THE SPIRIT OF LINCOLN

Observance of the Day Dedicated to His Memory.

UNDER AUSPICES OF REPUBLICANS

Series of Banquets in Honor of the Occasion Addressed by Speakers of National Reputation, Including Senator Depew, Congressman Cousins, Attorney General Griggs, Congressman Hull, Commissioner Evans, Senator McComas, and Others.

New York, Feb. 12.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew presided over and delivered the principal address at the fourteenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club, held at Delmonico's to-night. The dinner was attended by over three hundred members of the club and their guests. A notable guest present was Lincoln's register of the Treasury, L. H. Chittenden, who is now an octogenarian. Among the other guests of honor were Abner McKinley, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Gen. Henry L. Burnett, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Congressman Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa; Beriah Wilkins, and Prof. Edwin Markham.

Senator Depew, before introducing the first speaker, addressed the gathering in part as follows:

"It is an interesting question as we close one century and enter upon another to speculate as to who will survive of the nineteenth as the representative of what has been done during these hundred years. I doubt if there will be in the mind of the school boy and the average man or woman any other well-known names than in Europe, Bismarck; in America, Lincoln. The distinguishing characteristic of the nineteenth century is emancipation—emancipation of the soul from bigotry and dogma; emancipation of the mind from the formalities and dead forms of the past; emancipation of the individual from divine right to govern; from class, from privilege, and from slavery; emancipation of education from the studies which consumed valuable time without imparting instruction; emancipation from the restrictions upon the suffrage; emancipation of commerce, of travel.

The Act of Emancipation.

"Lincoln dared proclaim that the United States could not live half free and half slave; that one or the other must perish, and that slavery would perish and the Union survive, when to so declare perilled the life of the orator and ruined his political career. He aroused a storm of protest, of discussion, and of denunciation by his emancipation proclamation as a violation of the Constitution, even if it saved the country, only equaled by the denunciation from the same class of minds of the action of President McKinley in sanctioning the acquisition of new territory and the imposition of American institutions upon Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"A student of the teachings of Lincoln will find instructive lessons applicable to the present conditions in the State of Kentucky. The situation in the Commonwealth brings emphatically to the front one of the perils of our institutions. The country is filled with horror both at the murder of Mr. Goebel and causes which led to it. One crime never justifies another, and the only safety of communities is the stern punishment of the criminal and condemnation of the crime. Dismissing the tragedy, which we all lament, and which was the culmination of Kentucky's electoral difficulties, we come at once to the lesson of Lincoln. The whole spirit and philosophy of Lincoln's politics was the power of the people. No statesman ever so thoroughly believed that the voice of the people is the voice of God. His appeal was always to the judgment and conscience of his fellow-citizens, and he bowed with reverence to the decision of the majority when that decision was clearly rendered.

Speaking to the toast "Abraham Lincoln," Congressman Cousins said in part:

Representative Cousins' Address.

"In every part and in almost every city of America, on this last anniversary in the century which produced him, a grateful people meet to pay their homage to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Not that it is possible for human speech to add to his renown, but rather that we may dedicate ourselves and the nation which he loved to a better understanding of his character and to the principles for which he lived and died.

"The nineteenth century brings to the threshold of the twentieth perhaps the greatest and most distinguished names ever given to the list of the immortals by any single century of human progress, and chief of all those names is Lincoln.

"Somebody said that the history of a nation is the history of its great men. If our century has produced greater, better, nobler men who have achieved more for the human race than any other century, it indicates, if it does not prove, the progress of our world. It is a great thing to feel that this is true.

"The dream of the eighteenth century was free government—democracy—the thought that civilized and enlightened mankind could govern themselves, and that security, progress, and endurance would attend that system. But it was doubted by the world even when our independence was achieved, doubted when Abraham Lincoln was born, doubted when a free people chose him as their President. The test of rebellion had not yet been made. When it finally came, most of the Old World's intellects volunteered the force and influence of their opinions against the possibility of the unity and survival of the republic. Even Mr. Gladstone expressed a disbelief in the possible restoration of the Union. But it should always be remembered in justice to that empire of the snows ruled by the Imperial Czar that when the supreme test of republican government and human liberty was being made, no voice of discouragement ever emanated from the Russian empire.

"The problem of human slavery—whether one human being could rightfully be claimed as the property of another—was the contention on which the tremendous test of republican government arose. Being a question of both property and morals, all the prejudice and all the selfishness of human nature were necessarily aroused. Destiny had not seen fit to give to the new republic the simple problem of solving the question of its unity, identity, and Federal authority by a mere abstract interpretation of the Constitution upon the direct issue as to whether, for any cause, the Union might be dismembered. It seemed as though infinite wisdom sought to couple with the problem every passion that could come from human avarice, every prejudice that might arise from forfeiture, every bias that material considerations could arouse. The terrible test must be made for all time and with every aggravation that could possibly attend it. To reach the summit of free government and to there proclaim to all the world and for all time the unity and independence of the American republic, the pilgrim of human progress must bear the heaviest pack that all the hands of prejudice and politics and doubt could pile upon his back.

"But it must be remembered that in our world of strife and toil and suffering and glory, nothing which is easy can be great.

The Bravest and the Mightiest.

"In the rumbling thunder of that approaching storm could be heard summons only for the bravest and the mightiest men. It was no place for pygmies. In the lightning's flash of that awful hour, human intellect, stimulated to intensity, must foresee the way by which the dearest hope of all the centuries could march to certain and enduring victory, and carry its cause into the permanence of the ages. Ah, America, how great shall be thy gratitude to him who, standing in the flashlight of that crisis, shall discern with certainty the way for the new republic to work out its ultimate salvation—the way for liberty to live—the course by which a nation torn asunder shall reach a perfect and enduring Union.

"Fifty years have passed and gone—half a century since all men learned his name—and now we come again, as citizens of that permanent and perfect Union, to voice our gratitude to him who studied out the way, to him who said: 'We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last, best hope of earth.'

"He came into the contest as a countryman, out of the loins of labor and from the very heart of the continent. No trumpet sounded his arrival. No family of pedigree gave him prestige. He had to reason his way out of the woods into the world, out of poverty into position, out of politics into statesmanship, out of greatness into glory, and finally, he went from life into the calendar of saints, which never happens except by the unanimous consent of all mankind.

"The dreaming child of the Kentucky woodland, the country boy of Indiana, the flat-boat pilot of the Mississippi, the village postmaster, lawyer, legislator and logician of Illinois, the orator and statesman of America, became our President. In the midst of the dissolving Union, standing before the Chief Justice who was to administer the oath of office, he had to say: 'A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.' And then came the sentence which voiced the sentiment of loyalty in America for all time, and showed the metal of this courageous and patriotic President:

"'I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual.'

"There have been men who ruled in this world by force and arbitrary mandates, and history calls them great. But in a republic, ruling power is granted only by the individual judgment and approval of the millions which can only be reached by reason. When Abraham Lincoln had finished his first inaugural and taken the oath of office, he had convinced the better judgment of America, not only of the justice of the Union's cause, but of his pre-eminent worthiness to represent that cause. His thought had reached the hearthstone; his argument was on the lips of countrymen; his love had touched the hearts of loyalty; his gentle spirit permeated every fireside; his matchless genius took possession of superior minds; his wondrous reasoning reached like penetrating light the intellects of all the land and consequently at his beck and bidding stood the grandest army ever organized upon this earth from civil life—the Grand Army of the Union.

Lincoln a Judge of Greatness.

"Being himself great, he was a judge of greatness. He recognized ability when he saw it. Therefore the greatest military genius of the century did not escape his keen, observing eye. He watched the movement of the Western army. He saw the triumphs at Belmont, Donelson, and Shiloh. He saw the Army of the Tennessee, with the hope of all the centuries, trying to find a way to cross a river, with no place to embark and no place to land; he saw the final triumph at Vicksburg, and with the millions of America he called for Gen. Grant to take command of all the Union forces. He listened to some small general enviously say, 'Grant drinks,' and then he calmly and ironically said: 'What does he drink? I want to send some of the same brand to all my generals.' Henceforth Grant was unmolested, and within two years from the time America really knew she had a Grant, the banner of the stars was shining on the continent, the Stars and Stripes were floating over Richmond. * * *

"Abraham Lincoln saw the final triumph. He witnessed the fulfillment of his mission. He carried out his proclamation of universal liberty. His wisdom bound together the matchless army of the Union which made forever good the declaration of the first inaugural: 'The union of these States is perpetual.' He went to Gettysburg and with his living heart upon the the hearts of comrades dead, his lips pronounced those words of love and eloquence that live forever as the matchless gem of concentrated speech in all our literature. With stockinged feet before the White House gate he watched the flickering fire on many an anxious night, just as he had done in old Kentucky and in Indiana and Illinois in youthtime and early manhood, and in fancy saw fantastic figures, sometimes droll, amusing him in lonely hours, and then, sometimes, he saw ambition in its selfish form, and hated it. He saw the widowed mother and her hungry child; he saw the lover dying on the battle-field for country's sake, and then he saw the face of his betrothed in agony at home. He saw the charge of cavalry and heard the crash of death; he saw the steady lines of infantry starting for the cannoned crest and felt the shot and shell that mangled human forms. And there in the last, long, flickering light he saw the emblem of the Union carried to the eternal heights. With sad but hopeful heart he laid his head upon the pillow in the mansion where Washington had slept. At early morn he awoke from troubled sleep from day to day until 'twas done—the mission of a mighty soul.

"Bone of the bone and sinew of the sinew, heart of the very heart of the American nation, incarnation of its spirit, he reasoned out its course in the darkest epoch of its troubled, glorious history.

Greatest Lesson of the Century.

"The most assuring fact which the twentieth century takes from the last great lesson of the nineteenth is this: In the greatest revolution ever known upon this earth—the struggle for the unity and survival of free government—the guiding spirit of the Union's cause and the greatest general who bore his shield, were born and bred and reared in the average environment and among the middle classes of the Commonwealth, where their illustrious examples and their wholesome, patriotic precepts are learned, revered, and practiced by the great majority of the successive generations who constitute American citizenship.

"Abraham Lincoln was chosen President by the better judgment of the populace which his reason had convinced before the actual strife began. Called again by the unanimous voice of loyalty, when the contest had practically ended, he sat securely in the seat of triumph and of glory, when the greatest tragedy of fact or fiction in the annals of our tragic world took him from the vision of mankind before their grateful hearts could hear his final blessing and his benediction.

"It think it was Theophile Gautier who conceived in his imagination a magician who could exchange the souls of men. If by some magic power the soul of J. Wilkes Booth could have been placed in the breast of the martyr President, after the fatal shot was fired, so that it could have gone to the judgment seat with the face of Abraham Lincoln, it might have passed the pearly gates unchallenged. And if the spirit of the murdered President would have entered the breast of that most depraved of all assassins, the murderous hand might momentarily have been forgiven the greatest crime in history, just for the sake of keeping in our sad and grateful world, even for a little while, the loftiest soul, the sweetest spirit it has ever known in mortal man."

The other toasts and speakers responding were: "Grace," Rev. Mallbie D. Babcock; "The Republican Party," Attorney General Griggs; "Abraham Lincoln," Prof. Edwin Markham; "Political Conscience," Rev. Samuel Schulman.

General Holiday at Boston.

Boston, Feb. 12.—There was no general celebration of Lincoln's birthday among the business houses of this city to-day, but the Stock Exchange suspended business and one or two other institutions gave a holiday. Flags were displayed on public buildings and grounds. The chief celebration planned was the banquet of the Middlesex Club, a well-known Republican organization, at the Hotel Brunswick. Among those who addressed the club were: Hon. Henry Clay Evans, United States Pension Commissioner; Hon. J. V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore; Hon. Julius Kahn, of California, and Hon. Francis A. Cushman, of Washington.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Rheumatism—*"I was practically helpless from rheumatism in my shoulder. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and ever since is a household favorite." Mrs. M. E. Powers, 4812 St. Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

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Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

OBSERVED AT BALTIMORE.

Union League Club Banquet the Distinctive Event of the Day.

Baltimore, Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was celebrated here by an elaborate banquet under the auspices of the Union League Club, the leading Republican organization of the South, in its handsome clubhouse.

More than three hundred guests sat down at the banqueting tables, among the most distinguished of whom were: Louis E. McComas, United States Senator from Maryland; Joseph R. Hawley, United States Senator from Connecticut; Clarence D. Clark, United States Senator from Wyoming; Congressmen Albert J. Hopkins, from Illinois; Wesley L. Jones, from Washington State; Vincent Boreing, from Kentucky; James Tanner, formerly Commissioner of Pensions; O. L. Spaulding and Horace A. Taylor, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury; Walter S. Chance, supervising special agent, United States Treasury Department; Wallace H. Hills, superintendent of public buildings, United States Treasury Department; T. V. Powderly, United States Commissioner General of Immigration; Binger Hermann, United States Land Commissioner; Congressmen William B. Baker, Frank C. Wachter, Sydney E. Mudd, and George A. Pearre, from Maryland; Gen. Thomas J. Shryock, chairman of Republican State central committee, and Leslie Cullom, special agent United States Treasury Department at Baltimore.

The toasts and responses follow:

"Welcome to Our Guests," J. Stuart MacDonald, president of the Union League; "Abraham Lincoln," Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, of Illinois; "Republicanism of the North," Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, United States Senator from Connecticut; "Republicanism in the West," Clarence D. Clark, United States Senator from Wyoming; "Our New Possessions," Louis E. McComas, United States Senator from Maryland; "The South of To-day," Vincent Boreing, of Kentucky; "The Republican Party," Wesley L. Jones, of the State of Washington; "The Flag of Our Country," James Tanner, of Washington, D. C.

MARQUETTE CLUB BANQUET.

Hon. George Adams, Murat Halstead, and Bartlett Tripp Among the Speakers.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The fifteenth annual Lincoln day banquet of the Marquette Club was given to-night at the Auditorium Hotel, covers being laid for 500 guests. The banquet hall was hung with pictures of Lincoln, McKinley, Dewey, Schley, and Sampson, and the various generals of the civil war. The president of the club, Herman B. Wickersham, presided.

After the president had delivered his address the Hon. George E. Adams spoke on "Abraham Lincoln." The address of Gov. E. L. Russell, of North Carolina, on "The Progress of Republicanism in the South" was read by Adjt. Gen. J. C. L. Harris, of North Carolina, Gov. Russell having been prevented by official duties from leaving his State. Hon. Murat Halstead spoke on the "Conservative Character of Lincoln." The subject of Hon. J. K. Cubbison was "The Coming Contest." Hon. James T. McCleary spoke on "The Union Lincoln Loved." "The Destiny of Our Country" was the subject of the Hon. Bartlett Tripp.

FILIPINOS BADGER TROOPS

Shoot Fire Arrows at Garrison Towns and Scatter When Pursued.

Many Towns Deserted, the Rebels Preventing Inhabitants' Return—Lack of Food Causes Suffering—Guerrilla War Near Manila.

Manila, Feb. 11—10:50 p. m.—Of late the insurgents in Albay province, Luzon, have adopted harassing tactics against the towns which the Americans have garrisoned. They camp in the hills and maintain a constant fire upon the American outposts. When the troops sally against them, they scatter, returning when the Americans retire.

They shoot burning arrows, and have thus burned a large part of the town of Albay. Indeed, most of the larger towns in that province are practically deserted, except by the garrisons. Scarcely any of the inhabitants occupy their homes. They are camping in the interior, and it is supposed armed insurgents prevent their return.

It is reported that there is much suffering among them owing to lack of food. As a result of these conditions the hemp business in that section is seriously hindered, and ships going for cargoes are compelled to take gangs of coolies to do their loading. Hemp held in the interior is quite inaccessible.

Col. Bell will take two regiments and a battery through the provinces of North Camarines and South Camarines, going there on transports. Many insurgents retreated to that part of the island from Cavite and Batangas provinces.

Another expedition will soon start to garrison towns along the north coast of the island of Mindanao.

Guerrilla warfare continues south of Manila. Two attempts have been made to ambush the Americans. Col. Schwan, while returning to Manila with his staff and an escort of a hundred cavalry from Batangas, was attacked by the insurgents. The latter were dispersed, but the Americans had five wounded.

Lieut. Col. Beacom, with six companies of the Forty-second Infantry, had a two hours' fight with Gen. Pio del Pilar's command, which attempted to ambush the Americans along the trail through Morong province, near the lake. Here also the insurgents were dispersed, but the Americans had several wounded, among them a captain.

Gen. Bell is operating southward through Zambales province with a small force. Another expedition is proceeding northward from Subig.

It is reported that the insurgent general Alejandro has recovered from his wound, and has assembled a large force in that district.

The plague continues. Eight cases were reported last week among the natives and Chinese. There is no excitement, however, and business and social life are undisturbed. Smallpox is also prevalent among the natives along the railroad and in the towns on the northern coast.

Two officers of the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry have died of the disease, and another officer and several soldiers have been stricken.

Deaths Reported by Gen. Otis.

Gen. Otis has reported to the War Department the following additional casualties among the troops in the Philippines:

Deaths: Drowned, February 4, Wesley Randall, Company A, Fifth Infantry; Arlington Tucker, Forty-eighth Infantry, Rio San Juan; malaria fever, December 6, William H. Erwin, Troop A, Fourth Cavalry; January 18, George H. Walterman, Company I, Thirty-eighth Infantry; February 4, John F. Sullivan, corporal Company C, Twenty-seventh Infantry; dysentery, February 3, Assistant Surgeon Brainard S. Higley, jr., U. S. A.; January 21, John H. Cookley, Company K, Thirty-fourth Infantry; February 2, Zade E. Kitchen, Company M, Seventeenth Infantry; variola, January 25, Willis H. Street, Company G, Thirty-sixth Infantry; February 2, Preston R. Beck, Company H, Thirty-sixth Infantry; February 10, Leander Hobby, Company M, Thirty-sixth Infantry; concussion of the brain, February 1, Louis O. Nelson, Company G, Twelfth Infantry; abscess liver, February 3, James E. Sullivan, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry; organic heart lesion, February 5, Maurice Cain, Company A, Twenty-second Infantry; nephritis, February 6, Willie Ogle, Company M, Thirty-second Infantry; peritonitis, February 7, Percy Leadbert, corporal band, Thirteenth Infantry; sarcoma of stomach, February 4, James Maloney, Company H, Twenty-sixth Infantry; gunshot, accidental, December 23, Christy Underhill, corporal Company B, Thirty-second Infantry; January 21, Lewis Whaler, Company A, Forty-ninth Infantry.

Insurance Man Dying in Nicaragua.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Feb. 11.—Last evening President Zelaya gave a banquet in honor of Senor Gamboa, Mexican Minister to the Central American republics. James Thomas, Central American agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, is reported dangerously ill at Leon, Nicaragua. It is feared that he will not recover.

MOLINEUX STILL CALM

Slept Peacefully All Night After Conviction.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE JURY ROOM

Posing as a Newspaper Reporter, One of the Chosen Twelve Tells "What He Would Write" of What Transpired—Jury a Unit for Conviction from the Outset—Only Two Ballots, One Preliminary and One Final, Taken—Appeal Planned.

New York, Feb. 11.—Roland B. Molineux, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Katharine J. Adams, was said to-day by Warden Hagan to have slept as calmly on Saturday night as he did any other night since his incarceration in the Tombs, nearly a year ago. The verdict of the jury, pronounced late Saturday night, the warden said, did not seem in the least to have affected him, so far as his outward appearance was concerned.

The warden said that Molineux's demeanor is in striking contrast with that of other prisoners who had been in his charge, and who had within the last three years been convicted of murder in the first degree.

"He slept like a child," was the way the warden put it, referring to Molineux after his return to his cell on Saturday night. To-day the convicted man rose at the usual hour, took exercise for an hour in the prison yard, ate the usual breakfast supplied by the prison caterer, and read with apparent composure the morning newspapers, after which he attended the usual Sunday services.

Visited by His Venerable Father.

The condemned man had but one visitor to-day. The caller was his grief-stricken and venerable father, who has not yet given up hope, and who expects that the higher courts, which to-day have appealed to, will free his son. Gen. Molineux arrived at the prison about 8:30 o'clock this morning and remained with the prisoner for about half an hour. During the day young Molineux remained in his cell in murderers' row.

The jury which convicted Molineux spent a quiet Sunday. All of the members of the jury refused to answer definite questions as to what had transpired in the jury room, but one of them, desirous of imparting some information regarding the final proceedings of the celebrated case, made the following statement:

Juror as a Newspaper Reporter.

"If I were going to write as a reporter about it, I would probably commence by saying that the jury was a unit upon the guilt of the defendant; that one, two, or perhaps three of them, however, thought it well to go through the case, discuss the various phases of it, and see if the evidence, beyond a most reasonable doubt, would warrant such a verdict.

"Understand, this is all under the supposition that I am acting as a reporter, and writing about something I am trying to guess about. I would probably explain the length of time the jury was out by this: That by the time the two or three particularly interested men in reviewing the case had gone over it with great care, assisted by careful notes, and the remainder of the jurors had made a few comments, nine hours were consumed.

"I understand there was much conjecture as to why the jury did not go to lunch after the charge as expected, and, as a reporter, I should attempt to explain that by saying it was discovered, almost immediately after they reached the room, while discussing whether to go to lunch or not, that all were of one mind, and each thought the whole matter could be finished in probably an hour at the most, and in order to get to their homes quickly they decided to forego the lunch and get along on the sandwiches."

Only Two Ballots Taken.

"Would you write that there had been much balloting?" he was asked.

"Well, I don't think I would have much balloting in my version, probably a preliminary and a final, after a discussion."

"What would you write about the jury coming in and asking to see the exhibits?"

"In the remarks of one of the argumentative jurors a certain positive statement was made about a certain thing, whereupon a certain other argumentative juror had declared he was a trifle in error. Mere argument. A thing easily settled. Go out and see them. Seen. Argument resumed by triumphant juror of argumentative mood. Arguments and comments concluded. Verdict."

There are eight condemned men awaiting execution in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison. Roland B. Molineux having been found guilty, will accordingly be the next prisoner to be placed in the condemned cells. The two cells vacant are in the north end of the building. One was occupied by Carlisle Harris during the last few days prior to his execution, and this is the cell that will be assigned to Molineux when he is received.

MOLINEUX GOES TO SING SING.

Counsel Cannot Prevent It—Record of the Case 2,225,000 Words.

New York, Feb. 12.—Bartow S. Weeks, senior counsel for Roland B. Molineux, said to-day that he felt confident a new trial would be granted. Mr. Weeks was asked if steps would be taken to keep Molineux from going to Sing Sing while awaiting the result of the appeal, and replied that he knew of no way by which that could be avoided.

"I would gladly keep the prisoner from Sing Sing if I could, but it cannot be done. He will have to go there and await the result of the appeal," said Mr. Weeks.

"Will it be possible to bring the matter before the Court of Appeals before that body takes its summer recess?" Mr. Weeks was asked.

"That I cannot say. It will depend largely on the manner in which the case is handled. If the district attorney's office aids us in getting the record ready for presentation to the trial judge, so that he can settle the case, we may be able to do so. But it is a matter requiring the greatest care, and will take much time and labor."

The record of the Molineux case contains 2,225,000 words, and is said to be the most voluminous one ever taken in this country. Besides that, the defendant will have to put it in his brief calling the attention of the Court of Appeals to the case in requesting a new trial, and this will necessarily be a lengthy document.

Molineux was as buoyant to-day as ever since his imprisonment in the Tombs. If he is laboring under any strain, mental or otherwise, it is not noticeable, the warden and keepers say. His only visitor to-day was his younger brother, Cecil, whom he affectionately embraced.

SULZER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Congressman Ridgely, of Kansas, Says that He Is Wanted by the West.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Congressman Ridgely, of Kansas, who is here to attend the anti-trust conference, is an open advocate of Congressman Sulzer for Vice President. "The West wants Sulzer," he said. "Sulzer has made a fight for the Chicago platform in New York City, and has increased his majority. When others in New York doubted whether 16 to 1 was a proper policy, he proclaimed it. He is the strongest candidate the Democracy could name with Bryan upon the national ticket."

Congressman Sulzer, when questioned upon the matter, said: "I am not a candidate for the nomination. I have been always a loyal soldier in the Democratic ranks, and have responded to all demands made upon me. I advocated the Chicago platform when it exposed me to ridicule and abuse. I fought the people's battle, and I am fighting it now."

COUPON W. P.

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The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 15 Murray St., New York City.

RIOT ENDS CHURCH SERVICES.

Preacher Twice Knocked Down by Men Whose Actions Disturbed Worship.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 11.—At Cammack to-night a riot occurred in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Lewis Stout and Ollie Perch were in the church and persisted in talking aloud. It is alleged that they were drunk.

Constable W. F. McKinley, Preacher N. Vice, and John Howell and David Myers, members of the congregation, attempted to arrest Stout and Perch, who backed up in a corner and resisted desperately. The preacher was twice knocked down, but finally subdued Stout, while the other men took charge of Perch, who, however, escaped later.

In the fight the preacher and constable were badly cut about the face. The fight broke up the services, the congregation stampeding from the building through the windows.

GATE CITY'S DANGEROUS PLIGHT.

Stranded Steamer Still Aground—Present Outlook Considered Bad.

New York, Feb. 11.—The sea is growing rougher and the Gate City is still fast aground off East Moriches, L. I., where she struck Thursday night. The outlook is now considered bad.

Sixteen men of the crew were brought ashore to-day, so as to make the work of taking off the remainder, in case of immediate danger, as easy as possible. The men landed in the breeches buoy.

Capt. Googins, of the Gate City, and twenty of his men remain on board, assisting the wreckers in the endeavor to float the vessel. Desperate efforts to accomplish this will be made at to-night's high tide.

WHITE OFFENDER LYNCHED

Texas Mob Hangs James Sweeney to a Telephone Pole.

Jury Had Acquitted Him of Murder, but Indignant Citizens Met Him When He Returned to Town—The Supposed Leaders Arrested.

Port Arthur, Texas, Feb. 11.—James Sweeney, white, was lynched at 1 o'clock this morning. Sweeney was a cotton screwman foreman, and had killed Charles Crumbach, a fellow-laborer, by jamming a bayonet through his neck.

The crime was committed on the afternoon of February 1 in a room with no witnesses present, and is said to have resulted from a saloon fight that took place a few hours previously. Monday, Sweeney was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was placed on trial at Beaumont, Tex., Friday, and last night the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

As soon as he was released Sweeney returned to Port Arthur, arriving here at 12:30 this morning. Word had been telegraphed ahead that he was coming, and a mob met him at the depot, marched him uptown, and strung him up to a telephone pole without ceremony. In the first attempt the rope broke. The second attempt was made successful by tying Sweeney's legs so that his feet could not touch the ground and drawing the rope taut.

Their work accomplished, the mob, which was made up of Port Arthur citizens, dispersed quietly. Sheriff Langham, of Beaumont, was notified of the mob's work and immediately started for Port Arthur. He returned to Beaumont to-night with "Jack" Martin, a boss stevedore and a fellow-workman of Crumbach's, in custody. Martin is believed to have been a ringleader in the lynching.

Port Arthur is the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway. The town was built up with the advent a few years ago, of that railroad, and most of its citizens are Northern people. The citizens deplore the lynching, but none of them appears to condemn it.

RED CROSS FUNDS FOR BOERS.

American Subscriptions Asked—How the Money Will Be Expended.

New York, Feb. 11.—John V. L. Pruyn, vice chairman of the American committee to aid the Red Cross within the Boer lines, has addressed an appeal "to all Americans" for funds with which to carry on the work. The appeal states that moneys received will be sent, when not otherwise designated by the donors, directly to the Netherlands Red Cross, who have also agreed, when money is not needed for the wounded, to devote such sums as may be sent directly to the relief of the widows and orphans and all others who suffer within the Boer lines, by reason of war. Funds will also be sent, when so designated by the donors, directly to Dr. Leyds and Dr. Muller, representatives in Europe of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, to be expended by them for Red Cross purposes.

Should the Boer republics desire ambulance corps to be sent from America, money for this purpose will be called for later by this committee. Not less than $50,000 will be needed to equip and maintain every such corps sent.

Money is also needed to carry on a systematic campaign, in order to place before the American people the Boer side of the war, by means of the spread of literature and organized public meetings, and to help the cause of the Boers in every way not in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. Above all, it is stated, appeal is made to all individuals and committees now acting in favor of the Boers, and to all other citizens to unite in this good work, "in order to show to the civilized world that Americans are loyal to the principles of 1776, loyal to Christianity and to the best principles of the human race, and therefore encourage and support the farmers of the South African Republic in their heroic struggle for independence. Even the best sentiment of England is against the war now being carried on by the English government. The Boer cause and the sufferers within the Boer lines should receive even a more prompt and generous recognition from the great American people than they have already received. The women of America are appealed to to organize clubs and societies in aid of the cause."

Russian Journals Rabid.

SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE POST.

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London, Feb. 11.—A special to the Times from St. Petersburg says: "The principal Russian journals continue their tirades against England and the war, making apparent the disappointment to their hopes and the falsification of their predictions as regards probabilities of parliamentary opposition and ministerial changes during recent debates. They have hardly abated that determined hostility."

French Trade Extensions in Africa.

Marseilles, Feb. 11.—Count Leontieff, governor of the equatorial provinces of Abyssinia, has arrived here on board the French steamer Ernest Simons. His expedition into the regions of Lake Rudolph and the River Omo is now known to have had very satisfactory results, and it is believed that an important extension of French commerce in that section will ensue.

Rockefeller to Give $1,500,000 More.

New York, Feb. 12.—It is expected that at a dinner to be given at the Hotel Manhattan early next month John D. Rockefeller will announce a further gift of $1,500,000 to Chicago University, making his total contributions to that institution $8,500,000.

Match Between Champion Golfers.

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 12.—Harry Vardon, of England, the world's champion golfer, and Willie Smith, of Dayton, the champion of America, were matched to-day to play at Ormond, Fla., February 29.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey Going South.

Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 12.—Word has reached here that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will leave Washington for Savannah the last of this week, and early next week will come to Palm Beach for a stay of a fortnight or more.

THE MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

COFFEE—The market was firm, with quotations on basis of 9c. a pound for No. 7 Rio. Mild Coffees were firm at these quotations: Santos, 10@13c. per pound; Maracaibo, 14@15c.; Java, 22@28c.; fancy do., 31@32c.; Mocha, 19@21c. The deliveries the past week were 7,096 bags, and the stock Saturday was 95,941 bags. In New York futures closed steady, as follows:

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 10.
February	7.20@7.30	7.30@7.35
March	7.25@7.30	7.30@7.35
April	7.40@7.40	7.35@7.45
May	7.40@7.45	7.45@7.50
June	7.45@7.50	7.45@7.50
July	7.50@7.55	7.50@7.55
August	7.55@7.60	7.55@7.60
September	7.60@7.65	7.65@7.70
October	7.60@7.65	7.65@7.70

Sales, 21,000 bags.

Receipts at Rio were 11,000 bags; stock, 149,000 bags; market firm; exchange, 7 29-32d. Receipts at Santos, 13,000 bags; stock, 451,000 bags; market firm. At Havre futures closed firm at 1-4 franc advance; sales, 36,000 bags.

ROASTED COFFEE—The market was firm and moderately active. The following were the quotations: E. L. C., in cases, 13@13 2-10c. per pound. In cans and bags, pure Java, 31 1-2@32c.; pure Maracaibo, 22@23 1-2c.; pure Santos, 20 1-2@21c.; Java and Mocha blend, 27 1-2@28c. per pound.

REFINED SUGARS—The market was strong and the demand fair, with the following quotations: Per pound, cut-loaf, 5.66c.; standard powdered, 5.35c.; cubes, 5.41c., standard granulated, 5.26c.; fine granulated, 5.26c.; crystal A, 5.26c.; confectioners' A, 5.07c.; Columbia A, 4.91c., and Admiral A, 4.91c. Yellow, 4.40@4.70c. per pound.

MOLASSES—Prices were firm, with supplies moderate, and the quotations were as follows: Open-kettle, 48@58c. per gallon; Porto Rico, 35@40c.; New Orleans Centrifugal, 15@30c., and choice, 35@40c. per gallon.

SYRUP—The demand was rather light, with prices steady. Quotations: Sugar syrup, fair to good, 16@20c.; fancy, 21@30c. Glucose was quiet.

SALT MEATS—The trading was light, with prices steady. There were larger purchases in this country of lard and meats for Europe. Quotations: Per pound, bulk shoulders, English cut, 7 1-2c.; bulk short ribs, 7c.; bacon short ribs, 7 1-2c.; bulk clear sides, 7 1-4c.; bacon clear sides, 7 3-4c.; bulk bellies, 7 1-4c.; bacon shoulders, English cut, 7 1-2c.; sugar-cured breasts, 8 1-2c.; sugar-cured shoulders, 8 1-4c. Hams—Small, 11 3-4c.; skinned, 11c.; picnic, 8 1-4c.; mess pork, $12 per barrel. Lard—In tierces, best refined, 7 1-4c.; in tubs, 7 1-4c.

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings were light and the range of prices about the same, with the demand quiet, on Saturday. The quotations were: Per pound, choice lightweights, 5 3-4@6c.; heavyweights, 5@5 1-2c.

OYSTERS—The arrivals were light, with a slow demand at the former prices. The quotations were as follows: Per barrel, No. 1 raw box, 3.00@3.50; medium, $2.25@2.50; culls, $1.75@2.00. In bulk, per bushel, raw, 65@99c., and choice grades, 1.00@1.15.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The demand was moderate, with receipts light, though, barring the intervention of a cold wave, receipts may be more liberal next week. The quotations were as follows:

	Extra.	Ex. 1st.
Creamery Separator	27@28	25@26
Creamery Gathered Cream	25@26	23@24
Creamery Imitation	22@23	20@21
Iowa Northwestern Ladle	21@22	20@21
Western Store Packed	16@17	14@15
Creamery Prints (½-lb.)	28@29	26@27
Md., Va., and Pa. Dairy Prints	24@25	22@23
State Creamery Blocks (2-lb.)	26@27	24@25
Western Roll	18@19	16@17
Near-by Roll	19@20	17@18

Small jobbing lots sell 1c to 2c higher than the wholesale quotations.

POULTRY—The market was quiet, with prices steady. The quotations were as follows: Per pound, live young chickens, 10@11c; winter do., 1½ to 2 pounds, 12@14c; fowls, 9½@10c; puddle ducks, fancy, 10@11c; small, 8@9c; Muscovy and mongrels, 10@10½c; geese, 9c; fancy, 9@10c; turkeys, hens, 10c; gobblers, 8@9c; old toms, 7@7½c; old roosters, 25c apiece; choice dressed chickens, per pound, 10@11c; old and mixed, 9@10c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 8@10c; capons, large, 12@13c; small, 10@11c.

EGGS—The non-realization of the prediction of a cold wave Friday night left the egg market still weak. It was not so much large receipts of fresh eggs as the dull buying that kept prices easy. The quotations were as follows: Per dozen, for strictly fresh-laid near-by eggs, 14c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

DOMESTIC GREEN FRUITS—Choice apples were firm, with receipts moderate, but ordinary grades were sufficiently plentiful. The quotations were as follows: Apples, Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, 2.25@3.00 per barrel; New York State, 2.25@3.25 per barrel. Oranges, Florida, 2.50@3.25 per box; California navels, 2.25@3.00 per box. Cranberries, 8.00@8.50 per barrel.

VEGETABLES—The trading was light, as usual Saturday. The quotations were as follows: White potatoes, 55@62c