

A BIRTHPLACE WORTH SAVING

By MARK TWAIN



There is a natural human instinct that is gratified by the sight of anything hallowed by association with a great man or with great deeds. So people make pilgrimages to the town whose streets were once trodden by Shakespeare, and Hartford guarded her Charter Oak for centuries because it had once had a hole in it that helped to save the liberties of the colonies. But in most cases the connection between the great man or the great event and the relic we revere is accidental. Shakespeare might have lived in any other town as well as Stratford, and Connecticut's charter might have been hidden in a woodchuck hole as well as in the Charter Oak. But it was no accident that planted Lincoln on a Kentucky farm, half way between the lakes and the gulf. The association there had substance to it. Lincoln belonged just where he was put. If the union was to be saved it had to be a man of just such origin that should save it. No wintry New England Brahmin could have done it, or any torrid cotton planter, regarding the distant Yankee as a species of obnoxious foreigner. It needed a man of the border, where civil war meant the grapple of brother with brother, and disunion a raw and gaping wound. It needed one who knew slavery not from books only, but as a living thing, knew the good that was mixed with its evil, and knew the evil not merely as it affected the negroes, but in its hardly less baleful influence upon the poor whites. It needed one who knew how human all the parties to the quarrel were, how much they were at bottom, who saw them all reflected in himself, and felt their dissensions like the tearing apart of his own soul. When the war came Georgia sent an army in Gray, Massachusetts an army in blue, but Kentucky raised armies for both sides. And this man, sprung from Southern poor whites, born on a Kentucky farm and transplanted to an Illinois village, this man, in whose heart charity had left no room for malice, by Providence as the one to "bind up the nation's wounds." His birthplace is worth saving.



Saint-Gaudens' Lincoln

It has been suggested that above the famous rock spring from which Lincoln drank as a boy, a copy of Saint-Gaudens' famous statue of Lincoln be erected.

The above article by the great American author and humorist refers to the movement on foot to make of the Lincoln Birthplace farm a national park of patriotism. Considering the preserving of Mount Vernon, the Washington monument, the classic tomb of Grant, and the score of other memorials to lesser heroes of our Republic, it is really a



remarkable instance of national neglect that more than forty years should have passed without a fitting tribute to the memory of Lincoln, who bore the heaviest burden ever carried by an American president and fell in harness, a victim of assassination. There is no knowing when any action would have been taken had it not been that the Lincoln Birthplace Farm was put up at auction in August, 1905, that the proceeds might be used to pay the back taxes. All but one of the bidders represented some business concern, anxious to get control of the property for advertising purposes; but this one bidder saved the farm and averted what would have been a national disgrace. He represented a private citizen who believed that the historic ground should be the property of the American people, and, having acquired the place, he turned it over to an association of public-spirited men, who quickly organized and determined to turn it into a Lincoln National Park that should stand forever as a shrine of patriotism and peace, a fitting mem-

lars, and to every member is issued a large, handsome certificate of membership, bearing the seal of the association, with the autographs of the officers and trustees. The name of the member is then entered in the Permanent Catalog, which is to be kept forever in a place of honor in the Historical Building to be erected in the park. This fund is being raised by popular membership subscriptions, and already the names are coming in by hundreds from every state in the Union, more than fifteen thousand having joined before November 1. The labor unions, fraternal orders, historical societies, women's clubs and organizations of all sorts have pledged themselves to spend the work during the coming winter, and seventy-five per cent of the daily newspapers, recognizing the broadly democratic spirit and typical Americanism of the movement have promised to give the tremendous weight of publicity to it.

The officers and trustees of the Lincoln Farm Association, which has its offices at 74 Broadway, New York City, are as follows:

Joseph W. Folk, president, governor of Missouri; Joseph H. Choate, Ex-Ambassador to England; Henry Watterson, editor of Louisville Courier-Journal; Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore; Edward M. Shepard, lawyer and author; August Belmont, director of Louisville & Nashville Railroad; Horace Porter, Ex-Ambassador to France; William Travers Jerome, District Attorney of New York County; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, director Lincoln Centre, Chicago; Charles A. Towne, Congressman from New York; William H. Taft, Secretary of War; Lyman J. Gage, Ex-Secretary of Treasury; Norman Hapgood, of "Collier's"; Ida M. Tarball, biographer of Lincoln; Sam'l L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"); Augustus Saint-Gaudens, sculptor; Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews; Thomas Hastings, architect; Robert J. Collier, of "Collier's"; Clarence Mackay, treasurer, president Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.; Richard Lloyd Jones, Secretary.

IT WOULD.



—Jamieson in Pittsburg Dispatch.

MAY KEEP "OUR GEORGE" OUT OF U. S. SENATE

Guard Special Service.

Salem, Or., Feb. 7.—"A government for Republicans, with Republicans by Republicans, instead of by the people," was the expression in the senate this morning made by Miller of Lane, when he made a minority report, or S. B. 112, by which statement one of the primary laws was nullified so that the legislative candidate is pledged to vote for his highest party candidate instead of the candidate receiving the largest popular vote. This bill is intended to prevent Governor Chamberlain being elected senator by a Republican legislature, no matter how much he may defeat his opponent at the polls.

Bingham, of Lane, warned the senators not to tamper with the primary law when the people had been for years demanding the election of United States senators by a direct vote.

"If you pass this bill you defeat the purpose and give the Democrats the greatest campaign thunder which they'll use. I swallowed statement, one, hook, line and sinker, and told every one I'd vote for the candidate receiving the highest vote," he declared.

Both declared that statement one was not understood until recently, and it was practically conceded that while the Republican senatorial candidate has the most votes the statement is a good thing, but not if a Democrat wins.

The motion to adopt the minority report was defeated, 9 to 16.

Senator Hedges' anti-pass bill, a duplicate of that voted on by the people last June, was amended to defeat its purpose by the railroad committee. Transportation is provided for in the amended bill, including nearly every state and county officer.

The bill was referred back to the committee, on the discovery that the bill did not compel the railroads to give transportation to officials, as the committee intended, but permitted the acceptance of courtesies from the railroads.

University Wins Out

The ways and means committee yesterday afternoon reported favorably on the appropriation of \$125,000 for the state university.

In the House.

The house passed S. B. 20 this morning, which chiefly affects Multnomah county, relating to the juvenile courts. It provides that the circuit bench may select more than one juvenile judge and also provides for a juvenile home, with a matron and master on a salary, and gives the juvenile court jurisdiction over all children under 18, preventing the detention in jail of children under 14 years. The bill puts in operation the juvenile court machinery, making the Multnomah court as modern and powerful as any in the country.

The house also passed S. B. 61, providing that no school district can keep unexpended county or state school funds after the close of the year, but that all balances must go into the general county fund and be divided among the various schools in the county.

One Bill Killed.

The house killed senate bill No. 17, which compelled the appointment of two school men, one a principal, on the text book commission.

First Night Session.

The first night session of this legislature will be held tonight by the house to consider local bills.

Bill Agreed Upon.

Oregon is to have a railroad com-

mission and a code of laws providing for the regulation of railroad and transportation, furnishing of cars and regulation of freight rates. That much has been definitely decided upon and the joint committee on railroads, at Tuesday night's meeting, started in with Chapin's bill, house bill No. 2, as a basis, to draft the law which shall govern the commission as well as outline its duties in the regulation of railroad traffic within the state.

It has been decided to have a commission composed of three members, but the question of whether or not they shall be appointed by the governor has not been definitely settled. Each of the commissioners is to receive a salary of \$5000 annually and the clerk is to receive an annual salary of \$2500. The staff of stenographers has been cut to one, who shall receive an annual compensation of \$1500. The bill is being gone over section by section, and up to the time of adjournment in the evening there was not a single section of the 20 that had been passed upon that had not been amended in some slight degree.

Section 10, providing that the commission may confer by correspondence or by attending conventions, or otherwise, with the railroad commissioners of other states, and with the interstate commerce commission, on any matters pertaining to railroads, has been eliminated altogether. There are 63 sections to the bill as it stands at present, and the committee thinks it will require several meetings in order to go over the thing and get everything satisfactorily arranged.

Bills Passed by Senate Tuesday

S. B. 66, Malarkey—To give circuit courts original jurisdiction in forcible entry and detainer cases.

S. B. 100, Malarkey—To create the office of deputy constable for Portland and precinct.

S. B. 126, Kay—To make the state library the distributing depot for public documents.

S. B. 144, Mullit—To prohibit placing sawdust where it will be washed into streams.

S. B. 114, Kay—To establish credit system whereby convicts can gain time for good behavior and work.

H. B. 161, Newell—For aid of circulating library work of Oregon library commission.

Bills Passed by House Tuesday.

H. B. 167, Beveridge—Amending registration law so as to empower county clerks to send deputies to register electors within the city limits, and substituting the card system, as used in Multnomah county, for the large register.

H. B. 91, Brix—Prohibiting salmon fishing in Clackamas and Sandy rivers, on spawning grounds, or on any streams on which may be located a hatchery.

H. B. 3, Settlementier—Prohibiting granting liquor license to any person who has been convicted of selling liquor to minors or wilfully permitting minors to loiter about their resorts.

H. B. 210, Merryman—Authorizing district attorney to appoint two additional deputy district attorneys in the seventh judicial district and fixing salaries as follows: Crook county, \$600; Wheeler, \$400.

H. B. 27, Jackson—Defining what constitutes a legal woven wire fence.

H. B. 62, Northup—Curing defects in deeds issued in this and a foreign country.

H. B. 15, McCue—Licensing salmon canners.

GIRLISH BEAUTY AND SIMPLE STORY MAKES IMPRESSION

New York, Feb. 7.—Evelyn Nesbitt Thaw took the witness stand today in defense of her husband and told the story of her relations with the famous architect, killed by Thaw. It was simple of narrative, told in a girlish way. In the midst of it the young woman broke down and cried, and could only proceed with difficulty. Her husband sat bravely and faced her for awhile, then he, too, broke into tears and buried his face for some time in a handkerchief.

Mrs. Thaw was on the stand two hours. As she walked from the witness stand along the passage from the witness stand to the jury box she felt along the wall with her finger tips as if about to faint. From a scarlet her face had paled to the whiteness of a sheet.

On the witness stand she appeared for the first time in court unveiled, and her girlish beauty was remarked on all sides, a mass of black hair framing a face of daintily molded features.

New York, Feb. 7.—The announcement that Evelyn Thaw or Mrs. William Thaw would be a witness today brought an unusually large crowd to Justice Fitzgerald's court this morning, but very few were allowed to gain admittance; however, half a dozen women managed to get inside.

Immediately after Judge Fitzgerald took his seat Mr. Delmas directed that Mrs. Evelyn Thaw be called. Mrs. Thaw took the witness chair calmly and gave her answers to the first questions in a clear, firm voice. Later, in the excitement of testifying, Mrs. Thaw's paleness of the past two weeks fled before the rush of crimson tints to her cheeks.

Under Mr. Delmas questioning Mrs. Thaw was taken over the right of the tragedy, from dinner in the Cafe Martin until after the tragedy at Madison Square Garden. She told of having written a note to Thaw, but was not permitted to tell either its contents or its effect upon Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw testified as to her first meeting with Thaw and of his proposal of marriage and her refusal, which she said was because of Stanford White. Thaw persuaded her to tell him the "whole thing." She told Thaw how she had met White. She said in August, 1901, a Miss took her to luncheon. They went straight down Broadway through Twenty-fourth to a dingy looking door. The young lady jumped from the carriage and asked Mrs. Thaw to follow. Mrs. Thaw testified at that time she was 16 years old, was dressed in short dresses, with her hair hanging down her back. She said that in a room or studio at the top of a flight of stairs she found Mr. White. A table was set for four. After luncheon Mrs. Thaw and Mr. White went for a drive in the park, after which he drove her home.

Mrs. Thaw testified to several other parties of this kind, after which she always returned to her own home.

At one of these parties there were no other guests present, White explaining it by saying that the others "had turned them down." Mrs. Thaw said she had better go, but White persuaded her to sit down. He later showed her the other rooms of his studio. One was a bedroom which White said he had decorated himself. On the table was a bottle of champagne, which Mrs. Thaw at first refused to drink, because it tasted bitter. White persuaded her to drink it and she did.

"A few moments later, after I had drunk it, there began to be a pounding and thumping in my ears and all the room got black."

Mrs. Thaw was almost in tears at this statement.

"When I awoke my clothes had all been taken off me. I started in screaming and Mr. White got up and threw a kimono on me. After I sat up I saw mirrors all around the bed. I began to scream again and Mr. White asked me to keep quiet, saying that it was all over."

"When he threw the kimono over me he left the room. I screamed harder than ever. I don't remember how I got my clothes back on. He took me home and I sat up all night crying."

"Where was Mr. White when you recovered?"

"He was on the bed beside me, undressed."

"What did he say afterwards?"

"He made me swear I would never tell my mother."

Yesterday Afternoon.

There were several tilts between District Attorney Jerome and At-

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Delmas during the session, and always the Californian was a match for his opponent. The two men are of widely different types, Jerome quick, brilliant at ridicule. Delmas calm, courteous, resourceful, witty, crafty and ethical, to whom the district attorney was always "the learned district attorney," there was never a deviation from this form of address.

Thomas McCaleb, the Californian who was with Thaw's party on the night of the tragedy, testified that while at dinner Mrs. Thaw scribbled a note to her husband but the witness did not know what the note contained and he was not allowed to see what effect it produced upon Thaw when he read it.

It has been reported by Thaw that in the note young Mrs. Thaw referred to White as follows: "That blackguard is here."

Delmas Demands the Note. "We understand," said Delmas, "that this note is now in the possession of the learned district attorney. We want to get the contents of that slip of paper, believing it to be of material evidence. We demand that the learned district attorney produce it."

Jerome sat silent. There was an absolute and dramatic silence in the court room and Delmas stood waiting and all eyes were turned on the district attorney. After waiting a moment Delmas resumed:

"I take it that the silence of the learned district attorney is not intended as a discourtesy, but a conception of what he feels to be his duty in the matter. We will attempt to prove the contents of that note later."

"You say you met me at the club," said Jerome to the witness. "Now how many drinks had you had that night?"

"I don't know; I had one with you," came the reply, and it was some time before order could be restored.

Dr. Deemer was recalled and testified that Henry Copley, uncle of the defendant, was insane. The witness then attempted to testify that Thaw's cousin was insane, but on Jerome's objection the testimony was ruled out until after it had been proven that the character of Harry Thaw's insanity is hereditary.

New York, Feb. 8.—Great crowds filled the court room when Evelyn Thaw was recalled to the witness chair at the opening session of court today. She was extremely pale and her lips trembled as she replied to the first questions of Attorney Delmas.

Delmas read the postscript of a letter written to Attorney Longfellow by Harry Thaw. The letter was a jumbled mass of sentences. Thaw spoke of Mrs. Thaw as a "poor, ill-advised angel," and said "she meant to do right and was right, and she only kept the purest things from polluted, lying, deceitful, money-grasping, smooth-tongued, hard-hearted, but soft-speaking professional deceivers."

In the letter were also the words: "If I wished Evelyn to become my mistress," but through them had been drawn a pencil.

In another letter written to Long

fellow, after Thaw had heard Miss Nesbitt's story, he concluded:

"I have nothing to live for." In another letter, written to Miss Nesbitt, Thaw said, among other things:

"You know I have always treated you with perfect respect."

The tone of this letter was despondent and spoke of "one about to expire." The letter continues:

"You have in three weeks gotten a dangerous reputation, also, for telling scandal, true or false," and "they also say you are going to pieces and inside of six months you may be in the gutter, mentally, morally and dishonorably."

The letters read in court today were rambling and incoherent.

Mrs. Thaw told of going to Lawyer Hummell's office with White. The lawyer put in a paper "a lot of stuff about my being carried off by Harry Thaw against my will and a lot of stuff that was not true. I signed absolutely nothing in Hummell's office," said Mrs. Thaw.

Mrs. Thaw said that Harry had accused her of having improper relations with White after her return from Europe.

"I said it was a lie. I had not."

Mrs. Thaw said that she signed the paper in Madison Square Garden which White said had no significance, and that the paper was afterward burned in Hummell's office. She said White tried in vain many times to her come to see him alone.

"He cried and said I was not a human being."

White made several attempts to renew friendship after her marriage to Thaw, and she told Harry, who was very angry. She testified that she had told Thaw that other girls met a fate similar to hers through Stanford White.

Mrs. Thaw said that one day while in Thaw's studio Jack Barrymore asked her if she would marry him. She replied that she did not know.

Yesterday Afternoon.

Mrs. Thaw was still on the stand, her direct examination uncompleted, when the day was done. Once during the afternoon she was excused for an hour while Lawyer Frederick Longfellow was sworn in to fix the date of certain letters written to him by Harry Thaw, subsequent to his relations with Miss Nesbitt in Paris. The letters, which were introduced as evidence over the objection of Jerome, are regarded as corroborative of Mrs. Thaw's testimony and also of the state of mind of the defendant after the revelations were made to him in Paris.

In his letters Thaw told of his coming marriage to Miss Nesbitt, and of "The row they wanted to raise." Disconnected and jerky, jumping from subject to subject, they nevertheless show the love Thaw bore for the girl, and he wanted, among other things, that provision be made for all his property to go to her in case of his death. The letters constantly referred to "That blackguard who poisoned her as a girl" and saying her name was falsely connected with two others besides "that blackguard."

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