HIGH HONOR PAID GREAT STATESMAN

NATION'S MEN OF WORTH IN TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT MAKES ADDRESS

Qualities and Deeds of the Great President Set Forth by the Chief Executive in Impressive Speech—Immense Concourse Gathered to Witness Exercises in Connection with Laying of Corner Stone of Memorial Hall.

Hodgenville, Ky.—The corner stone of the splendid memorial to be erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln was laid by President Roosevelt. The exercises were participated in by many of the nation's leading men, Cardinal Gibbons and ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri being among those who made addresses.

From all points, by train and over roads not particularly smooth at this season of the year, the people gathered to the exercises. A building four times the size of the tent provided could not have accommodated the crowd.

The corner stone of the Memorial hall was laid by President Roosevelt. In an impressive address the chief executive eulogized the life and work of the great statesman. He spoke as follows:

"We have met here to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth 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 often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic at the moment 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 a 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 destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour 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, even 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 the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

Washington and Lincoln.

"As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters 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 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 inflexible courage in adversity, and a soul wholly unspoiled by prosperity. Each possessed all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters 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; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of to-day differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln 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 to-day.

Lincoln's Deep Foresight.

"Lincoln 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 visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal. He had the practical man's hard common sense and willingness to adapt means to ends; but there was in him none of that morbid growth of mind and soul which blinds so many practical men to the higher things of life. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist; but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil member of the community, if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense.

Lessons from Lincoln's Life.

"We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems, requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the union, and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was extreme, but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this the extremists hated and 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 second 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 dim before 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 it would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

Man of Great Toleration.

"Yet, perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and, from the standpoint of the American of to-day 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 philosophy 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.

Strong Sense of Justice.

"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 contest so grim the strong men who alone 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 loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance, and wounds are forgotten, and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wicked 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 blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people, and for the freedom of a race, Abraham Lincoln."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Born February 12, 1809 *Died April 15, 1865*

Bishop Butler's Generosity.

So many examples of episcopal cupidity have been cited in the Office Window of late that the average reader may be excused for believing the bishop of a century or so ago to have been an incarnation of greed. But against the Luxmores, the Watsons and the Porteouses may be set the saintly Butler, whose "Analogy" is still used as a text-book for clerical examinations. Butler kept open house at Durham, where he dispensed hospitality with a lavish hand. On one occasion a man called at the palace soliciting a subscription for some charitable object. "How much money is there in the house?" asked Butler of his secretary. The secretary, after investigation, replied that there were £500. "Give it to him, then," replied the philosopher bishop, "for it is a shame that a bishop should have so much."—London Chronicle.

Poo-Bah in Real Life.

A counterpart of Poo-Bah has been found in New Jersey. The town of Beverly has elected a new constable whose pay is to be $5 a month. In addition to his constabulary work, the incumbent of this overpaid sinecure must also serve as pound-keeper, harbor master and overseer of the poor. This "multum in parvo" job must be looked upon as one of great honor, as there were six applicants for it.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

John Henry Seals, a well-known Georgia journalist and founder of the Sunny South, died at Milledgeville, Ga., aged 76.

Denmark held a great national feast in celebration of the two hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the final repulse of the Swedish assault upon Copenhagen under King Charles Gustavus.

Rev. George Gunnell, pastor of St Andrews church, Philadelphia, has been extended a call to fill the rectorship in Toledo, made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady who goes to Kansas City.

President Roosevelt, it is stated, has no intention of sending to congress a message recommending an income tax. He has been consulted by Representative Stevens of Minnesota, who is preparing a bill on the subject.

The Canadian Pacific railway made known its plans to open for settlement 3,000,000 acres of reclaimed land in the Bow River district of Alberta. The land has been made inhabitable by the installation of a gigantic irrigation system.

The membership of the interstate commerce commission will be increased from seven to nine if a bill upon which the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce agreed to report favorably to the house becomes a law.

The state highway commission decided to suspend the chauffeur's license of Harold Vanderbilt of New York, a Harvard student. On February 4 Vanderbilt was convicted in the Boston municipal court of recklessness by operating an automobile.

According to a report Mr. Taft has asked J. M. Dickinson of Tennessee to become secretary of war. Although a citizen of Tennessee Mr. Dickinson spends much of his time in Chicago. He was a Democrat, but espoused the Republican cause in the last presidential campaign.

A campaign against the expectorating nuisance was instituted in New York city by the health department. Every subway and elevated station in the city was patrolled by sanitary officers and more than 150 arrests were made of men caught in the act of spitting on the platforms.

The United States senate confirmed the nomination of Harry H. Myers of Brinkley, Ark., to be register of the land office at Little Rock. Myers was serving in this office during the recent presidential campaign and charges were filed against him because of "pernicious activity" in politics.

All six members of the defunct brokerage firm of A. O. Brown & Co., when arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in New York charged with the larceny of $1,800 worth of United States Steel corporation stock from Helen S. Abernathy, were discharged after the evidence had been heard.

Great Britain has accorded to Armour & Co. a contract for canned corned beef extending for three years and running into large figures. The initial delivery, amounting to between 500,000 and 1,000,000 pounds, will be made next summer. The goods will be put up under the supervision of British army officers.

CLASH RUMORED IN ASYLUM.

Northern Hospital for Insane Seat of Reported Trouble.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 10.—Reports of a clash between Dr. V. H. Podstata, superintendent of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, and Dr. Philip H. Hesse, member of the medical staff, and rumors of a general shake-up among hospital physicians were current yesterday following news of the forced resignation of the latter. Dr. Podstata is in Texas and the stories are denied by subordinate officials.

It is understood that Dr. Hesse received, just before the superintendent's departure, a curt note from Dr. Podstata, telling him that his services would not be required after March 1.

No reason, it is said, was given. Dr. Hesse has been in the employ of the state institution for the last six months.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 11.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$5 95	@ 6 50
Hogs	7 15	@ 7 35
Sheep	4 25	@ 6 30
FLOUR—Winter Straights	4 85	@ 5 00
WHEAT—May	1 14½	@ 1 14¾
July	1 08⅝	@ 1 09⅛
CORN—July	71	@ 71⅛
RYE—No. 2 Western	81	@ 82½
BUTTER—Creamery	22	@ 31
EGGS	32	@ 38
CHEESE	11	@ 16¼

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Fancy Steers	$6 50	@ 7 15
Medium to Good Steers	5 25	@ 5 50
Cows, Plain to Fancy	3 40	@ 5 00
Choice Feeders	3 75	@ 5 50
Calves	3 00	@ 8 00
HOGS—Heavy Packers	6 50	@ 6 85
Heavy Butchers	6 65	@ 6 75
Pigs	4 75	@ 6 00
BUTTER—Creamery	23	@ 32
Dairy	19½	@ 25
LIVE POULTRY	12½	@ 17
EGGS	29½	@ 30
POTATOES (per bu.)	80	@ 85
FLOUR—Spring Wheat, Sp'l	6 60	@ 6 20
WHEAT—May	1 10½	@ 1 11⅛
July	99⅝	@ 1 00⅛
Corn, May	64⅝	@ 64⅞
Oats, May	52⅝	@ 52½
Rye, May	78	@ 79

MILWAUKEE.

GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 Nor'n	$1 14	@ 1 15
May	1 11½	@ 1 11⅝
Corn, May	64⅝	@ 64⅞
Oats, Standard	52	@ 52½
Rye	76	@ 78½

KANSAS CITY.

GRAIN—Wheat, May	$1 08½	@ 1 08½
July	92½	@ 92⅝
Corn, May	65½	@ 65⅝
Oats, No. 2 White	50	@ 52

ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Beef Steers	$5 50	@ 7 35
Texas Steers	3 00	@ 4 25
HOGS—Packers	6 20	@ 6 45
Butchers	6 25	@ 6 65
SHEEP—Natives	3 75	@ 5 40

OMAHA.

CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 00	@ 6 35
Stockers and Feeders	3 75	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers	3 00	@ 5 25
HOGS—Heavy	6 30	@ 6 50
SHEEP—Wethers	4 75	@ 5 25

ARE FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS.

State Legislatures Taking Action to Lessen the Malady.

Only five States in the United States, including the District of Columbia, have laws directly compelling the reporting and registration of tuberculosis, and of these, but two and the District of Columbia, make very much of an effort to enforce the law. Only eight States have laws forbidding spitting in public places, and in none of these States is the law strictly enforced. Realizing the dangers from promiscuous spitting, and inability to locate tuberculosis cases without a registration law, bills are being introduced in over a dozen different legislatures to remedy these defects.

According to a report issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the reporting of tuberculosis cases is one of the fist requisites in the stamping out of the disease. Until the health authorities know where those afflicted with tuberculosis reside they are powerless to remove the dangers caused by these infected persons. It is now established that tuberculosis must be classed with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other infectious disease. This being the case, the report declares it is just as necessary for the public health that it be registered.

The most decided step in the registration of tuberculosis was taken in 1904 by the State of Maryland, where a law passed compelling the reporting of this disease, and inflicting a heavy fine for non-compliance. This law requires that the State Board of Health pay $1.00 to every physician reporting a case of tuberculosis, and also that it furnish him with literature and preventive supplies for the use of his patients. This measure was influenced by the success of a movement started in New York city in 1897, to compel the reporting of tuberculosis. In 1908 laws modeled somewhat after the Maryland law were passed in New York State and the District of Columbia. The State of Vermont had passed a registration law in 1902, and in Washington it had been a law that tuberculosis be reported in the first and second class cities as early as 1899. These laws had, however, never been of much service, and few new cases were secured through them. Besides these States, which have direct and special laws compelling the reporting of tuberculosis, there are six which require reporting of tuberculosis as one of the infectious diseases. They are California, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts and Utah. For the most part, these laws are of little value.

The following States and Territories have regulations of the Health Departments requiring that Tuberculosis be reported: Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Philippine Islands, Rhode Island and Tennessee. These regulations seldom secure the desired results. The other States of the Union have no laws or regulation on the subject.

Other legislation affecting tuberculosis is, in the main, that concerning spitting and with regard to State sanatoria and dispensaries. There are nine States and Territories which have laws forbidding spitting. They are Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, Philippine Islands, Tennessee and Virginia. Twelve states and the District of Columbia now maintain sanatoria or hospitals for indigent tuberculosis patients. They are Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin. Besides these, in Indiana, Ohio, New Hampshire and Virginia, sites have been purchased for similar institutions, and in Massachusetts work has been commenced on three state hospitals for advanced cases in addition to the State Sanatorium at Rutland. In Alabama and Georgia, laws have been passed authorizing and providing for the erection of State sanatoria. In Connecticut and West Virginia, commissions are preparing to recommend the establishment of such institutions at the ensuing legislatures.

In Washington, Oregon, California, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine and West Virginia, active campaigns will be carried on this winter in the various legislatures to secure action affecting the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

IN DEATH VALLEY MINUS FOOD.

Prospectors Rescued By Relief Expedition Just in Time.

San Francisco.—The Melrose party of seven persons which left Nevada recently and became lost in Death Valley region, has been rescued by searchers, who found the lost prospectors huddled together in a cave in the Panamint mountains, where they had taken their shelter from heavy showers. For three days the men of the party had been without food.

Two and Half Million Loss.

London.—Upon the petition of the creditors the court issued an order for the compulsory winding up of the affairs of the London and Paris exchange, one of the biggest outside brokerage firms in England, that went into the hands of a receiver January 25. The receiver has intimated that the amount of cash at his disposal is barely sufficient to cover back rent. Rumor places the loss of the company's clients anywhere from $1,250,000 to $2,500,000. These losses are chiefly in small amounts.

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Louisville, Ky.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has certainly done me a world of good and I cannot praise it enough. I suffered from irregularities, dizziness, nervousness, and a severe female trouble. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has restored me to perfect health and kept me from the operating table. I will never be without this medicine in the house."—Mrs. Sam'l Lee, 3523 Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.

Another Operation Avoided.

Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from female troubles, and my doctor said an operation was my only chance, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me without an operation."—Lena V. Henry, R. F. D. 3.

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These are especially women's afflictions.

They are caused by irregular working of some of the functions of the body.

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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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