

Reminiscences of a Wayfarer

Continued from page Two.

quently in the office where I belonged during the trial, and being curious to know why he challenged none but elderly men, and especially a Mr. Webb, whom I knew to be one of the best citizens of the country, I asked him why he did it. His reply was characteristic and so eminently sensible, that I have never forgotten it.

He said, "I will tell you something that may be of use to you hereafter. Never try a young man with an old jury, nor an old man with a young jury. An old man and a young man have no interest in common nor any sympathy for each other. The old man would say the young scrape-grace ought to be punished on general principles, while the young man would say the old reprobate was old enough to know better and deserves punishment for that reason."

I have since, from actual experience, come to know that his estimate of human nature in the particular mentioned, is tolerably correct as a rule, but like all other rules, general or otherwise, is subject to exception. It shows however, how thoroughly he was acquainted with the emotional life of humanity, and the plain common sense use he made of it on all proper occasions.

I am not writing the history nor the biography of the great president. On this day all over this nation and all over the world, much will be said on the rostrum, in the pulpit, in the columns of newspapers, and around the firesides of the people about his wondrous career, and his tragic history, but it does not come in my way to tell the oft told story, of his obscure origin, of his struggle out of orphanage and poverty, for I have not the slightest notion that Mr. Lincoln ever in all his life felt that he was poor, or that any other man was better than he, or that he ever felt that he was at a disadvantage in any presence. Let me illustrate again.

A client once asked him to go to Washington and transact a piece of business for him. Mr. Lincoln listened to what it was, and then told him to go to the capitol and look after the business himself, saying, "you don't need me." "But," says the client, "I can't cope with those big men; they will be too much for me." "Never mind that," said Lincoln, "you can do just as well as I can; go to the capitol, hunt up the proper officer, tell him what you want and you will get probably what you are entitled to; and you will find when you rub up against those fellows over there that they are no bigger than you are."

He had the good sense to know that no office or station can make any man bigger than nature made him, and nature makes the mass of men about the same size physically and mentally. It is said his education was faulty. That is not a correct statement of the fact, for as that word is understood in this age, he had none to be faulty; but I defy all the world to produce three state papers from the pens of all the distinctive statesmen in the annals of history, that will compare with Mr. Lincoln's first and second inaugural addresses and his first message to congress in July, 1861.

To some Thucydides of the future with mightier pen and clearer perception will be given the task of fixing Lincoln's place in history. It cannot be done now, nor within the next hundred years. As Stanton said: "He belongs to the ages."

And now to close this disjointed and nearly incoherent recital of some of my personal recollections of the man whom all the world honors today, I

will relate an incident that occurred years after his tragic death, so strange, so curious, and so absolutely unexplainable, as to make it seem that something more than mere accident (as it certainly was) was involved in it.

In the year 1869, the legislature of this state, of which I was a member, at its first session at the city of Lincoln, passed an act appropriating the sum of \$500 from the treasury of the state to help build the monument then being erected at Springfield, Illinois, to the memory of the great president. It provided that the governor should draw the money and transmit it to the monumental association at Springfield.

The legislature finished its labors and we all went home, and the incident passed out of our minds.

Nearly fourteen years afterwards business called me to that city, and while there, I went out to Oakridge Cemetery to visit the tomb of Mr. Lincoln.

It had been long finished, and after going through and around that stately pile, and when I was about to take my departure I remarked to the custodian, a Mr. J. C. Power, that I had had the honor to help appropriate \$500 from my state to assist in building that beautiful structure. "Then," said Mr. Power, "You are from Nevada, I presume." I said "No, I am from Nebraska." "We never got any money from Nebraska," was his reply. "Are you certain of that?" I said. "I am," said he. "The only state to give \$500 was Nevada." Then I said, "There is something wrong, for I am as certain the appropriation was made and that I voted for it, as I am certain of my own existence." It was arranged between us that I would go home and examine the record, and that he would have the association do likewise with their record and clear up the mystery.

On my arrival home I examined the session laws for 1869, and I found the act as I remembered it, and without waiting to hear from Mr. Power, I wrote a letter to the auditor of the state and asked him what had become of that appropriation. In due time I received his reply saying it had never been drawn against, but had lapsed back into the treasury under constitutional provision. That relieved me greatly, and I notified Mr. Power accordingly. I had been told by that gentleman later on that the association was in as much need of the money then as it ever had been, and would be greatly pleased if the legislature would reappropriate it. This was in the fall of 1882, and a new legislature would be elected in November, and I wrote Mr. Power to have the monumental association certify the fact of the need of the money with matter of detail, and I would see what could be done.

I wrote a letter to Hon. C. H. Gere, editor of the State Journal, and who had been a member of that same legislature that made the appropriation, giving the facts of my strange discovery and asking him to take the matter up in his paper and recommend a reappropriation of the money. He did so, and when the legislature met in January, 1883, I prepared a bill preceded by a preamble reciting the history of the matter, reappropriating the same amount and for the same purpose, and Hon. R. E. Grinstead, a member of the House from Richardson County introduced it and it promptly passed, and Governor Dawes, in my presence, drew the money and transmitted it to its destination. It had all been brought about by Gov. David

Butler forgetting to draw and send the money.

Had I not gone to the grave of Mr. Lincoln, and made the casual remark I did, the people of Nebraska might have always believed they had assisted in honoring the memory of their loved and lost president, and would have been always as surely mistaken. It may have been and probably was, a mere accident, but—I don't know.

MARKET LETTER

From Our Regular Kansas City Stock Yard Correspondent

Kansas City Stock Yards, Feb. 8, 1909. Cattle receipts here last week were 35,600, about 5000 head more than during the previous week. Liberal receipts at Chicago after Monday, and great weakness there, caused a depression of 15 to 25 cents on steers here up to Friday, but the week closed with some signs of strength. Cows and butcher grades held more nearly steady, calves advanced 25 to 50 cents, and stockers and feeders closed the week a shade lower than the close of previous week. The greatest loss on steers was on the more expensive kinds, as buyers were reluctant bidders when asked to look at anything worth \$6 or more. Top steers early in the week brought \$6.60, but while nothing good enough to test prices was here after Wednesday, the limit at the end of the week would have been around \$6.35. Supply of cattle today is 13,000 head, market steady on steers, and strong to a shade higher on cows and stockers and feeders. Urgent warnings were sent out against heavy marketing this week account of the entangled state of trade which successfully held the run down to a moderate figure today. Bulk of beef steers now sell at \$5.25 to \$6.15, heifers \$3 to \$5.50, cows \$2.75 to \$4.80, bulls \$3 to \$4.65, calves \$3.50 to \$6.75, stockers \$3.40 to \$5.20, feeders \$4.50 to \$5.25. Not as many half fat steers have gone into feed lots from here in the last week as heretofore.

Hog run last week was 70,000 head, and the market made a gain of 10 cents during the week. A feature of the week was activity of buyers Wednesday and thereafter balance of the week, and the advance in prices here almost up to the basis ruling at Chicago. Run is 17,000 head here today, market 10 to 15 lower, top \$6.40, medium weight, hogs weighing from 200 to 260 pounds at \$5.95 to \$6.35, light hogs \$5.60 to \$6.10, pigs \$4.50 to \$5.35. The run continues about 25 per cent under this period a year ago, and prices have made a steady gain each week since the first of the year, amounting to 50 cents net per cwt.

Neuralgia Pains

Are the result of an abnormal condition of the more prominent nerve branches, caused by congestion, irritation, or disease. If you want to relieve the pain try Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They often relieve when everything else fails. They leave no disagreeable after-effects. Just a pleasurable sense of relief. Try them.

"I have neuralgia headache right over my eyes, and I am really afraid that my eyes will burst. I also have neuralgia pain around my heart. I have been taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills recently and find they relieve these troubles quickly. I seldom find it necessary to take more than two tablets for complete relief."
MRS. KATHERINE BARTON
1117 Valley St. Carthage, Mo.
"I have awful spells of neuralgia and have doctored a great deal without getting much benefit. For the last two years I have been taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they always relieve me. I have been so bad with neuralgia that I sometimes thought I would go crazy. Sometimes it is necessary to take two of them, but never more and they are sure to relieve me."
MRS. FERBER,
2434 Lynn St. Lincoln, Neb.
Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and we authorize him to return the price of first package (only) if it fails to benefit you.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

THE "REPUBLIC'S" CREW

Some 200 Wives And Children Give Them Home Greeting

New York, Feb. 9. That husbands and fathers have just been restored to 84 wives and 129 children at the homes of the sea men and stokers of the sunken steamship "Republic" in Liverpool was reported at the headquarters of the American Seamen's Friend Society in this city today. This census of the home folks who so narrowly escaped becoming widowed and fatherless was taken when over a hundred of these shipwrecked seafarers flocked from the "Baltic" to the new Seamen's Institute here, sick, half naked, penniless and barefoot. Only by quick application of an emergency fund of some twelve hundred dollars were they able to send them on their home voyage, clothed and shod, the officers of the society declare.

No shipwreck in the present generation has demanded such immediate and extensive measures for relief as that of this big ocean liner, it is asserted by expert workers of this seamen's organization which has for eighty years succored stranded survivors of ocean disasters in forty of the principal ports of the world as well as in this city. While a thousand dollars was spent by them during the year 1908 to set on their feet the victims of coast wrecks about this port, they say, more than this same sum was required in one night to provide the men of this one ship's stoke hole and forecastle with the clothes to their back. Only by the fortunate chance that its \$300,000 Seamen's Institute had just been opened and by the instant contributions of scores of its friends here was the society able to relieve the crowds of shivering seamen, who came trooping to its doors from this shock of the seas that had left them without money or employment in a foreign harbor.

To fit America's chief seaport with a ready refuge for such stranded outcasts of the ocean, the officers of the American Seamen's Friend Society have today decided to appeal to the people of every section of the land for a fund to be devoted to just such emergencies as the sinking of the "Republic." In every town in the country they believe the families and friends of seafaring sons will readily lend a hand toward providing means to instantly succor the victims of future great sea tragedies. Where established Red Cross and relief organizations make the shores of other countries thoroughly prepared to care for large companies of stranded sailors, America is today sadly unprepared, they believe the recent wreck of the "Republic" has shown.

Notice to Non-Resident Defendants

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF RICHARDSON COUNTY, NEBRASKA.
Moses Frederick, Plaintiff,
vs.
Allen E. Bowersox, Administrator of the Estate of Annetta M. Vankirk, deceased; Lizzie Vankirk, Gilbert Vankirk, and Corn Bowersox, Defendants.
To non-resident defendants, Allen E. Bowersox, Administrator of the estate of Annetta M. Vankirk, late deceased, Lizzie Vankirk, Gilbert Vankirk, and Corn Bowersox you and each of you will take notice that on the 19th day of January, A. D., 1909, Moses Frederick, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Richardson County, Nebraska, against you, the said defendants, the object and prayer of which are to foreclose a certain mortgage executed by one Annetta M. Vankirk to the plaintiff upon the following described premises: Lot No. (3) three, Block No. (6) six, in Ronlon and Bedard's addition to the town of Rulo Proper, Richardson County, Nebraska, according to the official survey thereof, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note dated August 17th, 1908, for the sum of \$508.00 and due in sixty days after the date thereof; that there is now due thereon upon said note and mortgage the sum of \$508.00 with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum from said 17th day of August, 1908, for which sum with interest, from said date, plaintiff prays for a decree that you, the said defendants, be required to pay the same, or that said premises may be sold to satisfy the amount found due.
You are required to answer said petition on or before the 1st day of March, 1909.
Dated, January 19, 1909.
MOSES FREDERICK, Plaintiff.
By JOHN WELTSE, Attorney.
(First publication January 22, 1909.)

GET MARRIED ANY TIME. but send us your orders for wedding invitations. We have the latest styles, lowest prices, and do best work. Samples at this office.

PUBLIC SALE

AT THE HEATED SALE PAVILION

HUMBOLDT, NEBRASKA

Tuesday, Feb. 16th

AT 1:00 O'CLOCK

Forty Head Registered

Aberdeen Angus Cattle

Five Bulls, 8 to 13 months old; Ten Heifers, yearlings; Five Heifers, Twenty Cows

OUR HERD CONTAINS

125 head of Cattle, representing the following families, from which we select forty

Blackbird	Drumlin Lucy	Coquette
Easter Tulloch Duch.	Rothmay Georgina	Jaquenetta Drumlinor Duchess
Heroine	Kinochtry Favorite	Nor Duchess
Nellie of Craighead	Balwylo	Queen Mother
Bloomer of Cardeston	Nosegay	Pride of Aberdeen
Kinochtry Bluebelle	Lady Haddo	Mabel of Drumlin
Nosegay	Grace of Westside	Rose of Westside
	Easter Tulloch Prim.	

Car fare 100 miles and return to purchaser of one or more head of cattle

THERE WILL ALSO BE SOLD

7 Head Angus Steers

AND OUR HERD BULL WILL BE OFFERED

Free conveyance to farm from 10 o'clock to 11 o'clock on morning of sale to inspect the herd I am keeping. The State Agricultural Farm selected their prospective show steer from our herd this year. At my first Angus sale our average was \$137.50. We have a better herd to-day. At that sale one cow with offspring, 17 in number, brought \$1,630 in 8 years, after selling all males of servicable age.

TERMS OF SALE

Cash or bankable note. Please bring reference

M. W. Harding
J. C. Marshall & Son

Auctioneer
COL. F. M. WOODS, Lincoln, Neb.
Assisted by Cols. Walter Albright
Frank Wilson and Jake Snetten
Clerk
H. E. BOYD

PUBLIC SALE

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the Jim Hill farm, four miles northwest of Falls City, on

Thursday, Feb. 18th

commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following:

150 Head of Cattle

4 milk cows, 5 cows with calf by side, 10 cows, dry, 5 heifers, 25 yearling calves, 100 two year old steers, 1 Short Horn Bull.

Farm Implements

1 hay loader and side rake, 1 Deering corn harvester, 1 Deering mower, 1 McCormick grain binder, 1 hay rake, 2 single disc cultivators, 1 double row go-devil, 2 hay racks, 5 farm wagons, 1 road wagon, 1 carriage, 1 riding lister, 2 walking listers, 2 walking plows, 1 harrow, 4 sets of work harness, portable forge and tools, road scraper.

100 Head of Hogs

20 brood sows bred to Poland China boar. 80 head shoats.

10 Head of Horses

Span mules, weight 2200, team bay mares, weight 2600, gray mare, 12 years, weight 1200, team 3 year colts, weight 2900, team colts, 2 years old, 2 yearling colts.

Hay and Grain

150 shocks of corn, 10 tons alfalfa hay in barn, 500 bushels seed oats.

TERMS OF SALE

All sums of \$10 and under cash; on sums over \$10 a credit of 9 months, on bankable note, without interest if paid when due, otherwise 10 per cent from date, 3 per cent off for cash.

HILL & BINGAMAN

LUNCH ON GROUNDS
COL. MARION, Auctioneer
GEO. B. HOLT, Clerk

Deposit Insurance

There is a lot of talk about "Deposit Insurance," and it has many advocates, and just as many enemies. For the Government to go into the insurance business is to put all banks on the same basis, and render ability and honesty unnecessary, says the opponent. If the Government stands back of the bank insuring its deposits, this feature invites reckless banking, and there would soon be lots of trouble. On the other hand, to have all deposits insured by the Government would render financial things more stable, prevent runs, panics, pip, bots, cholera, baldness, nervous prostration, etc., the advocates of the system inform us. So there you are. You deposit your money and take your choice, or take your choice and deposit your money, it don't matter which. So far as this bank is concerned, all its deposits have been insured for a long time. The character, standing and stability of our officers and stockholders provide the best kind of insurance for deposits, and we offer these a perfect confidence to a careful and discriminating public.

The Farmers' State Bank
PRESTON, NEBRASKA