

A Valentine Frame For His Latest Flame



A SPECIAL ORDER FROM LINCOLN

By J. M. ROCKWELL.
 THOMAS F. STEVENS of Palmyra, Ill., is one among the few remaining number of those who remember the early days of the rebellion and the distracting political struggles of that time. Mr. Stevens, who was first sergeant of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois volunteers, recently told me some very interesting details of the situation among the soldiers in the early sixties.

During October, 1864, while waiting for his regiment to come in from its post at General Sterling Price, he served as adjutant at the convalescent barracks in St. Louis. Four hundred men were stationed there at that time, representing many regiments and states. About one-third of the boys were for General McClellan for president, while the remaining two-thirds were for Mr. Lincoln. About a hundred were from Illinois, which state, owing to legislative enactment, did not permit its troops to vote in the field, although many other states had made provision to that end.

As election day drew near the anxiety of the men to exercise the right of franchise—the right of American citizenship—became intense. Southern sympathizers had spread a report that the government had issued an order forbidding the furloughing of McClellan men home to vote. But the lie was given to this report in an order from the president directing that soldiers residing in states where no provision for voting in the field had been made should be given furloughs home and for a length of time that would give them ample opportunity to vote, to vote as they pleased, and return to their respective commands.

The result was that many soldiers who had intended voting against Mr. Lincoln voted for him, because he had given them an untrammeled ballot and had proved to them that he was not the narrow minded partisan his enemies tried to make him appear.

Lieutenant Chapman of Mr. Stevens' regiment was in command of the barracks, and when he began to consider the matter he found that no one had authority to issue the furloughs that were being asked for except General Schofield, and he was away after Price and could not be reached. His adjutant at St. Louis when approached said he could do nothing and, although he had telegraphed the secretary of war in regard to the matter, he could get no answer from him.

But some of the men knew Mr. Lincoln, knew his kindly disposition and his disregard of red tape, and they

The Truest Portrait of Lincoln



Copyright, 1894, by H. W. Fay.

THERE are in existence now but few original negatives of portraits of Lincoln. Brady made a number, which he sold to the government, and the portraits of Lincoln commonly seen are copies of one or another of these or of the well known Hester picture, wherein Lincoln is shown without a beard. The above portrait is from a photograph by McNutt, taken at Springfield, Ill., just previous to Lincoln's departure for Washington in January, 1861. It is accounted about the truest portrait of Lincoln ever made. His friends at home esteemed it so highly that they chose it as the model for a painting made for the Illinois statehouse. The original negative, an old fashioned wet plate, is very well preserved and is now in the historical collection of H. W. Fay, Esq., Dekalb, Ill., by whose kind permission the present production is made.

Mr. Fay has a remarkable collection of Lincoln pictures, consisting of photographs made at over 200 different sittings, the total number of pictures in the collection being in excess of 1,000. Mr. Fay devised the scheme of exchanging a copy of this Lincoln photograph for the autograph photograph of any person of state or national fame who would communicate with him. Among those who have made the exchange are Josiah Miller, Miss Helen Keller, Miss Jane Addams, Theodore P. Shontz, James Bryce, H. H. Kohlsaat, Brigadier General Charles King and many other people of note.

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tings and whether a white man was not as good as a negro.

After a long discussion, in which the lieutenant and Mr. Stevens assured the men that all would be treated alike and with absolute fairness, it was decided that a man be sent with the telegram to the office, three miles away, and find out how much it would cost to send it. In an hour the man returned with the astonishing news that it would cost \$12 to send the message. As the troops had not received any pay for several months and the raising of \$12 seemed a rather large undertaking. Finally, however, the amount was raised, and the telegram was sent to the president. This was late in the afternoon. Next morning the answer came, and it instructed the lieutenant to furlough the men as requested in the message. The men were wild over the news, and cheer after cheer went up for "Honest Abe." McClellan men overruling the Lincoln men in their demonstrations of delight, many of them declaring that they would cast their votes for the man who was not above looking after the common soldier, and I learned afterward that they did vote for Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln was wiser than his generation and knew better how to reach the hearts of his soldiers than either of his generals or the trained politicians of his party, for out of his great nature went an influence that wrote itself large upon the consciences of the people and in a language easy to be understood. His single, un-faltering aim was to do the right as God gave him to see the right, to the end that "a government of the people, by the people and for the people" might not perish from the earth.

AT LINCOLN'S DEATH.

The first man of the group to break the silence in the chamber of death after the spirit of Abraham Lincoln had left its tenement of clay to go to the



"NOW HE BELONGS TO THE AGES." God who gave it was Secretary of War Stanton, who, while looking intently on the pallid, calm features of this nation's first martyred president, said, "Now he belongs to the ages."

Clafin's Story of Lincoln.
 Ex-Governor Clafin was a personal friend of Lincoln and was in close touch with him during the exciting campaign of 1860. He had a rich fund of anecdotes, and his favorite was a story of Lincoln and Douglas.

Douglas, meeting Lincoln, made a characteristically unpleasant remark, saying: "Why, Abe, I remember you when you were nothing but a young clerk peddling out goods at retail and selling liquor over the counter."

"Yes," answered Lincoln; "the only difference between you and me was that I was on one side of the counter and you were on the other."

LINCOLN SAVED THE BUG.

Former Senator William E. Mason of Illinois told a story that illustrates Abraham Lincoln's innate kindness. According to him, Lincoln was driving along the road one day when he suddenly stopped the buggy. He saw a beetle on its back, struggling vainly to regain its feet. Lincoln got out of the carriage and turned the bug over. As he re-entered the buggy he said: "Well, I feel better. I have done a good act. I have given that bug an equal show with all the other bugs on the earth."

The Trouble With the World.

It was a frequent custom with Lincoln to carry his children on his shoulders. He rarely went down street that he did not have one of his younger boys mounted on his shoulder, while another hung to his coat. Roman Diller, who was a neighbor of Mr. Lincoln, told one of the best of the stories. He was called to the door one day, and there was Mr. Lincoln striding by with the boys, both of whom were walking alone. "Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" he asked.

"Just what's the matter with the whole world," Lincoln replied. "I have three waifs, and each wants two."

LINCOLN ON SECESSION.

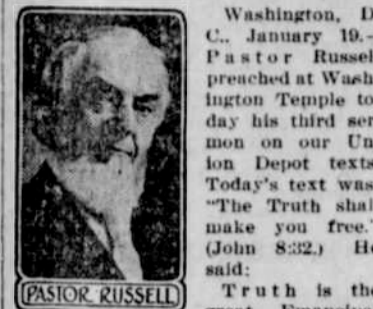
Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereignty of a free people. Whoever rejects it does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible, so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.

From First Inaugural Address.

SLAVES SET FREE RETURN TO BONDS

Still Greater Freedom With King-Honors Thereby Secured.

Pastor Russell's Discourse The Third and Last of a Series Upon the Text: "Who Embellish the Famous Union Station of Washington City."



Washington, D. C., January 10.—Pastor Russell preached at Washington Temple today his third sermon on our Union Depot. Today's text was: "The Truth shall make you free." (John 8:32.) He said:

Truth is the great Emancipator. All enslavers oppose the Truth, knowing its power on the minds of their victims. The taskmasters of today would fain hide the truth from wage-slaves, but find it impossible—so great is the power of the press—and there are publishers who have not sold the moral sense for worldly gain. When chattel slavery prevailed, the master found it advantageous to educate his slaves and thus increase their value, but disdained to instruct them along the lines of human rights. The feudatory lords were very willing that the common people consider their denials, not subject to law as others. The same principle apparently prompted the emperors to proclaim themselves, "pontifex maximus," and to encourage their people to worship them. The natural selfishness of man prompts him to take advantage of others, and ignorance has been the chain which has bound the masses.

The Bible has been the great Emancipator of slaves—mental, moral and physical. It is the Light of Liberty, lighted by Divine Providence. The Bible alone tells us that all humanity are of one blood, creatures of the same God, amenable to Him. While the Bible instructs that kings and all in authority should be recognized, it also tells that the king is amenable to exactly the same laws as his most menial slave, and that if he violates these laws he is sure to be punished.

Morover, the Bible points out that the present is related to the future life as cause to effect. It shows that every act, word and thought bears upon character-development, and prepares us for higher things in the life to come or gives us more difficulty in reaching perfection and everlasting life.

"Hops Thou In God."

Looking into the past, we see Israel, soldiers with fear of their Egyptian taskmasters, not daring to take steps for liberty. But after the Exodus, after God's Covenant with them at Sinai, they were a changed people. The hopes inspired by the Scriptures preserved them as a nation when contemporary civilization perished.

The Jews undoubtedly destroyed their own nationality. The Romans merely performed the funeral rites in destroyed Jerusalem, A. D. 70. The Emperor evidently claimed that the Jewish religion must necessarily be at the foundation of their unoverthrowable character. Their liberty, used contrary to Divine instruction, led to discontent and anarchy.

Christ's Followers Set Free. The Message of Jesus and the Apostles attracted some "Israelites indeed," anxious to serve God. The early Christians were persecuted and suffered persecution and carried the Gospel everywhere. The Roman emperors, Nero and Diocletian, persecuted that Christians had a courage which they feared would be infectious, and persecuted them horribly. But the Master had freed them from fear of death.

Then came a long period of darkness, when the Scriptures were forgotten, and only the words of bishops were heard, words misunderstood to be of Divine authority through Apostolic Succession. Next came centuries under control of creeds and church councils. Darkness, ignorance and superstition prevailed, although God had His witnesses throughout that long period.

Finally the Bible again emerged, when printing came into use. God's time had come for the Bible again to be the Torch of Liberty, and independence opportunely came forward. Today Britain, Germany, Scandinavia and America lead the world, because of the light from the Word of God.

Danger Now, as to the Jews.

The danger that the Jews encountered in the end of their Age confronts us. Not all receive the Truth in the love of it. Not all, therefore, are sanctified by it. Few have turned to the Lord, to become followers of Jesus. Hence we are on the threshold of a great disintegration. Liberty is about to turn to license—anarchy; our civilization is about to be ruined, as was the Jewish polity, by liberty unrestrained by the Spirit of the Lord.

St. Paul declared that the Gospel had set him free from all other bondage; but that he was surrounded by other bonds; that he did not do his own will, but the will of his Redeemer. Forcefully he states that in so doing he became a bond-slave to Christ.

Blessed is the condition of those who gladly surrender all to become followers of the Lord! Such can rejoice, because they are in all things work together for their good, to prepare them for the Heavens glories.

MANY STREET IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED AT TOPPENISH, WASHINGTON.

Toppenish, Wn., Feb. 10, 1913. Extensive street improvements will be carried out in Toppenish during the coming summer.

The city has carefully considered the various paving materials commonly in use and has unanimously decided in favor of bitulithic. Bitulithic is being used extensively in many other cities throughout the northwest. In many cases it has been laid for years and is giving service today as satisfactory as when laid. It is the plan of Toppenish to build for permanency and a future free from repair bills. \$13

Through W. C. Winslow, attorney, Joseph A. Coneley has brought suit against H. G. Campbell in the circuit court for \$6500, \$5500 being for alleged misrepresentation regarding a land deal, and \$1000 for being struck on the head with a hammer by defendant during last month.

REAL ESTATE SNAPS

We have for sale in and near Dallas:

- 5 acres for \$450.
- 5 acres for \$500.
- 5 acres in fruit 4 years old for \$650.
- 5 acres, house and bearing fruit for \$800.

Itemizer Realty Concern

Dallas, Oregon

BUENA VISTA.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hansen returned last Wednesday from LaGrande, where Mr. Hansen has been teaching school.

Charles Fisk has gone to Bandon, where he is working in a logging camp. Mrs. Fisk and children left Monday to join him.

Lester Murphy went to Portland Saturday to accompany his wife and child to this place, where he will reside.

J. M. Prather, a business man of Corvallis, was down last week.

Mrs. Ethel Robinson was a passenger to Portland Wednesday to visit for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bolter came up from Salem to visit with their daughter, Mrs. Cleve Prather, a part of last week.

Grandma Hall is very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. W. McLoughlin.

Miss Mary Schunk, of Salem, spent Sunday with her parents.

Clarence Hornish, who left here last month for his home in Nebraska, returned last Monday. Oregon looks good to him.

G. A. Wells was a business visitor in Dallas Monday.

J. K. Neal has been very busy the past week involving the grocery and dry goods stock of J. R. Donaldson, he having bought the same last Thursday.

Harley Prather shipped hogs, tur-

INDEPENDENCE.

Roy McFadden, of Portland, visited at the home of his mother this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Cooper, of Portland visited over Sunday at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cooper.

Miss Lucille Dunn has returned to her home in Eugene.

Ivan Walker, a student of U. of O., visited his parents here over Sunday.

Mrs. M. W. Wallace returned Saturday from a two months visit in California.

Miss Grace Wallace returned to school in Corvallis Monday after a short visit with relatives here.

Miss Opal McDevitt is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Conkey.

L. Bodenhamer left Tuesday for a visit in the East.

Miss Thacker returned Sunday from a visit with relatives in Corvallis.

Mrs. S. Baker, of Portland, is the guest of friends in this city.

S. F. Owen and brother, G. M. Owen, of Salem, visited relatives here Sunday.

Mrs. Ed Cochran entertained the Needlecraft club, of the Presbyterian church, at her home Thursday afternoon.

The Autown club was entertained at the home of Miss Iva and Florence Burton Wednesday.

LETTER LIST.

The following letters remained uncalled for in the Dallas post-office Tuesday:

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown-Ing.

H. E. Burns.

Dorothy Boughton.

Julius Eisman.

Mrs. Hattie Edwards.

Dug Gillies.

Mrs. H. Hancher.

John Harras.

Mrs. Mary Jackson.

Mrs. Sarah Jackson.

C. A. Kirkendall.

H. Lichterstein (2)

Sidney D. Porter.

Mrs. F. H. Smith.

Geo. H. Wright.

C. G. COAD, Postmaster.

Ab. and Frank Magers came over from Salem Monday in their auto and report the going fine.

Get this idea of rough, high-proof, strong whiskey out of your head---or it will get you---play the devil with your nerves---ruin your digestion.

Why punish yourself?

Cyrus Noble, pure, old and palatable—Bottled at drinking strength. Sold everywhere—and costs no more than any other good whiskey.

W. J. VAN SLOUVER & CO., General Agents, Portland

The Semi-Weekly Journal

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