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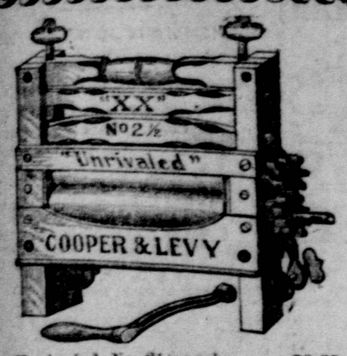

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TOMORROW THE FIGHT

Fitzsimmons and Maher in the Best of Condition.

MEXICAN TROOPS ON BORDER.

Stuart Says Battle Won't Be in Texas—It Can't Be in Chihuahua.

The Adjutant General of Texas and the Mexican Governor Talk of Shooting Into the Ring—Ahumada Saw Dixon and Walcott Box, and It Didn't Seem to Stir His Blood.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 12.—Gov. Ahumada, of Chihuahua, is still bringing troops into Juarez, and by tomorrow night will be in strength to begin war if necessary. He now has 300 men, 200 being rurales, and by tomorrow night he will have 200 more. He declared today that under no circumstances would he allow the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight to take place in Mexico. He said: "I will prevent it by force if necessary. I hope it will not come to that, but if it does I shall use force."

"Will you shoot the men down?"

"If men come into Mexico and intend to break the law they will be arrested, and if they resist arrest they will be shot. That's all there is to the matter."

The governor added that newspaper correspondents and other spectators would "be regarded as prizefighters," and that bullets might strike the newspaper fraternity as well as the spectators.

"I don't think much of prizefighting, anyhow," said the governor. "I went over to El Paso last night and saw two colored men box (Dixon and Walcott), and I don't like it as well as I thought I should, from what I had heard about it."

The chances of the fight coming off are good, however, despite the declarations of the governor of Chihuahua and the American officials. Stuart calmly insists that it will be brought off according to schedule, and there is no doubt he is making every effort and will continue up to the very last minute to do his utmost to bring it off. He insists that everything is ready, and that no interruption will be forthcoming.

The fear of the law which has possessed Fitzsimmons ever since he became entangled with it for killing Con Riordan at Syracuse may make him take the stand he took at Little Rock last fall, no fight unless absolute protection is guaranteed him, although he has kept quiet on that point up to date. Fitzsimmons is in the best of condition, and is capable of making the fight of his life. He has eased up a little in his work, and is taking only enough exercise to keep himself in good condition. He weighed 163 pounds today, and will probably enter the ring very close to that figure. Reports from Las Cruces are to the effect that Maher has completed his training, and is also in most excellent shape. It is expected that he and his party will leave his training quarters at Las Cruces tomorrow and come to El Paso, where he can be in readiness to start for the battleground at a moment's notice. The pugilists of less note are all hard at work.

It is generally conceded that the big fight will be a test case, and the minor fights seem to depend on the fortune that follows the participants in the big battle. Dixon has let up considerable in his training. He is down rather fine, and is afraid to train hard, for fear of overdoing it. Walcott is above weight, and is trying to work off three or four obstinate pounds that still cling to him. Everhardt, Leeds, Barry and Murphy are all ready to fight at any time. Barry in particular is in good shape, and if Murphy wins over him he must work for his life. Fitzsimmons went to the bicycle races this afternoon, and about 500 bicycle enthusiasts saw him ride around the track on a wheel.

Al Smith, the well-known sporting man of New York, arrived this morning. He will represent Corbett at the ringside, but he will issue no challenges. However, if any defiances are hurled at the erstwhile champion he will be prepared to answer them.

Manuel Bouche, the Mexican collector of customs at Juarez, said today: "If the fighters bring any tents or ropes into Mexico they will be smuggling, and in addition to what they may suffer from the military authorities they are liable to six months in jail. The only way they can avoid this is by coming across the bridge between El Paso and Juarez, and of course they won't do that. If they get in and out again without being caught we can do nothing, but we are looking for them to smuggle their stuff across if they fight in Mexico, and we will punish them if we catch them."

Late this afternoon Adj. Gen. Mabry gave Fitzsimmons a scare that sent the lanky Australian to Stuart with his eyes hanging out. Gen. Mabry called at Fitzsimmons' quarters in Juarez, and informed him that, no matter where he went, no matter where the fight took place, some of the state rangers would be with him. If he attempted to fight on Texas soil, the rangers, Gen. Mabry declared, would at once open fire, and pay the principals in the fight the distinguished honor of trying to kill them first of all. Fitzsimmons at once hurried over to El Paso, and declared his antipathy to being shot, and demanded absolute protection, without which he would not fight at all. He and Stuart held a long conversation, and at its close Fitzsimmons mounted his wheel, and, with apparent easy mind, started back to his quarters, saying that he was satisfied to take the chances.

Eugene Mallfert, surveyor of the state of Chihuahua, has a large force of men at work establishing a line between New Mexico and Mexico. In that region there is a stretch of territory which is in dispute between the United States and Mexico. The line is for the benefit of the Mexican soldiers. It was agreed at the last conference on Tuesday evening that the survey should be made, so that if the fighters sought disputed territory the Mexican troops might know just how far they could proceed.

A further conference was held in Juarez today, at which there were present Gov. Ahumada, of Chihuahua; Mayor Ariola, of Juarez; Col. Tavarez, Collector Bouche and other Mexican officials; Deputy United States Marshal Ware, of Texas; Deputy United States Marshal Hall, of New Mexico; Gov. Culberson, of Texas; United States Attorney Culberson, and Adjt. Gen. Mabry, of Texas. It was agreed that the two forces should co-operate in preventing the fight. The United States marshals declared they would not cross the border after the fighters, although Gov. Ahumada declared he should raise no objections if they did. The governor of Chihuahua declared that while the United States officials were welcome to cross the line into his state, his forces should stop at the line, since they were national troops, and in crossing the line, even though the officials on this side made no objection, such action might result in complications. The line being established by Engineer Mallfert will be recognized by both the Mexicans and the Americans.

A cablegram was received from the National Sporting Club, London, offering a purse of £1,500 for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Maher, and allowing each £100 for expenses. This offer stands in case no fight is pulled off here.

OFF TO THE BATTLE GROUND.

The Kinetoscope Leaves Without Any One Knowing Where.

El Paso, Feb. 12.—E. R. Rector, the manager of the kinetoscope company's business here, left town at 11 o'clock last night on one of the three roads that run out of El Paso. With him went the kinetoscope apparatus with which the big fight is to be photographed, and four employes of the company, who are to aid Rector in putting the machine in position. In what direction they went no one seems to know.

Dan Stuart certainly had his plans well laid, and got Rector and his outfit off without exciting even the suspicions of the rangers, who seem to be everywhere.

Gen. Mabry informed Stuart tonight that when the train or flatboat or balloon or whatever it is to be that is to convey the pugilists from this city to the battleground pulls out, he would go without a ticket and with all his rangers to attend the fight. Stuart readily agreed, saying that he was willing they should go along and keep him out of Texas. It is needless to say that the rangers will all be there.

John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan arrived this morning.

ARIZONA ON GUARD.

That Territory Fearful of Invasion by the Prizefighters.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 12.—Maj. R. Allyn Lewis, commanding the Second battalion, N. G. A., wires from Bowie that he has positive information that the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight is to be brought off tomorrow within the Arizona lines. This morning Gov. Hughes, under authority of the provisions of the militia act of 1895, ordered to Eastern Arizona three companies of militia, two from Tucson and one from Yuma. They will be held at Bowie or San Simon, where commissary provisions are available. Companies at Nogales, Phoenix, Tempe and Mesa were also instructed to prepare for active service at once. Each company must report twenty-five men ready for active duty. The governor has telegraphed Maj. Lewis to prevent at all hazards the passage of persons to engage in a prizefight, as they will be implicated in a conspiracy to commit a felony. This evening the governor wired the Southern Pacific Company that he is informed that an attempt will be made to bring off the main fight in Arizona, and urging that company not to become accessory to a felony by carrying the fighters.

CLASS B ABOLISHED.

All Bicycle Riders Are Now Either Amateurs or Professionals.

Baltimore, Feb. 12.—Vice President Perkins was in the chair at the League of American Wheelmen meeting today. A great deal of time was again devoted to discussion of the lawsuit of I. B. Potter against the league, growing out of alleged breach of contract for publication of the L. A. W. Bulletin by Potter. The sum involved is only about $4,000, and the case has already consumed much of the time of the present convention. The matter was referred to the committee on arbitration. A motion was adopted authorizing the president to appoint a committee to draft a resolution to be presented to the various legislatures, declaring bicycles to be personal baggage.

Amendments to the constitution were then taken up. The first amendment considered was that proposed by Potter, of New York, to strike out of article 1, section 2, the words "and to promote and regulate cycle racing on tracks." Potter, in discussing the question, created an uproar by making the assertion that there were not enough honest, clean, mature bicycle racers in this country to make a respectable meet. Sterling Elliott, the new president-elect, opposed the amendment. J. B. Roosevelt, of New York, advocated it, as did also J. B. Townsend, of the same state. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 135 to 49. This means that the league will retain control of cycle racing.

An amendment providing that divisions, subdivisions and consulates shall be discontinued whenever the membership falls below twenty-five, and all moneys belonging to them pass to the league, was adopted, as was also another providing that all memberships shall expire one year from the publication of application in the official organ. Amendments providing that memberships may be renewed, and that the penalty for lapses in dues shall in no case exceed $1 for a full year, were adopted.

In future the league will recognize no grades of amateurs, and any rider who does not live strictly up to the rules governing non-professional sport will be placed in the ranks of the professionals. The result was reached by the repeal of all the clauses in the league constitution creating classes A and B, and defining the status of the men who formerly belonged to them. The convention took this radical step during its afternoon session, while considering a large number of amendments to the constitution proposed by the racing board and designed to further regulate and define the positions of class B men. There were a dozen or more of these amendments, and several of them had been adopted when Mr. Mott, of this city, offered an amendment abolishing class B entirely. It was carried almost without a dissenting voice, if, indeed, there was any, and the chairman announced that it was unanimous. A resolution was then adopted to the effect that all members of the league who are at this time in class B shall in the future be treated as amateurs, similar in every respect to class A men, and that all others shall be deemed professionals. The penalty for any act of professionalism will, therefore, in the future, be practical expulsion from the league. The result gave the utmost satisfaction.

The other important steps of the day were the offer and acceptance of a proposition from Consul Potter, of New York, to submit to arbitration his lawsuit against the L. A. W., growing out of the publication of the Bulletin, and which has long been pending in the New York courts, and the refusal of the league to abandon control of racing. More than half of the proposed amendments to the constitution were disposed of when the convention adjourned tonight to attend a theater party at Ford's opera house, and there is no doubt it will conclude its deliberations tomorrow. Many of the delegates have already left for home, and it is not likely that tomorrow's attendance will be large.

The most important of the amendments offered were as follows: Providing that an amateur shall not compete in any race outside of his own state, at a greater distance than 100 miles by the usual line or route from his legal residence, except at national or college championship meetings, or except by special permission of the members of the racing board in charge of his district; making the chairman of the auditing committee a member of the national assembly; fixing the date for the annual meetings of the league on the second Wednesday in February, instead of the second Monday; providing that the place of the annual meeting shall be determined by the national assembly unless delegated to the executive committee; providing that the division secretary-treasurer shall hold office until removed by the board of officers; adding to the list of national committees that on "local organization."

A Bicycle Record Broken.

Los Angeles, Feb. 12.—C. S. Wells, of the Syracuse racing team, broke the three-quarter mile flying start class B world's record this morning, paced by two quads. Time, 1:18.

A Stolen Race Horse Recovered.

Snohomish, Feb. 12.—Special.—Ex-County Treasurer C. L. Lawry, owner of the trotting horse Snohomish Bay, which was sold by Jockey Johnston in Victoria last November, returned home from attendance upon the trial of the suit to gain possession of the horse today. The decision was given in favor of Mr. Lawry, and pending an appeal the purchaser, Mr. Adams, was ordered to deliver to him the horse or pay $650. Johnston had been brought back to Victoria from the East, whither he had fled, and is now in that city.

A young man in Lowell, Mass., troubled for years with a constant succession of boils on his neck was completely cured by taking only three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Another result of the treatment was greatly improved digestion with increased avoirdupois.

Matinee, "Maid of Milan," Saturday. Prices, 50c, 25c, 15c.

TERRITORIES TO WAIT

There Are Enough Free Silver Senators Already.

HOUSE COMMITTEE THINKS SO.

House to Put the Quietus on Senate Silver Bill This Afternoon.

The Extravagance of the Federal Courts, Especially in Indian Territory, Condemned—Senators Debating the Urgency Deficiency Bill.

Washington City, Feb. 12.—The house committee on territories held a warm session today over the bills to admit Arizona and New Mexico into the Union. For several weeks it has been apparent that there was a disposition among some of the opponents of free silver on the committees to postpone favorable reports on those bills, at least for the present, to prevent the increase of the free silver strength in the senate. Today the fight culminated when, while the bill to admit Arizona was under discussion, the committee voted six to five to adjourn. It was erroneously reported about the house today that the vote was taken on the Arizona bill and that the bill itself was defeated. Although, as stated, the opponents of free silver were responsible for the postponement of action on the bill, all the opponents of free coinage on the committee were not in favor of deferring action. Mr. Scranton of Pennsylvania, the chairman, Mr. Perkins of Iowa, Rep., and Mr. Turner, Dem., Va., who voted against the motion to adjourn, are also opposed to free coinage. Those who voted to adjourn were Hadley, Rep., Ill.; Knox, Rep., Mass.; Taft, Rep., Ohio; Lowe, Rep., N. Y.; Harrison, Dem., Ala., and Owens, Dem., Ky. Messrs. Avery, Rep., Mich., and Cooper, Dem., Tex., voted against adjournment, in addition to those named. Messrs. Harris, Rep., Ohio, and Lefevre, Rep., Ohio, were absent. Both the latter are anti-silver men. It is therefore apparent the test of strength today indicates that the committee is opposed, at least for the present, to reporting these statehood bills. It is claimed that both of the absentees are in favor of deferring action, but Mr. Murphy, the Arizona delegate, denied this. As the bill itself has not been defeated in committee, the vote can be taken whenever the advocates of the bill are able to muster a majority.

IN THE SENATE.

Extravagance of Federal Courts Condemned—Debate on Deficiency Bill.

Washington City, Feb. 12.—It was expected that the tariff bill would come up today in the senate, Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, having given notice of a motion to that effect. But the subject was not mentioned during the day, and the entire session was given to routine business. Considerable progress was made on the deficiency bill, and the item of Federal court expenses brought out strong criticisms from Chandler, Tillman and Vest against the fee system.

A resolution introduced by Peffer calls for an investigation of recent bond sales and all dealings with syndicates and individuals. The resolution is so comprehensive as to cover every possible phase of the negotiation on the bond issues of the last three years.

The bill for a memorial bridge across the Potomac river, connecting Washington City and the old Arlington property in Virginia was passed.

The consideration of the urgent deficiency bill was then resumed. The sum of $210,000 for salaries of judges and officers of the Federal courts in the Indian territory brought out a protest from Chandler. Two of the judges (Springer and Kilgore) were ex-members of congress, he said, and had gone into the Indian territory "with all the extravagant notions engendered by life in Washington City and membership in a billion-dollar congress." Chandler said he was not yet prepared to make charges, but he believed, from letters received, that all is not as it should be in the administration of the Indian courts. Chandler also criticised the growing expenditures under the department of justice. These had trebled in ten years, with little increase in business. The senator pointed out that the last congress, Democratic in both branches, and with a Democratic president, had appropriated $675,000 for United States marshals and made it necessary to provide $1,190,000 for deficiencies for United States marshals. Chandler declared that the fee system was responsible for the growing extravagance of Federal court officers. He spoke of conspiracies in Alabama, South Carolina and elsewhere to get up fraudulent prosecutions to swell the fees of officers.

This brought Tillman, Dem., S. C., to his feet for a characteristic speech. He agreed with Chandler that the fee system was wrong. A supreme court decision had recently pointed out that the courts of the United States were encouraged to get up fictitious prosecutions. There is a class of habitual witnesses in the courts, he said, who do nothing but earn witness fees, going around "bamboozling" and getting whole teams of negroes to prosecute fictitious criminals. The thing to do was to reform the law.

Sherman spoke of the enormous cost of our governmental system, which arises in part from the complication of appropriation bills. He urged that the budget system in use in England was far simpler than that of America, and could be profitably adopted.

Vest spoke of the "robbery and plunder" practiced by United States marshals in order to obtain fees. There were coteries and rings of these marshals, who made it a trade to go around arresting men and dragging them hundreds of miles to jail, not for purposes of justice, but to swell the marshals' fees. The deficiency bill was then laid aside at 4:10 p. m.

Mr. Hale called up the bill making February 12 (Lincoln's birthday), a national holiday. Hill, Dem., N. Y., said he had intended to offer an amendment making the birthday of Andrew Jackson a legal holiday, but in order not to interfere with this measure he would submit his bill separately. Hawley objected to the immediate consideration of the bill, and this prevented action. The senate at 4:15 p. m. adjourned until tomorrow.

IN THE HOUSE.

Continuation of the River Debate—The Final Vote Today.

Washington City, Feb. 12.—The house spent another day in the discussion of the silver bond bill. The feature of the day was the effect of the speech of McCleary, Rep., Minn., who used, to illustrate his remarks, the charts previously employed by Towne, from his own state, and by them sought to refute the arguments in favor of free coinage of silver made by Towne. Dolliver, Rep., Ia.; Brosius, Rep., Pa., and Brumm, Rep., Pa., also opposed the bill. McMillan, Dem., Tenn.; Bailey, Dem., Tex.; Underwood, Dem., Ala., and Cox, Dem., Tenn., spoke in favor of free coinage.

Brumm, Rep., Pa., spoke in favor of the coinage of the American product. He ridiculed Hall, Dem., Mo., for arrogating to himself credit for changing his position on the silver question. "He compared himself with Gladstone," said Brumm. " 'Gladstone and I have changed our minds,' he says. In my opinion, his conversion can be characterized in one word, 'cuckoo.' "

At 12 o'clock the regular order of the house session began. The chaplain in his prayer referred to the fact that this was Lincoln's birthday.

Cannon, Rep., Ill., presented a senate joint resolution appropriating $75,000 for the purpose of making a joint survey, together with Great Britain, of the boundary line between Alaska and British territory. The resolution was adopted. The house then resumed consideration of the bond silver bill.

Dolliver, Rep., Ia., took the floor in opposition to the free coinage proposition. He reviewed the history of the subject from the fourteenth century, and said that the demonetization of silver in 1873 had not "struck it down," for during a previous period of seventy years there had been no silver circulation. Free coinage had at all times proved a failure. He would rather stand where he was than to jump without knowing where he was to fall, upon solid ground or into a bottomless pit. He denied that any country where free coinage was practiced had ever enjoyed the circulation of both gold and silver at the same time. There never was a time when a gold dollar stood for so much and a silver dollar for so little as at present.

McMillin, Dem., Tenn., followed. He said there was an insufficient currency, and that we should not wait for the co-operation of any foreign country before taking steps to improve our financial affairs. He was not for mono-metallism or anything of the sort; he desired the use of both metals. The theory that the amount of currency in circulation did not affect prices was unfounded.

Brosius, Rep., Pa., opposed free coinage. Bailey, Dem., Tex., sought to prove that gold had appreciated within the last twenty years, saying that if this was true the opponents of silver would have nothing to stand on, as the basis of their contention was that gold was stable. He had no especial preference for either gold or silver, but desired that which was most stable. At 5:30 p. m. a recess was taken until 8 o'clock this evening.

The last night of the general debate on the bill was more poorly attended than any of its predecessors. The galleries were almost empty, and there were but seven members on the floor. Bingham, Rep., Pa., in opposition to the senate free coinage substitute, predicted another $100,000,000 bond issue unless some legislation was enacted covering gold redemptions of greenbacks. The only two other speakers, Wood, Rep., Ill., and Gardner, Rep., N. J., were against the senate substitute. At 9 o'clock, for want of more speakers, the house took a recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

BERING SEA SEALING CLAIMS.

A Senate Committee Considering the Arbitration Treaty.

Washington City, Feb. 12.—The convention between the government of the United States and that of Great Brian for arbitration of the claims for damages made on account of the Bering sea sealing vessel seizures was received by the senate in executive session yesterday and was considered by the committee on foreign relations today. The treaty is a brief document, signed by Secretary Olney on the part of the United States and by Sir Julian Pauncefote for Great Britain. It provides for the reference of the claims to two commissioners, one to be appointed by the United States and the other by Great Britain, who, in case of a failure to agree, are to be authorized to select a third commissioner. If not able to agree upon a man for this office, the matter is to be referred to the president of the Swiss republic, with the request that he name the third man, which he has consented to do. The agreement is made in conformity with the Paris arbitration, and its findings are made obligatory upon both governments.

As submitted, the treaty provides only for the payment of damages by the United States for vessels engaged in seal catching belonging to citizens of Great Britain, but a disposition has already manifested itself in the committee to amend it so as to provide also for the arbitration of claims which may arise on the part of citizens of the United States for seizures of American vessels made by Great Britain, and the probabilities are that such an agreement will be made in committee. Senator Morgan talked at length to the committee today, explaining the origin of these claims and going into the findings of the Paris tribunal as well as the efforts to have the claims settled during the last congress by the payment of a lump sum, which he opposed at that time. The committee adjourned without taking any action, but the indications are that, with the change making the findings of the commission mutual as between the two countries, the committee will recommend the ratification of the treaty.

THE FATE OF THE TARIFF BILL

Debate in the Senate Is at Least Two Weeks Distant.

Washington City, Feb. 12.—The friends of the tariff bill in the senate have found it expedient to change their plans somewhat, and instead of taking up the tariff immediately will postpone its consideration until after all the appropriation bills which have been reported from committee shall have been disposed of. It is believed these measures will monopolize the greater part of the time of the senate for the next week. Other questions will intervene, so that it now looks as if the debate on the tariff bill or the silver substitute will not be had until the week after next, at the earliest. A prominent Republican of the committee on finance today expressed the opinion that the silver substitute would be defeated by at least fifteen majority. He said that not to exceed four of the silver Republicans would vote for the substitute. With this disposed of, he thinks the tariff bill will pass with a full Republican vote, aided by the votes of at least three of the Populist senators.

The Democratic senators held a caucus of two and one-half hours' duration today, called for the purpose of affording an opportunity for consultation upon the election of an assistant doorkeeper. The caucus resulted in the unanimous indorsement of Bernard Layton, of Ohio, for the office. With this matter out of the way, the caucus, upon the suggestion of Senator Hill, took up the tariff bill for an exchange of ideas, but no definite plan of action was agreed upon with reference to either the bill or any of the amendments proposed. Senator Vilas made an animated speech, urging the party to get together and present a solid front, in view of the approaching campaign, and others spoke in a similar strain.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Bill Being Prepared by a House Committee.

Washington City, Feb. 12.—The sub-committee of the house committee on commerce is considering the report of the Nicaragua canal commission. The general impression among the members of the subcommittee is that the estimate of the commission for the completion of the work ($136,000,000) is entirely too high. Mr. Doolittle, of Washington, says that there are gentlemen in the United States who can give the best of security for carrying out their contract, who will agree to complete the work for $70,000,000. Next Tuesday the sub-committee will meet for the purpose of drawing up a rough draft of a bill for submission to the full committee.

It is probable that the Morgan bill, which was before the senate in the last congress, will form the basis of the bill to be prepared. The guarantee of the bonds of the company to an extent not exceeding $100,000,000 will be the main proposition. The government will secure a majority of the stock, and be insured a perpetual majority of the directorate. The bill will also provide for the prosecution of the work under the inspection of government engineers, and will provide for complete supervision, auditing, etc., of all accounts by the treasury department.

GOLD RESERVE RISING.

Deposits by Bond Purchasers Bring It Up to $65,000,000.

Washington City, Feb. 12.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $181,521,862, gold reserve $65,782,870.

Do you want Munyon's Remedies? Order them through the mail of Stewart & Holmes Drug Company.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN

Republican Banquets in New York and Chicago.

A EULOGY BY CHAUNCEY DEPEW

The Republican Party Stands Where Lincoln Did, He Says.

Ex-Gov. McKinley, Speaking at Chicago, Dwells Upon the Liberator's Advocacy of a Protective Tariff—Foraker and Thurston Also Deliver Political Speeches.

New York, Feb. 12.—The tenth annual Lincoln dinner of the Republican Club was held at Delmonico's tonight, and was one of the most notable events held in honor of the martyred president. Covers for 250 were set in the banquet hall, which was handsomely decorated with the national ensign and a big portrait of Abraham Lincoln. The guests were seated at round tables placed alternatively. Elihu Root, president of the club, presided. Those invited to sit at the guests' table were: Chauncey Depew, Dr. Emil Hirsch, of Chicago; Gov. Griggs, of New Jersey; Senator Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio; Mayor Strong, Seth Low, Gen. E. A. McAlpin and Henry E. Howland. At the other tables were many prominent in the political, financial and social circles of this city. Chauncey M. Depew was the first speaker. Dr. Depew in his introductory remarks said:

"Celebrations of the anniversaries of heroes and statesmen, of battlefields and significant events, have, as a rule, only a historical interest. They lack the freshness and passion of touch and attachment. It has always been the habit of peoples to deify their heroes. After a few generations they are stripped of every semblance to humanity. We can reach no plane where, after the lapse of a hundred years, we can view George Washington as one of ourselves. He comes to us so perfect, full, rounded and complete that he is devoid of the defects which make it possible for us to love greatness. The same is largely true of all the revolutionary worthies, except that the colonial dames have raised or lowered Benjamin Franklin to the level of our vision by deciding that he was so human that his descendant in the fourth generation is unworthy of their membership. Thank heaven, we can still count as one of ourselves, with his humor and his sadness, with his greatness and his every-day homeliness, with his wit and logic, with his gentle chivalry that made him equal to the best-born knights, and his awkward and ungainly ways that made him one of the plain people, the martyred president, our leader of the people, Abraham Lincoln.

"Today, for the first time since Lincoln's death, the 12th of February is a legal holiday in our state of New York, and it is proper that the people should, without regard to their party affiliations, celebrate in a becoming manner the birth and the story and the achievements of this savior of the republic. But it is equally meet and proper for us who are gathered here as Republicans to celebrate also the deeds and the achievements and the character of the greatest Republican who ever lived."

Turning to the history of the Republican party, Dr. Depew declared that its teachings and inspirations have come more largely from the statesmanship and utterances of Abraham Lincoln than from any other man. He said the history of the Republican party was the history of America's prosperity. Steadfastly the party had adhered to the principle of protection of American industries. After referring at length to the great national progress under Republican rule and declaring that the Republican party in 1896 stands before the people as the only national party, Dr. Depew returned to Lincoln's policy in preserving the republic, and said in conclusion:

"Abraham Lincoln would draw the last dollar the country possessed and draft the last man capable of bearing arms to save the republic. He would use any currency by which the army could be kept in the field and the navy upon the seas. When the peril was so great that our promise to pay yielded only 30 cents on the dollar, he prevented the collapse of our credit and the ruin of our cause by pledging the national faith to the payment of our debt and the redemption of our notes and bills at par in money recognized in the commerce of the world. The Republican party stands for a policy which will furnish abundant revenue for every requirement of the government and which will maintain the credit of the United States at home and abroad, and to the standard which is justified by its unequaled wealth, power and progress."

Senator-elect J. B. Foraker responded to the toast, "The Republican Party." Mr. Foraker said the past of the Republican party spoke for itself. After referring to what he termed the hopeless divisions in the Democratic party on every great question, he said: "We have seen the house quarrel with the senate, the senate quarrel with the house, both houses quarrel with the president, and the president refuse to agree with anybody. We have seen our credit impaired, our currency deranged and an 'endless chain' of demands and evils, with resulting bond issues, bond syndicates and bond scandals. Without exception our home policy has brought only wreck and ruin, while our foreign policy has been an almost uninterrupted chapter of disappointment and mortification."

Turning to the subject of the merchant marine, he said the great underlying proposition was that we must not buy, but must build our ships. A discriminating tonnage and tariff duties had worked wonders once, and would do it again. He proposed to put a premium on American-built ships; to make the free list of imports subject to the condition that they come in American bottoms; to allow a rebate of 10 per cent. on all dutiable goods of our own carriage, and to confine the benefits of reciprocity to goods carried in the ships of the reciprocating countries. The American marine once established, the next question would be the upbuilding of a navy able to protect it. Then, as a fit complement of an American marine and an American navy, we should at once build an American ship canal across Nicaragua. The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago. His toast was "The Home of Lincoln." President Seth Low, of Columbia college, responded to the toast "The City of New York." The last speaker was Rev. William Park, of Gloversville, who spoke on "Typical Men." Letters of regret were read from Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago; Gov. Morton, of New York, and a number of other men of national prominence.

LINCOLN DAY IN CHICAGO.

Speeches by Ex-Gov. McKinley, Senator Thurston and Others.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—When William McKinley arose to speak tonight at the banquet in the Auditorium given by the Marquette Club, in commemoration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, 1,500 men cheered the Ohioan with the vehemence of enthusiastic admiration. It was the tenth annual banquet given by the club, and it was intended that there should be 1,000 guests. More than that number by 300 came, and an overflow banquet was necessary. The guest of honor was Mr. McKinley. He spoke to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln." The occasion was notable as the first public appearance of Ohio's famous son in another state since his return from the governorship to the position of a private citizen. Among those at the speaker's table were the Republican governor of Wisconsin and the Republican senators from Nebraska