

SENATE CHANGES SCHOOL AGE LIMIT

KINNEY'S RESOLUTION MEETS NO OPPOSITION WHEN IT IS CALLED FOR VOTE.

ACTS ON 2 HOME RULE BILLS

Bulk Sales Measure Gets Boost by Joint Committee on Commerce—Senate Turns Down Ticket Scalper Act.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Not a vote was cast against the Kinney bill reducing the school age limit from 6 to 5 years when the measure came up for passage in the senate.

The bill is the same as the school age limit amendment submitted to the people at the November election, and which suffered defeat along with the single tax amendment.

Instead of a constitutional amendment, Senator Kinney introduced a bill covering the same point of reducing the time when a child may attend school. This was done following an opinion of E. M. Grossman, attorney for the board of education, to the effect that it can be done through a legislative act.

In addition to reducing the minimum school age from 6 to 5, the bill removes the maximum age for which public instruction can be provided. The present law fixes this age at 20. The bill is strongly supported by prominent educators throughout the state.

Dry's Win Test Vote.

Jefferson City.—The house voted dry by a test of 79 to 54 on the county unit bill. The test gives the drys absolute control of the house, as only 73 votes are required to pass any measure. The 79 votes, however, are not sufficient to pass an emergency clause, for which 85 votes are required.

The test came up on the first amendment to the county unit bill, which provides that all counties in the state shall vote as a unit on local option. Under the present law, a town of 2,500 inhabitants may vote separately from the remainder of the county.

Orr of Livingston led the wet forces and Hay of Callaway, author of the bill, the drys. Orr presented an amendment to the effect that no local option election could be held in a town of 2,500 inhabitants until four years after a previous election on the same question.

Hay of Callaway county, the father of the measure, house bill 19, moved that the bill be engrossed. Orr caused the fight to start at the offset in presenting the amendment providing that elections cannot be held in a county containing a city of 2,500 until four years after the election at which the town voted wet or dry.

Orr declared his position by saying he would vote to efface liquor, but that since it was manufactured and could not be eradicated, he favored strong regulation.

Col. Phelps offered an amendment providing that the bill "shall be referred to the people of the state for their approval or rejection at the regular general biennial election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1914; and the secretary of state is directed to place same upon the ballot in the same manner as measures are submitted to the people by the initiative or referendum by petition."

Bills Introduced.

A bill authorizing St. Louis and other cities having the right to frame city charters to provide therein for the appointment, organization and control of a police force was introduced by Representative Farrington.

This bill covers practically the same ground as an amendment offered to the Bates home rule police bill last week by Representative Remmers.

Making it the duty of the department of agriculture and state board of horticulture to supervise the eradication of dangerous insects and plant diseases—McRoberts.

To establish practical instruction in farming for negro boys and a negro farm institute—McCullum.

Allowing saloons to open at 7 p. m. on election days and remain open until 1 a. m.—Murphy.

Providing for five days' notice of request for marriage license—Murphy. Empowering the warden of the penitentiary to sell product of penitentiary twine factory to farmers of the state—Cornelius.

Making it the duty of the state treasurer to divide state funds into 100 equal parts, instead of 20, and allowing bids for state deposits to be made on the smaller parts—Phelps.

Creating office of county auditor, at \$2,000 salary, in Jasper county—Roney, Phelps and Wolfe.

Creating state eclectic medical board of seven members—Hicks.

Providing for the issuance of certificates insuring the titles to real estate and the deposit of securities for the protection of beneficiaries under this kind of insurance—Hicks, by request.

Insurance Law Killed. The Orr bill repealing the Oliver fire insurance rating law, passed by the last legislature, passed the house by a vote of 125 to 3. It will be sent to the senate immediately for confirmation. If it passes the senate the law in force previous to 1911 will be reinstated.

Two "Jim Crow" Bills.

Jefferson City.—Loud applause came from the members when two "Jim Crow" bills were introduced into the house of representatives. The second bill offered was more stringent than one introduced a few minutes before, and it gained the greater applause.

The two bills apply to railroads and interurban electric lines and provide for separate coaches for whites and blacks on trains and separate waiting rooms in depots. The "Jim Crow" bills probably will be a big issue in the legislature before adjournment is taken. Leaders in the house and senate have been trying to suppress such legislation.

Hawes Clashes With Editor.

A personal encounter between Harry B. Hawes and Frederick B. Warren, editor of a St. Louis afternoon paper, was barely averted at the close of the hearing in the senate chamber of the St. Louis home rule bills. When Warren arose to reply to Hawes the latter started for the newspaper man, but friends restrained Hawes and led him to the rear of the chamber. The clash threw the chamber into an uproar and Senators Wilson and Lysaght urged Warren to desist from personalities. He then cut his address short.

Keep to Standard.

Each high achievement is a sign and token of the whole nature's possibility. What a piece of the man was for that shining movement, it is the duty of the whole man to be always.—Phillips Brooks.

Owned Up.

"You know I refused you half a dozen times before we were married," said Mr. Meekton's wife. "Yes," replied her husband. "I suspect that's what has kept me from ever wanting my own way again."

Killed by Kick of Ostrich.

An ostrich attacked a shepherd of Stobinske, Orange River Colony, a few days ago, and kicked him so severely that he died a few hours later.

Notches by a new German process are converted into a fiber which can be combed, carded and spun like other textile threads.

"Great is the appeal of a pretty woman in an unapproachable hat." A Hooster Chronicle, by Meredith Nicholson.

IN THE STATE

APPROPRIATION BILL FILED.

Funds for Charitable and Penal Institutions Determined.

Jefferson City.—The house appropriations committee finished the labor of determining the funds needed by the charitable and penal institutions for 1913-14 and reported the bill.

The main appropriations decided upon are: Hospital No. 1 at Fulton, salaries and miscellaneous, \$59,944; for building, constructed in an emergency, \$24,675 of the income of the institutions; \$500,000 for maintenance and support.

Hospital No. 2, St. Joseph, for salaries and miscellaneous, \$110,540. Of the income \$525,000 is for support and maintenance.

Hospital No. 3, Nevada—For salaries, \$21,065; repairs and new buildings, \$130,360; deficiency, \$5,251. Of the income \$450,000 will go for support and maintenance. For a home for nurses, \$25,000.

Hospital No. 4, Farmington—Salaries and support, \$41,000; new buildings, \$25,000; tuberculosis ward, \$15,000. From the income \$250,000 is set aside for maintenance.

School for the Deaf, Fulton—Total, \$232,750; salaries, \$64,500; support, \$64,500; heating plant, \$2,000; balance miscellaneous.

School for the Blind, St. Louis—Total, \$89,000; salaries, \$40,000; support, \$3,000.

Training School, Boonville—Total \$161,000; salaries, \$66,000; coal and water, \$25,000; new buildings, \$25,000. Of the income \$161,000 goes for support and maintenance.

Industrial Schools for Girls, Chillicothe—Total, \$84,000; salaries and support, \$65,000; purchasing land, \$12,000. Of the income \$100,000 will go for maintenance.

Confederate Soldiers' Home, Higginville; total, \$120,000; support, \$70,000; salaries, \$34,000.

Federal Soldiers' Home, St. James; total, \$69,000; salaries, \$24,000; support, \$34,000. In addition, \$60,000 will come from the federal government.

Colony for the Feeble-Minded, Marshall; total, \$171,000; salaries and support, \$150,000; new corridor, \$7,000. Out of the income, \$100,000 goes for maintenance.

Missouri State Sanatorium, Mount Vernon; maintenance, \$75,000; salaries, \$20,000; new buildings, \$35,000. Penitentiary, Jefferson City; for support, \$800,000 of the income; twine factory, \$50,000, and \$95,000 emergency; salaries, \$95,000; library, \$1,000; warden's residence, \$7,500.

Of the appropriations for new buildings half is available December 1 and the remainder June 1, 1914.

WOMEN WILL AID TOUR.

Lectures on Home Economic to Be on "Farm Special" Program.

Springfield.—The most unique plan yet employed in the special demonstration trains which have toured Missouri in the interests of better farm methods has been devised by Capt. E. J. Perry of the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield line, who will take women lecturers on his annual "Boost or Farm Special," which is to tour the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield in March. The women will come from the state university and from other schools, where much attention is paid to home economics. These lecturers will address the farmers' wives and daughters at every stop of the special train. Free seed will be given to the farmers. It is believed that the new feature of the tour will make it the most successful event of the kind yet planned by this road. The train will be out four days.

MISSOURI HAS JUNGLE SPOT.

Man Who Buys Up Stranded Circus Give Representative Story Basis.

Jefferson City.—There is a spot in Schuyler county, according to Representative Melvin, in which lions, tigers, elephants, huge snakes, leopards and other wild animals of the jungles of Africa, flourish, and their roars can be plainly heard at night.

Melvin imparted this startling information to his colleagues in the house not long after his arrival here, but they would not believe it until he explained. One of the citizens of Lancaster, Mo., makes a specialty of buying up circuses that strand for lack of funds. He always has a supply of wild animals on hand, ready for any show which may run short.

Several times elephants have broken from their inclosure and roamed around Lancaster for several hours.

Captain Lee Retired.

Jefferson City.—One of the first or ders of the new adjutant general John B. O'Meara, retired Capt. Robert E. Lee of St. Louis, lately of the First and Sixth regiments of the National guards of Missouri, from active service.

Jefferson City.—Senator Thomas Lysaght of St. Joseph is busy assuring his German friends he is not the father of the bill which is supposed to license all clubs and societies which sell liquor and have bars.

Fame of the Ozarks.

Since the advent of the "Joun daws" song every body has heard of the Ozarks. But the Ozarks have long been contributing to letters. The greater part of the lead pencils of the world are made from the red cedar of the Ozarks.—Boston Transcript.

Its Real Value.

"This poem was written by a proud, intent lawyer of this city. Has it an value?" "About as much value," said the editor, "as a legal opinion given by a poet."—Washington Herald.

LINCOLN'S LOVE AFFAIRS



ANN RUTLEDGE was comely, of agreeable disposition, likewise bright—as to all these facts the accounts are one. She was, moreover, of excellent stock, could boast of the very best southern blood, and could count among her ancestors one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a chief justice of the Supreme court of the nation and a leader in the American congress. Her father was an Illinois pioneer, originally from South Carolina, and long a resident of Kentucky. He was well-to-do and able to afford her better than the usual schooling of the west in that primitive place and period. It was at his hotel, or tavern, as then termed, in New Salem, Ill., in 1834 that Abraham Lincoln met her. He was 25 years old when he came to board at the Rutledge tavern, was postmaster of the village, a surveyor by profession and a member of the state legislature.

But Ann, though thus circumstanced, was unhappy; she had, in a missing lover, an ache of the heart. Before Lincoln appeared on the scene one James McNeill, a prosperous young merchant and farmer of the place, had won her affections. She was only 17 when this occurred, and the family council therefore agreed that, for a time at least, the marriage could wait. This was the state of affairs when Lincoln came to the Rutledge house to board.

McNeill had accumulated \$12,000 in New Salem and his prospects were still bright; but in 1833 he began to display a strong desire for a change. He wanted to go back east, he said, to New York state, to



Mother of Ann Rutledge

visit his people there and bring his parents back with him. And then they would marry. So the following spring he sold out his store and started. The journey in that day was a long and slow one, but it was months, far beyond the usual, before they heard from him. He had been down, he wrote, with chills and fever. He wrote again a few times after, but at length cut short the correspondence altogether.

It was through Lincoln, as postmaster of the little western village, that the girl received her letters. An absent sweetheart and no letters—we can imagine her state of mind. It was not long until every one knew it. The girl then confided in friends a confession of her lover's, namely, that his true name was not McNeill, but McNamora; that he had come west to retrieve a fortune lost by his father in business; and had changed his name to be rid, for a time, of his people and thus be the freer to do so. When this story was made public, as it speedily was, the hard common sense of New Salem naturally rejected it. There were reasons, good ones, public opinion said; criminal, perhaps—who knows?—some even hinted. The girl was nigh heart-broken.

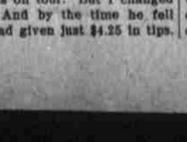
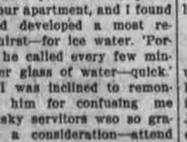
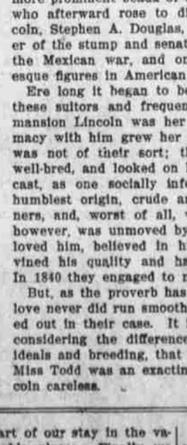
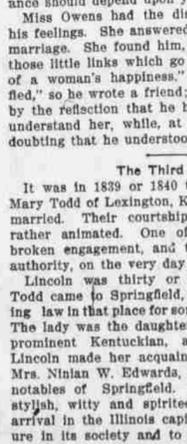
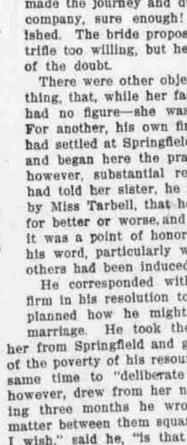
Meanwhile blossomed in the heart of Lincoln sympathy first and then affection for her. It was long, however, ere he revealed his feelings to her, and longer still ere she would listen to him. At length, however, convinced that McNeill was gone for good, she consented in 1835 to take the Lincoln name. But first she was to go away for a while and finish at an academy, during which time he was to continue his law studies, and when she had ended her course and he had been admitted to the bar, the next spring, they would be married.

All very good; this plan was followed; but the girl, it seems, though she loved Lincoln, could not dismiss so easily remembrance of her old lover. "A torturing conflict," we are told, "of memory, love, conscience, doubt and morbidness lay like a shadow across her happiness and wore upon her until she fell seriously ill. Eventually her condition became hopeless. Lincoln was sent for, they passed an hour of anguish together, and soon after this deathbed parting, August 25, 1835, she died.

Lincoln took it hard. That melancholy which was of his fiber and which marked his face took full possession of him. He was found by a friend, a certain Bowling Green, wandering about muttering to himself, as if his mind had been affected. Green took him to his home and kept him there until once more he was himself. Ann Rutledge was buried in Concord cemetery, near New Salem. "My heart is buried there," her sorrowing lover said after the funeral. Curiously enough, McNeill, or McNamora, did return to New Salem soon after Ann's death. And his story

the latter part of our stay in the various hospitable places. Finally we got back to our apartment, and I found that he had developed a most remarkable "thirst-for-ice water." Porter, porter, he called every few minutes, "another glass of water—quick!"

"At first I was inclined to remark with him for confusing me with the dusky servitors who so graciously—for a consideration—attend to our wants on tour. But I changed my mind. And by the time he fell asleep he had given just \$4.25 in tips.



proved true. He made no explanation for his long silence. And he did not sorrow long. Within a year he married.

The Second Affair.

In the fall of the year 1836, when Lincoln was 29, a woman of Lincoln's acquaintance who was going to Kentucky on a visit, proposed, in a spirit of fun, to bring back a sister of hers, Miss Mary Owens, for him to marry. Lincoln laughingly accepted the proposal; the lady duly returned, sister in company, sure enough! Lincoln was astonished. The bride proposed appeared to him a trifle too willing, but he gave her the benefit of the doubt.

There were other objections to her; for one thing, that, while her face was attractive, she had no figure—she was uncommonly stout. For another, his own financial condition. He had settled at Springfield, capital of the state, and began here the practice of law, without, however, substantial result as yet. But he had told her sister, he says in letters quoted by Miss Tarbell, that he would take the lady for better or worse, and this he must do since it was a point of honor with him to stick to his word, particularly where, as in this case, others had been induced to act upon it.

He corresponded with this lady, and was firm in his resolution to marry her, and even planned how he might get along after the marriage. He took the precaution to write her from Springfield and gave her a strong hint of the poverty of his resources, asking her at the same time to "deliberate maturely." As this, however, drew from her no decision, after waiting three months he wrote again, putting the matter between them squarely up to her. "What I wish," said he, "is that our further acquaintance should depend upon yourself."

Miss Owens had the discernment to perceive his feelings. She answered, declining his offer of marriage. She found him, she said, "deficient in those little links which go to make up the chain of a woman's happiness." Lincoln was "mortified," so he wrote a friend; his "vanity wounded" by the reflection that he had been too stupid to understand her, while, at the same time, never doubting that he understood her perfectly.

The Third Affair.

It was in 1839 or 1840 that Lincoln met Miss Mary Todd of Lexington, Ky., whom he afterward married. Their courtship was interesting and rather animated. One of its incidents was a broken engagement, and that, according to one authority, on the very day set for the wedding. Lincoln was thirty or thirty-one when Miss Todd came to Springfield, and had been practicing law in that place for some three or four years. The lady was the daughter of Robert S. Todd, a prominent Kentuckian, and was living, when Lincoln made her acquaintance, with her sister, Mrs. Ninian W. Edwards, the wife of one of the notables of Springfield. She was handsome, stylish, witty and spirited, and soon after her arrival in the Illinois capital began to cut a figure in its society and to draw in her train the more prominent beaux of the town, among others who afterward rose to distinction, besides Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" later of the stump and senate, and Shields, hero of the Mexican war, and one of the most picturesque figures in American life.

Ere long it began to be apparent that among these suitors and frequenters of the Edwards mansion Lincoln was her favorite. As the intimacy with him grew her relations protested; he was not of their sort; they were wealthy and well-bred, and looked on him as of the plebeian cast, as one socially inferior. He was of the humblest origin, crude and unpolished in manners, and, worst of all, was poor. Miss Todd, however, was unmoved by their objections. She loved him, believed in him, seems to have divined his quality and had faith in his future. In 1840 they engaged to marry.

But, as the proverb has it, "the course of true love never did run smooth." So, at least, it turned out in their case. It is not perhaps strange, considering the difference in their tastes, their ideals and breeding, that they did soon fall out. Miss Todd was an exacting sweetheart; Mr. Lincoln careless.

"I expect to take him out again next New Year's night. At least, I hope so."

Gladiator in Armor.

During some important excavations undertaken at Mount Cayo, in the Roman Campagna, in the hope of tracing an ancient temple devoted to Jupiter, the diggers struck upon an extensive, second-century cemetery, which had evidently been planned out on the surface of a gigantic landslide on the side of the mountain, caused by

He was melancholic, constitutionally so; inclined, in such a matter, we know, to the most morbid view. The upshot was, at all events, that on New Year's day, 1841, the very day, as one account has it, which had been set for the wedding, he broke the engagement. According to Herndon, one of his biographers, who was also his law partner, he broke it as publicly as possible by failing to make his appearance on the appointed wedding day. The engagement was broken, no doubt of that; but Herndon's account of its breaking is not well authenticated.

Lincoln took this trouble deeply to heart. He abandoned his business and went away to forget it the following summer, making a visit with that purpose to his old friend Speed in Louisville, Ky. From this trip he returned in a better frame of mind. This, perhaps, because he had been called upon there to counsel with and resolve some doubts of Speed regarding his own approaching marriage. Lincoln and Miss Todd remained unreconciled for a year and a half. In the summer of 1842 they were brought together unexpectedly by mutual friends, and met secretly several times later at the house of Mr. Simeon Francis. At length the engagement was renewed. This came about through a circumstance of seriocomic features in which they both had part.

This circumstance is a story in itself. It involves, besides the two principals, James Shields—the same afore referred to as one of Miss Todd's admirers. He was an Irishman of ability and courage, as he afterward proved on the battlefield in the Mexican war, when, to cleanse a wound through the lungs, a silk handkerchief was drawn through his body.

At the time of the Lincoln affair Shields was a leading Democrat of Illinois and held the office of auditor of state. He was a quick, impulsive man, whose disposition put him often on the defensive with the Whig leaders, for the Republican party was then unborn. Of these Whig leaders in that state Lincoln then was one. Now, it was the custom at that time to carry on much political controversy through the press by means of personal communications, such as we know now as "Letters from the People." Great space and attention were given these in the newspapers in that day.

Just about that date Lincoln furnished such a letter to a Springfield paper; it was signed "Aunt Rebecca," and in it Shields, whose vanity and gallantry often made him a mark, was most unmercifully ridiculed. It made a hit, this letter, and Miss Todd and a friend, its real authors by the way, followed it up with another and with some doggerel rhyme, which reached the paper in the same manner as the first.

Springfield laughed loudly at these communications—not so much at the matter of them as at the anger displayed by Shields. He acted promptly, sent a friend at once to the editor of the paper to demand the name of the writer of the articles. Duelling then was still a common incident of public life, and the editor called upon Lincoln, who, unwilling to bring the ladies into the affair, gave his own name as the author.

While he was at Tremont, on the law circuit, fifteen days later, two friends of his overtook him and advised him that Shields was on the way following him up to challenge. Shields and a friend arrived shortly, and Lincoln was soon in receipt of a written demand for the "satisfaction due a gentleman" in a full, positive and absolute retraction. "This may prevent," the missive said further, "consequencies which no one will regret more than myself."

Lincoln refused to apologize. Seconds were immediately named—Whitesides, editor of the paper in which the matter had appeared, for Shields; E. H. Merryman for Lincoln. The seconds talked of peace, but Whitesides refused to discuss such a settlement with his principal. "Why," he said, "he'd challenge me next, and as soon cut my throat as not!"

That night they all went back to Springfield, with Lincoln's preliminaries to follow, since he was the challenged party, namely these:

Weapons, cavalry broadsword.

Time, Thursday evening at 5 o'clock.

Place, within three miles of Alton, on the opposite side of the river Mississippi.

On the 2nd of September, 1842, they were all upon the ground. The arrangements for the affair were about completed when the party was joined by friends. Among them was Colonel John H. Hardin, who knew Lincoln well. He had been warned of the fight by Eliza Lott, who had heard of it when the duellists stopped to breakfast going out. Colonel Hardin and the rest managed to satisfy Shields that Lincoln was not the author of the articles, but was shielding another, and to aid the seconds in settling the trouble "with honor," as the phrase is, "to all concerned."

Less than two months later a marriage license for Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd was issued. Miss Tarbell describes the event as "almost impromptu." The ceremony interrupted a meeting of the Episcopal Sewing society at the house of Miss Todd's sister, the Mrs. Edwards already mentioned.

earthquakes, which had buried the older existing buildings.

A giant warrior, or gladiator, clad in iron armor, was discovered in one of the tombs, which was covered with big tiles taken from the Temple of Thiberus. A number of bronze coins, bearing the effigy of Empress Faustina, in addition a quantity of rings, safety pins and brooches of a very early period, a terra cotta elephant's head, and a fragmentary vase, containing inscriptions, are among the latest finds.