

Career of Abraham Lincoln as an Example for Young Men of Today

BY SENATOR BEVERIDGE.

WHEN a man child is born into the world this should be the prayer of all who love well for him: May he be honorable, industrious and brave. Personally, I believe in prayer. However you work it out, whatever the reasons may be, the fact remains that tangible and definite results follow intelligent prayer. It is not enough. Neither is counsel and advice. Of course, this is a bromide commonplace, so ancient that it is tiresome, but I must state it to complete the point I am making. The ordinary human mind is so constructed that there must be the influence of example. There are a few of us who can tread a new path; we require some stronger one to blaze the trail for us. We see the advantage of wise counsel, but that counsel needs to be vitalized by the knowledge that some fellow human being has actually lived it and in his own life has proved its fruitfulness for power and success. And so it is that Lincoln's life is a practical help to young men.

I suppose that no one any longer questions that fact, that the fires of ambition, which grew into the consummation of his purpose, were lit in the breast of Bonaparte by "Plutarch's Lives." It is said that he pored over them so many times that he almost knew them by heart. Alexander, Caesar, Lucullus and others of that stern breed of human mastery produced in the consciousness of the young Corsican something like a frenzy for conquest. And no man can know how many tongues have been set to music that thrilled and commanded great public audiences, legislative bodies and finally themselves, by young men having read the old Greek's fascinating brochures on Cicero and Demosthenes.

Becomes a Type.
The truth is that every young man who has the stuff in him to live the life of a man who has achieved things throughout all history and is determined to do like him.

How City of Lincoln Got Its Name

NEBRASKA'S capital was not named Lincoln for love of the emancipator-president, but because the men giving the name thought its suggestion would arouse the hatred of "copperhead" democrats, who were moving the seat of government from Omaha in 1857 and might result in slight advantage in the legislative fight and possibly prevent removal.

This is the view of an historic event in the state's chronicle of events, advanced by Albert Watkins of Lincoln, editor of "The History of Nebraska," who has made careful research in the early legislative records and who has corroborated his views by views of living men, prominent in early days. Mr. Watkins believes the removal of the capital from Omaha was purely for purposes of real estate speculation and is certain the naming of the city was a mere incident and not a token of respect and reverence for the name of Lincoln. J. N. H. Patrick of Omaha, recently deceased, was responsible for the name. He suggested it while the bill providing for removal was pending third reading in the senate and did it in the hope that Oteo county democrats, who despised Abraham Lincoln as much as the republicans of the removed seat, would object to the bill and halt the progress of the bill long enough to prevent its passage by some other means. The name was accepted with acclamation and the bill went through the house and senate as if on greased wheels. It was quickly signed and the work of exploitation in Lancaster county was begun shortly after.

Legislature procedure was fully as lively in the beginning of Nebraska's history as it is sometimes at present. Members played for time in much the same way, used devious methods to accomplish their ends and often played for high stakes. Mr. Watkins is confident that the removal of the capital city from Omaha was engineered by members from Oteo county with a view of reaping a rich reward in the sale of real estate that would be developed. This was accomplished with the aid of the interesting chapters in the narrative he is now preparing.

The capital city was for two days at Bellevue, where J. Sterling Morton first resided. Governor Burt, after whom South Carolina picked out Bellevue as the seat of government. He was there two days when he died. The name of the city was Thomas B. Cuming of Iowa, was named. Influences from Omaha were instrumental in his selection of the then, as well as now, metropolis of the state for the seat of government. The location remained in Omaha from the latter '50s to 1861. Mr. Morton was so disgusted that he moved from Bellevue to Nebraska City and retained his home there until he died. Oteo county interests were never satisfied after their defeat and repeated attempts were made to move the capital. Once an effort was made to change the location to a point northeast of Lincoln and to call it Douglas City. This failed. Other attempts were without result until finally the Oteo people mustered enough strength in 1867 to win. They thought then by removing the site to a point away from Omaha and also a short distance from their own county seat, that Nebraska City would continue to remain the supply depot for the interior settlement and especially of the newly created town.

The removal bill was introduced in both house and senate in the house by Mr. Crowe and in the senate by William A. Presson, who lived in the tenth district, which was Richardson county. Governor Butler had called a special session for May 14, 1867, especially to take up this matter. He was an ardent removalist.

"For," says the worth-while young man to himself, "what any man has done I can do." And when the young man says that he says rightly he has taken the first step to prove it. So Abraham Lincoln becomes to us as much of a type as a model as Caesar and Alexander were to Napoleon—a new type and a better model. This is a nation of plain people—that is what Lincoln called us. He said, "God must have liked the plain people, he made many of them." The greatness of the life of this republic—all of it, perhaps—is due to the fact that up to the present time we are still near the soil and our strong men come from the grass roots. While Lincoln's life cannot be an inspiration to young men unhappily born among the idle rich and the so-called better classes of our country, except in a vague, dilettante and theoretical way, his life is a perfect mold into which the young men of the plain people can pour and run their forming characters and become honorable, industrious and brave—practical idealists, the achievers of visions, the workers out of dreams.

I find that most young men who are beginning to do things in literature, politics or business first saw the light of day in humble homes—they came up through hard conditions to the power which they now wield, and I am sure that there are a million young men on farms, in villages and among the working classes of our cities burning with an unexpressed determination to make their lives count for something big, something sweet and helpful and satisfying. It is to such young men as this that Lincoln's life is a personal message—a divine word of guidance spoken by the mouth of God himself through the deeds and character of this mighty and beloved American.

He Knew Poverty.
For Lincoln, too, was in like case with these young men of whom I am now speaking—yes, and far worse case. He, too, knew poverty, its bitterness, its disadvantages, its cruel hardships, and yet this poverty of which you, young man, are complaining Lincoln turned into the gold of success.

He once attended a national convention where a new propaganda of sound economic reform was proposed—a program that has now become accepted national dogma. Yet when it was proposed it was, of course, not popular. Nine-tenths of the convention were mere politicians, there only for the purpose of nominating this man or defeating that one, of fitting up a platform that would catch as many groups of voters as possible. Nobody except the little company of enthusiasts for the new set of principles believed in anything at all. The nominating speeches were tame,

consisted of but thirteen members, was eight to five. The house passed the bill by twenty-five to fourteen. The act was entitled, "An act to provide for the location of the seat of government of the state of Nebraska and for the erection of public buildings thereat." It specified that a university and agricultural school combined should be provided as well as a portion of a new capitol building and the state penitentiary, the latter in a location adjoining the city. Money for the public buildings had to be furnished by the promoters and this is the reason Mr. Watkins says "Lincoln was financed by Oteo county."

Augustus F. Harvey, a strong and bitter democrat member of the legislature, was the surveyor who laid out Lincoln. All the Oteo members were of his type, unshattering in denunciation of anything republican or of any man, republican, but shrewd financiers.

The Washington county representatives who deserted to the removalists were Members Unthank and Slater. Senator Davis was the third Washington county member. Besides Senator Patrick the other member from Douglas county was Isaac S. Hascall. Senator Patrick gained national prominence in the fight to secure the Oteo seat for Tilden, and he was a free partisan. Knowing the minds of the Oteo democrats as he did he thought the suggestion of the name Lincoln would be a red flag, but it had the effect of the olive branch. Mills S. Reeves and W. W. Wardwell were leading Oteo senators.

Every wire was pulled to induce members to favor the location. It was a fight of members living north of the Platte river and those living in the south which was won by votes of the two house members from Washington county had one senator and by one member from Dakota and one from Dodge deserting and siding with the members from south of the river.

Shortly after the project was accomplished, a grant of seventy-five sections of land in Washington county was made by the state for the construction of the Northern Nebraska Air line, which was to run from DeSoto to Fremont, but which was never actually constructed for more than five miles out of DeSoto. The land was traded to John I. Blair, who became president of the air line which later was the nucleus of the Northwestern road in Nebraska. Real estate in Lincoln also was boomed and the sale of lots was one of the features of the location of the new city.

In the legislature at the time there was one member of the present legislature, T. J. Majors. There was also Lawson Sheldon, father of ex-Governor Sheldon. The scheme of removal, however, originated in the brains of the Oteo county men and they were the ones chiefly interested in the removal. T. P. Kennard of Lincoln was secretary of state and then lived in Washington county. John Gillespie was auditor and David Butler was governor. These three were chosen a commission to select the site, which in the bill was indefinitely located in Lancaster or Seward counties.

H. H. FIELDS, Who Met Lincoln in Council Bluffs.

advantage by the alchemy of steady determination and the elemental virtues. Lincoln, too, like you, young man, had little opportunity for education—far less, indeed, than the poorest circumstances of any of you, and yet by sheer intelligence persistently applied made his lack of schooling the foundation for a real and effective learning. He, like you, young man, had no chance to acquire that polish which is supposed to come from the mingling with so-called cultured people, and yet he was wise enough to see that this polish and culture so prized by those who do not go deeply into human life weakens native strength in more cases than it improves conduct. Ingersoll said a great half truth when he declared that colleges are places where brickbats are polished and diamonds are dimmed. That is not entirely true, of course. The college is not to be sneered at, even by this great master of eloquence. By all means get a college training if you can, but if you have to choose between having your energies aimed your entire life at the achievement of your self-confidence hounded by doubt on the one hand and a college education on the other hand, turn from the latter as you would from an attractive but destroying drug. When a man loses his enthusiasm he has begun to die in soul.

Advice to Parents.
I say this word to parents and to all people of mature age: If you have a friend, never let him lose his enthusiasm, even though they make him appear bizarre, extravagant and grotesque. Enthusiasm is the fires that drive the engine of life; put them out and your engine may be there, a perfect machine, but motionless and without use—a thing of potential might, but, after all, no more than assembled scrap iron. I find that enthusiasms are the children of our faiths. Lincoln never lost his because he never lost his faith in things. He believed in things—believed in a great many things, and they were all big things. And he believed in them enough to work for what he believed in. That is one reason why he rose high above being a mere politician.

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Lincoln's Relations With the Congress

BY SHELBY M. CULLOM.

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CONGRESS in the days of Lincoln was a conservative, hard working body, jealous of its prerogatives, just as it has always been; but there was far more intense general interest in congress than there is today. President Lincoln was freely criticized; he had bitter opponents in congress, as he had outside; but there were others who, with a great majority of the people, placed implicit faith in him and felt certain that he would carry the country through the awful crises and eventually save the union. This was especially true among those who knew him best. With the war dragging its bloody trail the entire length of his administration, the national credit poor, taxes mounting upward, problems innumerable only to be solved by congress, it can be readily seen that it was exceedingly important that the president should know intimately and judge correctly the men whose support he must seek in nearly every project he was called upon to undertake. Lincoln knew his men. There was never a president of the United States who could so well and so correctly judge men as Abraham Lincoln, and he was seldom, if ever, mistaken in his judgment.

I called upon him at the White house a few months before he was assassinated and a short time after my election as a member of the house of representatives. I had been visiting in Washington and spent considerable time around congress, talking with members and senators, and it seemed to me that scarcely any of the strong men were in favor of the president. I was greatly impressed and concerned on account of the number of adverse criticisms I had heard. Before leaving Washington I called upon the president, and asked him: "Mr. Lincoln, do you allow anybody to talk to you about yourself?" He said, "Certainly, sit down." I told him I wanted to talk with him a little about what I had seen and heard around congress since coming here, and said it seemed to me that most of the strong men were against him. He replied, with a smile, "It is not quite so bad as that," and with that he took up a copy of the congressional directory, with the remark that there were many congressmen on his side, and turning to the list of senators and representatives he went over it for my benefit. I saw that nearly every name was marked, and as he went down the list he commented on each, as for instance: "This man for me," "The best

friend I have," "He's not for me now, but I can win him over," and so on. I found that he knew almost positively how every man stood, and the great majority of them were for him.

An Interesting Catalogue.
It was an interesting catalogue of personal characteristics, and I knew then that I could know the men of congress as well as he did. I saw that he had a perfect knowledge of congress and its personnel. I well recall a comment I heard him make, concerning James G. Blaine, who was a senator in the house. Blaine had made a speech that day that had attracted attention. Lincoln said of him, "Blaine is one of the rising young men of our country," an assertion which succeeding years proved to be true.

One morning when the message came from Washington, that the president had been killed, and it so happened that I was called upon to announce the terrible news to the great crowd assembled in the old state house square in Springfield. Five years previous he had departed from Springfield for Washington, never to return. I clasped hands with him at parting, and there passed between us a conversation which strengthened my determination to go to congress with a newly elected speaker. The Illinois delegation of representatives, and Mr. Lincoln had just attained his title "Mr. President," which I took delight in using.

"Good-bye, Mr. President," said I. "I will be down in Washington with you one of these days." "Come," Mr. Speaker he replied. "I hope you will appear there soon."

After a few years I kept my promise, and immediately following my election to the house I took a "trip to Washington" to look over the field of action before me as the successor of Congressman John T. Stewart. I boldly entered the room of Secretary Nicolay at the White house, as I had been accustomed to do during my visits to Washington, and found, much to my surprise, that I had broken in on a conference between the president and Secretary Seward. President Lincoln, seeing me, as I was about to withdraw, said, "Come in, Cullom," and turning to his cabinet officer, Seward, you remember the remark that "he was beaten for re-election and this is the young man who beat him."

fireless—mere forms of words; they might as well have been spoken by phonographs. The accepted platform of the hour aroused not even the listening interest of the delegates who voted for it. Not one out of ten of them knew what it contained. But the other men did know what their proposed platform was. They believed in it; they fought for it; their speakers spoke with words that burned even through the icy indifference of the men who unintelligently voted them down. They had Lincoln's faith, and therefore Lincoln's enthusiasm.

Tolled with His Hands.
But we are now speaking of the larger things of life; let us get down to the more immediate and practical. Lincoln worked hard. I met him physically, tolled with his hands. He did not do this because he had to. He was a poor boy, of course, had hardly enough to eat, indeed, and not enough to wear, but the whip of poverty never yet drove an unwilling young man to industry. Lincoln's father, for example, was poorer than he was, and yet he was a shiftry and what we would now call lazy. His neighbors called him a "ne'er do well." There was many another boy and young man placed precisely as Lincoln was who preferred to go fishing rather than systematically to labor, earning honest money as an instrument of increasing power, young men who preferred to go out and hunt wild turkeys rather than split rails or build flakeboats or grub stumps. So by the impulse of industry within his blood Lincoln chose to work—work persistently and systematically. He never would have been president of the American republic if he had not done so; or, what was far nobler, the greatest humanitarian, excepting only Jesus, that the world has ever seen.

I have observed this curious thing—that sheer physical industry builds character quite as surely as it builds muscles. I have seen that the boy who works, develops not only physical power, but those glorious virtues of gratitude, fidelity, truthfulness and courage—not always, of course, but generally. So Lincoln's example in this regard means this to you, young man: That when you work until your tendons almost break and your bones are weary you are not only earning your wage and all that, but what is far more important you are quite unconsciously to yourself building up character through the strain and useful monotony of his youth and young manhood. Indeed, I think that that exuberance of life which we call joy comes only to the toiler. I have observed as I have gone along through life that luxury is usually the parent of vice, but never of

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No Monument at Nebraska's Capital

ALTHOUGH Nebraska is a soldier state and its early history is the story of the soldier pioneer, as a state it has built no lasting monument to the general of its armies, the great emancipator. Many efforts have been made to erect a monument to President Lincoln in the state capital grounds, but every effort has been a bench for capitol visitors. That flag through the great war of the rebellion tried it. State legislatures have tried it. Appropriations have been made for the purpose, but always and especially when a bench for capitol visitors. That flag through the great war of the rebellion tried it. State legislatures have tried it. Appropriations have been made for the purpose, but always and especially when a bench for capitol visitors. That flag through the great war of the rebellion tried it. State legislatures have tried it. Appropriations have been made for the purpose, but always and especially when a bench for capitol visitors.

Fourth. The secretary and the corresponding secretary are authorized to use such methods as they may deem expedient for raising the funds and promoting the success of the association.

Fifth. The officers of the association are hereby authorized to expend a sum not to exceed 10 per cent of the amount of the contributions for the promotion of this enterprise. No salaries are to be paid to the officers and no money expended except for the purpose of the association, stationery, printing, stenographic work, necessary clerk hire and commissions for raising funds when necessary.

Sixth. The raising of this fund is in no sense to be considered a partisan or local undertaking, but shall be state wide in its soliciting and all are asked to contribute regardless of political or religious affiliation, age, color or sex. The officers of the association are to be succeeded as their successors to the various state offices are elected.

Seventh. Pledges may be made to this fund payable at the call of the treasurer. Blanks will be provided for the purpose. It is desired that all contributions be made not later than February 1, 1909.

Eighth. If for any reason the money subscribed and paid cannot be used for the above purpose on or before July 4, 1910, the same shall be refunded (unless otherwise agreed), less 10 per cent of the amount which may be used for necessary expenses as provided for in section five.

So far the response of the public has been very generous, but it was thought by the officers of the association that the public treasury should be drawn upon to complete the fund. So Representative Henry of Holt county has introduced a bill in the house appropriating \$15,000 for the erection of the monument, which added to the \$10,000 which will be raised by the efforts of the association, will make \$25,000 for the work. However, a prominent Lincoln lawyer had agreed to raise \$15,000 provided the state appropriated \$25,000 which would buy for Nebraska the finest Lincoln monument in the world.

happiness. The man who has tasted pale froit grass commonly has a calloused palate which really tastes nothing at all that is normal. The bias man never has any real fun. These months and years of bitter hard work which Lincoln's example bids you do will make your daily pleasure, because they make for your daily health. Only the normal man has that true sense of proportion in which the sunshine of humor abounds.

Things to Remember.
Remember that there are hundreds of thousands of other young men who mean to have the very place of which you are dreaming. Remember that tens of thousands of these young men have physical constitutions as strong as oxen; that their muscles are like steel wire; that their lungs are like leather bellows; their stomachs unaccountably of indigestion and quite able to convert parched corn into brain and brawn. Remember that their nerves are like insulated wires, able to withstand any shock; that in stress of necessity they can go for days and nights without sleep. Remember that their wills are as determined and undeviating as the flow of ocean currents; that their minds are trained and resourceful. And finally remember, above all, that unadorned triumph over years of business obstacles and obstacles has made them resourceful and instant in device.

How can you expect to win in contest with this great horde of physical and mental hardihood unless you are similarly trained and equipped? And I don't know how you can better be trained and equipped than by vividly studying Lincoln's life and methods and following them—I mean studying, actual studying, that will make your head whirl; not a languid and comfortable reading of some incidents of this great man's years of preparation for the lofty duties which fate finally called upon him to discharge. You will find that Lincoln worked through the soil and sweat and toil to make every step he took upward on the ladder of manufacture him more than enough strength to take the next step upward.

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Some No Resentment.

That was his way of looking at things. It was not a question of a man to a man, to punish anyone or being against him, but at the same time he was more far-seeing than others. He knew that to remove Chase would only make a martyr of him; to send him back to Ohio would only place him in a position to make trouble for the administration, and so he simply let him alone, which was by far the wisest thing to do, until Mr. Chase resigned once too often, and then, one day, much to the chagrin of his secretary of the treasury, he accepted his resignation.

No more striking illustration of Mr. Lincoln's magnanimity can be given than the appointment of Mr. Chase as chief justice of the United States a few months after he had accepted his resignation as secretary of the treasury. It so happened that I was in Mr. Nicolay's office when Mr. Chase came to the White House to thank the president for his appointment as chief justice. The door was ajar and I heard the words that passed between them. They were both extremely dignified. Mr. Chase thanked him in a few words, and the president simply responded that he hoped that Mr. Chase would do his duty, and so the interview closed.

The message to congress the year I was appointed was, as I recall, a marvel of succinctness and frankness as to actual conditions prevailing in the land. A sunny and optimistic view of every situation was taken, however, and if the people wished to take a gloomy view of even the most gloomy situation it was their own doing. At the time the message was written General Sherman was attempting his famous march of 300 miles directly through the insurgent's region. There were plenty of forebodings at Washington as the eventful outcome of Mr. Lincoln dismissed the subject in his message with these few words, after stating the undertaking: "The result will yet be known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indicated."

Note of Determination.
In other words, Mr. Lincoln intimated to congress that the country would cross the bridges until they were reached. However, there was contained in that message to congress, when the war was nearly over, a note of determination which left no doubt in the minds of those who read it that Lincoln would proceed to the end of the road in his great speech wherein he said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," a speech which I heard him deliver, by the way, and I must confess that it was an utterance which was a bulwark in those trying days when determination only gave way to doubt and fear.

Those were dark days, but how soon was to come vindication of Lincoln's diagnosis that the issue could only be tried by war. The war of rebellion was won when determination only gave way to doubt and fear. Those were dark days, but how soon was to come vindication of Lincoln's diagnosis that the issue could only be tried by war. The war of rebellion was won when determination only gave way to doubt and fear.

To Lincoln was given but a glimpse of the promised land. He lived to see the war of rebellion won, but was sent to his eternal reward before he saw the authority of the union established in all the rebellious states. He was permitted to go up into the mountain, Neb., and to catch a glimpse of the promised land of a restored nation, but his weary feet were not permitted to cross the border that separated it from the wilderness of civil war. With his gentle but firm manner he had led congress to do his bidding. The rising curtain of succeeding years has only served to show the soul of wisdom which that legislative body had before it during those dark days as a guiding angel.

significant whisperings of this moral counselor the voice of our conscience becomes softer, more indistinct and finally we cannot hear it even in the largest things. In the moral and mental philosophy which I studied in college, written by one of the great presidents of Yale university, an illustration is used which burned itself into my memory. Said this remarkably clearly written book: "Neglect your conscience for a month and it becomes dead for a month and it becomes as delicate as a woman's blush."

That is just what Lincoln did. Not that he was a Miss Nancy or a fool, no. No gambler on the stock exchange was shrewder than he; "no confidence man" understood human nature more perfectly. He dealt with men as he found them; he did not go about sermonizing in season and out of season until he became a nuisance and a bore. Quite the reverse. What he did was to live up to his ideal of personal honor every minute of every day, so that when his enemies—and he had hosts of them, good, hot, hating, red-blooded enemies—were compelled to say that, "Lincoln won't lie or won't cheat; we can depend upon that."

Real Truth and Real Men.
Some so-called truths disappear even as they are uttered, just as some men are old at the hour of their birth. Such truths and men are not the real truths and the real men. The real truths are those that are always youthful; the real men are those who are as vital in mind and in spirit when their bodies approach the grave as they were youthful in mind and spirit when they first encountered the world. The problem of life is youthfulness; the search for it, the philosopher's fountain of youth has been amending and yet the fountain of youth for brain and heart is near to every one of us. We may drink and be immortal so far as the spirit is concerned if we be sure that the waters we quaff are those of the elemental virtues of industry, honor, and courage; and if we make certain that no pollution of unworthy expediency taints the stream of those noble ideals from which it should be our daily practice to refresh ourselves.

Fourth. The secretary and the corresponding secretary are authorized to use such methods as they may deem expedient for raising the funds and promoting the success of the association.

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On the birthday of Lincoln, February 12, the Grand Army of the Republic of the state and the schools will by special programs do honor to the martyred president and at the same time they will take up a collection to add to the fund already raised.

The legislature of 1863 made the third attempt. John M. McClay, a member of the house from Lincoln, introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to Lincoln to be erected on the state house grounds. In its meanderings through the legislature there was attached to the bill an amendment providing that this appropriation should be income available only when the city of Lincoln contributed the like sum. Notwithstanding this amendment was sufficient to kill the bill, its sponsors never gave up hope and even carried the measure to the supreme court to establish its legality, when it was attacked. The bill passed both houses regularly, but in the confusion incidental to final adjournment the bill failed to receive the signature of the speaker of the house, and the president of the senate. When Governor Mickey signed the measure he made a notation to this effect, but he held it legal and after him the supreme court also established its validity. But the city of Lincoln was too busy with other matters to raise its share of the money necessary. Nebraska never had to make good on its part of the bargain.

Since that failure there has been a quiet agitation going on among the old soldiers and others and this took final shape at the banquet given by the Young Men's Republican club of Lincoln just one year ago—Lincoln's birthday. Addison Wells, deputy secretary of state, introduced a resolution which was adopted by the club, providing for the incorporation of the Abraham Lincoln Centennial Memorial Association of Nebraska. The governor of the state at that time, George L. Sheldon, was made president, and the state treasurer, L. G. Brian, the treasurer of the association, who Mr. Wells was secretary. Following is the plan adopted by this association:

First. This monument to be erected on the state house grounds in the city of Lincoln, the site to be designated by the officers of the association.

Second. The funds for the erection of the same shall be raised jointly by individual contributions and appropriations by the legislature.

Third. The state treasurer is hereby made the custodian of all funds subscribed and paid for this purpose and said funds to be transmitted to his successor in office if not used during his term of office.

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Eighth. If for any reason the money subscribed and paid cannot be used for the above purpose on or before July 4, 1910, the same shall be refunded (unless otherwise agreed), less 10 per cent of the amount which may be used for necessary expenses as provided for in section five.

So far the response of the public has been very generous, but it was thought by the officers of the association that the public treasury should be drawn upon to complete the fund. So Representative Henry of Holt county has introduced a bill in the house appropriating \$15,000 for the erection of the monument, which added to the \$10,000 which will be raised by the efforts of the association, will make \$25,000 for the work. However, a prominent Lincoln lawyer had agreed to raise \$15,000 provided the state appropriated \$25,000 which would buy for Nebraska the finest Lincoln monument in the world.

On the birthday of Lincoln, February 12, the Grand Army of the Republic of the state and the schools will by special programs do honor to the martyred president and at the same time they will take up a collection to add to the fund already raised.

The legislature of 1863 made the third attempt. John M. McClay, a member of the house from Lincoln, introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for a monument to Lincoln to be erected on the state house grounds. In its meanderings through the legislature there was attached to the bill an amendment providing that this appropriation should be income available only when the city of Lincoln contributed the like sum. Notwithstanding this amendment was sufficient to kill the bill, its sponsors never gave up hope and even carried the measure to the supreme court to establish its legality, when it was attacked. The bill passed both houses regularly, but in the confusion incidental to final adjournment the bill failed to receive the signature of the speaker of the house, and the president of the senate. When Governor Mickey signed the measure he made a notation to this effect, but he held it legal and after him the supreme court also established its validity. But the city of Lincoln was too busy with other matters to raise its share of the money necessary. Nebraska never had to make good on its part of the bargain.

Since that failure there has been a quiet agitation going on among the old soldiers and others and this took final shape at the banquet given by the Young Men's Republican club of Lincoln just one year ago—Lincoln's birthday. Addison Wells, deputy secretary of state, introduced a resolution which was adopted by the club, providing for the incorporation of the Abraham Lincoln Centennial Memorial Association of Nebraska. The governor of the state at that time, George L. Sheldon, was made president, and the state treasurer, L. G. Brian, the treasurer of the association, who Mr. Wells was secretary. Following is the plan adopted by this association:

First. This monument to be erected on the state house grounds in the city of Lincoln, the site to be designated by the officers of the association.

Second. The funds for the erection of the same shall be raised jointly by individual contributions and appropriations by the legislature.

Third. The state treasurer is hereby made the custodian of all funds subscribed and paid for this purpose and said funds to be transmitted to his successor in office if not used during his term of office.

Fourth. The secretary and the corresponding secretary are authorized to use such methods as they may deem expedient for raising the funds and promoting the success of the association.

Fifth. The officers of the association are hereby authorized to expend a sum not to exceed 10 per cent of the amount of the contributions for the promotion of this enterprise. No salaries are to be paid to the officers and no money expended except for the purpose of the association, stationery, printing, stenographic work, necessary clerk hire and commissions for raising funds when necessary.

Sixth. The raising of this fund is in no sense to be considered a partisan or local undertaking, but shall be state wide in its soliciting and all are asked to contribute regardless of political or religious affiliation, age, color or sex. The officers of the association are to be succeeded as their successors to the various state offices are elected.

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