

PRINCE HENRY HAS DEPARTED

SAILLED FROM NEW YORK PORT

On the Deutschland—Spent the Morning on Board—After Breakfast He Was Treated to an Exhibition of the Life Saving Crew, and This Was Followed by a Fire Drill.

New York, March 12.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who went on board the Deutschland about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning after the gala performance in his honor at the Irving Place theater, spent a quiet morning on the steamship.

It had been planned that the prince would make several farewell visits, but it was said that he felt need of rest and that the leave-takings would take place on the Deutschland.

Prince Henry breakfasted at 8:30 o'clock with the members of his suite and Captain Albers of the Deutschland. During the breakfast the band played German and American airs. After breakfast Prince Henry promenaded the deck of the Deutschland smoking a cigarette, and while he was doing this the life saving drill signal was sounded aboard the big freighter Pretoria, moored a few piers away. In a twinkling after the alarm was blown the lifeboats were freed and made ready for lurching. This was followed by a fire drill, and in less than five minutes after the alarm was given a dozen streams of water were pouring over the side of the vessel. The prince was interested in the exhibition, and said the responses to the calls were very prompt. Several members of the prince's party went this morning to Elizabethport, N. J., to visit the Nixon shipbuilding yards.

The prince spent all of his last day in America on board the Deutschland. He occupied the entire forenoon in writing letters and dispatches in his apartments on board. The president's delegates arrived on board about 11 o'clock, and Ambassador von Hollenben appeared shortly afterward.

For the luncheon which the prince had arranged to give at noon to the members of the party which had accompanied him on his arrival in this country, covers were laid for 28 persons. The table was decorated with German and American colors and American Beauty roses, and the luncheon was entirely informal. There were no speeches, and it was stated that the prince would make no formal farewell statement before sailing for home.

Before the Deutschland sailed Prince Henry was serenaded by the United Singing societies of Hudson county, New Jersey.

Protest From China.

Pekin, March 13.—The Chinese government has presented to the United States minister, Mr. Conger, a strong memorial against the reenactment of the Chinese exclusion law by that government. The government here particularly objects to the exclusion of Chinese from the Philippine and Hawaiian islands, representing that the Chinese had acquired extensive commercial interests there and were closely connected with the islands by family ties, so that repression of free intercourse would result in peculiar hardships.

Riot at Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk, Va., March 10.—Fully 2000 sympathizers with the striking street railway employes engaged in a riotous demonstration against the company for three hours at Amin and Church streets. They beat nonunion employes of the company, bombarded the cars and wrecked several. A number of persons were hurt by flying missiles. Many of the rioters were arrested.

Miss Morrison Gets New Trial.

Topeka, Kan., March 10.—Jessie Morrison, who was convicted of second degree murder of the killing of Mrs. Clara W. Castle at Eldorado about a year ago, was today granted a new trial by the supreme court. The court held that there was error in the impaneling of the jury which tried Miss Morrison.

GENERAL FUNSTON SPOKE

ON WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

He Was the Guest of Honor at Lotus Club—Says the Army Has Done as Much Good as It Could Under the Circumstances—Gave an Interesting Talk on the Last Two Years.

New York, March 10.—Brigadier General Frederick Funston was the guest of honor at a dinner given Saturday night at the Lotus club. More than 300 members of the club were present.

Among the other guests were Charles S. Gleed, a prominent lawyer of Topeka, Kan.; Frank R. McLennan, editor of the Topeka Journal; E. T. Jeffrey, president of the Denver & Rio Grande railway; Captain Charles D. Coghlan, U. S. N.; Rev. Miner Savage, Jacob E. Hedges, Paul Dana, and J. H. Canfield of Columbia University, who at one time taught a school in Kansas which General Funston attended when a boy.

General Funston being introduced, said: "To talk about the war in the Philippines is not an agreeable subject, but what I say may aid some of you in forming opinions as to the condition of affairs in the islands. The army has been doing as much good as it could under the circumstances.

"When Manila was surrendered to Dewey and Merritt, some thousands of Spaniards were in the city. In the eyes of the world these people looked to us for protection, and to have turned them over to the uncontrollable mob known as Aguinaldo's army would have been the blackest page of American history and that a thousand years of repentance and restitution would not have satisfied."

Beginning of the War.

General Funston then told in minute detail of the instances which led to the warfare between the American army and the insurgents, and during the narrative told of the shooting of several sentries by Filipino scouts who had passed the lines. He said that in the opening of the battle between the army and the insurgents, Major Metcalf of the First Kansas regiment had come to his quarters and said: "The dance has begun."

"What dance?" I asked, and the major replied: "Go out and hear it, and I went out and heard the pattering of rifle balls, and that was the beginning of the war over there."

General Funston then said: "All sorts of men get into the army. They are good, bad and indifferent, but I believe that 95 per cent of the American soldiers are a brave and humane lot of men. The other 5 per cent who have been writing letters to newspapers have ornamented the inside of a groghouse longer than they have distinguished themselves in the field."

General Funston then mentioned several instances of personal bravery of men in the army which resulted, in their death, including Captain Godfrey and Sergeant O'Brien. He was present when Sergeant O'Brien was shot, and said: "It was one of those wild moments that are worth 10 years of humdrum existence." His listeners cheered the remark.

Then General Funston said: "All of those men who have fallen since December, 1900, have been victims of a lot of misinformed and misguided people here in the United States. It is perfectly proper for us to have all sorts of opinions as to what we should do with the Philippine islands, but for heaven's sake, let us keep them to ourselves until every square inch of that territory, recognizes the sovereignty of the United States."

General Funston then gave many examples to show that the Filipino leaders were not true patriots. He mentioned the slaying of Antonio

Luna, who was ordered slain by Aguinaldo. General Funston said that Aguinaldo had told him in regard to Luna's death: "I had him killed simply because he would have been dictator instead of myself."

"Would you imagine George Washington doing anything like that?" asked General Funston.

The general said there was not one of the so-called Filipino patriots who could not be convicted of murder if he was tried by a jury. He declared that there had never been a war in the world's history where the soldiers had shown such humanity as had the American troops in the Philippine islands. He then told of 24 American soldiers who had joined the Filinunos and who were afterwards captured and executed as traitors, and then said:

"There are many men in the United States who did more with their mouths and minds to aid the insurgents than Jorgensen rifles. I would rather see these men hanged for treason than to see one of our soldiers dead on the field of battle."

The general then declared the Filipinos could not be classed with the Cubans, and he said that if the United States troops should now leave the Philippine islands there would be half a dozen different kinds of civil war there, and the world would hold the United States responsible for them.

The general said he talked with Aguinaldo on their way back to Manila from the Vicksburg and that Aguinaldo told him that neither Dewey nor any one else had promised him anything, but that he and his people had faith in the Americans.

General Funston called on Prince Henry in the afternoon at the prince's apartments and the two chatted for almost an hour.

Heavy Windstorm at Omaha.

Omaha, March 12.—The effects of the windstorm were made more apparent with the break of day. Half a hundred buildings were damaged more or less. Cutting street, from Eighteenth to Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fourth street north of Cutting, are strewn with debris from damaged buildings, signs and fences. Nobody is known to have been injured.

The Coliseum building is the worst wrecked of the larger structures. It was directly in the path of the storm. Nearly all the skylights are gone and the roof is badly twisted. The high board fence surrounding the building was also carried away. Anderson's match factory, immediately east of the Coliseum, was badly wrecked, and a row of five flats across the street were twisted and all the windows torn.

The storm aroused the entire population in the north part of the city, who thought the town was in the grasp of a real twister.

Fast Mail Wrecked.

Neola, March 12.—The Rock Island fast mail train No. 2, eastbound, was wrecked at the Milwaukee & St. Paul crossing, west of this place. The engineer and fireman were slightly injured, but none of the passengers were hurt. The engine and forward truck of the mail car left the track. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of signals.

Was Instantly Killed.

Demopolis, Ala., March 10.—Dr. Lee Jason of Sweetwater, this county, was instantly killed in a fight with Joe and Edward King of Faundsedale, Ala.

The Kings gave themselves up to the sheriff. Joe King is city marshal of Faundsedale, and both brothers are highly respected citizens of this county.

Receipts of Philippines.

Washington, March 10.—Acting Governor Wright at Manila cabled the secretary of war that the Philippines receipts for January were \$622,377 and for February \$780,331.

King Edward to Visit Paris.

Paris, March 10.—King Edward, on his way to Nice, will stay two days in Paris and will have an interview with President Loubet.

WAS A GREAT BOER VICTORY

GENERAL METHUEN CAPTURED.

He Was Wounded in the Thigh—Three British Officers Killed—200 Men Missing—Boers Captured All British Baggage—Attack Made at Dawn.

London, March 11.—General Methuen and four guns have been captured by General Delarey.

General Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Three British officers and 38 men were killed. Five British officers and 72 men were wounded. One British officer and 20 Omen are missing.

The fight in which General Methuen was captured occurred before dawn March 7, between Winburg and Lichtenburg, Orange River Colony. The British force numbered 1200 men. The Boers captured all the British baggage. General Methuen is retained as a prisoner.

London, March 12.—The text of Lord Kitchener's dispatch announcing the capture of General Methuen is as follows:

"Pretoria, Saturday, March 9.—I greatly regret to have to send you bad news of Methuen. He was moving with 900 mounted men, under Major Paris, and 300 infantry, four guns and a pompong from Wynburg to Lichtenburg, and was to meet Grenfell, with 1300 mounted men, at Roviraesfontein today. Yesterday morning, early, he was attacked by Delarey's forces between Twebosch and Palmietenil. The Boers charged on three sides.

"Five hundred and fifty men have come in at Maribogs and Kraaipan. They were pursued by the Boers four miles from the scene of action. They report that Methuen and Paris, with the guns, baggage, etc., were captured by the Boers. Methuen, when last seen, was a prisoner. I have no details of the casualties and suggest delaying publication until I can send definite news. I think this sudden revival of activity on the part of Delarey is to draw off the troops pressing Dewet."

In a second dispatch, dated Sunday, March 9, Lord Kitchener says:

"Paris has come in at Kraaipan with the remainder of the men. He reports that the column was moving in two parties. One, with the ox wagons, left Twebosch at 3 a. m. The other, with the mule wagons, started an hour later. Just before dawn the Boers attacked. Before reinforcements could reach them the rear guard broke. In the meantime a large number of Boers galloped on both flanks. These at first were checked by the flank parties, but the panic and stampede of the mules had begun, and all the mule wagons with a terrible mixture of mountmen rushed past the ox wagons.

"All efforts to check them were unavailing. Major Paris collected 40 men and occupied a position a mile in front of the ox wagons, which were then halted. After a gallant, but useless, defense the enemy rushed into the ox wagons, and Methuen was wounded in the thigh. Paris being surrounded, surrendered at 10 a. m. Methuen is still in the Boer camp."

Then follows the number of casualties. The killed included Lieutenants G. R. Venning and T. P. W. Nesham of the Royal artillery, who were both killed while serving their guns with caseloads.

As Lord Kitchener announced that Major Paris had surrendered and also telegraphed that he had reached Kraaipan with the remainder of the men, it may be inferred that the Boers subsequently released the major and his companions.

Lord Kitchener's dispatch announcing the disaster to General Methuen's forces was read in both the house of lords and the house of commons today by Lord Roberts, the commander in chief, and Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, respectively. They both paid tributes to General Methuen, the former expressing his appreciation of Methuen's success throughout the war, declaring that his task of forcing the Boer position at Magersfontein was an almost impossible one.

WHEAT REPORT.

Portland—Firm at 66c for Walla Walla and 67½c for bluestem.