

Summary of News

(Continued)

The Northern Express company, learning that policemen of Butte, Mont., planned to rob its wagons, hire armed guards.

Virtually nothing is being done toward counting the votes cast by polyholders in the elections held by New York and Mutual Insurance companies, although the expense to polyholders is heavy daily.

Capital stock of the Standard Oil company, an official says in New York may be increased to a figure more in keeping with the dividends, and it is believed the stock may be raised to \$600,000,000.

The headless and armless body of a man dug up from the East river, New York, may lead to the discovery of a murder.

Felix Adler in a lecture in New York says philanthropy does not obviate the evils of surplus wealth, the holders of which have no right to distribute their riches according to their judgment.

An invalid New York child of two years is cured by the removal of a rusty nail from his bronchial tube.

Some women in St. Louis society are eligible for membership in the "Ananias Club," says Postmaster Wyman of that city when told invitations to a reception were lost in the mails.

Members of the conference of foreign mission boards of the United States and Canada at their meeting in Philadelphia, draft a petition to President Roosevelt and King Edward asking them to right the wrongs inflicted on the natives of the Congo State.

Oliver and Bangs the lowest bidders for constructing the Panama canal, present strong indorsements for their ability to do the work.

House committee cuts ten per cent the amount of the appropriation to pay the railroads for carrying the mails.

Friends of reciprocity plan to seek indorsement of their views at the national convention for the extension of foreign commerce at Washington.

James J. Hill in a letter to Governor Johnson of Minnesota, declares that the railroads must spend \$1,100,000,000 annually for five years on new tracks to handle the business now in sight, and raps public hostility, which frightens investors.

The Standard Oil company, John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and others are indicted 939 times by a grand jury at Findlay, Ohio, for conspiracy in restraint of trade, and may be fined 58 million dollars.

Justice Leventritt of the New York supreme court orders Attorney General Jackson to give back the ballots case in the recent mayoralty election and which he seized last week, into the custody of the board of elections.

A farmer waited for the return of his wife at St. Joseph, Mich., shoots

her and the officer who accompanies her, makes three vain attempts to end his own life, and expresses regret because he failed in all three attempts.

Saloon keepers in Milwaukee are taking no chances of violation of liquor law and refuse to serve all persons who may not be of legal age.

Important laws to regulate railroads and other corporations, wide primary law and other reform measures are recommended by Governor Cummins in his message to the Iowa legislature, which convened at Des Moines.

Colorado state senate at Denver defends Simon Guggenheim, republican nominee for United States senator, by voting down a resolution to investigate the smelter combine.

Senator Elkins was nominated for re-election by the republican members of the West Virginia legislature, which is equivalent to re-election.

The president has sent a second message on the Brownsville affair to the senate, with report of Secretary Toft, additional evidence and exhibits including shells and bullets picked up after the shooting.

House committee on merchant marine is reorganized to break the deadlock on subsidy bill and measure will be reported.

Minister to Norway Pierre, formerly assistant secretary of state, is charged, while representing the United States before The Hague tribunal, with acting as counsel for owners of pelagic selling vessel.

NOT PRIVATE BUSINESS

(From the State Journal.)

Mr. Hill doubtless intends to use every dollar of the sixty million dollars of capital which he proposes to add to the resources of the Great Northern in enlarging the capacity of the system or in making needed extensions. It is a healthful sign of the times, however, that he is not to be permitted to make the deal, if the state of Minnesota has its way, without giving proof of the legitimacy of his intentions. The new issue of stock is promised to pay seven per cent dividends. This is over four million dollars a year. One day this might have been regarded as the railroad's private business, but it is understood now that a railroad has no private business. The people of Minnesota see that this four million dollars in extra dividends must be paid by the public, and they do not propose to be saddled with any such liability without first being assured that they are to get their money's worth. When people have learned that this right applies to gas, telephone, street railways, express, water and electric lighting companies as well as to railroads, those able gentlemen who make fortunes by ballooning public service corporations will be forced to exert their genius in some worse paid, perhaps, but more useful business.

LINCOLN'S FAMOUS PHRASE

Known for Over Five Centuries, and Used by Many Men

In his world-famous "Gettysburg speech" Lincoln declared that the men whose monument they were then dedicating had died in order that "government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth."

Like lightning the phrase electrified the nation, and from that day to this it has remained the most celebrated saying in the most celebrated speech of modern times.

But fame always has to pay a big price for itself, and repeatedly since Lincoln's brief, but immortal, address was delivered it has been intimated that the martyred president was a plagiarist, having taken from another the most striking phrase in his speech without making any acknowledgment of the fact.

To these intimations have come the counter claims that Lincoln's celebrated phrase was strictly original with himself, and that to Lincoln alone belongs the honor and glory of having coined it.

About the fact that the phrase in dispute was in existence long before Lincoln spoke it at Gettysburg there is no room for doubt.

Five centuries and a half before the day of the martyr president there lived in old England one of the staunchest democrats that the race has ever produced. The name of that old democrat was John Wickliffe, the celebrated theologian.

Now, in the preface to Wickliffe's translation of the Scriptures—1324—may be found these words: "This Bible is for the government of the people, by the people and for the people," which is identical, word for word, with the famous expression from Lincoln.

In the year 1830, at a public meeting held at Olten, Switzerland, a speaker named Schinz, in the course of his address, used this language: "All the governments of Switzerland must acknowledge that they are simply from the people, by the people and for the people."

In an address before the Anti-Slavery Society of New England, Theodore Parker, the celebrated Unitarian divine, on May 29, 1850, used these words: "Democracy is a government of all the people, by all the people, and, of course, for all the people."

To go a great deal further back than we have yet gone, we find a Greek demagogue, of the age of Pericles, Cleon by name, saying, about the year 420 B. C.: "Men of Athens, I am in favor of the democracy that shall be democratic, that shall give us the rule which shall be of the people, by the people and for the people."

The similarity between all these phrases is perfect, and it goes without saying that Mr. Lincoln could not, therefore, have originated the famous expression as found in his Gettysburg oration.

It does not by any means follow, however, that Lincoln was a conscious plagiarist. Mr. Lincoln had an inquiring mind, and knew a great many things, but no man can know everything; and it is more than likely that

he had never heard of the phrase until his own mind had conceived it.

But even if it was proven that Lincoln had appropriated the phrase, as charged, the fact would militate in no serious way against his fame.

The greatest of the Germans, the immortal Goethe, declared one day to an intimate friend that if everything in his works that he had got from others should be stricken out he would not have a dozen pages left.

The greatest of the great in the fields of literature, philosophy and eloquence have pillaged right and left, and that, too, without stopping to make any acknowledgment of the things appropriated.

If the martyr president appropriated the celebrated phrase in question without going to the trouble of mentioning the person who was kind enough to have helped him to it, he only did what the majority of the kings of thought had done before him.—Thomas B. Gregory, in New York American.

More Money in It

J. H. Hale, the millionaire fruit grower of South Glastonbury, Conn., who is known all over the country as one of the largest peach growers in the world, is perhaps the only man in the country who ever "turned down" a unanimous election as United States senator. Mr. Hale owns something like 350,000 fruit trees in Georgia. It cost him last year nearly 160,000 merely to put his enormous crop on the market, but he is one of the most delightfully unastentatious men in Connecticut.

He has always been interested in movements for the betterment of his town and state. Some few years ago he was tendered the election as senator "on a silver platter" as he aptly put it. When waited upon by the legislative committee, Mr. Hale literally held up his hands.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I don't want to be elected to your august senate. Really I don't. I'd rather be a farmer. Besides—there's more money in it." And Mr. Hale, who has gained considerable prominence as a public speaker, says he is still "close to the soil."—Boston Herald.

Satisfied

In the taking of testimony, an Irishman, who was a witness, had been bully-ragged, by the opposing counsel, to the extent that he left the room furious, and after the meeting declared: "He wud smash the blaggarrad in th' face."

The attorney, whose witness the Irishman was, mildly remonstrated and said: "Why, Pat, if you would do that you would soon be sorry for it."

Pat meditated a few seconds and then replied:

"Woll, whiniver Oi d' anything loike thot, thot Oi'm sorry for—Oi'm dom glad of it."—Life.