

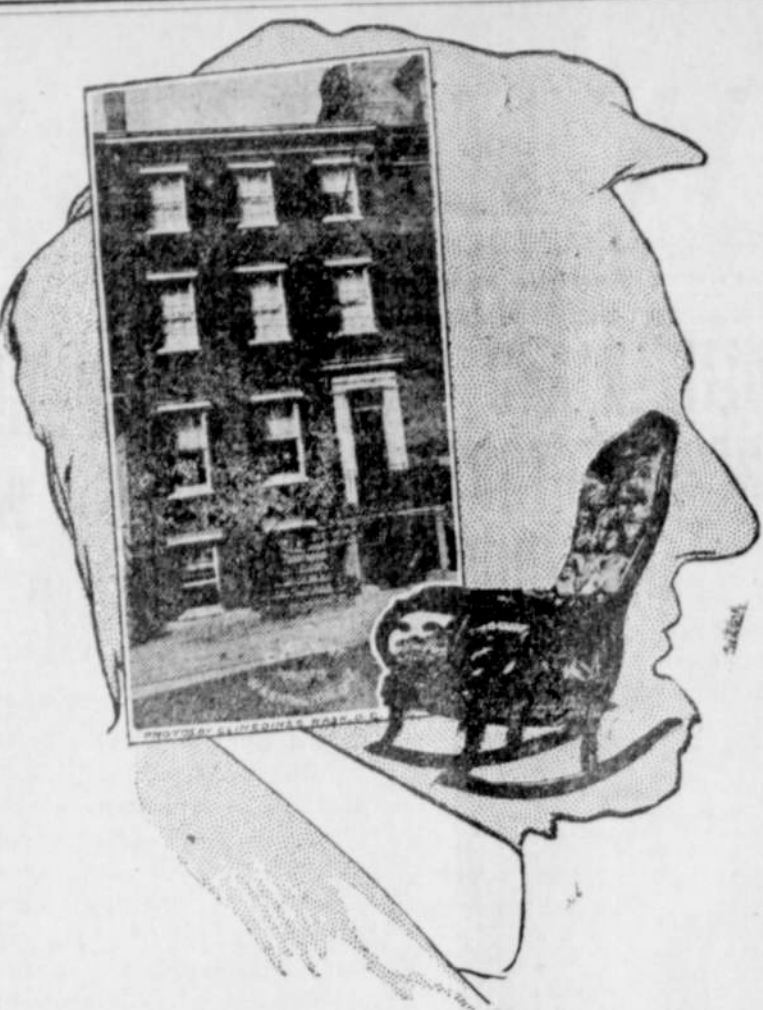
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

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Abraham Lincoln

At this time Kentucky offered few alternatives to a poor man and in 1816 the Lincolns sold the little farm and moved to Indiana. Subsequently Abraham Lincoln moved into Illinois and the rest is history. But through all the years that followed he never forgot his first home. He rarely referred to it, but it was there he had become president of the United States. He is known to have said: "When the war is over I would like very much to visit my old Kentucky home. I remember it well."

But he never did return and the farm and the little log cabin had a varied history. Thomas Lincoln sold the place to a family named Creal and it remained in their hands for over seventy years. Its beauti-



The house across the street from Ford's theater, Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was taken after he was shot, is now owned by the United States government. It contains a splendid collection of Lincoln relics and is run as a museum. It is the purpose of the government to purchase the relics and throw the place open to the public. It is one of the chief points of interest to tourists who visit Washington.

Springfield, Ills., Feb. 12.—

JAMES BRYCE

Since this time about twenty thousand subscriptions have been received averaging a little less than a dollar and forty cents to a member. With these funds the trustees bought the cabin in which Lincoln was born and set it up on its original site; they have commenced the memorial building which is to cover the cabin and they have made plans for developing the farm into a beautiful park.

You are met to commemorate a great man, one of your greatest—great in what he did, even greater in what he was. One hundred years have passed since he was born in a bordering state of Kentucky, this child of a secure and unlettered parents was born into a country still wild and thinly peopled. Three other famous men were born in the same year—William Alfred Tennyson, the most gifted poet who has used our language since Wordsworth died; William Gladstone, the most powerful, versatile and high-minded statesman of our age; and Charles Darwin, the greatest naturalist since Linnaeus and chief among the famous scientists and discoverers of the nineteenth century. I have no wonderful story of one who knew these three illustrious Englishmen whom I have named is tempted to speak of them and compare them. I have scarcely added to them that illustrious contemporary of theirs whose memory we are met to honor. He quitted this world long before them, but with a record to which a long life could have scarcely added any further lustre.

F. D. Clark, of Elkton, is in the city on business.

He lives 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 strongest men who alone can carry it through are those who are driven to it by the deepest 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 the light of truth revealed, 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 world. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He had no



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

the surface with a singular penetration which was something more than shrewdness, as it did, the insight of a man to whom much more is revealed than meets the eye, because of the penetration of his own spirit. We remember, too, that he stated what he saw and his judgment of it with a fearlessness and directness of illuminating phrase, and yet did not seem so much

⁴ An Old Soldier Speaks.
Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New

we well remember as a youth the nation's grief over the death of Kentucky's distinguished son, Henry Clay. The departure of New England's mastie Webster, and the sorrow caused the passing away of the famous orator and the illustrious triumvirate of statesmen, were not, however, except in the death of Lincoln, and the country witness such sorrow among the plain people and the race of color, and the oratorate and also the numbers of sailors and other common tears for the great commander whom they never saw. Never before has been truthfully said by Lowell as when the eulogist said: "The silent look of sympathy and strangers exchanged when they met on that day. Their common manhood lost in kinship. Grant said to your speaker that the death of Lincoln's soul was the saddest of his life." The great president's was a life that made a vast

Guard Special Service.

Sheriffs Still Convey Prisoners.
The sheriffs in the different counties will continue to draw their mileage of 10 cents each way for conveying prisoners to the state penitentiary. Senator Kay's bill, proposing to cut off this mileage, was killed in the house this morning by a vote of 23 to 35. Efforts to have the bill re-referred and indefinitely postponed failed and its defeat followed a short debate. Its enactment would have saved the taxpayers of the state about \$7,000 annually.

Timber Assessment Bill Killed.
Representative Beal's bill, provid-

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