ses in him, however, something more than the representative of a superb nationality and an imperial ruler. Universities have long memories. Forty years ago the American union was in deadly peril and thousands of its young men were bleeding and dying for it. It is credibly reported that at a very critical moment the queen of England said to her prime minister: "My lord, you must understand that I shall sign no paper which means war with the United States."

The grandson of that illustrious woman is sitting with us here.

Now, therefore, in exercise of authority given me by the president and fellows and the Board of Overseers and in the favoring presence of the friends here assembled, I create honorary doctor of laws, Albert William Henry, prince of Prussia and vice admiral, and in the name of this society of scholars I declare that he is entitled to the rights and privileges pertaining to this degree and that his name is to be forever borne on its roll of honorary members.

The prince did not respond in speech to the address of the president, but simply bowed an acknowledgement. He was next escorted to the faculty room, where he met the faculty, and, with his staff, lunched with them.

At Harvard Union.

This was an entirely informal affair and at its conclusion the entire party repaired to the Harvard union. This building was filled with students and other representatives of collegiate life. Prince Henry, Admiral Evans and President Eliot occupied seats on one platform, while on another were seated Major H. L. Higginson, the donor of the building; O. G. Frantz, the musical director; President Richard Derby of the junior class, who presided, and others.

When the prince had seated himself, Director Franz started "Fair Harvard." The prince intently read the words which were printed on the program. President Derby then addressed the prince briefly and introduced Major Henry L. Higginson, who made the address of welcome.

Students Yell for Emperor.

Major Higginson turned to the great body of students and said: "Now, Harvard students, our greeting to Emperor William," and the Harvard yell was given with a long drawn out "Emperor William," thrice repeated.

President Derby then introduced R. C. Bolling, who spoke for the general student body.

This completed the spoken welcome. R. M. Greene, a student, read an appropriate poem, to which Prince Henry paid considerable attention. At its close he extended congratulations and thanks to the young man, through President Eliot. Three long cheers were then given, terminating in the words, "Prince Henry."

Prince Henry's face was a picture of enjoyment as he arose to respond to the felicitations. He read from manuscript, saying:

Speech from Prince.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: During my short stay in Cambridge I have found fully all that I expected except one thing, of which I have heard sometimes. Where is your Harvard indifference? (Cheers.) I can only state the fact that I have met with just the contrary in your enthusiasm, strenuousness and high idealism. To be sure, I felt that the sentiment here, I had already met the true Harvard spirit before I came to Harvard, when I met in Washington that noble Harvard graduate who has brought honor alike to Harvard and to his country. Let us not forget him. In our gathering, and as I have been for two hours a Harvard man myself (cheers), I propose in true Harvard fashion three times three 'rahs for Theodore Roosevelt.

These cheers were given with a will in response to the prince's suggestion, the closing words being "Theodore Roosevelt," followed by clapping of hands.

Director Frantz then led in the song "Hard Luck for Poor Old Eli," after which the glee club sang in German the "Wacht Am Rhein," followed by "Fair, Harvard" again.

Congratulations from William.

President Eliot now handed Prince Henry a cablegram, which he opened at once. His face lighted up as he read its contents. He arose and said to President Eliot:

If I may speak again, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I have this minute received a message from the German emperor. I don't know if among you there are enough to understand my language (laughter and cries of "Oh, yes"). I am not joking, gentlemen, because the wording of the telegram is such I should prefer to give it as it stands here. It is addressed to me.

The prince then read in German the cablegram, a correct translation of which follows:

Henry, Prince of Prussia, Harvard, Cambridge: I congratulate you on receiving today the honorary degree of Harvard university, the highest honor which America can bestow. May the copies of the examples of German art and German civilization which I transmit through you be to the professors as well as to the young academicians, an incentive throughout their lives and an inspiring example in the pursuit of German ideals and in the striving for all that exalts and is lasting.

WILLIAM.

Cheer for the Kaiser.

Major Higginson then personally led in a cheer for Emperor William and the meeting was over.

The royal visitor was taken next under the guidance of Major Higginson and President Eliot, to the new architectural building. Here he was shown the drawings and paintings of the students and examined them carefully. He plied President Eliot with questions about them.

There was a half hour's interval before the time set for the reception of the Germanic Museum association, at the residence of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg and this time was occupied with an inspection of the Hemenway museum. Here there were many students at work at the apparatus, clad in meager costumes. The chest weights, horizontal bars and the dumb-bell exercises attracted his attention and he asked Dr. Sargent, the physical director, many questions about individual men whom he noticed among the students at work. The prince and his suite were most interested in the rowing machines.

Prince Interested Spectator.

Dr. Sargent personally showed him the mechanism of one of these machines and pulled a few strokes upon it himself. The prince then said that he had had numerous arguments with members of his staff about the effect a wrong movement of the body would exert upon a racing shell. After Dr. Sargent's illustration, the prince said: "I have an opportunity to tell them I told you so.'"

The trophy room was visited and the mementos were explained to him. Soon the carriages were driven for the home of Prof. Munsterberg. Here Prince Henry found many men and women of his own nationality and decorations in the German style.

When the prince and President Eliot had met Prof. and Mrs. Munsterberg they were conducted into the library, where stood Henry W. Putnam, chairman of the board of directors of the Germanic museum. He addressed the prince and in response Prince Henry said:

Addresses Directors of Museum.

Allow me in a few words to thank you for the kindness which you have shown me here and to tell you that the United States has been closely watched from the other side during the last year. We are aware of the marvelous industry which has brought your country to its position, and we are also aware of the existence of the Germanic Museum association, and especially has his majesty the German emperor and my sovereign, whom I have the honor to represent here, kept his eye upon it. He has ordered me to hand over to you these photographs of reproductions of monuments which are going to be reproduced in casts. The work, if I may say it, is just in its first stages. The casts are now being made and it will be about four months before the German emperor is able to send them and put them into your hands.

May I not then offer these to you, President Eliot?

He then handed to President Eliot a large portfolio of photographs of German monuments and other pieces of German architecture.

Causes General Laugh.

The prince created a general laugh as he spoke to President Eliot and, placing the gift in his hands, by saying aside to President Putnam, "I think they would be in the safest hands with you." He immediately added, "No offense to you," addressing himself to Mr. Putnam. He then added:

"It is meant for the welfare, of course, of the nation as well as of the university," and this remark brought forth generous applause.

President Eliot responded appropriately and returned the university's thanks for the gift. When President Eliot had stopped speaking Prince Henry said:

"I hope it will promote good feeling between the two nations."

"It cannot do otherwise," replied President Eliot, "and the good feeling rests on common stock, on common motives and ideals, and many of the German ideals will doubtless be expressed in this collection in the works of art which your sovereign is going to exhibit here for centuries to come."

The prince was driven back to the Hotel Somerset, escorted by cavalry.

Banquet Feature of Day.

The heartiest part of Boston's welcome to Prince Henry was concentrated in the banquet at the Somerset this evening. To the sentiments expressed there his royal highness made a formal reply.

The hall was lavishly decorated, yellow being the predominating floral color. The prince's entry accompanied by Mayor Collins was the signal for great cheers.

Mayor Collins called for a toast to the president of the United States and Emperor William of Germany. Both of these were drained with cheers.

Pays Tribute to Boston.

Prince Henry was then introduced and spoke briefly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: In giving expression to my thanks for the cordiality of the reception tendered to me I beg to say that I shall endeavor to realize that I am the guest of a city, the predominant pride of whose inhabitants makes them look upon it as the hub of the universe. Seriously speaking I should have considered my tour through this country incomplete without a visit to the principal city in the commonwealth which has played so important a part in the history of the United States, and whose influence is so great and far-reaching. A state which gave to literature an Emerson, a Hawthorne and a Longfellow, to science such men as Agassiz and Thoreau and to historical researches the services of a Bancroft, Motley and Prescott must certainly be reckoned with as an important factor in the progress and development of the whole land.

"Cradle of Civilization."

It was in and about your state that was produced an era which witnessed the growth of a nation and a standard of universal patriotism very rarely equaled. In some respects, then, my visit is of particular interest to me. I seem to stand here at the cradle, as it were, of American civilization.

Let it also be said that the bonds of friendship which for so many years have united our two peoples may still further be strengthened by mutual rivalry in the fields of literature, art and science. Should this be the result of my visit to your friendly and hospitable shores I will have gladly put up with submitting to the simultaneous interviews of over 1,000 American press men, as well as having, and I frankly admit it, been inconvenienced by the ever ready click of numerous photographers.

Believe me I enjoyed my trip and should it be my good fortune to return to the United States I know it will be no more as an entire stranger.

The prince was followed by Governor Crane, who extended a welcome on behalf of the commonwealth.

Secretary John D. Long of the Navy department was introduced as representing the government in Washington. Other toasts were by Collector of the Port George H. Lyman, representing the government of Massachusetts; President Eliot, representing Harvard university; Richard Carter, representing the business men of Massachusetts and Boston, and Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a soldier of the civil war. The last response was from Hon. Richard Olney, ex-secretary of state. The banquet came to an end with three hearty cheers for the prince.

BOSTON, March 7.—The special train of Prince Henry and suite left at 2 o'clock this morning for Albany, over the Boston & Albany division of the New York Central railroad.

Eliot Thanks Emperor.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 6.—President Eliot of Harvard sent a cablegram to Emperor William of Germany thanking him for his message of congratulation to Prince Henry and for the presentation of the casts to the Harvard Germanic museum.

PHILIPPINE SICK REPORT

Health of Troops Good Considering Hard Campaigning in Two Provinces.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Surgeon General Sternberg today received the health report of the military division of the Philippines for the month ended January 15 last. The percentage of sick was 6.16 per cent and the total sick 2,534 cases. There were fifty-nine deaths during the month, a decrease of eighteen compared with the previous month. Colonel Pope, who made the report just before his death, says the small percentage of the sick and the few deaths are especially gratifying, in view of the active military operations of the most arduous character in Samar and Batangas. The situation in regard to bubonic plague is much more favorable than at the time of the last report. Only three cases of the disease occurred during the month, one being Harry Dunn, a quartermaster's employe, who died December 27.

President May Address G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The commander of the Department of the Potomac Grand Army of the Republic today invited the president to deliver the principal address at the Memorial day exercises to be held at Arlington May 30. The president thought it might be possible for him to accept and promised to give the commander his answer within a short time.

Japanese Buys Colorado Steel.

PUEBLO, Colo., March 6.—G. Oya, a member of the board of directors of railways in Japan, nearly all of which are owned by the government, is in Pueblo after visiting the principal eastern steel works, and has made arrangements for Japan to get its supplies of railroad steel from the steel works here. He will recommend the arrangement and it is expected that it will be closed. It will mean an immense saving in cost of transportation to the Japanese government.

George M. Hill Co. Embarrassed.

CHICAGO, March 6.—The George M. Hill Co., publishers, went into the hands of a temporary receiver today by order of Judge Kohlsaat of the United States district court. The embarrassment of the firm is attributed to overproduction. The company hopes to resume business at an early day if arrangements can be made for disposing of present stocks. The liabilities are about $250,000 and the assets the same.

Mutual Insurance Officers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 6.—The National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies will hold its convention next year at Chattanooga. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. D. Forbes, Des Moines; secretary and treasurer, W. P. Lynch, Lincoln, Neb.; executive committee, C. F. Mingenbach, McPherson, Kan.; R. J. Young, Delwein, Ia., and H. A. Wiley, Kewanna, Ind.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

FIVE MEN KILLED IN MINE

Entombed in Burning Mass Caused by Explosion of Dynamite.

SEVERAL OTHERS ARE BADLY INJURED

Three Futile Attempts Are Made by Foremen and Men to Rescue Their Perishing Fellow Workmen.

MONONGAHELA, Pa., March 6.—An explosion in the Catsburg mine of the Monongahela Consolidated Coal and Coke company today resulted in the death of five men and the serious injury of several others, two fatally.

Dead:

ROBERT HOWEY, mine boss, aged 50, married.

JAMES HOWEY, aged 20, son of mine boss.

ISAAC EASTWOOD, aged 40, married.

JOHN GILDER, single.

WILLIAM M'FARLAND, married.

Fatally injured:

James Hagger, married; badly burned.

James Terrest, married; badly burned.

On Monday a premature explosion of dynamite caused gas to ignite and since that time the mine has been burning. All the air channels were closed and it was hoped that the flames could be smothered. This morning ten men entered the mine to investigate, and it is thought the turning on of the air, which had been shut off, caused the gas which had accumulated to ignite.

A terrific explosion followed. A relief party, headed by Superintendent Seddon and Mine Inspector Loutitt, made an effort and nearly succeeded in reaching the imprisoned men, but were compelled to return for air. All were overcome and are tonight in a serious condition. A second relief party, headed by John Coulter, entered the mine by another way, but a second explosion occurred and they had to retreat. A third relief party made a futile attempt. A fourth attempt will be made to reach the bodies of the men believed to have perished.

James Haggar was reached by one rescuing party. He was found badly burned. James Terrent was burned by the flames that shot up all around him, but he crawled 1,000 feet from his companion, Gilder, who was killed instantly.

The work of rescue will be carried on all night.

IS INTEREST MONEY HIS OWN

(Continued from First Page.)

to do so. Therefore, if the bank saw fit to pay Meserve interest for the use of the state's money it became his, not the state's. In State against Kelm the supreme court, nearly twenty-five years ago, said "that an unauthorized or unratified loan or deposit of public money constitutes no cause of action in the name of the state."

Denies the State's Right.

But it is the law of this state, as well as of every other jurisdiction, without exception, where the question has been examined, that where money is deposited by the treasurer in violation of law, even though the violation be but technical, the state has no right to the interest agreed to be paid by the bank to the treasurer. Nowhere, in no court of last resort, has it been decided that in such case the interest belongs to the public as a matter of general law.

In the case of County of Wayne against Bresler, treasurer thereof, the supreme court said that a civil action by the county against the treasurer to recover [illegible] public money loaned would [illegible] a civil action it was held that interest received by the county treasurer of Wayne county for money deposited by him in violation of the statute did not belong to the county, then, surely, it must be held that no criminal offense had been committed by the retention of the interest.

For the Treasurer, Not the State.

The whole argument rests upon the very simple but solid reason that by the paying of interest to the treasurer in such a case as this the state has not damaged a particle. The state forbids the treasurer to deposit the money and thereby declared that it did not want interest on deposits made. No one has authority to reverse that constitutional declaration. Therefore no one had a right to say that what the state said it did not want, and would not have, belongs to the state. You cannot force upon the state an ownership which it will not accept. On the other hand, if the banks became indebted to the state for interest by reason of the deposit, the payment of the interest to the treasurer did not, and was not intended to, discharge that obligation or affect it in the least. The bank, when it parted with its title to the interest, gave it to the treasurer for the treasurer and not for the state, and the state has no claim to it, either in morals or in law.

The officer who has obeyed the law has done all that his oath of office required of him. Mr. Meserve has done this; no man has a right to demand of him more. The court, we respectfully submit, should direct the jury to acquit the defendant on the ground that he has committed no offense against the laws of this state.

Cline is on Hand.

The defendant was present in court with his private attorney, W. S. Morlan of McCook, as was also State Treasurer William Stuefer, State Auditor Charles W. Weston, Attorney General F. N. Prout, who is working with County Attorney Shields and Deputy County Attorney I. J. Dunn in the prosecution, and James A. Cline, national bank examiner, on account of whose illness at his home in Minden, Neb., the trial was postponed until today from its original date, February 20.

The attendance in the court room was not particularly large when Judge Baxter took the bench at 10 o'clock. For an hour and a half the attorneys devoted themselves to the examination of jurors, inquiring particularly as to the possibility of their political faith influencing their verdict—a possibility which all emphatically denied. At noon, when recess was taken, one had been dismissed for cause and fifteen were still in the chairs awaiting selection.

Another matter that may have to be given serious attention is the rumored refusal of United States Attorney Summers to allow the use in this case of the report slips which Bank Examiner Cline made out, showing the public funds deposited in South Omaha, which he had Meserve O K as state treasurer, but which are now said to have been forwarded to Washington instead of being retained by the bank examiner.

REGARD COMMERCIAL RIGHTS

Russia and Germany Promise to Observe Claims of Powers in China.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The United States has received fresh pledges from Russia and also from Germany as to the conservation of the commercial rights of other nations in China within the zones of influence of the above named powers. The Russian promise has been repeated at short intervals and is regarded as quite as binding as any written statement can be made.

Germany is projecting some railroad and kindred enterprises in Shan Tung province back of Kiau Chaou, the German naval port on the Chinese coast. The State department, in answer to its inquiry upon the subject, has been assured of the fact that there is no intention to exclude the citizens of other nations from any advantages to be enjoyed in that quarter of Germany by Germans.

Surveys of Army Station Sites.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—General Gillespie, chief of engineers, has directed that preliminary surveys be made of the six sites under consideration by the War department for the establishment of permanent army camps. The officers selected for this duty and the site which each will survey are as follows: Captain W. L. Sibert, the site in Conewago valley, Pennsylvania; Major J. D. G. Knight, Chickamauga, Ga.; Colonel O. H. Ernest, Fort Douglas, Wyo.; Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Heur, Nacimiento, Cal.; Captain O. S. Riche, near Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Major S. S. Leack, near Fort Riley, Kan.

LABOR VITAL ISSUE

(Continued from First Page.)

States. He would like it, he said, to be discussed above party considerations, because everyone felt a like pride in the country's advancement and development, and whatever is best for the interests, the safety and perpetuity of our institutions is best for all of us.

Mr. Tillman interrupted to ask for information in regard to the reports that the Morgan syndicate had bought two or three of the European lines of steamers.

"You must ask somebody who knows," replied Mr. Hanna. "I do not know anything about it."

Sharp Retort to Tillman.

"It was only reported you know," suggested Mr. Tillman, "and I thought that the senator, being in touch with that class of people—"

"Why does the senator say I am in touch with them?" interjected Mr. Hanna.

Mr. Tillman—The senator is a man engaged in shipping, is he not?

"On the great lakes, yes," responded Mr. Hanna, "but why does the senator assume I know what Mr. Morgan has done?"

"I thought the senator and Mr. Morgan are friends," responded Mr. Tillman.

"I know nothing of the purchase of the Leyland line by J. P. Morgan & Co.," said Mr. Hanna, "any more than the senator does. That is simply an investment of American capital. Under the provisions of this bill not a single one of those vessels ever will come under an American register or an American flag."

Mr. Hanna said capital seeks only investment from which it can get returns.

Shipyards Not Crowded.

Mr. Hanna declared that not an American shipyard held a contract for another merchant vessel after the nine or ten vessels now under contract were finished.

"Everybody knows," continued Mr. Hanna, "that the United States is now engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with foreign nations to secure the commerce of the Orient and that the Uited States has been foremost and steadfast in its policy to secure the markets of China and hold them as an open door. The Philippine archipelago was the key to the Orient, said he, and when it had become a naval station surrounded by all the protection that a maritime fleet would need, it would become a factor in our commercial conditions in the Orient. Mr. Hanna then said it was the purpose of the bill, under the postal system to establish a line on the Atlantic coast of South America.

England had gained its supremacy in the markets of the world by pursuing the policy of establishing direct communication.

Personal Contact Effective.

"Personal contact," he said, "is what brings results and England, Germany and France are now energetically at work to put in the connecting link between the Pacific and the Orient."

He spoke of the benefit that the passage of the bill would bring as a result of increased trade with South American countries, saying that the trade now went by way of [illegible] and Hamburg in foreign [illegible] By carrying American goods in American ships there would be an increase of American trade.

In closing Mr. Hanna again adverted to the question of the cost of labor, maintaining that wages in this country averaged 50 per cent higher than in European countries. The cost of ships built in the United States was from 25 to 30 per cent higher than those built in Great Britain, the difference in price of labor making the difference in cost. The difference between the cost of operating American and foreign ships was about 27 per cent, the higher rate being paid on American vessels.

Appeals for His Bill.

He urged that the pending measure be enacted into law as the one way to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all that it would be beneficent in its operation. More as an appeal than as an argument to those who yet were not convinced of the excellent results to be obtained from the bill he said he besought congress to keep pace with the world in exercising the natural advantages and commercial resources of which all Americans were so proud.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hanna's speech Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania offered a resolution expressing the sorrow of the senate at the death of Representative Rufus K. Polk of Pennsylvania and providing for the appointment of a committee of senators to attend the funeral. The resolution was adopted and the president named Senators Penrose and Quay of Pennsylvania, Culberson of Texas, Carmack of Tennessee, Gamble of South Dakota and Patterson of Colorado as the committee.

As an additional mark of respect the senate at 4:15 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE SPENDS DAY IN DEBATE

Devotes Time to Discussion of Bill to Classify Rural Free Delivery.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The house devoted another day to debate on the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and to place the carriers under contract. Little interest was manifested in the discussion. A vote is expected tomorrow.

Mr. Boutell of Illinois made a speech in support of the measure. The other speakers were: Messrs. Williams of Illinois and Spight of Illinois, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Kitts of North Carolina, Graff of Illinois, Candler of Mississippi, Pears of Maryland, Livingstone of Georgia, Terrell of Massachusetts, Lattimer of South Carolina, Irwin of Kentucky and Thayer of Massachusetts against it.

At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

War Survivors Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—(Special.)—The following western pensions have been granted:

Issue of February 17:

Nebraska: Original—Edmund D. Jones, Hastings, $6. Increase, restoration, reissue, etc.—William H. Chancellor, Endicott, $6; Silas E. Wiall, Omaha, $10; William H. Hazzard, Omaha, $10; Charles M. Wolf, Brownville, $6. Original widows, etc.—Minnie E. Weaver, Ashland, $8.

Iowa: Original—Reuben Rock, Logan, $6. Increase, restoration, reissue, etc.—John Laporte, Soldiers' Home, Marshalltown, $12; John McCure, Independence, $8; Aaron Culbertson, Ottumwa, $10; William Johnston Efner, Pierson, $10; George D. Wright, West Liberty, $6; William McGeehon, Atlantic, $8; John W. Campbell, Moulton, $17. Original widows, etc.—Alvina Gale, Kellerton, $8; Mary E. Bartle, Prairie City, $8; Adelaide Reynolds, Riceville, $6; special accrued February 19, Cornelia A. Bonsall, Kinross, $8; Sabra A. Foster, Moulton, $6.

South Dakota: Original—Augustus Eck, Dexter, $6. Increase, restoration, reissue, etc.—Alonzo A. Cole, Deadwood, $12.

Colorado: Original—War with Spain, William H. Jones, Trinidad, $10. Increase, restoration, reissue, etc.—David E. Austin, Turret, $8; Sebald V. Schlessinger, Denver, $12. Original widows, etc.—Susan E. Webb, Denver, $6; minor of Jacob Johnston, New Windsor, $10.

THREE PLANS OF RECIPROCITY

Tawney Rebate, Morris Increase and Committee Reduction Explained.

PAYNE THINKS LAST NAMED THE BEST

Declares First Would Be Unconstitutional and Morris Bill Unpopular—Cabinet and Republicans Not Committed.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Chairman Payne of the ways and means committee today gave out the following authorized statement in connection with the discussion over Cuban reciprocity:

I think the large majority of the republicans have made up their minds that we must do something for Cuba. There are three propositions presented which have this professed end in view. The proposition of Mr. Morris of Minnesota provides for an increase in the tariff on sugar to the outside world and a rebate on sugar imported from Cuba. It does not seem to me that many republicans are willing to increase the duty on sugar.

Then there is the proposition of Mr. Tawney to vote between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 directly into the Cuban treasury and to ask the Cuban government to distribute about $1,000,000, according to his figures, to native Cuban planters. This first payment is to be paid without any compensation from Cuba in any way or manner—a pure gift to the Cuban government.

Says Tawney's Plan is Invalid.

It hardly needs the opinion of a lawyer to say that such a procedure would be unconstitutional. His proposition further is to pay a like sum yearly on the granting of reciprocal concessions and the passage of our immigration and exclusion laws.

Of course no bounty of this kind could be distributed without a scandal and a fraud. In the next place, seven-eighths of the Cuban laborers would remain without work. It would be just as easy for the sugar trust to obtain a concession on the sugar they bought on account of the bounty as to obtain a concession where the planter knew he was to have a 20 per cent concession in duty. So that Mr. Tawney's proposition has no advantages over that for a 20 per cent reduction, and it has the disadvantages named.

The third proposition is that for a 20 per cent reduction of duties. This would injure no home industry. Coupled with the provision to extend our exclusion laws to Cuba no one appearing before the committee on ways and means contended that it would so injure home industries. All argued that the price of sugar to the American consumer would remain the same. Nor would it inure to the benefit of the sugar trust.

Trust Gets No Benefit.

The witnesses before the committee united in testifying—and the statistics proved—that the trust has received no benefit in buying sugar, either in Hawaii or Porto Rico, since the duty was reduced or removed. The entire benefits have been reaped by the planters in these islands. We have every reason to believe the same would prove true as to Cuba.

Many misleading statements to the attitude of the president, the cabinet and the house republicans are appearing in the newspapers. I cannot speak of conferences with the president.

But I have every assurance that the cabinet is not divided on this question, nor have a majority of the house republicans committed themselves either to the Morris, the Tawney or the do-nothing policy.

The proposition of a 20 per cent reduction if adopted will put off, in my judgment, the annexation of Cuba for many years. She will not come in until her population is Americanized from the states. It will settle the question for generations to come and give rest and tranquility to the sugar business. If the agitation is made no further change will be made until we have annexation and free trade. To refuse to do anything would put the house in a position hostile to the president, would cause uncertainty and a feeling of apprehension to the producers of sugar in the states and would be demoralizing.

Hold Third Conference.

The third conference of republican members of the house of representatives to consider the question of Cuban tariff concessions was held tonight in the hall of the house. About 125 members were present and great interest was manifested, owing to the sharp division which has occurred between the supporters of the ways and means proposition for 20 per cent reciprocity as put forward by Chairman Payne and the rebate plan proposed by Representative Tawney of Minnesota.

Prior to the meeting Speaker Henderson and Representative Cannon of Illinois, the latter chairman of the caucus, called at the White House and were understood to have held a further conference with the president on the situation.

When the caucus met at 8:15 Mr. Cannon occupied the chair, with Mr. Laudenslager of New Jersey as secretary.

Attacks Tawney Plan.

Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania of the ways and means committee and an ardent supporter of the Payne reciprocity plan was recognized at the outset for an extended speech, presenting legal objections to the Tawney proposition. He maintained that this proposition has a bounty to Cubans and as such is unconstitutional. He also urged the impractical character of the bounty plan, saying there were some 15,000 planters dealing through 160 middlemen, so that it would be impossible to make an equitable distribution.

Mr. Dalzell referred to the widespread sentiment of the press favorable to reciprocal concessions. He was interrupted by a fire of cross-questions as he proceeded.

Mr. Dalzell declared that the republican party had never run away from an issue and that it should not run away from this one. He spoke of President Roosevelt's position and read from the president's message favoring reciprocity.

Says Payne's Plan is Best.

One of the Philadelphia members added the statement that his district did not favor the reciprocity plan. Mr. Dalzell proceeded with his argument, maintaining that from the standpoint of expediency and practicability the Payne plan offered the best solution of the problem.

Representative Taylor of Ohio, representing the old McKinley district, followed in a speech maintaining that there should be no inroads in the doctrine of protection.

Representative Mahan followed up the brief query he had made of Mr. Dalzell by presenting a resolution for the postponement of the entire subject until the next session of congress. In the course of a speech he said the west had stood by Pennsylvania when there was not a smokestack in the west and in return he proposed to stand by the beet sugar smokestacks of the west.

Representative Fordney of Michigan sought to again gain recognition for a proposition somewhat similar to that of Mr. Mahan, postponing action, but the resolution was not formally presented.

Representative Long of Kansas spoke in favor of the Payne proposition and had not completed his argument when, at 11 o'clock, he yielded to Speaker Henderson. The latter counseled the fullest discussion before action was taken in order that differences might be reconciled and an amicable adjustment reached. The speaker's suggestion met general acceptance and at 11:15 the conference adjourned until next Tuesday night.

BELL'S OPERATIONS IN LAGUNA

Important Campaign Reported to Governor Taft is Presented to Insular Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Governor Taft has received the following cable dispatch from Acting Governor Wright of the Philippines in response to inquiries as to recent reported military reverses:

The facts are: Bell's operations in Laguna drove band of insurgents in the Morong about twenty-five miles from Manila in air line. Small band of ladrones driven out by Cavite constabulary joined them. Twenty-five constabulary attacked them, but on account of having but fifteen rounds of ammunition each soon exhausted it and was forced to retire without loss. Assistant Chief Atkinson of the constabulary, with reinforcements, immediately took charge and drove the band with loss to the latter into Laguna, inhabitants of Rizal province giving information and assisting us as much as possible, Flores (governor of province), with municipal police, joining in pursuit. There are not 500 arms in the hand of insurgents and ladrones in entire Luzon island today. This number lessened soon by surrender, captures or casualties. Constabulary, with aid of Trias (governor of Cavite) and native police during the last two weeks, have routed ladrone bands existing in Cavite for many years, capturing and receiving by surrender over 100 arms. The most important feature is sentiment among inhabitants hostile to ladrones and insurgents. All other organized provinces quiet. Situation not as good since American occupation and very encouraging notwithstanding persistent attempts to create contrary impression.

Governor Taft presented the report to the house insular committee today when questioned about reverses.

Governor Taft was questioned as to the social evil in the islands and in reply gave in detail the efforts made to check immorality. He declared that none of the health measures adopted had given official recognition to disorderly business. A fair investigation, he said, would show that Manila was as moral and orderly as any city in the United States.

Governor Taft was asked as to the desirability of a Pacific cable. He said such a cable would prove a strong bond between the islands and the United States and would serve a great business need. Although he had not examined the merits of various plans, he was inclined to favor a government cable, but he said that above all was the need of a cable of some kind without reference to the manner of its establishment.

The hearing today closed Governor Taft's extended statements.

Acting Secretary Darling of the Navy department received a cable message today from Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic station, saying that the battalion of marines which made the hazardous march across the island of Samar, arrived at Cavite on the 2d inst., and are now quartered in the Marque barracks. No mention is made in the message of court-martial proceedings against Major Waller or Lieutenant Day for alleged brutal treatment of natives during the march, nor is any reference made to trouble of any kind.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY GROWS

Shows One Hundred and Forty Per Cent Increase in Last Year.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—C. F. Saylor, the special agent in charge of the beet sugar investigations in the Department of Agriculture, is in Washington making his annual report. He gave today to the Associated Press the following figures on the industry in the past year:

"The total production of beet sugar in the United States in the season of 1901-2 has aggregated 185,000,000 tons, an increase of 140 per cent from the 77,000 tons produced during the season 1900-01."

There were thirty-one factories in operation in 1900, according to the census figures, and eleven more were started in 1901. There are nine factories in course of construction for operation in 1902, as follows: Sebewaing, Carrollton, Mount Clemens and Croswell, Mich.; Shelby, Ind.; Greeley and Fort Collins, Colo., and Phoenix, Ariz., ranging in capacity of daily output from 500 tons to 1,000, the latter figure being the capacity at the Phoenix plant.

Other companies have been organized with a total capitalization of $49,000,000 and would require annually a working capitalization in addition to $9,080,000.

According to Special Agent Saylor, they would purchase from the farmers annually beets to the amount of $14,700,000, besides many other crude materials.

The number and aggregate capital of these prospective plants, by states, include the following:

Arizona, two, $1,500,000; California, five, $3,500,000; Colorado, seven, $5,000,000; Indiana, one, $1,000,000; Iowa, six, $3,100,000; Idaho, one, $500,000; Michigan, twenty-eight, $14,900,000; Montana, one, $500,000; North Dakota, two, $1,000,000; Oregon, one, $500,000; South Dakota, two, $1,000,000; Utah, three, $2,500,000; Wisconsin, ten, $3,150,000; Wyoming, two, $1,500,000.

RETAINS ORIGINAL VIEWS

President Roosevelt Denies that He Has Changed Attitude Toward Cuban Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following authorized statement was made public at the White House this evening:

"Any statement that the president has changed his attitude on the Cuban reciprocity business is without the slightest foundation in fact."

Boer Delegates End Mission.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The mission of the Boer delegates to the United States government is ended so far as officials know. They presented no credentials and made no effort to embarrass the administration by formal applications for relief. Their future movements are not known to the officials.

THE WORLD'S CURE FOR

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Hunyadi János

Best Natural Laxative Water.

No medicine in the world will relieve you of Constipation and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver, like **HUNYADI JANOS.** One-half glass taken on arising in the morning will give such satisfying results that you will use no other Laxative and be convinced that it will cure all forms of **Constipation.** Be sure and **GET Hunyadi JANOS.** If you simply ask for Hunyadi Water you may be imposed upon. **Don't be Persuaded** to buy Substitutes. They are **Worthless** and often **Harmful.**

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Ailing Women in Springtime Need the Strengthening and Nourishing Virtues of

Paine's Celery Compound

A Case Where the Great Medicine Bestowed Vigor and Health After Months of weakness and Suffering.

Observing intelligent women who have used Paine's Celery Compound have noted well the fact that as a spring medicine it quickly regulates the bowels, clears the whites of the eyes of that common jaundiced look and gives a bloom of health to the face that it never possessed before. Another important proof of the invigorating power of Paine's Celery Compound, is its effect on the pulse, which becomes full, firm, and regular. Weak, exhausted, nervous, irritable, and worried women find that Paine's Celery Compound counteracts the exhausting strain of work and worry by its strong inducement to the delicate tissues to make more nourishment; it induces the nerves and brain to feed themselves more liberally, and it enriches the blood and regulates the flow.

Mrs. Nellie Morse Taylor, Solon, O., sends the following testimonial letter for the benefit of weak and run down women:

"Some years ago I had a severe attack of the grippe which left my head and spine in a very bad shape. Sometimes I thought I should lose my mind I was so nervous. I could not sleep more than two hours a night. After a year with the doctor, I had run down so I weighed only one hundred and sixteen pounds. I then began on Paine's Celery Compound, and that great medicine cured me and built me up to one hundred and fifty pounds. I would not be alive today had it not been for the Compound. It cures all nerve troubles."

Dye Cotton goods with Diamond Dye cotton colors. Will not crock or smut.

DO YOU SUFFER —FROM— **EXHAUSTION** *Mental or Physical?* IF SO, **Mull's Grape Tonic** will restore lost energy and strength. It is a crushed fruit laxative—a simple compound of grapes, fruit and herbs. Relishable as nectar to the palate. Soothing and gentle in action. Powerful in its effects for relieving the system of all impurities. No griping pains; no unpleasant results whatever. It reconstructs the wornout system, refreshes the overworked brain, drives away depression and dull care, and invites "nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep." One dose benefits. One bottle convinces. Price 50c. Bottle as large as the common $1.00 size.

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All pains from whatever cause are cured by Mull's Lightning Pain Killer. Drink it or rub it on—25c.

$5.00 A MONTH

Specialist In all **DISEASES** and **DISORDERS** of **MEN.** 12 years in Omaha.

SYPHILIS cured by the QUICKEST, safest and most natural method that has yet been discovered. Soon every sign and symptom disappears completely and forever. No "BREAKING OUT" of the disease on the skin or face. A cure that is guaranteed to be permanent for life.

VARICOCELE cured. Method new, without cutting, pain; no detention from work; permanent cure guaranteed.

WEAK MEN from Excesses or Victims to Nervous Debility or Exhaustion, Wasting Weakness with Early Decay in Young and Middle Aged, lack of vim, vigor and strength, with organs impaired and weak.

STRICTURE cured with a new Home Treatment. No pain, no detention from business. Kidney and Bladder Troubles. Consultation Free. Treatment by Mail. CHARGES LOW. 119 S. 16th St.

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