system of philosophy in five minutes. What especially interests us at this moment is the significant truth that just at the time when America was achieving her national independence Germany was bursting into the radiant light of intellectual independence. The German literary revolution was contemporaneous with the American political Revolution. The dawn of high German aspirations for freedom from the dominion of foreign thought and influence came with the dawn of true American aspirations for freedom from the dominion of foreign sovereignty and repression, and the two peoples who had within themselves so much of the promise and potency of progress marched forward side by side toward greater individuality and impress in the world. Through that joint liberation came the feeling of the independent American that in the freedom of German intellectual life he found the true atmosphere of growth, and German training and the German degrees have been prized and required beyond all others for American academic advancement.

Klopstock, Wieland and Lessing had stirred the impulse. But the glorious emancipation was reached and the true flame of intellectual liberty was fully kindled only when lit by the torch of the universal genius of Goethe. There was the greatest light of the century. There was the monumental force of the ages, ranking with Homer, Danté and Shakespeare. Our own Emerson says in his strong way: "The old Eternal Genius who built the world confided himself more to this man to any other." Schiller was the poet of the people. His sympathetic glow touched their hearts. But the creative power and protean range of Goethe made him the master of all time. The two together lifted German literature to the classic standard which places it among the common treasures of the world.

The debt we owe to Germany requires a passing word on the philosophical speculation which has been in such large degree the dominant note of her intellectual life. Germany has led the world in this field of inquiry, and it is only necessary to name Kant and Liebnitz and Hegel and Schopenhauer to emphasize her supremacy. Kindred to this realm is that of material science, and the achievements of Humbolt, Liebig, Virchow and Helmholtz illustrate her triumphs. More valuable even than the corruscating brilliance of these stars of the first magnitude have been the steady rays of the great firmament of German scientists and scientific workers whose constant light has illuminated the pathway of the world's progress.

In art Germany points to the great names of Durer and Holbein, which glorified the Renaissance and of whom there are more significant examples in one or two private American galleries than can be found anywhere else save in the greatest national collections; to a school whose thoroughness of detail is more and more drawing students from all lands; and to such soundness of instruction that an American painter, returning twenty years ago from the studios of Munich, changed the whole method of American teaching.

To German music our obligation is immeasurable. The glow of German genius falls on all scores, and its light shines in all compositions that men call great. If all music other than that of the chief German masters were lost we should still have all the essentials and most of the works that the critical world recognizes as possessing immortal beauty. In absolute music Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, and in dramatic music Wagner, present the most sublime examples of creative form that have soothed, thrilled and transported mankind. It is the music loving race of Germany that has unlocked for all of us the heavens of melody and harmony, and it is justifiable to say that, next to their own native land, their greatest works have received their amplest recognition and appreciation among the American people.

Our debt is not alone or chiefly to individual achievements. It is to the character and conscience of the German people. We are indebted to them for the honesty of their work, whether in literature, in science, in art or in music. We are indebted to them for their probity, their good faith, their sincerity and earnestness, their spirit of truth and their fidelity of expression. Through their veins and through ours, refined through the centuries, flows the same original strain of Saxon blood, always frank, manly and true; and in the greetings of this hour and of this whole welcome visit of his royal highness as the chosen and worthy representative of the German Emperor and people we seal a new bond of friendship and join hands in the fellowship of nations.

WHAT MR. KNAPP SAID.

Charles W. Knapp, Editor of "The St. Louis Republic," the next speaker, pointed out that in spite of the steady accessions which Emperor William was constantly making to the German navy, he was one of the greatest conservators of international amity. His speech was closely followed by Prince Henry and his staff. He spoke as follows:

In the presence of the distinguished guest we honor to-night the sentiment you have voiced, Mr. Chairman, is singularly and exceptionally opportune. It rings in our ears with peculiar significance this evening, stirring the deepest emotions of our hearts, for we know that never before, through all the centuries of their steadily advancing power, have the great Germanic people stood more unmistakably for peace in the affairs of the world than they do to-day under the wise guidance of the illustrious Kaiser whose kinsman we are here to greet.

It is gratifying and I am sure it is most appropriate that you couple this sentiment of "International Amity" with the "International Exposition" to be held in St. Louis next year. What better exponent of the comity of nations can there be than a World's Fair? You are all familiar with that last great speech of President McKinley at Buffalo. It sounds to us with a touch of sanctity. As if inspired for the final word, he pleaded for international amity and for that friendly struggle in the fields of commerce and art which so makes for the betterment of all mankind. He called the World's Fair a "timekeeper of progress." He might have added: It is a conservator of amity and a guardian of peace. And so in 1903 it will be the pleasure and the pride of St. Louis to join hands anew with the great empires to greet the coming century.

That amity among the nations, widespread and enduring, will ultimately prevail is a deep seated and ineradicable conviction of our intellectual, just as it is a most cherished emotion of our spiritual, nature. When the soul entreats, the mind is not slow to promise, and so an abiding instinct of humanity teaches all the people of the world that there will surely come a day, in the fulness of time, when the awful waste and carnage of war must cease for good and all; when its fountains of woe will forever stop their flow; when we shall find the blood stains of battle in the pages of history only.

Such is international amity in its ultimate development. But between to-day and the coming one pictured in our fond hopes there is a gap so wide we should be blind indeed if we did not see that generations may come and generations may go before it has been fully and finally bridged. Yet none shall brush away the optimistic dream if our heart's desire creates possibilities of early realization. The gap we must span is not an unbroken chasm, so we make progress step by step as the years grow, steadily advancing nearer and nearer the sought for goal.

Is it of no significance that arbitration—the trial court of nations—has at length obtained the almost universal acceptance of the governments of the Old World and the New as a resort at least worthy of trial? We do not exaggerate the results of The Hague Conference, because we hail the substantial fruit it brought the world. We do not suggest that it has put an end to war, but we do not forget that its tribunal stands a concrete testimony that the aspirations of civilization constantly invoke a peaceful arbitrament as a substitute for war. Nor do we transform the courtesy intended in the visit of our illustrious guest into anything more than the simple and gracious friendliness it is meant to bespeak, if we rejoice over it as an evidence of social, commercial and political amity.

Have we not warrant in the lessons of history for our confidence in the future? We anticipate no different development of man in his community life than has already occurred in his personal life. The individual man is to-day a better being by far, better in every quality of his moral fibre, than he has ever been before, despite the pessimists who tell us the passing centuries have not elevated the standards of the human race. Man is better, yet far from perfect. Struggle and strife have lasted through the ages, and will go on until humanity has worked out its appointed mission in the all-wise scheme of Providence. So, too, will the aggression and war which have ceaselessly swept the earth since the dawn of nations continue until nations and man pass out together. But none the less international amity will strengthen and grow, showering fresh blessings with each coming year. It cannot be otherwise, for seated in the very essence of things is one inexorable law of existence. Whatsoever we sow that shall we reap. To this divine mandate organized governments must humbly bow as well as individual man. So out of the ills of adversity communities like individuals must draw the same vital lesson of life—live and let live.

In the solitary loneliness of primeval man humanity knew no peace. Every individual was at war with all his fellows and every man's life one unbroken battle with all his kind. Rising from that brutish level through the slow growth of centuries individual man has come to a wiser order. Equality of strength, born from the inventions of civilization, has weakened if it has not put an end to strife. The forces of destruction have so enormously increased and have so completely counterbalanced the physical, if not the moral differences of men, that of necessity might and power have ceased to be the dominating ordinance of existence.

How else should we expect man in his community development, man organized into nations to progress? The same destiny impels nations with resistless certainty to the same ultimate amity. It is not ordained by fate, but commanded by the law of life that lies in its very essence. Rapacity halts when equals confront each other, so equality is always a direct pathway to peace. It is inequality that strains friendship to the breaking and begets enmities. Cowper spoke the wisdom of ages when he wrote:

> The great and small but rarely meet
> Upon terms of amity complete.

Great armies and powerful navies inevitably move for peace in the end. They forbid aggression and invite amity. Hence a nation well armed is doubly guarded. Before recognized strength hostility falters; with consciousness of power insult is overlooked. These potent influences have kept the major nations at peace with each other for one full generation.

There is a better harbinger of fellowship among the nations than disarmament. We can find surer guarantees in the wise foresight and broad humanity of enlightened rulers who maintain peace because they definitely plan its preservation. We rejoice, therefore, that it is something more than chance that the young and powerful sovereign of one of the greatest nations of Europe stands committed in act as well as in declaration for amity and peace. It is at once a duty and a pleasure to acknowledge the impulse the German Emperor has given the cause of worldwide peace. We know and gratefully recognize that deliberate intent has set this powerful sovereign, commanding almost overwhelming force on sea and land, in steadfast resolve to avert instead of seek war.

Abating naught in their patriotic devotion to popular government, forswearing no principle of their democracy, Americans tender their respect and admiration to the present occupant of the German throne. The world witnesses a soldier at the head of an invincible army, military by every instinct that heredity can bestow, schooled from earliest childhood in the habits of war, who, despite instinct and training, is the most potent of all factors working for peace. Astute in diplomacy, sagacious in statesmanship, uniformly vigorous yet constantly conservative, always active yet unvaryingly prudent, this young Kaiser presents a splendid embodiment of the best and most worthy traits in a noble line of ancestors. What a master of the English tongue said of one of these, the great Frederick, we may slightly paraphrase and say with equal truth of Emperor William II, saluting him as the greatest man that has in our time succeeded by right of birth to a throne.

We Americans welcome the knowledge that has come to us recently that in war as in peace we can trust the Hohenzollern. There are heritages of race, strengthened by the obligations of tradition, to justify our confidence that the future will not mar the friendly record of the past. And we find our surety not alone in the monarch now on the throne, but in the royal guest of to-night, in whom we rejoice to recognize the same disciplined intellect, resolute courage and exalted purpose.

We cannot overestimate the influence of Germany in holding the concert of Europe. In the wise dispensation of God this one nation has been all powerful in the establishment of harmony among the nations. The daily prayer of humanity appeals for the preservation of the amity that now blesses the world. Yet we do not let our hearts forecast a complete millennium, we do not look forward to the day when all men will stand beside Ben Adhem in the front line, or expect ever to read upon every tombstone that wondrous epitaph, "I loved my fellow man." We do count, however, on the ultimate establishment of a broad and universal commercial reciprocity. We do forecast the day when the open door shall hospitably invite in all lands; when the gates of trade shall everywhere swing inward as well as outward. So, also, we cherish firm hope that time will bring universal recognition that territorial aggrandizement is in no degree a necessary accompaniment of national development. When these vital truths are brought to the heart of all the nations, then will amity spread its blessed wings over all the earth, goodwill inspire the acts of every government and the angel of peace abide among the peoples of the whole world.

With Mr. Knapp's speech, the dinned ended. Prince Henry, at 11:45 o'clock, left the ballroom, accompanied by his suite. He bowed again and again in response to continued cheering.

THE GUESTS.

Achelis, John.
Adams, Richard H.
Adams, Samuel.
Adams, T. E.
Adler, H. C.
Agne, Jacob, jr.
Agnus, Felix.
Ahrens, H. H.
Aikenks, A. J.
Alberti-Sittenfeld-Konrad.
Alexander, Andrew.
Alexander, Henry E.
Alexander, J. B.
Alexander, James W.
Alexander, Herman.
Allen, Lew.
Altsheler, J. A.
Andrews, Clarence N.
Ansley, Robert.
Apgar, Allen S.
Atkins, Addison B.
Atkins, George.
Atkins, M. F.
Atwater, Francis.
Auld, Joseph.
Avirett, John W.
Babcock, S. D.
Baildon, George W.
Bailey, E. Prentis.
Bailey, G. M.
Bain, George Grantham.
Baker, E. H.
Baldwin, H. E.
Ball, Thomas R.
Ballin, Albert.
Balz, Herman.
Bangs, John Kendrick.
Banks, David.
Barham, R. P.
Barnes, J. Sanford.
Barr, Albert J.
Barr, Francis X.
Barring, H.
Barsotti, Carlo.
Bartels, Lieutenant.
Bass, Joseph P.
Batterman, H.
Baumfeld, Dr. Maurice.
Bayle, George F.
Beardsley, G. W.
Becker, William J.
Bell, Howard P.
Bell, W. R.
Bellamy, Charles J.
Belmont, Perry.
Benjamin, George H.
Bente, C. W.
Bergmeier, F. W.
Berkemeyer, C. F.
Bernheimer, Jerome.
Berri, William.
Bingham, Colonel.
Birmingham, Ernest.
Bishop, J. B.
Black, H. T.
Blanchard, Frank L.
Bloomingdale, Lyman E.
Bloomingdale, Samuel J.
Blunck, A. E.
Blythe, Samuel G.
Boas, Emil L.
Bodenwein, Theodore.
Bogert, E. F.
Bogert, John G.
Boldt, George C.
Bomar, J. E.
Bone, Scott C.
Booth, George G.
Borland, James B.
Bowen F. W.
Bower, B. F.
Boyd, George W.
Boyd, L. T.
Boyle, Patrick C.
Boynton, Charles H.
Brainerd, W. H.
Braley, T. A.
Bridgman, Herbert L.
Brisbane, Arthur.
Brisbane, F.
Brockway, H. A.
Brockway, John N.
Brooks, Charles J.
Brown, D. Russell.
Brown, G. P.
Brown, W. W.
Brumder, William C.
Bryan, John Stewart.
Bryan, Joseph.
Bryant, Mortimer D.
Bryant, W. C.
Bryce, Lloyd.
Buenz, K.
Burch, Charles S.
Burgheim, Max.
Burke, John F.
Burlew, N. S.
Burlingame, Edward L.
Burr, O. W.
Burton, Pomeroy.
Busbey, L. White.
Butler, J. Ambrose.
Butler, John R.
Byxbee, O. F.
Cabaniss, H. H.
Call, Edward P.
Callanan, James H.
Cammeyer, Alfred J.
Campbell, S. B.
Campbell, W. W.
Canda, Charles J.
Canda, Ferdinand E.
Canterbury, John T. O.
Cantor, Jacob A.
Carl, Manilius.
Carey, Henry N.
Carmichael, Otto.
Carmody, Francis J.
Carpenter, Charles W.
Carson, John M.
Carter, Robert I.
Cassell, Hartwig.
Chandler, Harry.
Chapin, C. E.
Chapman, Joseph T.
Chapman, L. T.
Chatfield, Clarence F.
Chestermann, W. D.
Chisholm, Hugh J.
Chiswell, G. S.
Chrisman, Francis Leon.
Cillis, Hubert.
Clander, H. T.
Clark, Edward P.
Clark, Herman D.
Clark, William H.
Clarke, F. L.
Clarke, Thomas F.
Cleary, Dennis.
Clemens, Samuel L.
Clements, George H.
Cline, C. C.
Coates, Foster.
Cochran, Harry B.
Cochran, Negley D.
Cohnitz, Ernst.
Cole, Cyrenus.
Cole, John N.
Coleman, Edgar W.
Coler, Bird S.
Collins, W. B.
Comley, William H.
Conant, Charles A.
Conne, F. H.
Conried, Heinrich.
Conway, Daniel E.
Coolidge, L. A.
Cooper, Charles P.
Cooper, Edward.
Corbin, Major-General.
Corson, Frederick W.
Coutant, C. A.
Coutant, T. J.
Cowen, P.
Cowl, Clarkson.
Cowles, Commander.
Cowles, David S.
Cowles, Paul.
Cowperthwait, Walter B.
Crane, August S.
Crimmins, John D.
Cristy, Austin P.
Crittenden, George S.
Crowell, J. E.
Crowell, J. S.
Crowley, John.
Cupit, H. C.
Cutting, R. Fulton.
Damrosch, Walter.
Dana, E. B.
Dana, Paul.
Daniell, John, jr.
Daniels, George H.
Daniels, W. S.
Dannhauer, Hauptmann.
Davies, George A.
De Bary, Adolphe.
Delafield, Richard.
Depew, J. A.
Depew, Senator.
Dillon, W. B.
Dobson, George F.
Dodge, P. T.
Dodsworth, Alfred W.
Dodsworth, M. J.
Doelger, Peter, jr.
Dolan, M. V.
Dorr, R. E. A., jr.
Douglass, H. Henry.
Dow, Charles H.
Doyle, Edward R.
Doyle, Joseph B.
Draz, Francis.
Dreher, Henry.
Dunn, George W.
Duntze, G.
Durston, J. H.
Dwight, W. G.
Dwyer, M. S.
Eaches, Marcus B.
Ebstein, F. H. E., Major.
Eddy, John L.
Edgar, C. B.
Edwards, A. W.
Ehret, George.
Ehrich, Jules S.
Ellis, Herman.
Ellyson, H. Theodore.
Elverson, Colonel James.
Ely, Mathias C.
Eno, Amos F.
Eppelsheimer, Frederick.
Essig, Montgomery F.
Evans, Gilbert.
Evans, Rear-Admiral, R. D.
Ewing, Robert.
Fairfield, Charles T.
Farrelly, Patrick.
Farrelly, Stephen.
Fehr, O. L.
Fischler, Herman.
Fitch, Ashbel P.
Flannigan, John.
Flegenheimer, Alfred.
Fleming, George H.
Flick, Liddon.
Flint, George W.
Foltz, George P.
Foord, John.
Forman, Allan.
Fornes, Charles V.
McCormick, William.
McCracken, Rev. H. M.
McCulloch, George F.
McKenney, R. L.
McKevett, B.
Mack, J. F.
Mack, Norman E.
McLean, John Scudder.
McLean, A.
McLean, Thomas C.
McLean, W. L.
McMichael, Clayton.
McNamee, Frank A.
McSweeney, Eugene.
Foster, Edgar M.
Foster, George J.
Fox, George S.
Frank, Nathan.
Franksen, R.
Frey, George A.
Frenzel, Franz.
Frisch, W.
Froelich, David.
Frugone, Frank L.
Fuchs, Robert.
Gable, M. E.
Gabler, Emil E.
Gannett, F. E.
Gardiner, Cornelius.
Gardner, Walter E.
Garrison, J. C.
Garthe, Louis.
Geissler, A.
George, Charles H.
Gerlach, E. R.
Gerber, Dr. U.
Gibb, Howard.
Gibbs, James G.
Gibson, Edgar J.
Gibson, F. James.
Gilder, R. W.
Gillam, A. M.
Gillam, M. M.
Gillespie, E. T. W.
Gillespie, R. H.
Glasenapp, P. U.
Glass, Frank P.
Glessner, A. W.
Goldberger, Ludwig Max.
Golden, James.
Goldsmith, E. R.
Goldstein, Louis L.
Goodbody, Robert.
Goodman, Elias.
Gordon, George H.
Gotthell, Dr. Gustave.
Gow, William.
Graham, Joseph A.
Graham, Thomas H.
Grammer, Jacob.
Grasty, Charles H.
Grau, Maurice.
Greaves, Arthur.
Green, A. H.
Greene, James W.
Greenhow, W. H.
Greenhut, J. B.
Greer, Charles A.
Greer, F. H.
Griffin, S. B.
Griswold, Gerrit S.
Groover, C. I.
Grout, Edward M.
Grozier, E. A.
Guggenheimer, Randolph.
Gunnison, H. F.
Habercorn, L. W.
Habgood, R. P.
Haedicke, Paul.
Hall, Chapin.
Hall, Charles Elley.
Hall, Edwin Trowbridge.
Hall, F. H.
Hall, Frederick P.
Hall, Henry.
Hall, J. K.
Halstead, Albert.
Halstead, Murat.
Halton, John A.
Ham, J. G.
Hamilton, Charles A.
Hamlin, Condé.
Hammond, L. R.
Hannoch, Louis.
Hanson, M. F.
Harden, E. W.
Hardman, A. W.
Harrigan, M. R.
Harris, John M.
Harvey, E. V.
Harvey, George, Colonel.
Hatch, A. H.
Hatfield, E. F.
Hawley, Jesse G.
Hawley, J. R.
Haworth, C. E.
Haynes, D. O.
Hearn, George A.
Hedge, Homer W.
Heide, Henry.
Heimberger, J. O.
Heimerdinger, M.
Held, F. C. B.
Helfrich, Emil.
Heller, Myer.
Hemphill, J. C.
Hennessy, John A.
Henry, William P.
Henzel, Philip J.
Herschmann, O. S.
Hesse, Henry.
Hester, William V.
Heustis, Charles H.
Hewitt, Erskine.
Heydt, George P.
Hill, A. A.
Hill, David J.
Hills, George W.
Hinkley, J. W.
Hirsch, I. E.
Hirsch, Hch. Reinh.
Hogan, Charles M.
Holland, Captain Henry.
Hollister, Wm. H., jr.
Holman, Dudley M.
Holmes, Thomas B.
Holmes, William, jr.
Hooper, Edgar M.
Hornick, C. W.
Hosford, Frank H.
Hotchkin, W. R.
Howard, Joseph, jr.
Howell, Clark.
Howland, H. E. H.
Hubach, Otto.
Hunewinckell, Clemens.
Hull, W. H. H.
Hunt, Caleb Bradlee.
Hunt, William T.
Hunter, Thomas.
Hutchins, Mason C.
Hutchins, Stilson.
Hyde, James Hazen.
Ilsen, Martin.
Jackson, John Day.
Jackson Rufus H.
Jacobi, Professor A.
Jacobs, Dr. A.
Jaeger, Walter.
Jaenecke, Edward.
James, R. A.
Jefferys, Upton S.
Jenks, George C.
Jenks, George F.
Jennings, Frederick B.
Johns, William H.
Johnson, F. C.
Johnson, Frederick E.
Johnson, Rossiter.
Johnson, S. E.
Jones, Israel S.
Jonasson, Meyer.
Jones, Cyrus E.
Kane, George G.
Kautz, J. A.
Keen, E. L.
Kellogg, Daniel F.
Kellogg, Henry N.
Kellogg, John E.
Kendrick, A. J.
Kennedy, Charles R.
Keppler, Rudolph.
Kernan, John D.
Kernan, Redmond F.
Kessinger, A. C.
Kessler, George A.
Killane, Dr. Otto.
Kingsley, Charles F.
Kinne, Hofrath A.
Klein, C. T.
Kline, William J.
Klingenstein, J.
Klock, Jay E.
Knapp, Charles W.
Knox, James C.
Knox, Charles H.
Koch, E. von der Horst.
Koch, W. T.
Krantz, George S.
Krapff, Captain.
Krause, Julius.
Krellpfeiffer, Dr. H.
Kuntz, Cyrus.
La Fetra, Mr.
Lamade, Dietrich.
Lambert, August V.
Lambert, C. E.
Lamont, Daniel S.
Lamont, H.
Lancaster, Frank H.
London, Hal. D.
Lane, F. T.
Langeloth, J.
Langtry, A. P.
Lapham, S. Gurney.
Larner, Robert M.
Lauenstein, F.
Learoyd, H. T.
Ledyard, Lewis Cass.
Lee, A. W.
Leech, W. P.
Legg, A. D.
LeGrys, Walter J.
Lehrenkraus, Julius.
Leupp, Francis E.
Lewis, Irving J.
Lewis, Isaac Newson.
Lewis, Louis.
Liecty, A. N.
Limmer, Emil.
Lindenthal, Gustav.
Lindon, Percy.
Lindsay, Richard H.
Lingane, David F.
Linke, William L.
Linn, J. A.
Little, Richard.
Lloyd, Nelson M.
Lodge, Senator Henry C.
Loeb, Gustav.
Loewenherz, Joseph.
Loewenthal, H.
Loewenthal, Max.
Lord, Chester S.
Lord, W. W., jr.
Loth, Max C.
Lounsburg, Phineas C.
Low, Mayor Seth.
Loewenstein, M. J.
Lynett, E. J.
Lysk, Charles K.
Macardell, C., jr.
MacArthur, Arthur.
MacLean, Charles F.
MacLean, John W.
MacLennan, Frank P.
McBride, Charles C.
McCall, John A.
McCarthy, J. A.
McCleery, C. L.
McCloy, William C.
McClure, Alexander K.
McCook, John J.
Schlieben, Dr. H.
Schmid, H. Ernest.
Schmidt, Charles F.
Schoender, A. L.
Schrader, Frederick F.
Schroeder, Reginald.
Schroen, Lieutenant.
Schroers, John.
Schultz, Carl H.
Schurz, Carl.
Schwab, Charles M.
Schwab, Gustav H.
Scott, Clayton S.
Scranton, Joseph A.
Seaman, Frank.
Seckendorff, M. G.
Seely, Walter Hoff.
Seibert, Henry.
Seif, William H.
Seitz, Daniel C.
Seligman, H. D.
Seybold, Louis.
Seymour, J. S.
Shale, J. B.
Sharpe, W. W.
Shaughnessy, M. J.
Sherer, Frank J.
Sherman, C. G.
Sherman, James S.
Sherwood, B. R.
Shimer, Eri.
Shriver, John S.
Siegel, Henry.
Simmons, J. Edward.
Shanson, J. W.
Sleicher, John A.
Slep, Harry.
Sloane, William.
Slocum, A. D.
Smalley, George W.
Smith, Charles Emory.
Smith, C. J.
Smith, E. E.
Smith, Frank S.
Smith, George A.
Smith, James J.
Smyth, William A.
Snowden, Hubert.
Snyder, V. P.
Sohmer, Hugo.
Soper, R. R.
Spangler, E. W.
Spanuth, August.
Speed, Philipp.
Spence, John.
Sperry, James A.
Speyer, James.
Spinnay, George F.
Splain, Maurice.
Stackpole, E. J.
Stadden, Corry M.
Stapleton, William.
Stearns, Frederick H.
Stegman, H. M.
Stevens, Isaac N.
Stevens, N. B.
Stillman, James.
Stivers, L. S.
Stoddard, Henry L.
Stone, D. W.
Stone, Melville E.
Storm, Jules P.
Straubenmueller, Gustav.
Straus, Nathan.
Straus, Oscar S.
Street, Edward A.
Stuerenburg, Caspar.
Sully, Wilberforce.
Swanberg, E. F.
Sweely, James W.
Swift, Lucian.
Swift, F. R.
Sykes, T. F.
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Von Baudissin, Admiral Count.
Von Benthuysen, W.
Von Briesen, Arthur.
Von Briesen, Frank.
Von Callenberg, L.
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Von Gottberg, Otto.
Von und zu Gruensteyn Ritter.
Von Grumme, Captain.
Von Hengelmuller, Baron.
Von Holleben, Captain.
Von Holleben, Ambassador.
Von Huhn, Alexander.
Von Kap-herr, Baron.
Von Mueller, Captain.
Von Nostitz, W.
Von Plessen, General.
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Von Schleinitz, Emil.
Von Seckendorff, Admiral.
Von Skal, George.
Von Tirpitz, Admiral.
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Plummer, J. D.
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Prichard, Warren H.
Priest, Benedict.
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Reed, D. D.
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Ridenour, J. H.
Ridgway, E. J.
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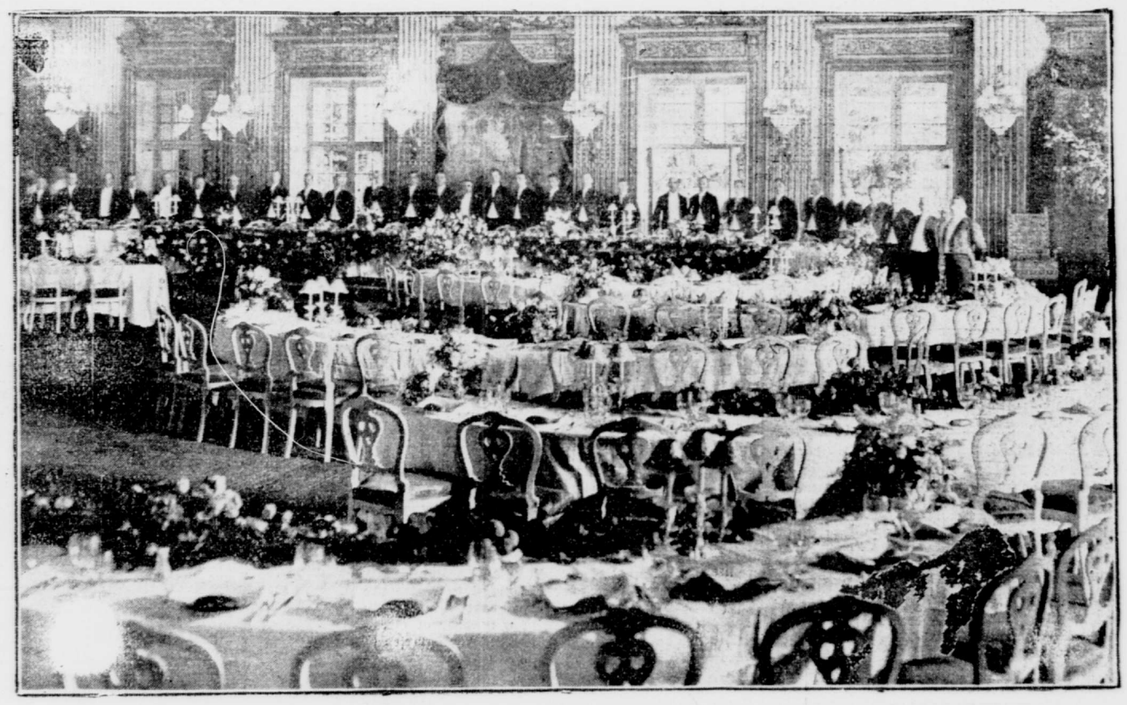
Riggs, Edward E.
Ringler, F. A.
Ritter, Mifford N.
Ritter, Philipp.
Roberts, George B.
Robinson, Douglas.



THE DINING ROOM AT SHERRY'S AS ARRANGED FOR THE LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF PRINCE HENRY YESTERDAY, WAITERS IN THE BACKGROUND.

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