremonies.

It is believed that further details as to the gift of works of art to the university by the German Emperor will be made public at that time. A member of the foyal party said that all Germans are keenly interested in subjects pertaining to universities, and that the Prince doubtless

universities, and that the Prince doubtiess will enjoy his visit to Cambridge.

It has also been stated, on good author.

It, that the names of the German Emperor and Prince Henry will be added to the list of honorary members of the New York Yacht Club. This list already includes the names of their royal uncle. King Edward VII, and the Grand Duke

London Times Gratification. LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Times this morning publishes an editorial on the triumph of Prince Henry in converting the cool friendliness of his first reception to the hearty enthusiasm which he now arouses in the breasts of the American people and says this popularity has been won by tact and simplicity, and bids fair to continue increasing until the Prince leaves American shores. The editorial expresses sincere gratification at the manner in which the United States is meeting the advances of Germany, and adds:

"We may feel at the same time legitimate satisfaction that we did not wait until now to disclose our admiration and regard for the American people, but open-ly expressed both at a time when they were of greater value to them. The more closely the Germans adopt American prin-ciples and the more steadfastly they act upon them in China and elsewhere, the better pleased will be the English-speak-ing race on both sides of the ocean."

Meeting of Ten Association Directors NEW YORK, Feb. 28 .- At a meeting of the directors of the Tea Association it has been decided to take no action on the question as to when the repeal of the war revenue tax on tea should take of-Congress is January 1, 1903. ons for the entry Copies of the regulation

and examination of imported teas, as adopted by the Treasury Department, were received. They are practically the same as those of last year, with the



that nervous, tired and run-down feeling."-Helen Johnson, Clark, S. D.

several years, and have not found any other medicine equal to it as a tonic and blood purfler. We have used it as a Spring medicine with

"We have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla

'In examining Japan, green teas and congous, while limiting the compartsons in the matter of infused leaf and scum to the specific standard called for, e xamners are to admit teas upon the question of quality, in the three kinds above cit-ed, providing they are equal, in the care ed, providing they are equal, in the case of Japan's to either the pan-fired or the

basket-fired standard; in greens to either the country ten of the pingsuey stand-ard, and in congous to either the North China or the South China standard." Blow to Woman Suffrage in Iowa. DES MOINES, Feb. 28.—The woman suffrage amendment has met its first defeat in the House committee on amendments and suffrage, which decided to rec-ommend it for indefinite postponement. A motion to report it for passage was de-

The Senate has passed a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for blennial elections, there being but five votes against it.

Gage Accepts the Offer. NEW YORK, Peb. 28.-Ex-Secretary of he Treasury Lyman J. Gage has gone to Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Before leaving ne wrote to the United States Trust Company, accepting the for-mal tender of the presidency of that company recently made by the trustees. He will probably assume the duties of his pe

Ask Removal of Tartiff on Art. NEW YORK, Feb 28 .- Variou art societies of this city have begun an organized movement to carry before Congress their plea for the removal of the tariff on works of the old masters and stat-





BOTHCHILD BROS.,

-----

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR-PID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price

WHO PRESENTED RESOLUTION OF CENSURE ON SENATORS TILL-

ure, and that he will receive from our later, and as he moved away the cadets

"America," and a National salute

NOT ON THE PROGRAMME.

Prince Henry's Horseback Ride With

the President in a Downpour.

suburbs in the northwestern section of the city. The ride was arranged person-

direct to the White House to pay a fare-well visit, the members of his suite ac-

people the warmest welcome.
"Resolved further, That the President
be informed that this board of directors

denies any responsibility for the recent denies any responsibility for the recent communication made by Colonel J. H. Tillman to President Roceevelt, and ex-presses its utter lack of sympathy with his action in that matter."

A committee was appointed by the board of directors to convey the invitation to

Sailor Accused of Forgery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.-Dewitt Clinton

Hoffman, a yeoman on the receiving-ship Columbia, has been arrested at the Brooklyn navy-yard on a telegram from Sheriff Barrow, of Ames County. O., where he is said to be wanted on charges of forgery on the Ohio State National Bank and the First National Bank Line. On

and the First National Bank, Lima, O. And the First National Isans, Lima, O. Hoffman is said to have gone under the names of James Redmond Bayly and John B. Andrews. His home is in Dallas, Tex., where, it is said, his uncle is president of

President Roosevelt.

SENATOR J. A. BURROWS