

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR



BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

FLOWERS ARE SCATTERED UPON SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

stands second only to Washington in the hearts of his countrymen. The manliness of his character, the honesty of his purpose, the sincerity of his motives, the nobleness of his heart, and his self-sacrificing devotion to the Union for this great American, the love and reverence of the high and the lowly, of the proud and the humble, of the rich and the poor alike. So favorably was he known and so universally was he admired wherever liberty was cherished and civilization prevailed that the whole earth became a willing pedestal to his fame.

"There are men who now and then step out from the shadows of the centuries and tower above their fellows like mountain peaks above the ranges, whose lives mark epochs in the world's progress. They do not come from high-titled parentage, nor from purple hereditary dignities, they come up from nature's wilderness, unheralded and unknown until their genius or power or strength or greatness flashes meteor-like across the horizon that bounds the vision of the human race. Such were Homer and Shakespeare. Such were Michael Angelo and Voltaire. Such were Mahomet and Martin Luther. Such were Cromwell and Napoleon. Such were Moses, and such was the American colossus, Abraham Lincoln. When he came it was as if some God had said, 'Let there be light, and there was light.'

"When Washington battled for the liberties and the independence of the colonies, there were the lights of the revolutionary camp fixed to the patriotism in the hearts of the people. When he sat in the presidential chair, his wisdom, aided by the genius of Hamilton, gave to the nation a new character whose splendor shed a light on France and England admired. Then followed the forest fires of discussion and decision, from thence the descent into darkness. Now and then, in emergencies, the light of a strong federal sentiment touched the hearts of the people, and the country rose again to the dignity of a nation. So it was during the war of 1812. So it was when under threatening circumstances the Monroe doctrine was proclaimed. It was in the north when Webster made that masterly reply to Hayne. But the country degenerated again into the gloomy period of a fragile compact between states.

"Then began a still darker period—the period of the contest of human slavery against human freedom, of slave labor against free labor. Henry Clay, by his resistless eloquence and overmastering personality might appease by compromises and irreconcilable conditions that threw themselves across the pathway of conservatism, but the agitation would not down. Out of Kansas came John Brown, whose figure stands forth as unique in the annals of American history as does that of Savonarola in Italy and Joan of Arc in France, and whose voice was as the voice of one crying, 'The wilderness and the desert shall blossom as the rose.' When he said 'was free' when he flung his life away at Harper's Ferry, like Winckelrod of old, he gathered to his breast the spears of the slave owners, and the cry of abolition rose to a roar. The life of the nation was in the darkest peril. Then it was that the light of the wisdom of the immortal Lincoln shone over the land.

"One of the strongest tests of Lincoln's greatness was his courage publicly to express and rigidly to adhere to his earnest convictions of political truth and the pathway of free independence. He made a time when he believed, and the whole north believed, that the life was threatened because of his political opinions, he said that he would rather be assassinated where he stood than surrender the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty to the country and hope to the world.

"He was prompted by no less of courage when, during his campaign for the United States senate in the state of Illinois he said: 'A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot permanently endure half free and half slave. I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided.'

"What Lincoln then said, thousands of men believed, and hundreds of men must have thought before, but they dared not say it. Jefferson must have believed that. Madison must have believed that. Webster and Benton must have believed that. But, feinting between compromises and palliation, they did not have the courage to say it. Abraham Lincoln, whose personal friends advised him not to say it, but he declared it must be said, and he did say it. When he said it, he endangered his chances for a seat in the United States senate, by losing the toga of a senator, he won the laurel wreath of glory and martyrdom in the chief magistrate's chair of the nation.

ly separated and sold. My God! If I ever get a chance to hit that institution, I will hit it hard. That was the keynote to the emancipation proclamation, which in after years broke upon the shore-line of history, but the wave started far back there in New Orleans. It began as a silent upheaval in the ocean of Lincoln's great heart.

"The pen that wrote the proclamation was lifted and pointed like a prophet's staff to the constitutional amendment that gave citizenship and franchise to a race that lately wore chains, and is still pointing to the unfinished legislation that will prevent Mississippi, Louisiana and the Carolinas from depriving the colored men of the rights to a common school education.

"While Lincoln won for himself the title of 'The Liberator,' which of itself was enough to make him rank highest among the world's greatest reformers, there was something grander and nobler in his life than that; and that was his unswerving patriotism and unshaken devotion to the union of the states and to the perpetuation of the American constitution. The people got their first notion of a strong federal government from the deeds of Washington and the teaching of Hamilton. But its second great lesson was acquired from the life and career of Abraham Lincoln. That thought of a federal constitution and perpetual union ran through all of his debates with Stephen A. Douglass; that thought was in his speech, 'a house divided against itself cannot stand,' for its tenor was that slavery should be abolished so that the union might be preserved. But at last he gave expression to it in words that were unmistakable and whose meaning could not be misinterpreted, when, during the course of the civil war, in that historic letter to Horace Greeley, he said: 'My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union. It is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.'

"The men who shed their blood on American battlefields in patriotic devotion reached the sublime in action; they were able to minister to the interests of races of liberty of civilization of the country, and insist that the Union should be preserved for the inheritance of the American people.

"It sometimes happens that great men give utterance to single sentences which go ringing down through the corridors of ages, not only as evidence of their superiority, but as an index to their character. When we read that saying of Caesar's, 'Veni, vidi, vici,' we think of his conquering career through Germany and Gaul. When we read that saying of Napoleon's to his troops in the shadow of the pyramids, 'Forty centuries look down upon you,' we think of one whose chief ambition was to conquer empires.

"When we read the words of Daniel Webster, 'Union and liberty, one and inseparable, now and forever,' we think of the masterly statesman who fervent hope was that the federal union might be perpetual. When we read the words of Abraham Lincoln, in his second inaugural address, 'With malice toward none, with charity for all,' we think of the statesman who first gave his country, and whose big heart would then forgive his erring brethren, and who if he were living today would exempt China. No man can compare with him in the world and resources excepting the United States.

"The empire of which Sir Charles Drake wrote, had its inception in that remote antiquity, misty with age and fable, when the conquering Caesar carried Roman civilization to the ancient Britons.

mills, and factories and farms. Her development has been the epic of human progress. She has made poetry of statistics and glorious changes of history, and become the national wonder of the world.

Was there not a destiny that watched over the slow-moving development of the human race, through the annals of time for a fitting period to create the republic—that rocked the cradle at its birth a providence that has stood guard on the watch tower of heaven, during her times of trial and tribulation, and as the epochs passed raising her higher in her own and the world's esteem, and crowning her with increased grandeur and glory?

WHERE SOLOMON OBTAINED HIS RICHES, TREASURES STILL LIE UNDISCOVERED

DR. VINCENT WIJETUNGE, A NATIVE OF CEYLON, TELLS THE STORY OF THE ISLAND.

FIRST CEYLONESE TO VISIT OTTUMWA

Highly Educated and Much Traveled He Still Looks With Proud Eyes Upon the Land of His Birth, the World's Garden Spot!

"We are too rich in natural resources to stand alone against the greedy encroachments of the European nations, and hence we must accept the protection of a nation can have—a public school system." Thus Dr. Vincent Wijetunge, the first native of Ceylon to visit Ottumwa and until a few months ago one of the only three of that fertile island's people in the United States, sums up the situation in his fatherland. Dr. Wijetunge is in the city for a few days on business and when interviewed by a Courier representative spoke interestingly of Ceylon, its people, religion, history and customs.

Although Americans have penetrated to almost every nation on the globe and travel to such an extent that they have come to be known as "globe-trotters," very few have visited Ceylon, and those who have stopped in their travels for a sight of the island have traveled, according to Dr. Wijetunge, but a meager idea of its people and its possibilities. For that reason it is unusually interesting to hear from the lips of a native of the land of spices and cocoa the history of the little island that proudly claims the distinction of being the only one in the great far east which has never been conquered.

"A Nation Never Conquered." "That is an interesting story," said Dr. Wijetunge, "when asked the reason for this boast. 'It includes a history of the Singhalese people running back for hundreds and hundreds of years. In the first place you must know that the ruling race in Ceylon does not descend from the aborigines. The Singhalese, my people, are the descendants of a tribe which lived in Wauga Desa, northern India. A great lion that devastated a wide territory and defied the prowess of many warriors, was finally killed by a prince named the lion killer. He was rewarded for his noble deed and his people were honored in many ways by the tribe. His son, Prince Wijit, was dashing like his father and under his leadership a band of Singhalese (from singala, meaning lion, and hala, to fell) invaded Lanka Dwipe, as Ceylon was then called, defeated the aborigines and set up a government of their own.

"For many generations Prince Wijit and his descendants ruled Ceylon, but about 100 years ago one of the kings became so tyrannical that a council of the chiefs was called and it was decided that he must be deposed. The people had learned that they could not hold their own against the European nations longer and accordingly they called upon the British government to establish a protectorate over the island. The English flag in Ceylon. This was done, peacefully and according to the wishes of all the people of the island, and the king and his family were banished to southern India.

"Modern Methods in Ceylon." "Then the new progress of Ceylon began. English customs were introduced. English business methods replaced the native ones, English officials came to Colombo, established a colonial government and administered English laws. We now have a council composed largely of native representatives of the people and having two branches corresponding to the senate and house of representatives in congress or the houses of lords and commons in the English parliament. Though we retain our own language in our homes and always shall, English is the common language and is spoken by nearly all the inhabitants of the island in addition to the native language.

Dr. Wijetunge is a member of one of the richer families of Ceylon and is of the high caste of natives. He is a remarkably well educated young man, having completed the course afforded by the schools of his native land including St. Thomas college at Colombo, before coming to England and America to finish his education.

After a year at Cambridge where he received a degree, he came to New York and has just graduated from a New York medical college. After a few months in America he expects to return to Ceylon, there to practice his profession. He is modest and diffident, reserved in speech, but he becomes interested in conversation, when his face lights up and his words flow with the rapidity of a Frenchman. In appearance he resembles an Italian rather than an oriental.

"The Curse of Ignorance." This representative of an almost unknown people has traveled much, studied much and learned much. More than anyone who does not have it brought home to him can, Dr. Wijetunge realizes what a detriment to a nation's progress is the lack of a public school system which is Ceylon's greatest burden. Since being in America this has been especially strongly illustrated to him and he refers to it often in conversation. Asked to compare the opportunities of a poor young man in America and one similarly situated in Ceylon, he said: "There really is no comparison.

LOCAL MARKETS.

The local wholesale markets this morning are the same as those of Saturday, with the exception of a few items made in the retail quotations.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Table with columns for Live Stock, Poultry, and Grains and Hay—Street Price. Includes items like Choice hogs, Spring chickens, Wheat, Oats, etc.

Butter and Eggs.

Table with columns for Butter and Eggs. Includes items like Butter, packers pay, Eggs, packers pay, etc.

Hides, Wool and Feathers.

Table with columns for Hides, Wool and Feathers. Includes items like Hides, cured, No. 1, Green, No. 1, etc.

Flour and Feed.

Table with columns for Flour and Feed. Includes items like Flour, per sack, Corn meal, 10 lb sack, etc.

Vegetables and Fruits.

Table with columns for Vegetables and Fruits. Includes items like Rhubarb, 2 bunches, Cucumbers, each, etc.

Poultry.

Table with columns for Poultry. Includes items like Spring chickens, dressed, per lb, Old hens, dressed, per lb, etc.

A Fortune in Animals.

Gentry Bros. Famous Shows, which have been united for this season, number among the personnel of their company no less than one hundred superb, Shetland ponies. At the consolidation of Gentry Bros. shows the stock was carefully inventoried and only the very best retained, consequently, this season those appearing in the exhibition are the most aristocratic, well-bred, intelligent animals in the entire world, and their cost alone not including the many painstaking years of slow tuition would represent an immense fortune.

The animals are all seen to advantage in the superb street display, which in its augmented appearance makes it exceptionally and is doubly worth seeing. The date of exhibition of Gentry Bros. Famous Shows United has been definitely fixed in this city for Tuesday, June 7, day and night.

SOME FINE ALFALFA.

The Best Forage Plant Known. Wm. Coleman, of McCook, southwestern Nebraska, called Friday of last week and left some alfalfa thirty three inches high. He says it makes three to four crops a year, and the yield pays 10 per cent on \$150 per acre every year and for three years past on \$250 per acre, yet some fine alfalfa (bottom) farms are offered at \$25 to \$30 per acre.

ENDS TOMORROW NIGHT

Midnight on Tuesday Will See Finish of Courier's Great World's Fair Contest.

At midnight tomorrow, May 31, the Courier's Great World's Fair contest will come to an end and four prizes will be awarded after the last of the ballots have been counted. As the time for the final contest to end draws near the interest has been increasing among the contestants and their friends all over the Courier's territory and tomorrow evening will, no doubt, see a heavy vote at the Courier office. Two prizes in each of the two divisions will be awarded—one for the largest number of votes since the contest began four months ago and the other for the largest number during the month of May. One young woman from Ottumwa and one from out of the city will be presented with all expenses and accommodations for a trip to the world's fair at St. Louis and a stay of a week there, in return for her work during the four months. One from the city and one from out of town will receive a cash prize of \$25 for the largest number of votes polled during the month which closes tomorrow night.

With these four prizes, to work for the young women have been very busy gathering votes and soliciting subscriptions and advance payments during the past month. When the votes were counted late Saturday night it was found that several of those who have not been among the leaders in the contest have gathered much interest and in the out-of-town division there are several changes among the contestants from the standing they had last week.

Arrangements have been made to take care of the business that will, no doubt, have to be transacted at the Courier office tomorrow evening just before the close of the contest. New subscriptions and advance payments will be attended to promptly by the office force throughout the day and the evening and promptly at 12 o'clock midnight the polls will close and the counting of the ballots will begin. In Wednesday evening's Courier the result of the contest will be announced, together with the names of the winners of the four last prizes.

STANDING OF THE CONTESTANTS.

The standing of the contestants at a late hour Saturday night follows:

- 1—ISABEL DORAN, EAST HOLT STREET. 2—CORA CONNELLY, EAST MAIN STREET. 3—FAY DOROTHY, EAST PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. 4—MAUDE NEWNAM, SOUTH OTTUMWA. 5—MAY DITCH, HAMILTON STREET. 6—ALICE PETERSON, RANSOM STREET. OUT OF TOWN DIVISION. 1—IDA WELCH, EDDYVILLE. 2—DELLA ROOP HEDRICK. 3—JESSIE BLAKE, EDDYVILLE. 4—STELLA SQUIRE, CHARITON. 5—ANNA HARDY, BLAKESBURG. 6—LAURAL ALLEN, EDDYVILLE. 7—CELIA NELSON, BELKNAP. 8—DELLA CARMEN, DUDLEY. 9—EVA THOMPSON, R. R. NO. 5, OTTUMWA. 10—ANNA RILEY, KEB. 11—IRMA PALK, FLORIS. 12—FLORENCE SADLER, DOUDS. 13—OLA BEVARD, DERBY. 14—RAE WOOD, RICHLAND. 15—KATE THOMPSON, FARSON. 16—JOSIE SWIFT, CHARITON. 17—BERTHA DAY, KEOSAQUA. 18—EDNA HOWELL, MOULTON. 19—MARIE REYNOLDS, AGENCY. 20—IVA KING, RUSSELL. 21—GOLDA KING, BLOOMFIELD. 22—MAUDE DOOLEY, ELDON. 23—LAURA M'NEFF, DRAKESVILLE. 24—MARGARET NORRIS, BIRMINGHAM. 25—MARTHA ROOP, OLLIE. 26—BERTHA DAY, MORAVIA. 27—ETNA BARTON, FARMINGTON. 28—MAUD BRENNEMAN, SEYMOUR.

erations to come. The period is a critical one."

"The American Invasion." "How do you consider America's action in the Philippines?" "The American invasion, so-called, has been the greatest boon to the Philippines they have ever known. If for nothing else, the people should be everlastingly grateful to the United States for the establishment of a free school system. It is the turning point, the salvation of the islanders."

Ceylon's Natural Riches. "To return to Ceylon, doctor," was asked, "Upon what does the island depend for export?" "As I have said, my country is very rich and had we the irrigation system in use now that once obtained we should, though small, compete with the world in the exportation of many articles. Coconuts are the mainstay of the island and it is noted for them. Nutmegs, cardamoms, cloves and other spices grow luxuriantly. Coffee and tea are not far behind although they are newer. The best plumbago in the world is obtained from Ceylon. Calamander, ebony and satin wood are the finest cabinet woods from the island. Excepting the first, which is getting scarce now, they are plentiful in the forests. Ferns, orchids and palms are plentiful.

Relic of Past Grandeur. "The irrigation system is a relic of the bygone days of the kings, when Ceylon saw its greatest period. Then the island was the best artificially irrigated land in the world. When the first invaders came from South India the agricultural life was forgotten in the defense of the country and when at last the arms were laid down the irrigation works had deteriorated to such an extent that they have never been rebuilt to their past condition of perfection. Some parts of the great system still remains, however.

"You know I suppose that Ceylon has, in the district of Ratnapur, the best ruby mines in the world. Sapphires are also plentiful. Emeralds are found there, but rarely. Such stones as catseyes, moonstones, starstones and Alexandrites are plentiful.

The Law of Change. "So rich in vegetables and minerals that prevents its people from being great and prosperous in spite of the lack of education?" "Everything changes, nothing lasts, say the sacred books. And if we are willing to admit that there is a philosophical aspect to all things. Nations, as men, are subject to the law of change, which, like any other law of nature, cannot be altered. Nations

Oil Lands For sale in the best oil fields in the southwest. Producing wells and leases in and around the noted oil town of Peru, Kansas. Wallburn Bros., Peru.

An Important Event.

No event happens within the calendar year that attaches more announcement importance to the hearts of the "little folk" than does the Gentry Bros. Famous Shows which are soon to exhibit in this city. Hardly a child lives in the length and breadth of this broad land who has not heard of Gentry Bros. and their famous animal actors and the simple announcement of an exhibition day in this city plays havoc with the picnic schedules and other things which are intended to delight the hearts of the little ones. For almost a score of years, Gentry Bros. Famous Shows have been successful in amusing both young and old, and this season by combining their exhibitions a program exactly twice as long and meritorious as before is presented. The combined street parade will be given upon the morning of the day of the exhibition, which has been definitely announced to be Tuesday June 7, day and night.

The Methodist will build a \$2,500 church at Chillicothe. The Inwood savings bank has been converted into a national bank.

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