NEBRASKA

The auctioneer at one of the mush room book establishments was enter-taining a large audience with remarks on "riches," preparatory to asking some one to start the bidding on a book relating to that subject. "Do you know," he said, "that 50,000 people own more than nine-tenths of all the wealth of this great country? Yes, our wealth of this great country? Yes, our country has 80,000,000 inhabitants, and 50,000 of these own the rest. Now, this book tells you all about them—what am I bid?" There was no immediate response, and then a cadaverous, cold looking, needy individual said: "If it tells how a fellow can get into the minority I'll give you \$1 for the book." And the auctioneer had to bass k." And the auctioneer had to pass lot and try his oratory on the works of an English poet.

Two men were wrangling as to who should settle with the waiter for the Juncheon. When the question had been finally decided and the contestants had finally decided and the contestants had gone, the waiter said to one of his regular customers, who was a witness of the scene: "That's what we like, for every time it happens we come in for an extra tip. The man who couldn't get the check has only one way to get even, and that is by giving the waiter something, and nine times out of 10 he does it and makes the amount more does it and makes the amount more than he would have given if he had paid the check. This one ordered ex-tra cigars and 'left the change for me. We like the 'give me the check' quar-

Mr. Gladstone was once guilty of an amusing bull in a debate on the question of disestablishment, says the London Globe. Dilating on the hold held on the affections of the people by the Church of England, he said: "When an Englishman wants to get married, to whom does he go? To the parish priest. When he wants his child baptized, to whom does he go? To the parish priest. When he wants to get buried, to whom does he go? The House parish priest. When he wants to get buried, to whom does he go? The House answered with a roar of laughter, in which Mr. Gladstone himself joined, adding: "As I was contrasting the Eng-lish church with the Irish, a bull is per-

Bulgaria is sufficiently in the public eye just now to compensate her for a eye just now to compensate her for a total eclipse that lasted for three or four centuries. Between the oblitera-tion of mediaeval Bulgaria by the con-quering Turk and her very modern resurrection, she disappeared more completely than Poland ever has. The very name of Bulgaria was remembered only by the learned. Sir Charles Ellot points out that in journeylog from Bulonly by the learned. Sir Charles Enot points out that in journeying from Bul-garia to Constantinople in 1834 King-lake must have passed straight across Bulgaria. Yet, when describing his travels in "Eothen," he makes no allusion to the country or its inhabi-

Ekokombi, salling himself a deity, has appeared among the Congolese of the Mongo and Ngombe and created great excitement. He has issued a com-mand that all charms and fetishes be mand that all charms and fetishes be destroyed or otherwise got rid of, and if in his course any are found still in possession of these they will be tortured or killed by some of his messengers. This has taken such a hold on the minds of the people all over the interior that strong as is their belief in the potency of their charms they have in most cases destroyed them. in most cases destroyed them,

wave motor the revolving portion A wave motor the revolving portion of which resembles a turbine in construction and effect, has been installed at the end of a 1,150 foot pier at Atlantic City to generate electricity for the light and power used upon the pier. The motor is claimed to be the first practical commercial application of the irregular but powerful motion of the ocean for the development of electrical power. The motors, of which there are power. The motors, of which there are two, rest on a sea floor of 12 feet un-der the water.

In the year 1907 the deposits in the commercial banking institutions of the per capita of population, while the de-posits in the joint stock companies in posits in the joint stock companies in the United Kingdom and Bank of England for the same year amounted to about \$108. Deposits in the banks of the United Kingdom for the first half of 1908 were \$4,575,000,000—those of the United States \$5,695,500,000.

There has recently been completed at Great Falls, Mont., a huge brick chim-ney for carrying away the fumes of the smelting works, which will take rank as one of the tallest structures in the world. It is 78½ feet in outside diamter at the base and 53 feet 9 inches at the top. It extends 506 feet above the ground and 528½ feet above its lowest undation course. Its total weight is

Professor Edward Hull, F. R. S., who studies the ancient river channels in the ocean bed, by analyzing the British admiralty soundings, has succeeded in tracing the submarine bed of the river Adour and the Fosse de Capes Breton for a distance of about 50 miles out to sea, at which point it opens out on the ocean at a depth of 1,500 fathoms

Rather dubiously the village postmaster eyed the nondescript dog of-fered for sale as "a valuable watch dog." "'Deed he am, boss," asseverated Rastus. "But if he was as good a watch dog as you make out, how is it you want to sell him at all?" "Yo' see, boss, it am dis way: In dese hard times I ain't got nuthin' to watch."

The new catalogue of Columbia uni-versity shows the total number of offi-cers of the administration and instruction to be 670; the total number of resident students, 5,633 as against 5,159 last year. Since the last catalogue was published eight special funds have been created by specific gift or bequest.

News from vessels in the Alaska trade will be published in a daily paper issued on the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. The publication will be known as the Wireless and will contain both local and foreign news received in Scattle by wireless.

In the 11 months ended November British imports decreased \$227,500,000 and exports \$225,000,000, a total decrease of \$562,000,000, or \$94,000,000 more than the American total decrease of \$468,000,000 for the entire year.

An apparatus is being built in Philadelphia for a coal mining and navigation company that will pick up canal boats, lift them 60 feet into the air, and dump their contents into a storage pile wharf, or into another vessel

Korea will be represented at Seattle by an exhibit of brass wares, carved woods, linens and silks. An exporter in Seoul is preparing a fine exhibit for the 1909 exhibition to show the progress of the Pacific country.

Two English inventors claim to save from 50 to 75 per cent on gas bills by the use of their machine, which car-burets the air with a small portion of petrol vapor, producing a highly in-terminating nonexplosive gas.

# THE O'NEILL FRONTIER' LOCHINVAR ENDS ROMANTIC STUNT BEHIND THE BARS

Steals Unwilling Damsel, Attempts Forced Marriage; Draws Prison Term.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15 .- A remarkable Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15.—A remarkable series of escapes marked the history of David L. Horner, who has just been landed in the penitentiary to serve a five-year term for abducting a girl in Polk county. Horner once worked for Thomas Rornan, and became enamored of his 16-year-old daughter. Neither Downan nor his daughter results. Neither Dornan nor his daughter re-ceived his advances with favor, and hiring a livery team one day last Auhiring a livery team one day last August he lay in wait and captured the girl from the family buggy. He went to Republic county, Kan., with the girl, but she managed to notify the officers while he was out getting a marriage license. He was arrested, but twice escaped, the second time getting away with a bullet in his leg. He returned, robbed a house, and then fled to Guthrie Center, Ia, where he burglarized a depot.

depot.

He was not heard of until October 12, when he again appeared in Polk county. He watched for the girl and waylaid her one night while she was returning from a party with a boy cousin. He tried to halt them, but on the girl's entreaty the lad raced with him. In the dark the girl managed to slip from the buggy and get into a house by the wayside. Horner captured the boy and the buggy and tried to the boy and the buggy and tried to compel him by threats of shooting to tell where the girl was. The boy refused and tying his hands and feet, Horner threw him in a shed and drove away, cutting all telephone wires in the neighborhood so that pursuit was impossible. He was trailed through Kansas and finally overhauled in White Pine, Tenn. He pleaded guilty when brought back and is now in prison

## CLOSE THE GATE AGAINST DIVORCEES

Non-Residents Must Wait Two Years and Then Another Six Months.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 15.—The senate only was in session today. In commit-tee of the whole it recommended for passage a new divorce law which re-quires one year's residence, save where the parties have continuously resided in the state, and where the cause of action arose outside the state two years residence is necessary. No de-cree can be made absolute until after six months have expired. This will put an end to Nebraska as a Mega for disix months have expired. This will put an end to Nebraska as a Mecca for divorces from other states, as well as stop the practice of divorced persons dropping over into Iowa the next day and marrying someone else.

Bills authorizing the regents of the state university to establish a school of citizenship and prohibiting fraternities in high schools were recommended to pass.

#### SHORT IN ACCOUNTS. SECRETARY OF CHURCH TURNS ON THE GAS

Chicago. Feb. 15.—A gas filled room in the rear of the church of which he had been financial secretary; a letter of farewell written on the back of a map tant relative of Senator Chauncey M.

Depew.

The facts came out at the inquest. Depue had been financial secretary of the Roseland Central Presbyterian church at 1094 Indiana ave. Mrs. Dechurch at 1094 Indiana ave. Mrs. Depue, the widow, testified that her husband had told her he had been systematically blackmailed since his boyhood, but he never told her the details. Recently the trustees of the church accused him of a shortage of several hundred dollars. After insisting on his innocence Depue promised to return the nocence Depue promised to return the money last Monday night. In this he failed and his body was found by the pastor of the church just before the evening prayer meeting. In his letter, Depue wrote:

"I am going through an ordeal today that none of you know, and I hope you never will. For the benefit of others I am sacrificing a life today that has been spent for others, but I have never faltered in well doing. I have failed to present to you that which I promised, but I think the time will come when I will be vindicated. There are those who have the key to my life. If they desire to pre-There are those who have the key to my life. If they desire to present that, it will prove that I have done my duty in every respect. You can tell my sisters, Mrs. J. B. Lyman, 92 Washington Square, Salem, Mass., and Mrs. C. B. Sprague, Des Moines, Ia., that they are lavishing on the results of my labor.

"Turn my body over to my nephew, C. B. Lyman, Denver, Colo., or give it to the Chicago School of Surgery."

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### TOKIO PLEASED WITH CALIFORNIA'S ACTION

Tokio, Beb. 15.—Lengthy cables, conveying from correspondents in Americathe news of the rejection of the anti-Japanese legislation by the California legislature, have been received here with intense satisfaction in official and business circles. The publication of this information, together with the expressions of favorable opinion by President Roosevelt and the governors of several states has greatly improved the situation. Leading Japanese papers today printed editorials. Americans residing in the empire are more relieved. Tokio, Beb. 15.-Lengthy cables, con-

A young Englishman, after he had A young Englishman, after he had been in Devil's valley for a couple of months, began to grow thin. Wyoming cooking did not appeal to him. Besides his squeamish appetite there was another thing that the natives held against him—his outlandish custom of taking a bath every morning. One day his landlady was discussing him with a friend.

a friend.
"I fell ye what, Sal," said the visitor, "he's jest a-wastin' away a-grievin' for some gal back east thar."
"Nothin' o' the kind," said the landlady contemptuously. "You mark my words, now—that young feller he's jest a washin' hisself away."

## FARMER FOUND BY ROADSIDE WITH **CRUSHED SKULL**

Horse May Have Thrown Rider and Then Kicked Him in Head, Killing Him.

Bloomfield, Neb., Feb. 12.—Henry Kuchl, a prominent rarmer living six miles northwest of here, was found on the public road about one and one-half miles north of town Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in an unconscious con-dition, with a deep flesh wound in his face. He was found by Veterinary Surgeon Gabler. The Kalur hospital ambulance was immediately summoned and the unfortunate man was taken to the hospital. Upon examination it was found he was suffering from a hemorfound he was sintering from a hemor-rhage of the brain from which he died without regaining consciousness. How the accident occurred no one will ever know, but it is supposed that the horse became unmanageable and threw its rider, kicking him in the face. Deceased leaves a wife and eight children in moderate circumstances. The funer-al will be held Wednesday noon from the German Lutheran Dreifaltigkeits church, and under the auspices of Frei-heit lodge, No. 8, Order Sons of Her-

#### RELATIVE OF LINCOLN LIVES IN NEBRASKA

Fremont, Neb., Feb. 12.—B. F. Hanks, a Fremont man; claims the distinction of being a blood relative of Abraham Lincoln. His grandfather was a first cousin of Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks. Mr. Hanks is a laborer, and lately, singularly, has been following the occupation of a wood chopper, which vocation is used so often to typify the humbleness of the illustrious martyred president. Mr. Hanks was engaged in chopping wood when a reporter paid him a call. "Yes," said Mr. Hanks, "I am a relative of Mr. Lincoln's, but I never saw him. I well remember, however, when I was a boy back in Clark county, Iowa, how proud we were that we could claim the president of the United States as our cous-Fremont, Neb., Feb. 12.-B. F. Hanks, dent of the United States as our cous-in. I remember, too, when Lincoln was shot and the sorrow of our family was shot and the sorrow of our family over it. My father, I think, had seen Lincoln. He dabbled some in politics and was a justice of the peace." Mr. Hanks is a member of a large family, having six brothers. One of these resides in Lincoln. In appearance Mr. Hanks is enough like Lincoln to be a brother. He is large, awkward and angular.

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\* DEATH WARRANT FOR MURDERER

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 12.-R. Mead Shumway, the Gage county murderer whose appeal for a rehearing was denied by the supreme court, must hang Febru-ary 19, unless the governor in-

The supreme court has re-dieved itself of all jurisdiction by issuing the death warrant required, which has been deliv-ered to the warden of the peni-

tentiary.
Under the warrant Shumway
is decreed to be hanged shortly
after the noon hour of Febru-

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#### MRS. GOULD JUST BOUGHT WHAT SHE REALLY NEEDED

New York, Feb. 12.-The suit of Malcolm Butler, assignee of the Lichterstein Millinery company, to recover \$2,980 for hats, waists, dress goods and supplies for Mrs. before Justice Dugre and a jury. Mrs. Gould was in court, in mourning for her father. Mrs. Gould asserts that her husband was responsible for the bill, as all she had bought was in the nature of necessary articles of attire comporting with the station in life of herself and husband. Most of the bill was run up before she and Howard Gould separated, since when she has been drawing an allowance of \$25,000 a year. Mary F. McEnroe, saleswoman, testified

about the sale of goods, which include a \$676 sealskin coat, a \$700 caracul skirt, a \$250 cape, \$100 crepe de chine dress and a

## TRAGIC FINALE IN QUARREL BY PHONE

New York, Feb. 12.—Seated in his elaborately furnished office in the rooms of the Universal Medical institute, 30 West Twenty-ninth st., Albert Bellgaudill, proprietor of the institute, was wraging over the telephone with his wife. Although married only six months ago the couple parted and the wife had called Bellguadill up to upbraid him about the payment of her allowance. Finally the man shouted:
"You are driving me crazy. I will kill myself. Listen to this!"

Thereupon he drew a revolver from his pocket, pressed it against his left breast, and pulled the trigger. As the breast, and pulled the trigger. As the cartridge exploded the man fell back in his swivel chair and tumbled over on the floor. This sudden tumble saved his life, the bullet glancing just aside from the heart and inflicting a deep flesh wound in his side. Humbert Bellguadili, brother of the wouldbe suicide, in an adjoining office had overheard the telephone conversation heard the telephone conversation. When he heard the pistol shot he rushed into the office and carried the unconscious man to an outside and ordered clerks to get an ambulance. It was said at the hospital that the man probably will recover.

### GUSTAVUS SWIFT'S DAUGHTER DIVORCED

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Ruth May Swift Everz, who was left a fortune of \$5,000 000 by her father, the late Gustavus Swift, was granted a divorce from her husband. Ernest H. Everz, by Judge Gibbons today. The charge made against Everz was desertion.

#### ENGINE BLOWS UP; WRECKS A TRAIN

Bellingham, Wash., Feb. 12.—It is re-ported here the locomotive drawing the Great Northern "Owl" train, due in Seattle at 7 o'clock this morning, blew up a short distance south of Everett this morning, killing the engineer and fireman and wrecking the train.

A telephone line is being construct-ed over the Alps which has the highest altitude of any telephone line in the

world.

# **EQUAL SUFFRAGE** MEETS DEFEAT

of All Votes in the Senate.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 13.-Woman suffrage in the shape of a constitutional amendment failed to pass the senate teday, lacking three votes of the necessary three-fifths. The vote was 17 for, 15 against.

The Randall bill, granting municipal suffrage to women, was also defeated,

sunrage to women, was also dereated, 18 against, 15 for.

The bill asking Carnegie to place the University of Nebraska professors on his educators' pension list passed, 25 to 8, in spite of Bryan's written pro-In the house, the committee on Sol-

diers' home severely criticised the man-agement of the state soldier's home. In committee of the whole a bill appropriating money to buy monuments mark the Oregon trail was

Among new bills are: Among new bins are:
Fixing a maximum freight rate for carrying oil; providing for state prohibition, to be suspended by a three-fifths vote of any municipality; fixing a limit of 25 cents on 10-word telegraph messages anywhere in the state. Fix ing a standard number of men for pas senger and freight crews.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 13.—The members of the committee that was appointed of the committee that was appointed to frame a uniform bank guaranty measure have completed their work and have made a draft of the bill and it was submitted to the two general committees on banking at the meeting this afternoon. The bill as framed by the subcommittee with the assistance of Judge Albert, provides for an immediate payment, and vides for an immediate payment and a guarantee fund of 2 per cent of the deposits. Instead of an entire revision of the banking laws such as have been recommended in the bills of both Wilson and Volpp, the subcommittee has framed a measure that will add a simframed a measure that will add a simple guaranty clause to the present law. A number of changes had to be made in the law as it exists at present so that the guaranty feature could be added, but the laws in general have not been altered. The measure permits the national banks to take advantage of the provisions of the law.

The bill as it has been trimmed and pruned by Judge Albert and the committee is of a much less bulk than the former measure and all of the superflous provisions are said to have been removed from the measure.

The belief that Judge Albert would get no money for his work on the bill has been disproved by the decision of Attorney General Thompson, who has decided that the judge is an employe of one of the houses and as such will

of one of the houses and as such will be paid in the same manner as any other employe. The only doubt in the case is that the houses have not yet approved his appointment.

## JAP SCHOOL BILL IS VOTED DOWN

California Legislature Reconsiders Yielding to Pressure From Government.

<del>++++++++++++++++++++++++</del> THE PRESIDENT IS DELIGHTED.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A telegram received by the president from Governor Gillett, of California, was given out at the White House last night without comment. It reads: 'The segregation bill killed in

the assembly today by a vote of 41 to 37."

The president replied as fol-

lows:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations. All good Americans appreciate what you have done. Pray extend my congratulations individually to all who have aided you. I feel that the way in which California has done what was right for the nation makes it more than ever obligatory on the nation in every way to safeguard nation in every way to safeguard the interests of California. All that I personally can do toward this end, whether in public or private life, shall most certainly be done.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 13.-Yielding to the pressure brought to bear by President Roosevelt and Governor Gillett, the California assembly retired from its previous position on the anti-Japanese matters by reconsidering the former vote on the segregation of Japa-nese students in the public schools, and finally rejecting the measure by a vote of 41 to 37. An effort by the suporters of the bill further to reconsider was lost by a tie vote, and the assembly is now clear of any anti-Japanese measure objected to by the national administrative. istration.

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"I am highly pleased with the action of the assembly," said Governor Gil-lett. "The East has been deeply concerned in the measures pending here, and I feared that if the anti-Japanese legislation were pressed at this time it would have a disastrous effect."

JAPS LEAVE AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 13 .- The number of Japanese of all classes who left the United States for Japan in December, 1908, exceeded by nearly 700 the number who entered this country during the same month. These figures were given out today by Kokichi Midzuno, Japanese consul general here. The Japan nese who returned from this country to their native land during the month in question numbered 1,007 according to the consul's figures. Of these 905 were male and 102 females. The number of Japanese who came into this country during the same period was 113 males and 187 females, of whom over onefourth were the student and merchant

Women will soon be admitted to the members' gallery in the British house of commons on the same terms as men. of commons on the same terms as man, if the recommendation of a committee on the subject is accepted. Heretofore women who wished to see the house in session have been compelled to do so seated behind the grill of the women's gallery. The committee argues that permission to sit beside their male relatives and friends will make the privilege of listening to the debates more highly prized by women. The report is said to have been a severe shock to the older members of the house of

## ROOSEVELT'S TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Fails to Receive Three-Fifths Laying Cornerstone of Memorial on Farm, President Makes Fine Address.

> Hodgenville, Ky., Feb. 12.—In the presence of several thousand people including a host of men highly distinguished in American life, the corner stone of the marble memorial structure which will shelter the log cabin where Abraham Lincoln was born, was

> today laid with appropriate ceremonies by President Roosevelt.
>
> The tent which served as an auditorium was roped off from the crowd, which gathered around a hallowed spot. In the center beside the platform for the speakers and the machinery of the cerner stone laying, is the cabin itself, a little building not over 16 feet square, built of logs, notched and laid together, pioneer fashion. The logs are worn smooth where the bark has peeled off and rotted and now they are a dirty leaden gray.

> leaden gray.
>
> Five special trains from Louisville to this little hamlet during the morning brought hundreds of people and at 11 o'clock the arrival of Governor Willson and staff, the procession formed at the station and wended its way to the farm on which the log cabin is

> located three miles away.
>
> A steady rain fell during the cerementes, but had no effect upon the crowd, which found protection under a

The exercises were opened by an in vocation, following which former Governor Folk, of Missouri, president of the Lincoln Memorial association, delivered some introductory remarks. He was followed by President Roosevelt, who laid the cerner stone. Governor Willson then spoke on behalf of Kentucky for her greatest son. General James Grant Wilson then spoke for the federal army, and General Luke E. Wright for the confederate army. The president and other dignitaries left Hodgenville at 2:30 p. m.

President's Address.

President's Address.
President Roosevelt paid a touching tribute to Lincoln. He said:
We have met here to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the 19th century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history.

greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the 19th century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history.

This rail splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more eften than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic, at the mement when that leadership had become the stupendous world task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thews never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinles of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task alotted him was to peur out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women.

Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

Compared With Washington.

Compared With Washington. As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the character of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in the great qualities which rendered each able to render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no

man, they were alike in essentials, they were alike in the great qualities which rendered each able to render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render. Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed ainflexible courage in adversity, and a soul wholly unspoiled by prosperity. Each possessed all the general virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering master of mankind who have too often shown themselves devoid of so much as the understanding of the words by which we signify the qualities of duty, of mercy, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good as these, no other two groat men as good as these, no other two groat men as good as these, no other two great men as good as these, no other two groat men as great. Widely though the problems of today differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoin when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work today.

Lincoin saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the practical man and inability to strive in practical man of indomitable resolution with twose practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, abi

"The Slave Hound."

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Fifty public meetings; the city fairly buried beneath flags and bunting; portraits of Lincoln; show windows filled with civil war relics and Lincoln mementos, streets crowded with marchers and military bands—this is the spectacle that Chi-

bands—this is the spectacle that Chi-cago presented today in the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the

CARRIED OUT IN CHICAGO

A GREAT CELEBRATION IS

birth of President Lincoln.

denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its deification of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionist denounced him as the "slave hound of Illinois." When he was the seed ond time candidate for president, the majority of his opponents attacked him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continually to check those who wished to go forward too fast, at the very time that he overrode the opposition of those who wished not to go forward at all. The goal was never dimbefore his vision; but he picked his way cautiously, without either halt or hurry, as he strode toward it, through such a morass of difficulty that no man of less courage would have attempted it, while ft would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

Yet perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and, from the standpoint of the America of today and of the future, the most vitally important, was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. In the hour of a triumph that would have turned any weaker man's head, in the heat of a struggle which spurred many a good man to dreadful vindictiveness, he said truthfully that so long as he had been in his office he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom, and besought his supporters to study the incidents of the trial through which they were passing as phillosophy from which to learn wisdom and not as wrongs to be avenged; ending with the solemn exhortation that, as the strife was over, all should reunite in a common effort to save their common country.

Had Supreme Vision.

Had Supreme Vision.

He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a co test so grim the strong men who also can carry it brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a collect so grim the strong men who also can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftlest spirits is youchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, at the struggle fades into distance, and wounds are forgotten, and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision, He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wickedness to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage and willingness for self-sacrifice and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the North and to the men of the South. As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion, alike of the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race; the lover of his country and of all mankind, the mightlest of the mightly men who mastered the mighty days.

SPRINGFIELD BANQUET

BRINGS IN TIDY SUM OF \$17,500 Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—Springfield, the home and burial place of Lincoln, is profusely decorated with national colors and with pictures of the emancipator. Today's exercises include the dedication of a memorial tablet on the building where Lincoln had his law office; the planting of a Lincoln elm at the court house where Lincoln tried law cases; the dedication of a memorial tablet at the Presbytorian church, which Lincoln attended; a monstermass meeting, at which W. J. Bryan spoke; a reception by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the old Lincoln home; a banquet for women at night. Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—Springfield,

quet for women at night.

The crowning event of the celebration is tonight's banquet, 700 plates for which have been engaged at \$25 each. Addresses will be delivered by Senator Dolliver, William Jennings Bryan, and Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand.

# **BOUTELL DELIVERS**

December 6, 1847, Passing 40th Birthday There.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—In the House yesterday Representative Bou-tell, of Illinois, delivered a eulogy of Abraham Lincoln. He spoke of Lincoln's entry into the body as a member on December 6, 1847. Here in this House, he said, attending to its routine duties and responding to numerous roll calls, Lincoln passed his 40th birth-

day.

Mr. Boutell said it was altogether fitting that there should be put on the records of the House "some memorial of the greatest member of this national assembly of the people's representatives."

"No ruler," he said, "ever faced so hard a task, or one beset with so many pitfalls as that viich confronted Lincoln when he entered upon the presidency. During all his term of service he had to deal, not only with open ene-mies, but with secret foes, thoughtiess friends and unscrupulous rivals. He friends and unscrupulous rivals. He endured the whips and scorns of time with unfaltering patience and serenity, sometimes diverting the force of the sometmies diverting the force of the heaviest blows with the shield of hu-mor, and day after day he bore without a murmur a load of care that would have crushed a spirit that had not been nobly consecreated.

nobly consecreated.

"But in the night watches, when deep sleep falleth upon men, he trod alone the loftiest heights of human thought, communed in solitude with God, drank deep from the cool cistern of Christian charity, and came back to the burdens and the heat of another day with his soul purged of all envy, batred and malice, and with the light hatred and malice, and with the light of inspiration in his deep set eyes. We shall search in vain the messages, letters and speeches of Lincoln impatient, harsh or contemptuous word directed against those who sought to thwart his designs.

"The war powers vested in Lincoln gave him the influence of a dictator, yet he never used his power to destroy or to humiliate a power." to humiliate a personal enemy or a po-litical rival."

When the "reat conflict" was ended, Mr. Boutell said, Lincoln had only words of kindness and welcome for those that had taken arms against the government, and for the stricken south has charished, paught but feelings of he cherished naught but feelings of tender compassion and brotherly af-fection. The universal verdict will be Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this extremists hated and

> EDWARD AND WILHELM KISS TWICE AS THE VISITORS DEPART HOME

> Berlin, Feb. 12.-King Edward and Queen Alexandra left here for London at 5 o'clock this evening, after a visit of four days in the German capital. They were accompanied to the railroad station by the emperor and empress and their military suites and Prince Henry of Princesie.

and their military
Henry of Prussia.

The leave taking was affectionate, his
majesty kissing the emperor three Federal, county, municipal depart-ments, and many branches of business closed to make the holiday a proper majesty kissing the climax to the Lincoln centennial week. times on the cheek.