

A SPECIAL ORDER FROM LINCOLN

By J. H. 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 pursuit of 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 untrammelled 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

Lincoln—An Inspiration

By NEIL MACDONALD.

Copyright, 1913, by American Press Association.

AMONG the noblest of our race Our Lincoln stands the peer of all.

With fame the years cannot efface While home and freedom men enthral.

With face illumined with the light Of greatness, Lincoln sped his way, Resolved that freedom and the right Throughout our country should have sway.

When troubles dire assailed the land God's self appointed man appeared To lead and lend a helping hand, To save the fabric freedom reared.

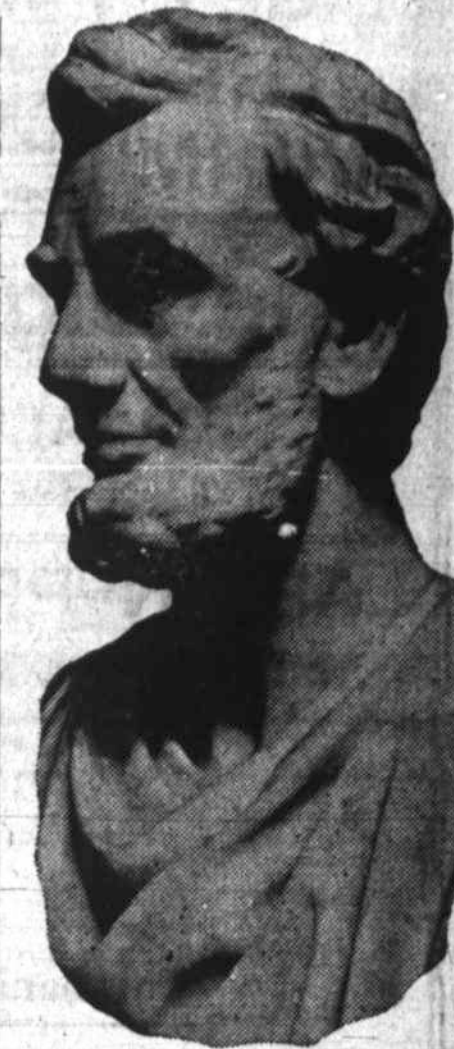
Warm hearted, true, of soul sincere, A man of rare, heroic mold, With confidence, unmoved by fear, He held intact what dear we hold.

Yes, more than this, with sword and pen He struck at galling time worn gyves Which had enslaved a race of men And hope enthroned in countless lives.

Throughout all coming years his fame Will brighter grow with lapsing time The mention of his honored name Will stimulate to deeds sublime.

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 suggested to Lieutenant Chapman that a telegram be sent to him asking



that he relieve the situation. This proposition, however, was not received with much enthusiasm. Many of the Republicans said it would be useless, as the president could not consider such a matter unless it reached him through the proper channel, and the Democrats were indifferent, saying that they would go to no trouble or expense then, but would wait until they got a chance later, when they would show the abolitionists whether or not they could continue to run things 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



© by Review of Reviews company. IT WOULD COST \$12.

message. As the troops had not received any pay for several months few of the men had money, 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 outliving 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, unflinching 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.

OREGON LAWMAKERS' WORK AS REVIEWED

Legislators Living up to Pledges to Expedite Business

MUCH WORK ACCOMPLISHED

With Session half over Work Further Along that Previous Session—13 Bills Approved by Governor—Most Important Bill Abolishes State Land Agent

Salem.—The progress made during the third week of the legislative session seems to indicate that members of the legislature are trying to live up to their voluntary pledges to get down to serious work early in the session and keep at it and thus avoid the congestion of business witnessed during the closing hours of previous sessions. The early and diligent attention to business, however, has to some extent been offset by the large volume of business and poor work on the part of some of the committees, necessitating referring back to them many bills.

With the legislative session half through, the members of both branches find themselves farther along in their work than has marked any previous session, it is said. The amount of routine work accomplished is enormous, despite frequent snappy debates over the passage of bills.

Both houses have agreed to forbid the introduction of bills after the twenty-fifth day of the session, except upon consent of three-fourths of the body in which a bill is offered.

The close of the third week of the session finds 42 senate bills passed by the senate and 56 house bills passed by the house, with 13 bills that have gone through both houses approved by the governor. So far there have been no vetoes.

In the house the total number of bills presented is 433, where two have been voted down. 13 have been withdrawn and 16 indefinitely postponed, in addition to the 56 that have passed. In the senate 10 bills have been defeated on roll call, eight have been withdrawn, 12 indefinitely postponed, and 42 passed, out of 210 introduced.

No Bills Carry Emergency Clause—None of the bills carry an emergency clause and will not become laws until 90 days after the adjournment of the legislative assembly.

Probably the most important bill so far signed is that abolishing the office of state land agent.

Another act of some import is one providing that a wife deserter who is convicted shall be compelled to work on the county roads for the time for which he has been sentenced, and that the county shall pay his family \$1 a day for each such day worked.

Appropriations Have Light Week.—Appropriation requests made during the third week of the legislative session reached a total of \$647,415, by far the lightest week so far. This brings the total of requests up to \$4,106,263, and not a general appropriation bill even in sight. This makes it certain that the amount of the requests will go well up to the \$9,000,000 mark.

This week will tell the story as to what anxious taxpayers may expect in regard to appropriations. It should be remembered, in this regard, that many appropriation measures are duplicated in senate and house and that many bills intended to assist in emptying the state coffers will be killed. The sum total, in any event, must be larger than it was at the last session on account of the money which should be expended in adequately advertising the resources of Oregon at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and at the San Diego Exposition and also for a comprehensive system of building and maintaining highways.

Contest on State Printer is Started.—The expected state printer fight has appeared in the legislature. Only the skirmish line was thrown out, but that it will be a fight was indicated by the appearance of three bills, two of them identical, but these two diametrically opposed to the third. One, introduced by Abbott, is to repeal the flat salary law of 1911, which is due to become effective in 1915 if not repealed.

The other two provide that the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer shall control the state printing office and that the state printer shall be appointed by the board at a salary of \$1800 a year and not later than December 15, 1914. All of the sections of the 1911 flat salary law are repealed in these bills.

Barrett Road Bill Passed in Senate.—Passage of the Barrett county bonding road bill by the senate probably will mean the calling of a joint conference committee to act on the Barrett and Hurd bills. The Hurd bill passed the house and is known as the Grange bill. While both are county bonding acts they are by no means identical.

The Barrett bill provides that the county court shall be the supervising power in road matters, but the people of counties shall vote on the question of road bonds.

The Hurd or Grange bill provides for election of delegates in road districts, these delegates to attend a county road meeting to determine upon road questions.

House Overrides More Vetoes—The following vetoed bills were passed by the house:

Bill requiring depot agents to post at once information received as to delayed trains for the convenience of the traveling public. Requiring abutting property-owners on county roads to destroy thistles and other noxious weeds, and providing a penalty for not doing so. Requiring school directors to pay for material and labor where, through their own carelessness, contractors leave unpaid bills. Prohibiting expenditures over and above the sums appropriated for any public institution or department of the state and creating an emergency board to look after such work. Providing that no expenditure shall be made before an appropriation is made.

Question When Vetoed Bills Effective—Just when the veto bills of the governor that have been passed by the constitutional two-thirds majority of both houses go into effect is a question that has arisen in the light of the fact that a number of the governor's vetoed bills have gone over his head.

It also develops the point as to whether the vetoed bills, which have been passed notwithstanding the veto of the governor, are subject to a referendum of the people.

The members of the senate judiciary committee have reached a conclusion that the vetoed bills do not become laws until 90 days after adjournment of the legislative session and are subject to a referendum of the people if such is desired.

Saloons in Depots Prohibited—Under amendments which have been made to the Hoskins bill in the senate regulating the sale of liquor near depots, the bill now prohibits the location of a saloon in any depot, under the same roof as the depot, or in an adjacent building. Originally the bill was intended to prohibit saloons from being located within 300 feet of a depot. The bill is also amended to exclude drug stores from its provisions.

Bill Proposes Petition Regulations

The name of every person or company interested in an initiative measure must have his, her or its name plainly printed on the cover of any petition circulated under the initiative law and must make known to the world that he, she or it is so interested, according to a proposed amendment to the initiative law, introduced by Representative Latourette, of Multnomah county, in the house.

This bill also provides that no person may solicit for pay more than 250 names on any measure without first receiving from the governor a license, something like a notarial commission, after which he may proceed to solicit.

Protects Wages From Loan Shark—Protection against loan sharks is the object of a bill introduced by Senator Farrell. It provides that no assignment of wages shall be valid to secure a loan of less than \$200, unless it is accepted in writing by the employer, and no such assignment is to be held valid, when made by a married man, except by the written consent of his wife.

Free Textbooks Advocated—Senator Day introduced a bill providing that free textbooks shall be furnished in all the public schools of the state except in high schools. The bill provides that each school district shall pay for its own books.

Any teacher or anyone connected officially with the public schools is prohibited from in any way being financially connected with the purchase of such books.

Legislative Brevities—Resolutions of respect on the death of Captain James Blakely, of Brownsville, were adopted by both houses.

Senator Calkins' bill fixing the salary of the governor's private secretary at \$3000 a year was passed by the senate by a vote of 18 to 12.

The senate defeated the house bill of the revision of laws committee to repeal an ancient act allowing counties to maintain tuberculosis sanatoriums.

Anyone wishing to teach music, either vocal or instrumental, will have to be licensed before so doing, according to the provisions of a bill introduced in the house.

Sale of liquor to a minor or allowing a minor to play any games around a place where liquor is sold will result in forfeiture of the license and a heavy penalty under the provisions of a bill introduced by Senator Calkins.

The house has adopted Representative Blanchard's memorial to congress asking for the repeal of all patent rights, and copyright laws, as being one of the principal bulwarks of monopoly and the main cause of the high cost of living.

To give to the governor power to veto any part or several parts of a general appropriation bill where it carries appropriations of sums of money for various purposes, is the constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CLARENCE BUTT

Will practice in all the courts of the state. Special attention given to probate work, the writing of deeds, mortgages, contracts and the drafting of all legal papers.

Office—Second Floor Bank of Newberg Building.

C. R. CHAPIN LAWYER

Practice in all courts; Probate, Deeds, Mortgages and all legal papers. Abstracts examined.

DR. C. A. ELDREDGE DENTIST

Office over First National Bank
Phone White 3-1

DR. A. M. DAVIS DENTIST

Office over Ferguson's Drug Store
PHONE BLACK 37

Dr. John S. Rankin PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS

Office over U. S. National Bank
Office phone Blue 171
Residence Phone Black 115

LITTLEFIELD & ROMIG PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS

Office in First Nat'l Bank Building
Phone, Black 31

DR. THOS. W. HESTER Physician and Surgeon

Office in Dixon Building
NEWBERG - - OREGON

Dr. E. P. Dixon Dentist

Phone Office White 22 Res. White 8
Newberg, Oregon

DR. G. E. STUART Physician & Surgeon

Chronic diseases a specialty. Calls answered promptly day or night.
Office 213 Main St. opposite Commercial Hotel
Phones: Office, Black 21; Res., Red 69

A. E. WILSON Optician

Eyes examined and glasses made to fit.
Phone Blue 38 202 First St.

J. C. PRICE DENTIST

Office over U. S. Natl. Bank
Phone Black 171

Veterinary Surgeon

DR. J. J. MURRAY
Graduate of American Veterinary College, New York City, 1881
Office Commercial Stables.
Phone Black 112

W. W. Hollingsworth & Son Funeral Directors & Embalmers

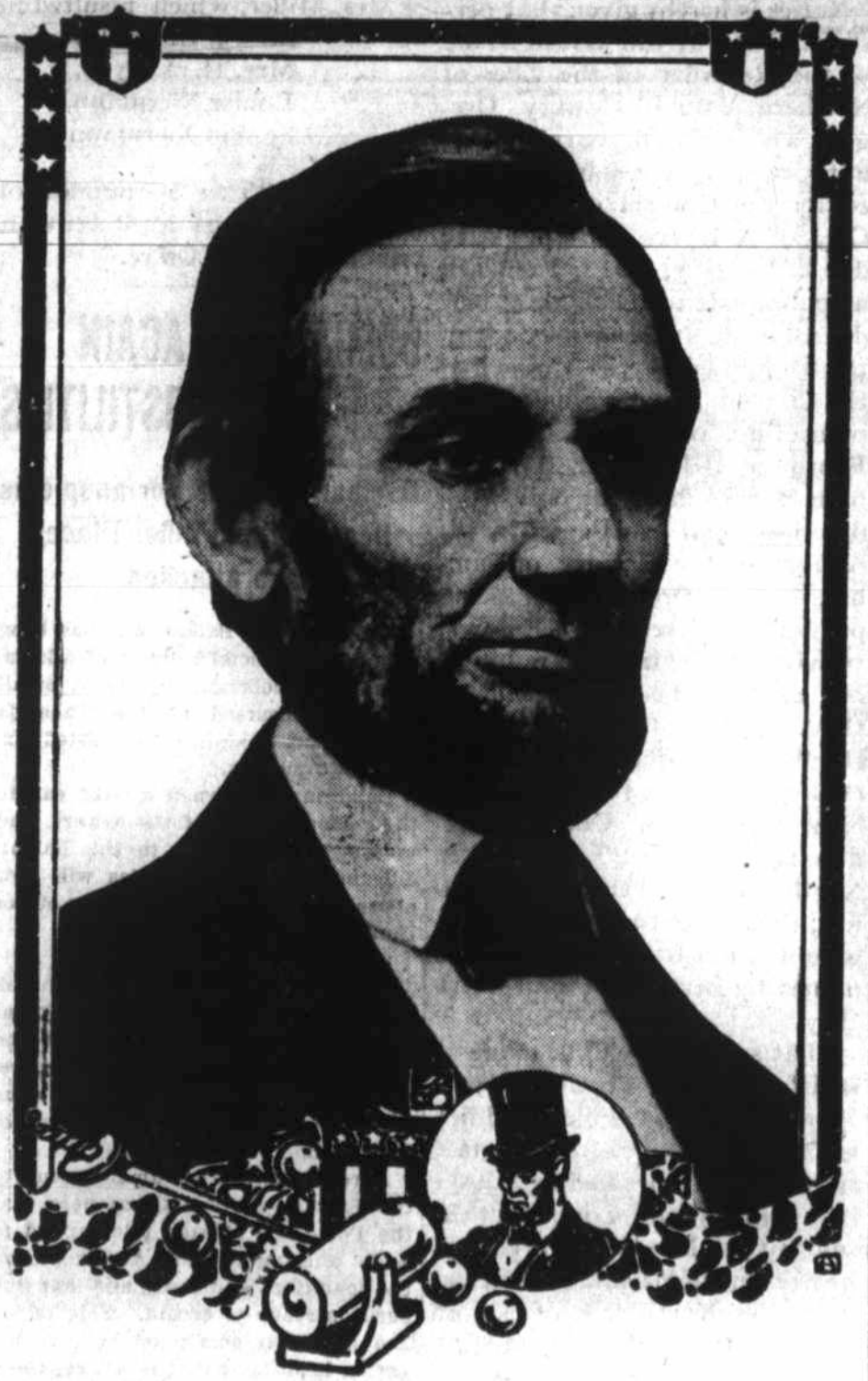
Calls Answered Day or Night
Lady Assistants. No extra charge
Office, White 25 Res. Black 94
Newberg, Ore.

CHASE & LINTON GRAVEL COMPANY

All kinds of gravel for concrete work, cement blocks, or wood work furnished on short notice.

Telephone White 85

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 Heiler picture, wherein Lincoln is shown without a beard. The above portrait is from a photograph by McNulta, 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 used 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 Joaquin Miller, Miss Helen Keller, Miss Jane Addams, Theodore P. Shonts, James Bryce, H. H. Kohlsaat, Brigadier General Charles King and many other people of note.