SIX CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

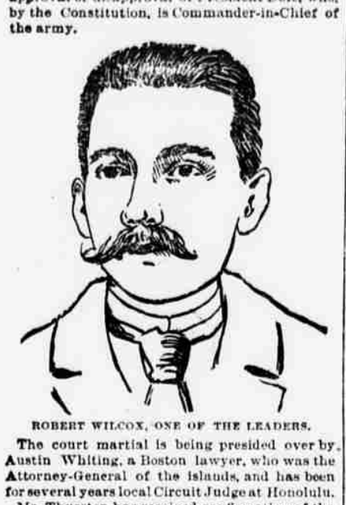
SENTENCES THUS FAR PASSED ON HAWAIIAN REBELS.

Some Receive Sentences of Long Terms of Imprisonment—It is Believed that Clemency May be Extended in Many Cases if It Is Consistent With Public Interests.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister, has received an official communication from his Government, saying that up to Jan. 30 the court martial which is trying the insurrectionists at Honolulu had rendered decisions in twenty-two cases. Sentences of capital punishment have been delivered in the cases of R. W. Wilcox, Samuel Nowlein, H. F. Bertelmann, C. T. Gulick, W. H. Rickard, and W. T. Seward. The others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, as follows:

HENRY BERTELMANN, AT WHOSE HOUSE THE REBELLION STARTED.

T. B. Walker, life imprisonment; W. H. Greig and Louis Marshall, twenty years; Thomas Poole, Robert Palau, Hipikane, and Joseph Clark, ten years; Kauai and Kiakaii, eight years; Abraham, seven years, and W. C. Lane, J. C. Lane, Lot Lane, Kailona, and W. Widdifield, five years. Fines in addition to the imprisonment were imposed in a number of these cases. All of the sentences are subject to the approval or disapproval of President Dole, who, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-Chief of the army.



ROBERT WILCOX, ONE OF THE LEADERS.

The court martial is being presided over by Austin Whiting, a Boston lawyer, who was the Attorney-General of the islands, and has been for several years local Circuit Judge at Honolulu.

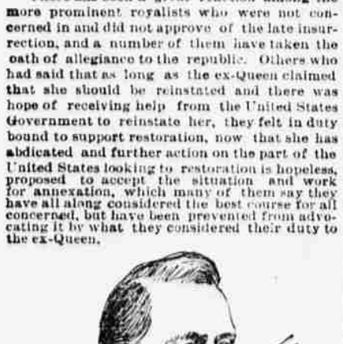
Mr. Thurston has received confirmation of the report that it was the H. C. Wahlberg, which cleared from San Francisco on Nov. 23, that imported to Hawaii the arms used by the insurrectionists. The contract with Capt. Davis was that he should land 1,000 stand of arms. Of these the Government has captured only a little more than 300. On the basis of his official advices, Mr. Thurston made the following statement:

THE CONDEMNED MEN.

Facts About the Leaders Who Have Been Sentenced to Death.

The men sentenced to death were tried by court martial on Jan. 18. All were accused of treason, and Nowlein, Bertelmann, and Wilcox of open rebellion in addition. The latter three pleaded guilty, while Gulick and Rickard pleaded not guilty.

The testimony in the trial developed the fact that the active rebels numbered only 210. Nowlein was in chief command, with Wilcox under him. On Jan. 6 they met in the neighborhood of Bertelmann's house. Finding at nightfall that the police had gathered at the house, Wilcox sent a squad of ten armed men with orders to surround and capture the policemen. This squad was reënforced by two other squads, making forty in all. Shots were exchanged with the police, and two of the latter were killed.



SAM NOWLEIN, ONE OF THE LEADERS.

Nowlein was in command at Palolo. He had some bombs and distributed them among his officers. A few of these flung by hand gave the impression that the rebels had cannon, which they had not. The revolt lasted only a day, and proved a fiasco through the incapacity of the leaders and a lack of discipline in the men. The whole rebel force took to the mountains and dispersed.

A majority of the witnesses at the trial were prisoners who had been engaged in landing arms for the rebels from the schooner H. A. Wahlberg of San Francisco. Rickard was the man who superintended the landing. When Nowlein took the stand he testified that he, Rickard, Gulick, and others had held meetings at Gulick's house since September planning the rebellion. Nowlein sent out agents to enlist men and organize them in squads, with captains reporting to himself. He also helped to arrange about landing arms. Rickard assisted generally. Nowlein was chief in the field. Gulick was the statesman of the party. With their help he drafted a new Constitution, proclamations of the restored monarchy and of martial law, and wrote forms of commissions for Cabinet and other officers.

The ex-Queen's private secretary testified to having received from Nowlein late in December a copy of the Constitution to express. It was in Gulick's handwriting, and so was a proclamation and a notice of martial law. All these papers the witness copied and gave to the ex-Queen, who signed them in his presence.

CLEVELAND RESPONSIBLE.

The Rebels Expected Moral if Not Active Support from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12. Senator Kyle this morning received in the mail from Hawaii a letter from Mr. William R. Castle, one of the former Commissioners from that country to the United States.

Mr. Castle expresses no doubt that the cause of the rebellion was the desire of the royalists to reinstate the ex-Queen, and this, he writes, would not have been brought about "had it not been for the conviction of the Queen's adherents that they would have the moral support—possibly the actual assistance—of the Government at Washington."

Upon the conspiracy itself, Mr. Castle says it has been developed that the principal conspirators are Messrs. Nowlein, Gulick, Rickard, and Major Seward. The guns, pistols, and other munitions of war, it is explained, were procured in San Francisco by Mr. Wiedemann, one of the Queen's Commission, and "these things by the way," writes Mr. Castle, "were purchased by one of the sons of Claus Spreckels, and, while it is not known whether he or any of the said family put any money into this thing or had any other special interest therein, it is known that at least one of the young Spreckels while here was engaged in actual sympathetic contact with the royalists. These munitions were placed upon one of Spreckels's tugs, taken out of the harbor of San Francisco, and put upon the trading schooner H. C. Walburg, owned in San Francisco.

"I believe Major Seward then returned and made arrangements for the landing of these things in a little harbor behind the bold headland of Diamond Head, about seven miles from Honolulu. Prior to the landing of the arms a new constitution had been prepared to be promulgated by the Queen, who also prepared and signed commissions for a new Cabinet, consisting of C. W. Ashford, Attorney-General; S. Nowlein, Minister of the Interior; C. T. Gulick, Minister of Finance, and R. W. Wilcox, Minister of Foreign Affairs. W. H. Rickard was to be rewarded by being made Marshal. A. S. Cleghorn, the father of Kaiulani, was commissioned as Governor of Oahu; J. H. Nawahi Governor of Hawaii, and the two so-called princes were to be Governors of Maui and Kauai respectively.

"V. V. Ashford and A. Rosa, notoriously unfit men, were to be made Judges (probably of the circuit or trial courts). A proclamation of martial law was prepared and arrangements made to arrest and dispose of a large number of prominent citizens, men of the highest and most respectable character, and also to provide for the confiscation of property."

The plan of attack is detailed in the letter, which, among other things, included the capture of President Dole and the other officers of the Government, killing them if resistance was offered.

"The plan was a good one," says the writer "and if it could have been carried out might have been successful, and, under any circumstances, would have resulted in the most awful slaughter of men, women, and children in Honolulu."

The vigilance of the authorities, and particularly of the Marshal, Mr. Hitchcock, who "knew enough to believe that an outbreak was impending," is referred to and commended, and Mr. Castle thereupon gives a graphic account of the uprising and the attendant events, including the shooting down of Mr. A. W. Carter. In regard to the shooting of Mr. Carter, Mr. Castle says: "My own belief is that he was intentionally selected in furtherance of a threat that in case of any uprising all of the Annexation Commissioners would be slaughtered."

He declares "that the statement that Mr. Carter's death was unnecessary, and that he was there as an idle spectator, is absolutely false and wicked. He was there as a brave man in the discharge of his duty and was killed in the defence of law and order." The letter ends with a description of the personnel of the conspirators.

"All the leading royalists," it asserts, "excepting two or three whose connection has not yet been identified, were engaged in this conspiracy. As I glance over the list of twenty-five, including the four leaders whom I have before named, Wilcox, Townsend, Warren, Walker, Bowler, Redward, Wiedemann, Greig, and Marshall, who led or were to lead the insurrection in its various departments, and covering a number of others not named, I find that all excepting one are addicted to the use of liquor. Of these, seven or eight are so often drunk, even on the streets, that they could not be trusted with the secrets and plans of the royalists. More than half of them are men who are living in open and notorious immorality. Most of them are so accustomed to the use of false, violent, and profane language that their statements are not received by men of business as credible."

The Exiles Sue the Steamship Company.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 12.—Cranston, Mueller, and Johnston, the three exiles from Hawaii, have entered suit against the Captain of the steamer Warrimoo and the Canadian Australian Steamship Company for $50,000 each. They claim false arrest and imprisonment, that they were not permitted to have a trial, and that they were held as prisoners on the Warrimoo without any warrant whatever.

Cranston was seen by the United Press representative in reference to a statement contained in a Washington despatch, in which he is charged with having designed to use dynamite. When asked about the matter Cranston laughed and said there was no truth in it whatever. He said that the story was hatched so that some excuse might be given for their unjustifiable treatment.

AMUSEMENTS.

An Apollo Concert.

The Apollo Club of male voices under the direction of Mr. William R. Chapman is now in its third season. The second concert of this year was given last evening in the small hall of Madison Square Garden. These entertainments are called "private concerts" from the fact that all tickets are subscribed for by members of the organization, but strict privacy is hardly to be found where an audience of five or six hundred is assembled in the parquet and boxes and a chorus of fifty singing members stands upon the stage.

Mr. Chapman asserted last evening with considerable earnestness, and perhaps a pardonable pride in so rich a collection: "Why, you know, there are fifty thousand dollars' worth of church singers on that stage." Mr. Chapman also expressed an opinion that an excellent measurement of the artistic merit of a singer is the price he brings in the musical market.

These conclusions may be true, but if they are there must have been an unfortunate genius presiding over the concert, for it was not a brilliant artistic success, and really by no means as charming as similar occasions formerly have proved.

Such musical evenings depend largely for variety and interest upon the soloists, and last night's performance was suddenly and inexplicably deprived of the services of Miss Marguerite Lemon, soprano, who failed to appear.

Mr. Hubert Arnold, violinist, gave two movements of the Mendelssohn concerto and Wieniawski's "*Fantaisie*" on Gounod's "Faust," receiving hearty applause and winning several encores.

The club sings with admirable tone in excellent tune, and is undoubtedly capable of attacking and skilfully rendering works of far greater worth and magnitude than those which were set before the audience last night. Many of the pieces were trivial to the verge of vulgarity, as, for instance, the waltz song and the "Brownies' Polka."

Esser's "Mahomet's Song" was long and loud, and both sung and conducted with vehemence. It was not beautiful, nor was Arthur Foote's "Bedouin Song" more attractive. The arrangement of Carl Bohm's exquisite "Still wie die Nacht" on the contrary, is fine.

In its interpretation, however, the lower moving harmonies of the accompaniment were much too *cogent* and too loud, the melody not sufficiently brought out. The club made a good effect with Taubert's "My Darling Was So Fair," in which Mr. Devoll's pleasant voice was heard as soloist.

"Falstaff" Repeated for Charity.

There was a repetition of "Falstaff" at the Opera House last night under the direction of the Purim Association before an audience which crowded the theatre. The cast was the same as that which sang the opera last week, and included Mmes. Eames, Scalchi, De Lussan, and De Vigne, and MM. Campanari, Russitano, and, of course, Victor Maurel, whose splendid performance of *Falstaff* pervaded the performance with the influence of his genius as much as it did at the introduction of the work last week.

The performance of his associates was as admirable as it was at that time, although there was a degree of carelessness in their work which was not noticeable then.

It was not possible last night to draw any conclusions from the attitude of the audience as to the success of the work at succeeding performances, for the audience was attracted, not by the opera, but by the occasion. It was apathetic at the outset, and Maurel broadened many of his effects until the comedy scenes of the second act passed off with very general appreciation and applause. The performance, which was given for the benefit of the United Hebrew Charities and the Educational Alliance, netted more than $11,000.

SHOT THE FOX.

The Orange Alderman Had to Run Half a Mile to Get His Gun.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Feb. 12.—Alderman Herbert Lighthipe of Orange has a large stone quarry on the Millburn Mountain. The recent severe weather has interfered somewhat with the operation of the quarry, and early yesterday afternoon Mr. Lighthipe, his superintendent, William Clouser, and Engineer Edward Fisher inspected the surroundings for the purpose of laying out new work.

When they were on almost the highest point of the quarry they saw a fox spring from a clump of bushes within a few yards of them. The Alderman ran for his shotgun, which was in his mill, a half mile from the quarry.

When he returned his employees were still on the fox's trail, and the three men surrounded the beast. Engineer Fisher, armed with a club, advanced on the fox, which ran toward the Alderman, who killed the animal with the first shot. The fox was the second killed on the mountain within a year.

Still Very Wintry Abroad.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The ferries at Gravesend have all been stopped by the great accumulation of ice and the watermen's boats are all laid up. The pilots and Custom House men are using strong tugs in order to reach vessels outside. Some floating piers have been detached and a number of barges have been swept away from their moorings and are drifting in mid-stream. A few of the barges have been crushed by the ice and they are in a sinking condition.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

In the communal elections throughout Italy yesterday the Moderates everywhere defeated the Radicals and Socialists.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria arrived at Mentone yesterday. President Faure wired his Majesty a message of welcome.

Emperor William of Germany has bestowed the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle upon the Italian General, Baratieri, in recognition of the military genius shown by him in his battles with the Mandista.

Hawes to know whether his course would be similar to that of the American Government. He immediately replied that on the contrary he considered it highly proper for all English citizens to do all in their power to support the Government, and by so doing they violated no international law and would forfeit none of their rights as English citizens.

"It is the belief that the Government will disregard the protests of Mr. Willis and take their own course in regard to the sentences, taking that course which, in their best judgment, will be most likely to prevent the recurrence of further outbreaks.

W. H. RICKARD.

"Had the insurrectionists not been discovered at the time they were, and had they once succeeded in getting into the city, there would have been savage butchery, as they were well supplied with dynamite bombs, and the evidence which has been developed shows that their plans were to march into town at 2 o'clock in the morning along the main avenues leading to the city, blowing up the residences of the principal supporters of the Government as they advanced, regardless of the women and children therein, in order to prevent support reaching the Government.

WHERE CARTER WAS KILLED.

"Their plans also were for an uprising of the natives in the city, attacks simultaneously to be made on the palace, the Government buildings and station house, and the telephone stations. The arms and dynamite bombs stored at the ex-Queen's residence were to play an important part in the plans. A marked feature of the situation is the large number of natives who rallied to the support of the Government. They volunteered to the number of nearly 500 to go to the front. The final capture of most of the rebels who remained in the mountains was effected through the thorough search made by Capt. Robert Parker, a three-quarters native, and fifty native police, who, with their thorough knowledge of the country, scoured the hills from Honolulu to the east end of the island.

"The spontaneous rising of all classes to the support of the Government, however, was noticeable. For three days almost every place of business in the city was closed, the whole force, from manager to office boy, being on guard."

Another letter received here from Honolulu says:

CANOE HOUSE, WHERE THE SHOTS WERE FIRED THAT KILLED MR. CARTER.

"There is the most intense feeling among the best element that some capital sentences should be imposed and carried out. The feeling does not seem to be that of revenge, but the cool judgment of those who went to the front, that some examples are necessary to prevent a recurrence in the future of similar attempts. The loyal natives are most strongly of this opinion. It is easy for a person who is not on the ground and in the fight to advocate clemency. It is difficult to give you an adequate idea of the intensity of feeling existing here, especially among the wives and mothers."

G. T. GULICK.

"I have received no official information as to whether the President will approve the sentences of capital punishment, and do not care to say anything more on that subject than I have already said. There is a very strong sentiment among many of the most responsible citizens of Honolulu in favor of making a severe example of several of the leaders, and strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Government to that end. But it is my belief that a more lenient policy will in the end prevail."

No further information of an official character has been received by Mr. Thurston. A number of persons, however, residing in Washington who have friends in Honolulu have received letters on the political situation in the islands by the mail delivered to-day. Some of these indicate that considerable feeling prevails against Minister Willis on the part of American sympathizers with the Government residing in Honolulu for his action with reference to the sentences imposed by the court martial.

The following extract is taken from a letter written by a prominent lawyer in Honolulu:

"Mr. Hawes, the British representative, has confined his action to a diplomatic request to the Government, that if not inconsistent with the interest of the Government, capital punishment proposed to be inflicted on any British subjects be postponed until he can communicate with his Government. Upon the publication of the instructions of Secretary Herbert to Admiral Beardslee, in the local newspapers, declaring that no protection would be given to Americans who either opposed or supported the Government, a number of Englishmen applied to

By all means read "Chimmie Fadden."—Adv.

DEPEW SPEAKS ON LINCOLN

HIS ANALYSIS OF THE WAR PRESIDENT'S CHARACTER.

Love for the People and for the Union His Chief Traits—Story of an Afternoon Dr. Depew Spent in the White House—Some Remarks on This Administration.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 12.—The first annual meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont was held here to-day, and was the largest midwinter political meeting ever held in the State. The orator of the day was Chauncey M. Depew, who, accompanied by Dr. Seward Webb and Gen. J. G. McCullough, came from New York by special train. The gathering was held in the Howard Opera House. On the stage with the speaker were seated Gov. U. A. Woodbury, Lieut.-Gov. Z. M. Mansur, ex-Govs. Page, Ormsbee, Stewart, and Barstow, Dr. Webb, Gen. J. G. McCullough, and Hartley Mann of New York. President Foster introduced Mr. Depew.

In his speech Mr. Depew said:

"As we study the characteristics which made Lincoln great and successful, we find them not in the usual gifts of great statesmen. They were an instinct for the right, a comprehension of justice, a boundless sympathy and compassion, an intense and yearning love for his fellows and their welfare which knew neither rank nor race, but gathered within its boundless charity all mankind. The force and effect of this power in Lincoln can be best illustrated by the contrast between him and his great antagonist, Douglas. In any condition of the country's affairs, when great moral questions were not at issue, Stephen A. Douglas would have been President. A clerk in a store on starvation wages, a storekeeper without capital, and his business sold out by the Sheriff, a surveyor earning ten or fifteen dollars a month, and a lawyer with no other equipment than Blackstone and the statutes of Illinois—such was Lincoln at a period when the accomplished and cultured Douglas was already the idol of his State. And yet thus, on the threshold of a career, with such surroundings, such teachings, and such impressions; in the midst of a community which drank, Lincoln was a temperance man; in the midst of a community that swore, Lincoln was free from blasphemy; in the midst of a community not highly moral, Lincoln was as pure as an angel; in the midst of a community which regarded the negro as no better than the horse or the mule, Lincoln was an abolitionist.

"There never was such a President—never such a ruler as Abraham Lincoln. He did not represent hereditary privileges, for he came from the plainest of the plain people; he did not represent heredity, for he had none; he did not represent the colleges or the universities, for he knew them not; he did not represent capital and great accumulations, for he had neither; but he did represent the toiler upon the farm, in the workshop, upon the highway, in the factory, anywhere, everywhere where honest men and honest women were striving to better their conditions and to illustrate the dignity of labor and the nobility of American citizenship.

"Lincoln knew nothing of the dignity, so far as it is expressed in manner and dress, which belongs to high station. The instinctive sense of propriety and consciousness of superiority and greatness which hedged Washington was absent in him. The test of greatness is the wearing of the halo. It destroyed Napoleon, it ruined two-thirds of the Generals in the war, it has driven great and little politicians, from the commencement of our republic until now, into obscurity. But Lincoln was never troubled as to the size of his head. He never overestimated nor underestimated who he was, what he was, nor what he represented. He never forgot where he came from, and never lost sight of the fact that except by the accident of position he was neither better nor worse than those who placed him in the Presidential chair. He possessed what no other ruler ever did, or, if he did, no other ruler dared to use, the power of humor. The portentous solemnity of our public men pervades our political atmosphere, even to depressing melancholy. The less the statesman knows the more solemn he is, the thicker his head the more owlish his bearing. A President of the United States once said to me: 'No man can ever succeed in this country who gives rein to his humor or his fun. The people no longer look upon him as a serious man, and only serious men are recognized in the consideration of public affairs.'

"When Mr. Lincoln came to Washington he was unknown to the great leaders of the party. He had the courage, which only a very great man can have, of summoning them all into his Cabinet. The rule has been growing to summon only lesser men into the Cabinet. This Illinois lawyer, orator, and statesman called to his aid the men who had demonstrated in the Senate, in the House, and in the courts that they were the leaders of men. He was a spectacle! This ungainly giant of the West, angular and awkward, uncouth of manner, inelegant of address, with the courtly Seward for Secretary of State, the stately Chase for Secretary of the Treasury, the worldly, dominant, and shrewd Cameron for Secretary of War, and the imperious Stanton as his successor! Chase turns to his friends and intimates that the country has a mountebank for President. Seward, ever anxious to be useful, writes a private note offering to perform all the duties of the Presidency and leave the ornaments of its name and station to Lincoln. He receives in reply a letter which ignores the insult, but says in effect: 'I will run the Administration and you run your department, except when I think that you had better run it in some other way.' In less than a year every one of those great leaders recognized that he was in the presence of his chief and superior.

"I remember as if it was yesterday an afternoon with Mr. Lincoln. I was but a boy, though Secretary of New York State. Horatio Seymour was the Democratic Governor, and the Legislature was Republican. The soldiers' vote was to be obtained. The Republican Legislature would not trust the Governor, and it devolved upon me the duty of collecting the soldiers' vote. Mr. Lincoln looked up as I pressed my way through the crowd in his reception room and said: 'Well, Depew, what can I do for you?' I said: 'Mr. President, I do not want anything; I am in Washington on a mission from our State to get out from the armies our New York soldiers' vote, and I simply called to pay my respects.' He said: 'It is so rare that any one comes here who wants nothing, please wait and I will get rid of these people in a few minutes.' The room was soon emptied, the faithful 'Jerry' was guarding the door, and on the lounge the tired President was rocking to and fro, holding his long knees in his arms, and telling story after story to relieve his mind, and he said: 'Depew, they say I tell a great many stories. I think I do. They say I lower the dignity of the Presidential office by these broad stories. I think they is right. But I have found, in the course of a long experience, that the plain people of the country take them as they are, and are more easily reached and influenced and argued with through the medium of a humorous illustration than in any other way.'

"While I was there Mr. John Ganson of Buffalo was a member of Congress. His face and his head were hairless and polished like a billiard ball. He was a Democrat, but supported the President. The conditions of the army were very blue in the East and in the West. Ganson came in one day and said: 'Mr. President, I am risking my reelection in supporting your war measures. The campaign seems very unsatisfactory. Of course, I will not give out anything you tell me. What is the situation at the front?' Mr. Lincoln, in his searching and sad way, looked at him for a moment as if he was about to reveal the secret of the whole army, and then tumbled Ganson out of the reception room by saying, 'Ganson, how clean you shave.' Lord Lyons, who was a bachelor, went up to announce the marriage of the Princess Alexandra. As is usual on such occasions, the Secretary of State had prepared a formal reply to the address of the English Minister. Mr. Lincoln fumbled in his pockets, and, unable to find Mr. Seward's courtly response, grasped Lord Lyons cordially by the hand and said, 'Lyons, go thou and do likewise.'

"As I sat in his room that afternoon, it was not Congressmen who crowded about him, it was not Senators, but it was wives and mothers who wanted to get to the front, and whom the War Department would not permit to go where their loved ones lay wounded in the hospitals, it was wives and mothers and fathers pleading for husbands and sons condemned to be shot. No petitioner for mercy ever left Lincoln with his petition not granted. I was dining one night with Gen. Sherman, and, except Mr. Choate and myself, all the guests were commanders of armies in the war. They were all lamenting how Mr. Lincoln had impaired discipline by pardoning the men who had been court martialed and condemned to be shot, and the proceedings of the court martial approved by them, and finally Slocum said, 'Sherman, what did you do?' That stern old warrior answered grimly, 'I shot them first.' But with Mr. Lincoln it was impossible to approve a death warrant. To the father pleading for his son he gave a respite, and when the father wanted something more his answer was: 'If your boy lives till that sentence is carried out he will be so old that the world will think Methuselah was a baby in years when he died.'

"He was first, last, and all the time an American; an American when Napoleon, invading Mexico, would have broken up the Union; an American when Great Britain would have interfered for the purpose of destroying the republic, because, as Lord Salisbury said, we kept ship and were her rivals in business; an American in his earnest devotion to the Union and the Constitution, an American in his love of liberty, an American in his belief that within the borders of the United States every man should enjoy all that the people of the United States might require for themselves. He loved the Union above all things. He was the representative of the cult which was started by Daniel Webster. The world little knows what it owes to that great brain. 'The Union, one and inseparable, now and forever,' was the inspiration of the schools. It created a mighty wave of unreasoning worship of the Union. Lincoln absorbed it. Lincoln understood it. In his inaugural address—the first one—it was the Union; in his inaugural address—the second one—it was the Union; in all his letters and speeches it was the Union. It was the Union with slavery, or the Union without slavery, but always the Union of the States.

"There are always great crises coming periodically in the history of nations. It was the civil war which ended slavery, and now it is the mighty contest of industrial forces, of economic principles, of the proper relations of the currency and the credit of the United States to its trade and credit in other countries upon which are builded our hopes or our fears. We have had a civil war in which no blood has been shed; but there have been more desolated homes, more closed industries, more sacrifices of property, more ruin and misery than was occasioned by the war from 1861 to 1865. This has been caused by the same forces, springing largely from the same territory, coming largely from the same pale of intelligence and motives in different sections as that which precipitated the great struggle. The generation which followed the civil war knew what the Democratic party in power meant, and kept it in the minority for a quarter of a century.

"The world is fond of experiments, and experiments run in cycles. What has been will be. So, after thirty years we have tried the Democratic party in power once more. We gave them the Presidency and Congress, and we have had repeated, industrially and financially, the experiences of the Democratic party in power as it was evidenced in their rule prior to 1860. The Democratic party stands for nothing national. Its principles in the East are antagonistic to its principles in the West. Its ideas in the West are hostile to its ideas in the South, and its views on the Pacific coast have no relations to its principles or ideas or views anywhere else in the country.

"Mr. Lincoln might have lived and added to his greatness by a speedier settlement of the issues which grew out of the civil war. Mr. Cleveland was President for four years without power, and had he never been reelected, with a Democratic party on his hands, he might, with the halo which was thrown around him, have gone down to posterity as one of the great Presidents of the country. But Cleveland was reelected and did have the Democratic party on his hands, and what might have been is not, and Cleveland is not regarded as one of the great Presidents of the country.

"The Democratic party captured the country by the phrases 'free raw materials,' 'the tariff is a tax,' 'the markets of the world.' We are governed by the party which reversed the good old policy that you should pay your debts with money which you earned, and adopted the new one of paying them with borrowed money. Micawber is its financial authority. That party is suspending credit by the eyelids and business by the hair in the effort to solve the currency problem, which needs little better solution than to leave it alone. After thousands of years of hopeless experiments the Democratic leaders are still striving to square the circle and lift one's self over the stone wall by the straps of one's boots; they are still striving to pay debts without assets; still striving to give value to the air and to coin and mint theories, and they have reduced the national credit so that the Government has to pay three and three-quarters per cent. interest where the citizen can borrow for three per cent."

HONORED IN JERSEY CITY.

An Old Lincoln Association Celebrates the Thirtieth Time.

The Lincoln Association of Jersey City, said to be the first organization of its kind in the country, gave its thirtieth annual banquet in Taylor's Hotel last night. There were 200 guests. President John M. Jones sat at the head of the table. In the seats of honor were Gen. Wager Swayne, Mayor Wanser, ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, George Thompson, the Rev. Emory H. Bradford, and Congressman-elect Thomas McEwan, Jr.

Others present were ex-Judge W. T. Hoffman, John A. Blair, Charles F. Case, Amos Clark, ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, Chief of Police Murphy, Thos. McCarter, City Treasurer S. D. Dickinson, Dr. Edge, Dr. Dickinson, Col. Charles W. Fuller, ex-Alderman Shaude, Flavel McGee, Michael Murray, Major Z. K. Pangborn, John W. Harrison, and ex-Finance Commissioner George R. Hillier.

The toasts and speakers were: "Abraham Lincoln, the First American," the Rev. Amory H. Bradford; "The Citizen Soldiery of the Republic in the Great Crisis," Gen. Wager Swayne; "The Day We Celebrate," Thomas L. James, and "Why All People Love Lincoln," Thomas McEwan, Jr.

MANLEY ON PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The Maine Politician Says Republicans Won't Need Much Money Hereafter.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—At the Lincoln banquet here to-night Joseph H. Manley said, referring to the need of organization in politics:

"Bossism means the subjugation of the people's will and wish, and in the Republican party will receive the stamp of condemnation. The party must be as careful about its organization as it should be faithful in adhering to its principles. The day has gone by and gone forever, and for one I rejoice in it, when large expenditures of money for the success of the Republican party will be needed; organization cannot exist without the expenditure of some money. All men know this.

"There need be no fear or danger but the Republican organization will always command and receive the necessary funds to properly and legitimately maintain its organization. But the organization in the care and expenditure of the moneys which the people have intrusted to it should be as scrupulously careful as in the care and expenditure of the most sacred trust funds.

"If the organization will always keep before it the great doctrine of Mr. Lincoln, then the victories of 1894, which were not the victories of the organization of the party, but the triumph of its principles, will be but the forerunners of the greater victory which will come to the Republican party in 1896, sweeping from Maine to California, proclaiming 'The wrong shall fail, the right prevail,' restoring to the Republican party this Government in all its branches, executive, legislative, and judicial; a victory which will mean good politics, good government, good times."

WATTERSON'S TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN.

The Kentuckian Thinks He Was Not a Cleveland Civil Service Reformer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12. The eighth celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln by the National Union took place this evening at the Auditorium. At the conclusion of the musical entertainment the speaker of the evening, Henry Watterson, spoke. In his speech Col. Watterson said:

"I gather that Lincoln was not a civil service reformer of the school of Grover Cleveland, because I find among his papers a note to Stanton in which, with not the faintest anticipation of such apostles of culture as the Hon. Carl Schurz and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, he bluntly says: 'I personally wish Jacob Freeze of New Jersey to be appointed Colonel of a colored regiment, regardless of whether he can tell the exact color of Julius Cæsar's hair.'

He concludes: "Where did Shakespeare get his genius? Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish ploughman and stayed the life of the German priest? God, God, and God alone; and as surely as these were raised up by God, inspired by God was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence no story, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder, or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells of his life and death."

Marquette Club's Lincoln Dinner.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Five hundred men attended the Lincoln memorial banquet given this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the Marquette Club. The following were the toasts: The Marquette Club, Frank Hamlin, Chicago; Abraham Lincoln, Gen. George R. Peck, Chicago; The Nation, Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; The Republican Victory, John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; The Municipality, George B. Swift, Chicago; The Honest Dollar, Frank J. Cannon, Utah; The Emancipation Proclamation, Charles Anderson, colored, New York.

A Big Winter Hotel Burned.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Feb. 12.—The large winter hotel at Brown's Mills in the Pines, owned by the Forest Springs Hotel Company, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. There was no one living in the hotel. The loss is $150,000.

SIMPLE STRONG
SINGER
SEWING
MACHINES
SILENT OFFICES everywhere SPEEDY

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES AT THE REPUBLICAN CLUB'S DINNER.

Senator-elect Thurston of Nebraska Speaks for the Regenerated West—President Root Says that the Club Is Distinctively the Party Organization of This Town.

When the members of the Republican Club and their guests had been seated at Delmonico's last night for their annual dinner in commemoration of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, Secretary William D. Murphy counted noses and said that there were more than 250 of them. After the first course another member of the Dinner Committee said there were at least 600 present, and he wanted to admit that he was truthful. At any rate the diners overflowed into the rooms adjoining the banquet hall, and they made some noise.

It was a musical dinner, although the menu cards didn't say so. There was the usual orchestra in the balcony, but it didn't have a fair show after Abraham Gruber's friends had insisted that he should take the musical part of the programme into his own hands. They stood him on a chair, and from this perch he led 250, and possibly 600, voices through "My Pearl is a Bowery Girl" and the story of the bicycle that was constructed for two. Mr. Gruber's repertory was limited, and he returned again and again to the "Bowery Girl." Assisted by Mr. A. Blumenstiel and a chorus, he wound up with "The Wearing of the Green."

Just at that point Mayor Strong entered and some one called out: "What's the matter with the Corporation Counsel?" and a chorus replied:

No, no, no Frank Scott!
No, no, no Frank Scott!

They whooped it up again at the cry, "What's the matter with Tom Reed?" and the assurance came that he "was all right." Then Mr. Gruber led in song again, and so it went on until the speeches.

The seat that had been reserved for Thomas C. Platt was conspicuously vacant. Joseph H. Choate was to have responded to the toast "Abraham Lincoln," but he was unable to be present, and Senator-elect John M. Thurston of Nebraska took his place.

The menu cards were bound in silk and had on the back a medallion of Lincoln. Bound between the leaves was a copy of Frank B. Carpenter's picture of the first reading of the emancipation proclamation before the Cabinet. Some of the guests and members of the club who attended the dinner were the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., Frank B. Carpenter, Senator J. C. Burrows, Judge Harlan, J. Sloat Fassett, the Hon. L. E. Chittenden, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bolles, Arthur F. Bowers, and William Brookfield.

Mr. Elihu Root, the President of the club, said in his introductory speech: "This is distinctively the Republican organization of this town, and we ask you to do honor with us to the memory of Abraham Lincoln."

Senator Thurston said: "In the days of Abraham Lincoln a deserter or a substitute was not received with favor. I am both. I was enlisted for a Michigan banquet, but I find myself drafted in New York. I am from the regenerated West, where the bison and the Populist no longer bellow and cavort, where fusion is confused, and where the political rag-tag and bobtail have taken to the woods. This mighty West has furnished all the Republican Presidents and some of the statesmen of the country. Her supply of raw material is not exhausted. We shall offer to you the best that we have in 1896."

Senator Thurston dwelt on the effect of Lincoln's emancipation of the slaves, and in conclusion he said:

"What we need in this country now is the emancipation proclamation and the Stars and Stripes at every American polling place. We need a revival of the American flag. Let it float overe very American schoolhouse [loud applause]; let the true story of every American battlefield be taught at every school.

"It does not matter whether the American cradle is rocked to the music of 'Yankee Doodle' or the lullaby of 'Dixie,' if the flag of the nation is displayed above it. Our nation has stood for twelve decades, a menace to oppression, the hope of the oppressed, mother of republics; her lullaby is sung overe very cradle of liberty throughout the world.

"On Freedom's roll of honor the name of Abraham Lincoln is written first. The colossal statue of his fame stands forever on the pedestal of a people's love. About it are the upturned glorified faces of an emancipated race; in its protecting shadow, liberty, equal rights, and justice are the heritage of every American citizen; the sunshine of approving heaven rests upon it like an infinite benediction, and over it calmly floats the unconquered flag of the greatest nation of the earth."

Congressman Dingley spoke for "The Republican Party," Senator Julius Cæsar Burrows talked about "Protection," J. Sloat Fassett responded for "The State of New York," and the Rev. Dr. Bolles talked about "Pulpit Patriots in the War." Several impromptu speeches concluded the evening of song and oratory.

REMEMBERED IN BROOKLYN.

Distinguished Guests of the Union League Say Fine Things of Lincoln.

At the sixth annual dinner of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, in honor of Lincoln's birthday, last night, there were present over 250 members and invited guests. Mr. Abel E. Blackman, President of the club, presided. At the guests' table were: President Stryker of Hamilton College, United States Senator William P. Frye of Maine, Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, the Rev. H. M. Gallaher, Gen. Charles Hamlin of Maine, and Col. Fred D. Grant.

President Stryker responded to the special toast of the evening. He spoke of Washington, Hamilton, and Lincoln as the three greatest Americans. In closing he said:

"If Lincoln had not the charm of Hamilton and the urbane dignity of Washington, he had a sagacity that rivaled the one and a tenacity that surpassed the other. But I would not compare them; I would bind them all. They have passed into the impartial and dispassionate recognition. The place of Lincoln is secure in the judgment of mankind.

Words can add nothing new to that monolithic fame. Death had no more dominion over him. He was the preëminent man of the century that now hurries to its end. Let the ascription of the French people, so significant in its allusion to the lower empire, stand as our last tribute: "He saved the Republic without veiling the statue of liberty."

Senator Frye's theme was the "Republican Party." Major-Gen. Miles and Gen. Hamlin also spoke. Gen. Hamlin advocated the making of Lincoln's birthday a national holiday, than which, he said, there could be "no better concrete expression of the reviving Americanism of the day."

The Vetrran Association of the Fifty-sixth Regiment also had a celebration in Wilson's Hall in Pierrepont street.

Lincoln Pioneer Corps' Reception.

The fourth annual reception and drill of the Lincoln Pione