He Would Have Abolished Slavery by January 1, 1900

President's Message to Congress Proposing a Practical Scheme for Freeing the Negro in the United States.

On December 1, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln sent the following message to congross, giving his idea of a practical plan

On the 22d day of September last a produmation was I such by the executive, a copyof which is herewith submitted.

In accordance with the purpose expressed respectfully recall your attention to what durability. "One generation passeth away to duly consider and estimate this ever-It is not well adapted for two or more. Its lowe, to-wit: vast extent and its variety of climate and "The president of the United States shall

out the total inadequacy of disunion as a in one parcel at the completion of the abolremedy for the differences between the peo- ishment, accordingly as the same shall have ple of the two sections. I did so in lan- been gradual or at one time within such guage which I can not improve, and which, state; and interest shall begin to run upon therefore, I beg to repeat

Disunion Impossible.

"One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believe it is wrong and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive-slave clause of the constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade are each as wellenforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law it-The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

"Physically speaking, we cannot separate We cannot remove our respective sections the rebellion could never have existed; withfrom each other nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicably or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between allens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms

No Dividing Line. There is no line straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through, from east to west, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the ceding section the fugitive-slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while

ever be made to take its place. But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisthan 1,000,000 square miles. Once half as object. populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than 75,000,000 people. A

habiting and to inhabit this vast interior poly would not clear before the end of the region. Which of the three may be the best client enveloped to the country and there are the demand for and wages.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will enveloped to the substance and of the various avenues open to women so the white labor.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will enveloped to the substance of the evaluation of the various avenues open to women so the white labor.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will enveloped to the best client enveloped

LINCOLN'S YEAR OF JUBILEE the marginal regions less interested in these will not have become full. I do not state There are many communities now having any national boundary.

HIS PLAN OF COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION There is no possible severing of this but would multiply and not mitigate evils among

the ranging of one generation.

Lincoln's Plan for Compensation,

in the second paragraph of that paper, I now America in congress assembled (two-thirds of both houses concurring). That the followmay be called "compensated emancipation," ing articles be proposed to the legislature our states are already above the average of The rest of the several states as the constitution of the several states as chusetts has 157; Rhode Island, 133; Conritory, its people and its laws. That terrismendments to the constitution of the necticut, 99; New York and New Jersey. tory is the only part which is of certain United States, all or any of which articles, and another generation cometh, but the earth legislatures (or conventione), to be valid as sylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the abide of the first importance and only and the latter 59. The abideth forever." It is of the first importance | part or parts of the said constitution, viz.

"Article -. Every state wherein slavenduring part. That portion of the earth's cry now exists which shall abolish the same surface which is owned and inhabited by the therein at any time or times before the Ist forc, while no one of them is equal to some one one of them is equal to some one of the interpretation of the interpret people of the United States is well adapted day of January, A. D. 1900, shall receive other parts of our country in natural capacto be the home of one national family, and componention from the United States as fol-

productions are of advantage in this age for deliver to every such state bunds of the one people, whatever they might have been United States bearing interest at the rate we find its population and ratio of increase in former ages. Steam, telegraph and in- of-per cent per annum to an amount equal for the several decennial periods to be as telligence have brought these to be an ad- to the aggregate sum of ------for each slave follows: vantageous combination for one united peo- shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to Year In the inaugural address I briefly pointed be delivered to such state by installments or any such bond only from the proper time f its delivery as aforesaid. Any state havand all interest paid thereon.

ers of such who shall not have been dis- Year, loyal shall be compensated for them at the same rates as provided for states adoptng abolishment of slavery, but in such way hat no slave shall be twice accounted for-"Article -. Congress may appropriate noney and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons with their own consent

His Arguments for It.

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed rticles at some length. Without slavery ou, slavery it could not continue.

amongst us. Some would perpetuate slavery; ome would abolish it suddenly and without ompensation; some would abolish it gradually and with compensation; some would renove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us; and there are et other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we wante much

harmonize and act together. This would be embody a plan of such mutual concescast in several of the states.

As to the first article, the main points are, years); and, thirdly, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory their dissatisfaction. The time spares both faster than unpaid interest accumulates on races from the evils of sudden derangement its debt. -in fact, from the necessity of any derangement-while most of those whose habitual cneummation. They will never see it. Another class will hall the prospect of emanci-I should expect no treaty stipulation would much. It saves them from the vagrant desitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall west by the Rocky mountains and south by be free forever. The plan leaves each state the line along along which the culture of choosing to act under it to abolish slavery corn and cotton meets, and which includes now or at the end of the century, or at any of them, doubtless, in the property sense, part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and consin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, it obliges no two states to proceed alike. It Minnesota, and the territories of Dakuta, also provides for compensation, and gen-Nebraska, and part of Colorado, already has crally the mode of making it. This, it would above 10,000,000 people, and will have 50,- seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfac-000,000 within fifty years if not prevented tion of those who favor perpetual slavery, by any political folly or mistake. It con- and especially of those who are to receive tains more than one-third of the country the compensation. Doubtless some of those owned by the United States-certainly more who are to pay and not to receive will

Yet the measure is both just and econom- gress glance at the map shows that, territorially ical. In a serialn sense the liberaspeaking, it is the great body of the re- tion of slaves is the destruction of property public. The other parts are but marginal -property acquired by descent or by purborders to it, the magnificent region sloping chane, the same as any other property. It west from the Rocky mountains to the Pa- is no less true for having been often said cific being the deepest and also the richest that the people of the south are not more in undeveloped resources. In the production responsible for the original introduction of of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which this property than are the people of the proceed from them this great interior region north; and when it is remembered how unis naturally one of the most important in hesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar and the world. Ascertain from the statistics the share the profits of dealing in them, it may small proportion of the region which has not be quite safe to say that the aouth has as yet been brought into cuitivation, and been more responsible than the north for its also the large and rapidly increasing amount | continuance. If, then, for a common object of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed this property is to be excribed. Is it not with the magnitude of the prospect pre- just that it be done at a common charge?

sented. And yet this region has no sencoast. And if with less money, or money more -touches no ocean anywhere. As part of easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of one nation, its people now find, and may the union by this means than we can by the forever find, their way to Europe by New war alone, is it not economical to do it? Let York, to South America and Africa by New us consider it, then. Loc us as-Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco; but certain the aim we have expended in separate our common country into two na- the war since compensated emancipation was tions, as designed by the present rebellion, proposed last March, and consider whether and every man of this great interior region if that measure had been promptly accepted is thereby cut off from some one or more by even some of the slave states the same of these outlets, not perhaps by a physical sum would not have done more to close the barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that

south of Keatucky or north of Ohio, and said when we are able than it is to pay it still the truth remains that none south of before we are able. The war requires large it can trade to any port or place north of it can trade to any port or compensated in compensated in the process of the compensated in the process of the process of the price of it. Reduce the supply the black labor by colonizing the black labor by colonizing the black labor. or place south of it, except upon terms dieor nache for the south of it, except upon terms dieor place south of it, except upon terms dieor accepting and believe to black labor by colorizing the black labor mental principle that married women
tated by a government foreign to them. These it would require no resily cash, nor the
or out of the cauntry, and by precisely so
of the various avenues open to wom outlets, east, west and south, are indispen- bonds even ony factor than the emancips- much you increase the demand for and wages | 10

great outside world. They, too, and each of increase which we have maintained, on an whites and this without any apparent t

Our Territory Abundant. fact, it would ere long farce resision, how- criving the foreign-born as now, we should run unless there be something to run from ever much of blood and treasure the separa- he compelled to send part of the native-born away. But such is not our condition. We Our rirife pertains to ourselves-to the have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has assing generall he of men-and it can 2,800,000, with a population averaging 73% withing convulsion be husbod forever with persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? In this view I recommend the adoption of In it less fertile? Has it more waste surfor complete negro emancipation by Janu: the following resolution and articles amend- face by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or atory to the Constitution of the United other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how Desolved by the senate and house of such? As to when this may be we can opresentatives of the United States of Judge by the past and the present; as to when it will be, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the union. Several of when ratified by three-fourths of the said such 80. Also two other great states, Pennstates already above the European average,

Figures on Population. Taking the nation in the aggregate, and

therein shall refund to the United States sus yet taken. It is seen that the ratio of to both, the bonds so received, or the value thereof, increase at no one of these seven periods is either 2 per cent below or 2 per cent above "Article -. All slaves who shall have en- the average, thus showing how inflexible, in exclusion of, but additional to, all others Joyed actual freedom by the chances of the and consequently how reliable, the law of war at any time before the end of the re- increase in our case is. Assuming that it authority throughout the union. The subbellion shall be forever free; but all own- will continue, it gives the following results: ject is presented exclusive in its economical Population.

These figures show that our country may it any place or places without the United be as populous as Europe now is at some point between 1920 and 1930-say about 1925 our territory, at 73% persons to the square mile, being of capacity to contain 217,186,000. And we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance by the folly and evils of disunion or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great

Among the friends of the union there is a element of national discord among us. While great diversity of sentiment and of policy in it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one regard to slavery and the African race huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, ivilization and prosperity no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great

Results of Emancipation

these diversities we waste much crease of population, and proportionately strength in struggles among our crease of population, and proportionately you are my seniors, nor that many of you are my seniors, nor that many of you are my seniors, nor that many of you are my seniors. compromise, but it would be compromise together with out other debt, easier than we of the great responsibility resting upon mo among the friends and not with the enemies should pay our other debt without it. If you will perceive no want of respect to yourof the union. These articles are intended we had allowed our old national debt to run selves in any undue earnestness I may seem at 6 per cent per annum, simple interest siens. If the plan shall be adopted it is from the end of our revolutionary struggle assumed that emancipation will follow, at until today, without paying anything on first, the emancipation; secondly, the length | each man ewed upon it then; and this beof time for consummating it (thirty-seven cause our increase of men through the whole the national authority and national pros period has peen greater than 6 per centhas run faster than the interest upon the o the advocates of perpetual slavery, but debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor tive-can secure its adoption? Will not the he length of time should greatly mitigate nation, so long as its population increases good people respond to a united and earnest

This fact would be no excuse for delaying payment of what is justly due, but it shows only by concert. It is not "Can any of us course of thought will be disturbed by the the great importance of time in this connecmeasure will have passed away before its tion-the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number 100,000,000 what by a different policy pation, but will deprecate the length of time. | we would have to pay now, when we number They will feel that it gives too little to the but 31,000,000. In a word, it shows that a now living slaves. But it really gives them dollar will be much barder to pay for the the eccasion. As our case is new, so we war than will be a dollar for emancipation must think anew and act anew. We must on the proposed plan. And then the latter disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save will cost no blood, no precious life. It will our country.

slong to loyal owners, and hence provision s made in this article for compensating

ing such as may consent. This ought not o be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, insomuch as it comes to nothing unless by the mutual consent of people to be deported and the American voters through their representatives in con-

Favors Negro Colonization.

I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favor colonization; and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remainlug in the country which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious.

It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch if arguments, that time surely is not now, In dace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in , their old places, they justle no white laborers; if they leave their old places, they | leave them open to white laborers. Logic-Emancipation, even without deportation, them in marriage. would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce All'son Lydell, brothers, married Jessle and them. Thus the customary amount of labor Margaret Camobell. would still have to be performed—the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for judge and gave consent to the double union Our National Strife Temporary.

And this is true, wherever a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and siave country, or place it south of Kennucky or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that name south of the name of t

communications to and through them to the this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of more than one free colored person to seven them must have access to this Egypt of the average, from our first national census. In accounters of evil from it. The District of west without paying tell at the crossing of 1700, until that of 1860, we should in 1900 Columbia and the states of Maryland have a population of 103,208,415. And why and Delaware are all in this condi-Our national strife spring not from our may we not continue that ratio far beyond tion. The District has more than one free permanent part, not from the land we in- that period? Our abundant room, our broad colored to six whites, and yet in its frequent habit; not from our national homestend, national homestend, is our ample resource, petitions to congress I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored per Were our territory as limited as are the sons as one of its grievances. But why us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it British Isics, very certainly our population should emancipation south send the free demands union and abhors septration. In could not expand as stated. Instead of re- people north? People of any color seldom

Visionary Dangers.

Heretofore colored people to some extent have fled north from bondage, and now, per haps, from both bandage and destitution But if gradual emancipation and deportation adopted, they will have neither to fle from. Their old masters will give then wages at least until new laborers can be procured, and the freedmenain turn will gladly give their labor for the wages all new homes can be found for them in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race This proposition can be trusted on the mu tual interests involved. And in any event cannot the north decide for itself whether to receive them? Again, as practice proves more than theory

n any case, has there been any irruption of ored people northward because of the abolishment of slavery in this District last

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District is from the census of 1860, having no refer those made free by the act of congress abellahing slavery here.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted

Nor will the war nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this Population, Por Cent. plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay

And notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that congress provide by law for compensating any state which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have This shows an average decennial increase been acted up n is hereby earnestly reng received bonds as aforesaid and after- or 34.60 per cent in population through the newed. Such would be only an advance part wards reintroduced or tolerating slavery seventy years from our first to our tast cen- of the plan, and the same arguments apply

Will Preserve the Union.

This plan is recommended as a means, no for restoring and preserving the national aspect. The plan would, I am confiden secure peace more speedily and maintain it more permanently than can be done by force alone, while all it would cost, considering amounts and manner of payment and times of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war if we rely solely upon force. It is much more likely that it would east no blood at

The plan is proposed as permanent constithe concurrence of, first, two-thirds of congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the states. The requisite three-fourths of the states will necessarily include seven of the slave states. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopt ing emancipation at no very dictant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the union forever.

I do not forgot the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the con-The proposed emancipation would shorten gress of the nation by the chief magistrate the war, perpetuate peace, insure this in- of the nation, nor do I forget that some of should pay all the emancipation would cost, of public affairs. Yet I trust that in view

Is it Practicable? Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose either principal or interest, each man of us if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus would owe less upon that debt now than lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore perity and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is doubted that we here-congress and execuappeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed imagine better?" but "Can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "Can we do better?" The degmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled

> Fellow-citizens, we can not escape history through which we pass will light us down shall nobly save or meanly lose the last and 214 Monroe, where its spreading was best hope of earth. Other means may suc- anally checked. ceed; this could not fail. The way is plain peaceful, generous, just-a way which if fol- Twelfth street and the firemen were kept lowed the world will forever applaud and

God must forever bless. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CONNUBIALITIES.

member at least a dozen men who, in her judgment, would have proposed to he if she had only given them encouragement arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free leave them open to white laborers. Logic-side the quarantine limits as marked by ally, there is neither more nor less of it the yellow flags and from that point unite

Welcome 1900

As a fitting celebration of the New Year, we inaugurate a stock reducing sale of Domestic Rugs. After inventory we find we have thousands of rugs that should help furnish thousands of homes.

Sale commences Monday morning at 8 o'clock and while the supply is almost unlimited and we do not expect to close out this vast assortment of Rugs in one day, yet we ask you to come early and make selection while stock is most com-

WE CLOSE AT NOON MONDAY.

We note a few of the standard make Rugs, patterns that are made private to us.

2-3×4-6	French Wilton Rug
3-0x0-0	French Wilton Rug \$8.00
	French Wilton Rug\$21.73
2-084-6	Bundhar Wilton Rug \$3.50
O-BRO-S	Bundhar Wilton Rug \$5.50
	Bundhar Wilton Rug
4-6812-0	Bundhar Wilton Rug\$21.00
	Bundhar Wilton Rug
8-3×10-6	Bundhir Wilton Rug\$36.00
	Bundhar Wilton Rug\$40.00

Reversible Smyrna Ruos-

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1-6x3-0	Imperial	Smyrna	Rug	,		,		i		٠,						٠.		. ,		. 125	\$1.3	5
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Made Rugs from Carpet -

		5
	10-6x11-7	Moquette\$19.00
ŀ	10.6x12.0	Brussels\$25.00
	10-6x12-6	Brussels
	10-6x11-9	Axminster\$20.00
1	10-6x13-6	Velvet\$24.00
	10-6x12-6	Axminster\$24.00
ŀ	10-6x11-0	Brussels\$16.00
	10-6x12-0	Axmins.er
	10-6x12-9	Axminster\$25.00

Your opportunity to obtain a high grade Rug for little money-Extra special offerings.

Six 5-0x12-0 Imperial Smyina Rugs, each\$22.50 One 9-0x12-0 Byzantine Rug\$15.00 Ten 9-0x12-0 Khorassen Axminster Rugs, woven in one piece, each.....\$32.50 One 11-3x13-6 Axminster Rug, slightly spiled, goes at \$20.00 Two very fine Scotch Axminster Rugs, 9-0x12-0, ea., \$32.50 3 German Axminster Rugs, woven in one piece, very

choice, 8-8x10-10, each\$18.50

Dugs Made from Remnants of Carpets-

•	Kennants of Carpers
-3x8-0	Body Brussels\$14.00
-3x8-0	Brussels\$10.50
-0x12-0	Wilten\$27.00
-3x12-6	Brussels\$12.50
-3x12-0	Axminster\$21.00
-3×11-0	Moquette\$16.50
3x10-6	Axminster \$16.70
-3x11-9	Brussels\$16.00
-3x11-9	Brussels\$20.00
-3x10-6	Moquette\$18.00
-Hx10-6	Brussels\$13.00
-3x10-6	Velvet
x3x12-0	Axminster\$19.50
-3×10-3	Moque te
0x6x12-	4 Brussels824.00
0-6x10-6	Brussels
0-6x12-0	0 Velvet\$23.00

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.

1414-1416-1418 Douglas Street.

NINE FIREMEN ARE INJURED 🤧

Caught by Falling Walls in Early Morning Fire at hicago.

LOSS FOOTS UP TO ABOUT A MILLION !

Entire Wholesale District Threatened

for a Time-Thirty-Eight Engines and Two Fire Tugs Playing on the Flames.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 .- Fire at an early hour oday completely gutted the buildings exending from 216 to 222 Monroe street, badly lamaged the building at 212-214 Monroe street, caused a loss aggregating \$950,000

and resulted in the injury of nine firemen. two of them serious. The injured: Captain Robert O'Connor, serious.

James Wolley, seriously. William Padden. Michael O'Hara. Captain John Evans.

Captain William Carey. Captain Thomas O'Connor. Luke Hayes. Lieutenant Oswald,

The fire is supposed to have originated on As to the second article, I think it would We of this congress and this administration & Co., wholesale woolens, at 220 222 Monroe e impracticable to return to bondage the will be remembered in spite of ourselves street, and, fanned by a fierce northwest hass of persons therein contemplated. Some No personal significance or insignificance can wind, spread so rapidly that when the first spare one or another of us. The flery trial fire companies arrived on the scene the whole south end of the building was a mass of in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. | flames. A second and then a third alarm We say we are for the union. The world was sent in, but, in spite of the tons of water The third article relates to the future of will not forget that we say this. We know thrown into the burning buildings by thirtyhe freed people. It does not ablige, but how to save the union. The world knows eight engines and two fire tugs, the wind we do know how to save it. We, even we and the bitter cold so hindered the firemen here, hold the power and bear the responsi- that for a time the entire wholesale district bility. In giving freedom to the slave we was in danger. The flames quickly commuassure freedom to the free-honorable alike nigated to the building at 216 and 218 Monin what we give and what we preserve. We roe street, gradually spreading east to 212

> Immense brands were carried as far as busy extinguishing small fires on the roofs of surrounding buildings.

Some of the Losses. The principal losses are:

Building at 220-222 Monroe street, \$225,000. Edwards, Stanwood & Co., successors to Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, boots and shoes, third and sixth floors, \$200,000. Woolley & Co., first and second floors,

Schwartz & Kline, shirts, fourth floor, John Harper, cloak manufacturer, fifth Building at 216-218 Monroe street, occu-

ded by the J. W. Butler Paper company

J. W. Butler Paper company, damage on Henry O. Shepard company, printers, ocunying building at 212-214 Monroe street,

omnged \$2,000. Ecsides there there were several minor cases caused by smoke and water. Figures

The building at 217 Fifth avenue was

men were working on the roof of the building at 216-218 Monroe street, and, as fire crept closer to the west side of the structure, the men were gradually driven toward the middle of the roof. Suddenly the east wall of the building adjoining fell with a terrific crash. An immense mass of brick and timbers crushed into the roof where Caprain O'Connor and his men were at work. The roof tore away from the sides themselves, they will not ask where a line increase of our population may be expected whole country, and there would not be but. A simple protection against dangerous carrying Pipemen O'Hara and Padden down of separation shall be, but will yow rather to continue for a long time after that period one colored to seven whites. Could the one threat affections are Dein's menthalated in the debris and leaving the others on the that there shall be no such line. Nor are as rapidly as before, because our territory in any way greatly disturb the seven? cough drops, tany 5 cents, at druggiets. Irail broken edge of the roof high above. The New York Stock exchange having early next spring, barring cataclysms.

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the flames. Captain O'Connor, Lieutenant acquired all the land it needs is about Callahan and Pipemen Fountain and Hor-gan finally succeeded in rescuing the two of the old one. Many of the closer-fisted unfortunate pipemen and crawling along the members are finding fault with the governshaking walls they made their way to a fire ora for embarking on the enterprise at this cacape and descended safely to the ground, time, when material is the highest it has After the fire had been raging about an been in many years. They have massed hour and a half the walls began falling and figures which show that the new building several firemen were more or less injured. will cost at least \$500,000 more than it could James Woolley so seriously that he was have been erceted for two years ago, and taken to the hospital.

partment has had to contend with in years. as now. Having put off the work so long The cold was intense, the thermometer being why not wan a while longer and take adseveral degrees below zero, and a number vantage of the "inevitable reaction in iron." of firemen were severly frosthitten,

call attention annoyingly to the fact that the The fire was one of the worst the fire de- body was financially as able to build then they ask. The insurgents do not seem to be making much of an impression, and con-struction on the new exchange will begin