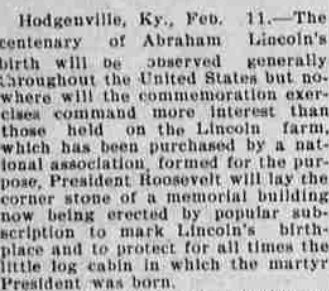


1809—Born in Hardin County, Kentucky, Feb. 12. He was descended from a Quaker family, which had emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky about 1730.
 1816—Removed with his family from Kentucky to Indiana.
 1830—Removed to Illinois, which during the next four years he followed various occupations, including those of a farm laborer, a salesman, a merchant and a surveyor.
 1836—Admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Springfield.
 1832—Served as captain and afterwards as private in the Black Hawk war.
 1834—Elected to the Illinois legislature as a Whig and served eight years.
 1847—Elected to Congress on the Whig ticket.
 1858—As Republican candidate for U. S. Senate he engaged in a series of joint debates throughout Illinois with the Democratic candidate, Stephen A. Douglas.
 1860—Elected President of the United States on the Republican ticket, the triumph of the Democratic party giving him an easy victory.
 1861—On April 15, two days after the fall of Fort Sumpter, he issued a call for 75,000 volunteers and the control of events passed from the cabinet to the camp.
 1861—April 10, proclaimed a blockade of Southern ports.
 1862—September 22, issued a proclamation emancipating all slaves in States or parts of states which should be in rebellion on January 1, 1863.
 1864—Re-elected President by the Republican party, defeating George B. McClellan, candidate of the Democratic party.
 1865—Entered Richmond with the Federal army on April 4, two days after that city had been evacuated by the Confederates.
 1865—Shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's theater, Washington, on April 14, and died the following day. Buried at Springfield, Ill.



The literary address on this occasion will be delivered by President Roosevelt, General Luke E. Wright, the Secretary of War will speak on behalf of the Confederate soldiers. General Grant Wilson will represent the veterans of the Union army, the Governor of the state will be represented by Governor Augustus E. Wilson of Kentucky. Other addresses will be made by Bishop Galloway of Mississippi and ex-Governor Joseph W. Poik of Missouri.

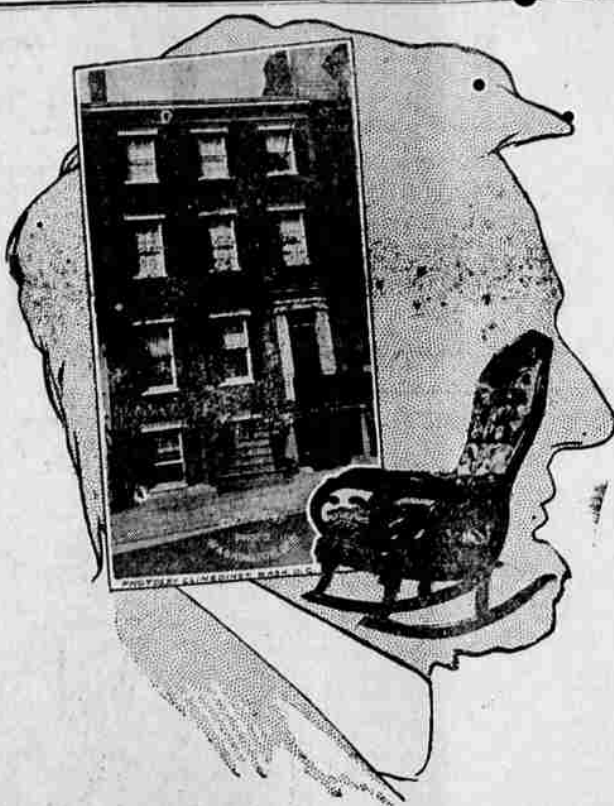
Hodgeville, which is near the geographical center of the State of Kentucky, and not far from the center of population of the United States, promises to become a new Mecca in America and the Lincoln farm a second Mount Vernon. Although Abraham Lincoln had other homes there is a sentiment that his birthplace was "back yonder, back yonder."

that does not attach to any of them. He lived here for eight years and before he left, knew very much of what Mark Twain calls "the model little farm that raised a man." He went swimming in the nearby creek and by the light from the huge fireplace in the little one-room cabin he learned his first lessons.

It was in 1806 that Thomas Lincoln brought his bride, Nancy Hanks, and established a home in the hills of Indiana. A year later was to welcome into the world the future president. Their's was the rough life of pioneers; the farm was then as it now is, a sterile piece of land, and to make both ends meet the older Lincoln did odd jobs of carpentry in the vicinity, besides working the farm. The actual necessities of life were seldom lacking, but it was a life of severe poverty. For some years Thomas Lincoln served as a county supervisor of public roads, an important position in that time. Land owners paid their poll tax with pick and shovel labor, and on road mending they were paid by the day. Along with the company and for help. There are old-timers here now who claim that there is not a section of the old pike within several miles of his home along which Abraham Lincoln has not played or on which he has not driven his ox team.

had not driven his ox team, the little Kentucky offered few alluring prospects to a poor man and in 1814 the Lincoln 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 after 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. The Lincoln sold the place to a family named Creal and it remained in their hands for over seventy years. Its best



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.

Appropriate Exercises Are Held
This Afternoon at Each
Building

The Lincoln centennial was celebrated today by the Eugene public schools and by nearly every public school in Lane county. County Superintendent Dillard had sent out sample programs to each of the schools as a suggestion for the form of exercises to be held and as far as learned nearly every school has taken the suggestion and is holding exercises this afternoon.

The program for the Eugene schools began at 4:45 this afternoon. Elaborate preparations had been made to properly honor the memory of the great emancipator, and the feature of the celebration is the art exhibit at each of the schools, consisting of drawing and water colors by the pupils. Those who have inspected it are very much pleased with the work of the pupils in this branch of study.

The high school exercises were held in the big assembly room where the following program was rendered: flag salute by students; song, "America"; Lincoln's Gettysburg speech by Jesse Kellems; short address by J. F. Gates; song, "Flag of the Free"; address of the occasion, Col. J. M. Williams; song, "Bring the Flag."

In the grades in the high school building there were two programs, and at the Central school building two programs were rendered, two in each school there were also four programs. At each school the pupils acquitted themselves with great credit, showing careful preparation and training by the teachers.

GEN. LUKE E. WRIGHT
AT LINCOLN FARM

Hodgenville, Ky., Feb. 12.—In an address delivered today at Lincoln farm, the spot where Abraham Lincoln was born exactly 100 years ago, General Luke E. Wright, secretary of war, speaking at the exercises held in connection with the centenary of the War President's birth, paid high tribute to the fame and name of Lincoln.

Secretary Wright declared that Lincoln "believed that slavery was a curse and great moral wrong; and in believing thus," he added, "he was right." After speaking of the humble origin and poor opportunities which Lincoln had, he went on to refer to the question of the right of state secession, declaring that "it would be unfair to say that there was a complete unanimity of sentiment upon this subject on either side of

birthplace was transferred to this association and the program for enlarging the membership of the society was at once begun. In order to make the memorial to Lincoln represent the tributes of all the people, no contribution of more than twenty dollars has been accepted and anyone contributing as small a sum as twenty-five cents is a full membership in the organization.

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

President Roosevelt and Other
Notables At Hodg-
enville

Hodgkenaville, Ky., Feb. 12,—In his speech at the Lincoln centenary celebration today President Roosevelt said in part:

We have met here to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans, of one of the two of the three greatest men of the nineteenth century, of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This tall splitter, this boy who passed his ungainly youth in the fields, who grew up among the frontier folk whose life was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged as a freer and a more united people. He gave to the people a new law, a new life, a new hope. 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. He was the man whose name had become the stupendous word-task of time. He grew to know greatness, but never cease. Success came to him, but never happiness. He knew the meaning of doing what was painful and vital task. Happiness was his, but not pleasure. The furrow deepened on his brow, but his eyes were undimmed by either labor or failure. He was a man whose brow bore the burden for a burden the destinies of the people. His great and tender heart

unshrunk from giving his heart and soul to pour out like water, and to feel in his every fibre the sorrow of the young men, and the women. Disaster saddened but never damaged him. As the red years of war went by they found him doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with a calm, high, unflinching, dauntless of soul. Enrobed 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.

He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. When the country was torn in twain, and the man who alone can carry it through—our country—was fairly 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 to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wickedness 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 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 pride in the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race. The lover of his country and of all mankind, the mightiest of the mighty, the man who mastered the mighty days—Abraham Lincoln.

Governor Willson Speaks
Governor Willson, of Kentucky
said in part:

It is deeply difficult to conceive of man as a whole or to convey an impression of him, marked by any emphasis of distinguishing gifts and traits. We speak of him as characteristically human, but his humanity does not seem a concrete reality.

of his broad and open humanity, hardly more than a manifestation of his large and ample nature, which was without narrowness or pettiness, and therefore without deceit. And when we come to speak of his attitude toward affairs we can say only that

... only that he saw with his own eyes always and that his eyes were deeply absorbing, seeing the significance of elements whose meaning others overlooked that he saw beneath the surface with a singular penetration from which was something more than a shadowy...

...to whom more is revealed
of his own spirit. We remember
that he stated what he saw
and judgment of it with a fearless
directness of illumination.

engrossed by his efforts to state it as
a self-conscious artist does.

Joseph W. Folk's Address
Former Governor Folk said in
part:

Here on this farm, 100 years ago today, was born the strongest, strangest, gentlest character the republic has ever known. His work was destined to have a more far-reaching influence than any that went before him. Lincoln has been a type of man who could be followed by every American, has been unnoticed and abandoned. Inspired by the idea that due regard for the apostle of human liberty who sprang from this soil demanded that a few patriotic men organized the Lincoln Farm Association to purchase this property and to erect upon it a memorial to that simple, but sublime life that here came into the world. This memorial is purely patriotic in its purposes and the movement has met with a ready response from every section of the nation. The governors of nearly all the states have appointed commissions to see that the memorial in the South has responded as generously as the North. In revering the name of Lincoln, there is now no North or South or East or West. There is but one heart in all, and that the heart of patriotism. The memorial is being erected here by the South as well as the North will not only be in memory of Lincoln, but it will be a testimony that the fires of hatred kindled by the fierce civil conflict have been quenched. It has arisen the dead and from the ashes has arisen the red roses of patriotism to a common country and loyalty to a common flag. It will be a monument in the forward progress of a nation bold in the liberty and happiness of mankind.

marking. It is appropriate that these dedicated exercises, participated in by representatives of every part of the nation, should be held upon the centenary of Lincoln's birth. We have not come so much to dedicate this ground, but to set it apart as a gift to the American people as a memorial of the noble and self-sacrificing American the man born here has already consecrated this place. It is for us to be here dedicated to the great task before us, that this nation should not be preserved merely to fall before the enemies of peace, but that we shall be able to stand up to face the dishonor an' oppress. The inspiration of high citizenship must ever emanate from this spot.

An Old Soldier Speaks.
Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York, delivered the address at the Lincoln exercises here today, as the representative of the soldiers and sailors who served at Lincoln's call during the war of the Rebellion. General Wilson said:

well remember as a youth the nation's grief over the death of Kentucky's distinguished son, Henry Clay; the widespread mourning occasioned by the departure of New England's notable "Warrior" and the sorrow caused by the passing away of the famous Farragut and the illustrious triumvirate, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, but never except in the death of Lincoln, did you witness such a sorrow among the plain people as that which he had liberated and also such numbers of sailors and soldiers shedding tears for the great commander whom they never saw. Never before did it seem as if the people of the world were funeral panegyric so eloquent as the silent look of sympathy which strangers exchanged when they met on that day. Their common manhood lost a leader, a patriot, a true speaker, that the day of Lincoln's death was the saddest of his life. The great war president's was a life that made a vast difference for all Americans; all are better for his life, and all are sadder for his bitterness for all wars; and all die with him—that is the true estimate of a great life.

It certainly may be questioned if we

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