

LIFE AND WORKS ACCORDED PRAISE

NATION'S MEN OF WORTH IN TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

PRESIDENT MAKES ADDRESS

Qualities and Deeds of the Great President Set Forth by the Chief Executive in Impressive Speech—Immense Concourse Gathered to Witness Exercises in Connection with Laying of Corner Stone of Memorial Hall.

Hodgenville, Ky.—The corner stone of the splendid memorial to be erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln was laid by President Roosevelt. The exercises were participated in by many of the nation's leading men, Cardinal Gibbons and ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri among those who made addresses.

From all points, by train and over roads not particularly smooth at this season of the year, the people gathered to the exercises. A building four times the size of the tent provided could not have accommodated the crowd.

The corner stone of the Memorial hall was laid by President Roosevelt. In an impressive address the chief executive eulogized the life and work of the great statesman. He spoke as follows:

"We have met here to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two or three greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail splitter, this boy who passed his un-

qualties which rendered each able to render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render. Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed inflexible courage in adversity, and a soul wholly unspoiled by prosperity. Each possessed all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters of mankind who have too often shown themselves devoid of so much as the understanding of the words by which we signify the qualities of duty, of mercy, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of to-day differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work to-day.

Lessons from Lincoln's Life.

"We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems, requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the union, and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this the extremists hated and denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its delinquency of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionist denounced him as the 'slave hound of Illinois.' When he was the second time candidate for president, the majority of his opponents attacked him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continually to check those who wished to go forward too fast, at the very time that he overrode the opposition of those who wished not to go forward at all. The goal was

ABRAHAM LINCOLN



gaily youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged, purified as by fire, born anew to a loftier life. After long years of iron effort, and of failure that came more often than victory, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The furrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either hate or fear. His gaunt shoulders were bowed, but his steel thighs never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great and tender heart shrank from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. At the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, even facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

Washington and Lincoln.

"As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in essentials, they were alike in the great

never dim before his vision; but he picked his way cautiously, without either halt or hurry, as he strode toward it, through such a morass of difficulty that no man of less courage would have attempted it, while it would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

Strong Sense of Justice.

"He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance, and wounds are forgotten, and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wicked to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage, and willingness for self-sacrifice, and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the north and to the men of the south. As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people, and for the freedom of a race, Abraham Lincoln."

MO. LEGISLATURE BADLY SWAMPED

NO MEASURES OVERSHADOW
ALL OTHER BUSINESS OF
ASSEMBLY.

PROHIBITION ISSUE IS UP

State-Wide County Supervision of
Public Schools Has Immense
Army of Supporters
on Hand.

Jefferson City.—It is a pretty close race up to date between the Prohibitionists and those who favor state-wide county supervision of public schools as to which can furnish the most petitions to the legislature.

Since the senate commenced regular business quite as much time has been taken up in the presentation of these petitions as in the transaction of all other business combined.

County supervision of the public schools is just about as old an issue in Missouri as is constitutional prohibition. Both have been before the legislature for two decades, and both have made some headway.

Under existing laws, any county that desires supervision can have it. Perhaps 25 counties in the state have adopted it, or about one-third as many as have adopted local option. The school teachers, with one accord, favor state-wide supervision of the public schools, and it looks very very now as if they will win their long fight at the present session.

There is a general opinion prevalent here that the house will pass a constitutional prohibition amendment bill and that the big fight will be made in the senate.

The vote may be very close in the senate, but the general opinion now is that there will be enough opposition to the measure to defeat it with a bill something along the line of one Senator Humphreys of Shelby is preparing.

This provides for statutory prohibition in place of constitutional prohibition, so that in the event the Humphreys bill becomes a law, and the people have tried statutory prohibition for two years, they can take stock and figure definitely on the result.

Bills Introduced in the House.

Among the bills introduced were the following:
By Mr. Muir: Providing for a state printing plant within the penitentiary and the employment of convicts to do the state printing, creating a printing commission to be composed of the lieutenant governor, secretary of state superintendent of public schools.
By Mr. Shy: Destruction of wolves.
By Mr. Hesselstine: Creating a state board of optical examiners.
By Mr. Walton: Making the carrying of concealed weapons a felony punishable by a penitentiary term of from two years to five years.
By Mr. Wahlbrink: Making hunting on Sunday or the performance of labor other than that of household necessity a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50.
By Mr. Floristel: Appropriating \$2000 for the relief of Frank C. Miller of St. Louis, a late member of the First regiment National Guard of Missouri, who was killed on duty at Camp Folk, Lake Contrary, near St. Joseph; also a joint and concurrent resolution providing for the pensioning of police officers.

By Representative Kimrey: Providing that when two ballots bearing the same number shall be found in the ballot boxes both shall be counted there is no evidence of fraud.

By Mr. Taylor: That telephone rates between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. shall not exceed by one-half the rate charged between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. Penalty for violation to be \$200, half to the plaintiff and half to the school fund.

By Mr. Barker: Privileging women to vote and to be voted for at school elections.

By Mr. Barker: Providing that the minimum salary for school-teachers shall not be below \$40.

To Investigate Penitentiary.

Jefferson City.—Under a resolution introduced by Senator McDavid, the senate standing committee on penitentiary and reform schools was directed to investigate the penitentiary with reference to its sanitary conditions. This action by Senator McDavid was prompted by published reports showing the great number of convicts who are afflicted with tuberculosis, about 75 being afflicted.

Would Uniform Lobbyists.

Jefferson City.—Senator Brogan of St. Louis is determined the lobbyists who visit the Missouri legislature shall make their presence known, and so plainly that a child may read it. He introduced a bill in the senate which adds an amendment to the law requiring lobbyists to register in a book kept by the secretary of state and set forth what business they have in appearing before the general assembly. The amendment adds this to the act as a new section: "Every person employed for a pecuniary consideration to act as legislative agent or counsel shall wear a uniform cap and badge, to be designated by the secretary of state. Said badge and cap shall contain the initials of the legislative agent and the name of the individual corporation or association by whom he is employed to oppose or promote legislation."

Health Bills Introduced.

Jefferson City.—Senator Allee of Miller, who is president of the State Medical association, introduced five bills in the senate, all recommended by the state board of health. One makes provision for gathering, under direction of the board, vital and mortality statistics and providing for State-wide registration of births and deaths. Another measure gives the board power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths in conducting investigations. A third empowers the board to make regulations for the shipment of the bodies of those who die of contagious diseases. Another bill requires burial insurance companies to give bond for compliance with their contracts, and the fifth specifies the qualifications of embalmers, under rules to be fixed by the board.

He Would Stop Sunday Work.

Jefferson City.—Sunday work is prohibited in a bill introduced in the house by Mr. Wahlbrink of St. Louis. It reads: "Every person who shall either labor himself or compel or permit his apprentice, servant or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work other than the household duties of daily necessity, or other works of necessity, charity, public convenience or accommodation, or who shall be guilty of hunting game or shooting on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not exceeding \$50." Under the provisions of this bill only fishing, as one lawbreaker puts it, is permitted on the Sabbath.

Lloyd to Lead on Floor.

Jefferson City.—With the Democratic leadership in the house of representatives settled, the Republicans are turning to Hiram Lloyd of St. Louis as their representative on the floor. During the absence of Lloyd in St. Louis, and while the Democrats were stirred up over the committee arrangements, there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed by the Republicans.

But the return of Lloyd, who is the caucus chairman of the Republicans and floor leader by virtue of the fact, has kept down the talk of opposition and factional fight.

Cuts Pullman Car Charges.

A bill to regulate Pullman car charges was introduced by Representative Hicks and proposes the following schedule:

Day rate—Less than 100 miles, 25 cents; 100 miles to 200 miles, 50 cents; 200 to 400 miles, 75 cents. Berth, lower—150 miles, \$1; 150 to 300 miles, \$1.25; 300 to 400 miles, \$1.50. Upper berths, not to exceed by two-thirds rate for a lower berth, and apply to one or two persons. Charges in tourist cars are not to exceed 50 per cent of the schedule for standard Pullmans.

Compels Election Judges to Serve.

Jefferson City.—A bill introduced in the house by Representative Muir seeks to make service as an election judge compulsory. The measure provides that "all persons duly appointed under the laws as judges, either of a primary or general election, may be attached for non-attendance, and fined by the court for contempt, in any sum not exceeding \$50."

Bill to Give Women Ballot.

Jefferson City.—Women will be permitted to vote at school elections and to be elected to school boards if a bill introduced in the house by Mr. Barker of Macon county becomes a law. The bill also provides for three school directors for each school district. It will apply throughout the state.

For Voting Machines.

Representative Sherman introduced a bill providing for the use of voting machines at election and the creation of a board of voting machine commissioners, to be composed of the secretary of state and two mechanical experts, to be appointed by the governor, the experts to belong to opposing political parties, and to serve a term of four years.

The Exceptional Equipment

of the California Fig Syrup Co. and the scientific attainments of its chemists have rendered possible the production of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, in all of its excellence, by obtaining the pure medicinal principles of plants known to act most beneficially and combining them most skillfully, in the right proportions, with its wholesome and refreshing Syrup of California Figs.

As there is only one genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna and as the genuine is manufactured by an original method known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, it is always necessary to buy the genuine to get its beneficial effects.

A knowledge of the above facts enables one to decline imitations or to return them if, upon viewing the package, the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. is not found printed on the front thereof.

YOUTHFUL MIND AT WORK.

Deduction Mother Must Have Found
Somewhat Hard to Combat.

Miss Marjorie, aged five years, is one of those bright children who make the lives of their parents and teachers a burden. Quite recently she paid her first visit to a kindergarten. Upon her return home she grew enthusiastic, begging her mother to allow her to attend the school regularly.

"It was so very nice!" she declared sweetly. "And the teacher, Miss Lee, is so very nice, too! She told me if I was a good little girl I would grow up into a pretty lady, but if I was naughty I would grow up an ugly one!"

"That is quite true, dear," her mother answered with a smile.

Silently Miss Marjorie regarded the fire of pine logs. Presently she burst out: "Then what a naughty, naughty little girl Miss Lee must have been." —The Bohemian.

BRINGING HIM OUT.



Asker—How is it you never speak to Duffy? I'm sure he's a diamond in the rough.

Miss Trimm—Yes; I think so, too—that's why I'm cutting him.

Easy Come, Easy Go.

A passerby at Broad and Lombard streets in Philadelphia once heard the following dialogue between a laborer who was digging in a sewer and a stout, beaming lady with a capacious market basket on her arm:

"Ah, good mornin' to you, Pat," said she leaning over and looking into the pit. "And what are you doin'?"

"Good mornin', Bridget," he replied, looking up. "I'm a-earnin' alimony for yeas. And what are you doin'?"

"Sure, I'm a-spendin' it," replied Bridget airily, as she trotted off.—Lippincott's.

Comfort Still.

A little fellow of five years fell and cut his upper lip so badly that a doctor had to be summoned to sew up the wound. In her distress the mother could not refrain from saying: "Oh, doctor, I fear it will leave a disfiguring scar."

Tommy looked up into her tearful face, and said: "Never mind, mamma, my mustache will cover it."—Harper's Weekly.

GOOD CHANGE

Coffee to Postum.

The large army of persons who have found relief from many chronic ailments by changing from coffee to Postum as a daily beverage, is growing each day.

It is only a simple question of trying it for oneself in order to know the joy of returning health as realized by an ill, young lady. She writes:

"I had been a coffee drinker nearly all my life and it affected my stomach—caused insomnia and I was seldom without a headache. I had heard about Postum and how beneficial it was, so concluded to quit coffee and try it.

"I was delighted with the change. I can now sleep well and seldom ever have headache. My stomach has gotten strong and I can eat without suffering afterwards. I think my whole system greatly benefited by Postum.

"My brother also suffered from stomach trouble while he drank coffee, but now, since using Postum he feels so much better he would not go back to coffee for anything."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.