The Historic Contest Between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.

THE FIFTH EVENT

Impressions of the Famous Political Rivals Recorded by an Eye Witness Unlesburg's Tribute to the Debuters.

(Copyright, 1896, the S. S. McClare Co.) A pleasant example of the growing pride which the west is taking in its own historywhich the west is taking in its own history is the celebration to be held on October 7 at Galesburg, Ill., in honor of the fifth of the Lincoln and Douglas debates. There has never been in the history of the United States a more distinguished political contest than that held in the summer and fall of 1855 on the prairies of Illinois. The issue was a vital one. Should slavery be extended or confined in that portion of the national domain, where it then was allowed, Douglas declared that slavery could be carried into the territories if the inhabitants wanted it. Lincoln contended that the admission of slavery into the territories was in direct opposition to the intention of the founders of the country since it extended the institution instead of putting it where it would be in course of ultimate extinction. For three months the two contistants, who were rival candidates for the United States senatorship, had been speaking almost daily through the length and becaused the trip in the state. Four times already they had met in joint debate. By October the state was aroused to a point of intense excitement. There was not a hamlet, a corner, a school district in which the question was not a glitated. The issue had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political and had ceased to a degree to be political contest. The same that the danger!

\*\*Calcalma Thene thad a representation upon the following th In the celebration to be held on October 7 let, a corner, a school district in which the question was not agitated. The issue had become moral. Hundreds of men who in logical never more dramatic and descriptions of the scene of the encounter found their way even as far from Illinois as Boston, where indeed the whole series of debates was watched with interest. A Boston newspaper of October 13, not a week after

MENTAL GIANTS IN DEBATE is remarkable, but not equal to the task, as both autmals, kicking up their beels, send him sprawling. im sprawling.
"Knex callege goes for Lincoln," stretched cross the south front and north end of

> Abe Lincoln, the Champion of Preedom. pon this banner was also a protrait of Long Abe.

We Will Subdue You" Stephen A. Doug-

"Long Abe."

"A well painted banner with a terrible lion on one side and a ditto dog on the other, with the inscription "Douglas the Dead Lion, Lincoln the Living Dog."

"The best banner upon the ground was a painting of the locumetive "Freedom" with a long train of free state cars rush, but would a superior with the second as the state cars rush. ing round a curve, with the warning "Clear the Track for Freedom," while sticking upon the track was Donglas ox cart laden with cotton. His negro driver had just taken the slarm and springing up in terror exclaims "Fore God, Massa, I bleves we'n exposition. The fact is a significant one,



KNOX COLLEGE.

the beginning were ardent democrats had | the encounter at Galesburg, published a letthe beginning were ardent democrats had joined the republican party under the force of Lincoln's arguments. Not only had the debates stirred the whole state of Illinois, but they had gone into the east and rumors had come back that they were making a sentiage. sation there. Strangely enough as it seemed it: to illinois it was not Douglas who up to this time had been the great man of the state. ime had been the great man of the state. "The men are entirely dissimilar," says the attracted the most attention. It was the writer. "Mr. Douglas is a thick-set,

the center of a strong republican district It was, too, an educational center, Lombard university and Knox college being located there, and the people turned out in tremenago. At dawn the "gunners" announced that something important was afoet and almost as soon people began to pour in from the country. At Galesburg as at other points where joint debates had been held people came in wagons, on horseback, on foot from long distances, sometimes riding all the night before and on arriving going into a regular camp where they cooked their breakfasts. They came in time to see one of the great events of the day—the arrival of the speakers. Douglas came into Galesburg on the train from the west. He was escorted to the hotel by a great crowd, where various speeches were made, two of which, according to the local paper, were "symbolic addresses" whatever may mean, delivered by "young ladies."

SCENES OF THE DAY. Hardly were these ceremonies finished before Lincoln came riding into town in a lumber wagon filled with rails. He was escorted by a delegation which is described as "like one of Cobb's tails, of monstrous length and to be continued," a reference, of course to the interminable serials which of course to the interminable serials which Sylvanus Cobb, jr., was writing at that day. Lincoln, like Douglas, had to go through with the ceremony of receiving a banner. The performance seems to have been more than usually claborate. The banner itself was an extraordinary creation in the form of an American shield. It was bandsomely embroidered and upon one side was the inscription "Presented to the Hon. A. Lincoln by the Republican ladies of Gaiesburg, Oct. 7th, 1858." On the reverse was the Declara-On the reverse was the Declaration of independence done in ink. At the dramatic moment in the reception a troop of equestrians rode up the street headed by a young woman of "queenly appearance."
This young woman was none other than Miss
Ada Hurd, now Lady Van Horne of Canada. wife of Sir John Van Horne, president of the Union Pacific railroad. Miss Hurd presented the banner in a "very neat and well spoken address." By this time Galesburg was so full of delegations from all the surrounding countles that street speeches were out of the question and visitors gave themselves up to examining the mottoes on the banners. There were hundreds of these, if we are to believe the reports of the day, and some of them epitemized the issues at stake in a very concise and pointed way. Among others the local papers described

the following:
"A representation of the capitol and over
"A representation of the capitol and over "A representation of the capitol and over the senate room door Douglas' complaint. "He's got my place." Douglas is turning away while Lincoln is coming in. "A representation of a two donkey act. or Douglas attempting to ride Popular Sovereignty and Dred Scott. His straddle

PIMPLES

PEN PICTURE OF THE ORATORS. incoln.

All these facts made a special interest of self-confidence that does not a little to coln is a tall, lank parently, diffident, and when not speaking has neither firmness in his countenance nor fire in his eye." Of Douglas the writer there, and the people turned out in tremen-dous numbers to hear the speeches. The scenes of the day as described by the local papers and by the few men and women still living who remember the event, were highly picturesque and they give an excellent no-tion of the prairie hustings of forty years are all every wises to establish. He has no flights of fancy, no splendid passages, no prophetic appeals, no playful turns; he deals only in arguments and addresses only the intellect. Mr. Lincoln had a rich, silvery voice, enunclates with great distinctness and has a line command of language. For about forty minutes (the last forty minutes of his speech) he spoke with a power that we have seldom heard equaled. There was a grandour in his thoughts, a comprehensiveness in his conclusions which were perfectly irre-sistible. Vast throngs were silent as death; every eye was fixed upon the speaker, and all gave him serious attention. He was the man eloquent, his countenance glowed with animation, and his eye glistened with an intelligence that made it ludicrous. He was no longer awkward and ungainly; but graceful, bold, commanding. Mr. Douglas had been quietly smoking up to this time; but

been quietly smoking up to this time; but here he forgot his cigar and listened with anxious attention. When he rese to reply, he appeared excited, disturbed, and his second effort seened to us vastly inferior to his first. Mr. Lincoln had given him a great task and Mr. Douglas had no time to answer him even if he had the ability." The debate at Galesburg was for those who heard it an event of a lifetime and heard it an event of a life-time, and reminiscences of it have always been carefully preserved throughout the country. One of the historic treasures of Monmouth, a town near Galesburg which sent a goodly delega-

tion there on October 7, is a daguerreotype of Lincoln, made in the town four days after the debate. Knox college considers the day of the debate one of the proudest in her history and recalls with enthusiasm that the banner across her walls was Knox college for Lincoln. Holding the occasion in such honor it is

fitting that town and college commemorate it in some permanent way, and this is to be done on October 7th of this year. A tablet is to be placed in the wall of the building by which the speeches were made. Its unveiling will furnish the occasion for the celebration of this particular anniversary day by the college. The building stands as it stood then, and on the very spot from which Lincoln and Douglas spoke. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew of New York will pro-nounce the oration of the day. Among the other speakers whose presence is expected are ex-Minister Robert R. Lincoln, ex- Governor Boise of Iowa, and Congressman Hitt, who was present at the debate in 1858, and made a stenographic report of it.

#### STEPPED IT OFF.

Peculiar Shape of the Land Caused by the Measuring Process. It is a commonly accepted theory that g nan steps three feet, and many a tract of and has been "stepped off" instead of measured with a chain. In the west they obviate the difficulties of surveys by the land being divided into sections, but in Pennsylvania much of the property, especially in the mountains, must still be described by metes and bounds.

In one of the counties in western Pennsylvania are two brothers one of whom is sylvania are two brothers, one of whom is tall and lank, the other short and fat. Many years ago they purchased a tract of

Many years ago they purchased a tract of mountain land calling for a mile square. They divided the labor of measuring it, one stepped off one side, the other the other side. They they fenced it in and were perfectly satisfied until recently when suit was brought to receiver a considerable tract of land. Each brother swore that he knew the measurement to be right and told how it had been done. Then, as the spectators saw the short legs of the one, scarcely long enough to reach the floor when he sat in a chair, and the elongated when he sat in a chair, and the elongated coxtremities of the other, there was a general laugh, in which the judge and attorney joined. Upon surveying it was found that one line was a mile and a half long and the other only a little over half a mile.

### BENEFITS OF THE BIG FAIR

Results at Atlanta More Favorable Than Anticipated.

NO RELAPSE AFTER IT WAS ALL OVER

Has Progressed Rapidly and Steadily Ever Since Work on the Enterprise Was Commenced - Stimulated All Lines of Business.

September 18, just passed, marked the first anniversary of the opening of the Atlanta full of suggestion and import, says a corre spondent of the Philadelphia Times. In the first place, to go back of things a little, the exposition itself was, in a certain sense, a marvelous thing. Not so much, perhaps, in the actual success of the undertaking, though that was great enough, nor the perfection, the completeness of the affair in point of design, execution and display. That it was at all successful along these lines was a great thing, but the real greatness of the exposition lay first in its conception

and second in its results. It was a marvelous sort of thing that such an enterprise should have been thought of at such a time by a southern city. To fol-low as it did so closely upon the heels of the greatest fair the world has ever known, seemed in a certain sense an impertinent as well as preposterous sort of thing to do But, as the event proved, it was neither impertinent nor preposterous. The fact of the matter is, the Atlanta exposition was simply a great exhibition of a great faith— the faith of the Atlanta people in Atlanta. That is the keynote to the exposition's success, as it is the secret of the city's growth and prosperity. Her people believe in her; they revere her past, admire her present and adore her future. They believe in her as they believe in the whole south, and as representing in many respects the best of the south, which they love. The spirit of Grady rests over the place, enthusing to noble enterprises, stimulating to brilliant successes. It is this sourit that cave hirth That is the keynote to the exposition's suc successes. It is this spirit that gave birth to the exposition itself, and which has since been so sustained and strengthened in the results of the exposition, directly upon At-lanta, and indirectly upon the whole south. WAS A PERMANENT GOOD.

In many respects Atlanta's exposition exerience has been a unique one. In the first place, all great enterprises are attended with risks that usually materialize into actualities; any unusual expansion or elevation is logically followed by its concomitant depression. The history of all cities where great expositions have been held shows that while the direct result has eventually been for good, the period immediately following the holding of the fair has been one of marked depression. The year just passed proves that this has not been true in Atlanta's case. In point of fact, the two years just gone have been the most prosperous of her history, for of course the impetus to trade in the way of stimulating enterprises and attracting labor began to make itself felt long before the exposition actually occurred, and it is safe to say that all and more that Atlanta gained by the anticipation of her fair she has been able to hold. The increase in her population alone during the past two years is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 25,000. This is enough to make a good-sized town of itself, and, added to the 80,000 shown by her last census be-fore the exposition, sends her reckoning to pretty considerable figure.

Perhaps the most insignificant evidence of the city's increase and prosperity is given in the fact of her enlarged assessment roll. So great has been this increase during the year that she has been enabled to reduce her taxes from one and a half to one-fourth per cent. This reduction represents a very appreciable increase, and directly in line with it is the recommendation within the last few days by the superintendent of water works that water be made free to

consumers. The schools have but recently reopened. and a fair estimate may not be given, but reports already show such extraordinary increases over last year's numbers that the authorities are taking steps to furnish inreased accommodations for the extra pupils. The stimulus given to business has been in every respect a wholesome one. There has been no undue inflation anywhere, and not a single failure of consequence has occurred within the year. On the other hand, new enterprises have been numerous and increased trade invariable. Two national and several private banks have been opened within the year, and new buildings representing nearly \$2,000,000 have been erected. A woolen mill costing about \$200,000 and a \$150,000 plant for planing and manufactur-ing interior furnishing have been built. Two large cotton mills have both doubled their capacity within the year, and the saw fac-tory, the only plant of the kind in the south, whose exhibit at the exposition resouth, whose exhibit at the exposition received the highest award over the oldest works in the country, has increased its trade 50 per cent. These particularities are but evidences of the general advance and may be cited as representative enterprises. may be cited as representative enterprises.

And not in a business way only is this stimulation left. Enthusiasm and prosperity are contagious, and Atlanta has a severe attack of both, which are making themselves felt all along the line. There is perhaps no city of the size in the country, and certainly none in the south, where so much is done in a social way, and while this has always been so the exposition has this has always been so, the exposition has in no small measure, by the series of lec-tures and conferences then presented, given an impetus to intellectual life and thought suggesting new lines of study and research.

#### OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Astronomers say that 1,000,000 "shooting stars" fall into the sun for every one that comes into our atmosphere. Although we claim to be the most civilzed of all the races, more murders per 1,000 inhabitants occur in the United States

than in any other country. Mr. Lloyd, the proprietor of Lloyd's Newspaper and of the London Chronicle, has bought 100 square miles of Norwegian forest to make wood pulp for his paper. The Gackwar of Baroda possesses th most costly sword in the world. is so set with precious stones that the

weapon is worth at least £220,000. Belgium, the most thickly settled country in Europe, is also the most intemperate, according to Bohn's latest compiled tables of statistics.

H. P. Clyde of Savannah, Ga., who some years ago took a deed for 100 acres of land for a debt of \$140, has discovered a fine deposit of blue-grained marble on it. A son of Crocker, the late California millionaire, has, according to his father's will, kept from liquor for over five years, and now asks for \$500,000, which is due him

under those conditions. That beats the gold

vigorously watched and kept down than at the imperial one in Berlin. Each day the palace comptroller has to furnish a certain number of dishes for a fixed sum, this sum being what William II allows for himself and the members of his family en pension. Furthermore, it appears that the board of an emperor costs considerably less than that of an ordinary mortal at an expensive New York hotel.

In several villages of Finland the woman has authority, for a religious sect exists there whose disciples are forced to marry and to take a vow to submit to the wife in all things. The women choose one woman

News of a strange and passes.

Comes from Rockrun, thirty miles north of Anniston, Ala. Five years ago a young man named Charlie Vincent left home mysteriously, and during the years which followed there came no tidings of him to his anxious parents, who finally gave him to his anxious parents, who finally gave him to take place there on the 15th, arouses to take place there on the 15th arouse to take place and the other only a little over half a mile.

Nothing is put in Cook's Imperial Extra
Dry Champagne to make it ferment, the effervescence is natural; its bound unrivalled.

who had been deadly a pleasant surprise.
It is mother was visiting at a neighbor's when he reached the house, so he sent another neighbor to tell her that a man wanted to see her at home. She came home

This last engagement, said an old sol-

The New Store

# THE STATE

1511 Douglas St

## Cutting the Prices All Over the Store.

Monday morning we begin the greatest sale ever held in Omahagoods that in ordinary times would sell rapidly for twice as much, are cut almost in half-to induce people to buy before election-Everything in the house is brand new—the store has not been doing business more than three months-nearly everything bought within 30 days for the Fall and Winter trade-but all is sacrificed Monday.

| P  |                           |  |                                      |  |   |                       |
|--|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|
| Ladies' Jack   | ets.                      | Wilson Bros, fine<br>White Shirts—<br>Laundered—at   | 60c                                  |  | s' Capes  |                       |
| Fine Melton Jackets—black—<br>lined throughout, small sleeves,<br>storm collar, fastened<br>pearl buttons  | 850                       | Wilson Bros" fine<br>White Shirts—<br>better quality<br>Wilson Bros,' fine fi<br>Collars and Cuffs<br>Detached,            | 750 Incy Percale Shirts \$100        | box front-corr<br>-fitted back-a   | splendid  | $7^{50}$              |
| Boucle Jackets— black box front coat back, storm collar and new sleeves  | 750                       | at, each   | 35c                                  | velvet collar, co  | full 120 inch sweep  upe trimmed with 2  th—stitched silk finish—  h and                          | 425                   |
| Beaver Jackets— tan, trimmed with buttons and braid; and boucle mixed, tan and brown finished, velvet collar   |                           | in good medium<br>weight, at, each<br>Good Silk Necktie—<br>Wilson Bros,' make-<br>at                                      | 050                                  | and collar trim<br>of cloth, stitche   | 10 inch sweep, cape<br>med with 2 inch band<br>d all around with silk,<br>1 dark brown—\$3.90 and | 450                   |
| Black Bouele Jackets— lined throughout, trimmed with bands of cloth  |                           | Hats Child's Joekey Cap at, each   |                                      | Double Capes of black boucle cloth,<br>trimmed with Thibet fur,<br>full sweep<br>and storm collar                |   | 450                   |
| Navy Boucle Jackets— lined all through, trimmed with Persian lamb braid at \$15.50 and   |                           | Boys' and Children's Fedora Hats, at   |                                      | Florant Korsey English box and fly   |   | Ask to<br>see<br>them |
| Misses' Jack   | ets.                      | Men's Derby Hats<br>at, each   | FF                                   |  | s' Capes  | •                     |
| Children's Jackets in boucle, black and red, or black and green, mixed trimmed in bands of cloth and pearl buttons—ages 4 to 14  |                           | Men's Fedora Hats, all shades, each  | 750                                  | Fine pieced Ast<br>33 inches in len  | rakhan Capes—<br>gth—full sweep—  | 875                   |
| The latest styles in Children's and<br>Misses' Jackets—in brown and tan—<br>and the new mixed goods—with<br>new sleeves and collars—trimmed<br>with buttons and braid—ages 4<br>16 years | <sub>to</sub> <b>2</b> 25 | Print Wrappers—dark colors,<br>three-yard skirts<br>Fleeced lined Wrap<br>well made, nicely tr<br>fine colors, \$1.75 an   | 90c<br>pets—<br>immed, \$1 <u>50</u> | Genuine Seal S dye—32 and 34 storm coffar—n made throughou  A new line Vel                                       | t—\$110.00 and <b>↓ ←</b><br>our Plush Capes→   | 500                   |
| Children's Long Clonks— in Boucle—navy and brown and red— cape collars—new sleeves—buttons— braid and fur trimmed—ages 8—10 and 12—88.50, \$7.00 and                                     |                           | New Fall Skirts—Crepon effects, all wood mixtures, every Skirt a model of style, etc. best lining and binding— \$6.00 and  |                                      | jet embroidered—trimmed in  Martin and Thibet fur—full sweep —stylish length—satin lined— \$0.00—\$11.00—\$12.00 |   |                       |
| Kersey and novelty all wool mixed goods—trimmed with cloth and buttons —ages 6 to 14—at \$6.00, \$5.00 and   |                           | blacks and new fall mixtures—full skirts percalined and velveteen bound, some trimmed in braid and others with buttons and |                                      | trimmed with Thibet fur—jet<br>embroidered—22in, in length—full<br>sweep—lined with satin—\$4.75—                |   |                       |
| Good Cloaks for Children—<br>in mixed goods and plain beavers—<br>made with capes and storm collars—<br>some trimmed—others plain—all size<br>—prices at \$3.25, \$2.25 and              |                           | braid—\$12.50, \$9.00  | rge Dresses—waists                   | Plush Cape—<br>32 in, in length<br>lined with satir  |   | 775                   |
| Skirts, lined all the way wool, velvet f<br>through, tailor made, nicely all through   |                           | rge Skirts, all Black all silk sinished, lined made, six differ worth \$12.00—   |                                      | erent patterns   | Fine crepon skirts —worth \$6.00—at   |                       |
| \$1.98   | All Wool                  | Knickerbock-   | Silk and V                           | Vool Mixed   | The finest \$12,00  |                       |
| ** " 0 .   | or Skirts, in             | fancy weaves,  | Skirts, worth                        | \$10, new fall   | skirts go at  |                       |

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skirts go at

A Pair of Knee Pants Free With Every Boys' Suit.

The New Store THE STATE

nediately, and at the sight of her son, whom she had so long mourned as lost, she swooned away. Every effort was made having regained consciousness.

some Juniors-

worsteds and bonele cloth-

the State's price......

HISTORIC CANNON.

It Fired the Last Shot in the Last battle of the Rebellion.

\$3.75

3 shades, at

war a sufficient force of men to guard the place, and among the number was the Fifth battallon of the Washington artillery. Captain Cuthbert Slocomb in command. The Lady Slocomb was brought there, and there fired its last shots when Wilson's raiders.

dier yesterday, took place at Spanish Fort.

This engagement, of course, was not a regular battle, and is not, perhaps, recorded in history as such, but it was, nevertheless, a conflict flerce, and fire flew that day as never before. General Forrest had sent to Spanish Fort during the last days of the said served through the war and served through the served through the war and served through the served

fixed its last shots when Wilson's raiders stormed the place and took it. There the Laily Siccomb, for a few hours before the old fort was surrendered, belched forth fire and scattered death like an intelligent being, but to no avail, as the enemy numbered several times as much as the garrison.

In 1882 in charge of the Fifth battalion of the Washington artillery. The gun at the and was at that time, as it probably is

"No, sir," replied the large man, wouldn't think of saying such a thing." "I'm glad to hear it."
"I wouldn't think of saying you couldn't

tell the truth if you tried, because-"So far as I am informed, you never

After the surrender of the fort some of now, a handsome gun.

Now the old relic is to be sold. The the age. One Minute Cough Cure acts mand one night rolled the Lady Slocomb estate of Henry Badger is being wound speedily, safely and never falls. Asthma, off the earthen embankment into a lagoon, up and the gun, along with other relics bronchitts, coughs and colds are cured by it.