

FORTY YEARS SINCE THE LINCOLN TRAGEDY

Yesterday Was the Anniversary of the Fatal Day Which Plunged in Gloom the Nation, Rejoicing in End of Civil War—Day Now But Little More than a Memory to the People of the Country.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Perhaps few people in Salem knew it, or, if they did, stop to think that yesterday was the fortieth anniversary of the great national tragedy of Washington, D. C. It was forty years yesterday, March 14, since John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln to death in his box at Ford's theatre. It is just forty years this morning since the flags were at half mast and all the bells in the loyal north were tolling for the assassinated president.

They have been the most marvelous forty years in American history. They mark the most remarkable development any country has ever known. It would almost seem that Abraham Lincoln had laid down his life that his native land might prosper. When he died peace had just been restored.

Half the country had been devastated by civil war and the other half was mourning for its sons, staggering under a great debt and facing serious economic problems. The country had a population of about 31,500,000. It is today still enjoying a period of the greatest prosperity; it is the richest country on earth and has a population of nearly 85,000,000.

To the ordinary man the ending of the war successfully would have brought feelings of the greatest pleasure and exaltation. The war was over. The Union had been preserved. Gloom had given way to light and hope. The draft had been under way in a hundred towns when the news came. It was stopped, and thousands in charge of provost guards obtained their liberty.

There had been anxiety in a million homes. But the surrender had changed all this. And it was a triumph for Abraham Lincoln, if for any man.

Gloom of Fatalism.
The gloom of fatalism seems to have settled on him. Lincoln must have heard of the surrender a short time before. Yet his face wore a mantle of more than usual melancholy, and those who knew Lincoln in his last days say that he went about his work with an indescribable sadness written on his face.

The last speech of the president was delivered on the evening of Thursday, April 13. This speech was brought out by the general glorification which was going on. Indeed, this demonstration was in many respects remarkable. All the public buildings were illuminated at night by means of candles. All the houses were decorated by day.

The president had delivered a long speech to the multitude that thronged the White House grounds on the evening of Wednesday, April 12. On Thursday night there was a much larger crowd waiting to hear him. Knowing that great importance would be attached to his words the president had committed them to paper, and when he appeared on the portico he was greeted with a burst of cheering.

Mr. Lincoln concludes his speech as follows:
"I have the honor to play 'Dixie'."
"Now, I am about to call upon the band for a tune that our adversaries over the way have endeavored to appropriate. But we fairly captured it yesterday, and the attorney general gave me his legal opinion that it is now our property. So I ask the band to play 'Dixie'."

The thoughts of Lincoln and his cabinet were more of the future than the past. The last cabinet meeting Lincoln presided over was held Friday, April 14, the day he was shot. It was Good Friday and Easter Sunday promised to be the happiest the north had known for years.

No One Is Now Alive.
Not a man of those who were at the last Lincoln cabinet meeting is now alive. It is known, however, that the president spoke in the kindest way of General Lee, whose example he believed would have good influence throughout the south. General Grant also expressed himself in a similar manner. The president proposed no harsh measures toward the south. His only thought seemed to be the restoration of the fire country to harmonious relationship.

On this last day of Abraham Lincoln as president he had many callers. He was literally overrun with congratulations and he was very tired. He was disposed not to go to the theatre that night although it had been announced that the president and General Grant would attend.

Party was discussed in the afternoon. General Grant was unwilling to go to the theatre, as he and Mrs. Grant were anxious to see their children in Burlington, and they went on to Philadelphia that night. The president said it was too bad that Gen-

eral Grant could not go to the theatre, as it would disappoint the public very much, and finally, to oblige Mrs. Lincoln, the president consented to go.

The President's Custom.
It had been the custom of the president every evening after dinner to stroll over to the war department and have a talk with Mr. Stanton. There was really no necessity for his taking the walk on this particular evening. But the habit of years was strong and the president went over to see Mr. Stanton.

There were several intoxicated soldiers about as the president passed, and these saluted the president, who made no comment on their condition. On his walk back to the White House from the war department the president referred to Secretary Stanton's belief that he would be assassinated. He said that he did not know whether an assassin could succeed. He declared that he was certain that if he were killed the assassin would not get away with his own life.

Thus with the gloom of fatalism hanging over him, the president went on to the White House, where he remained a short time with his family, and then about 8:30 o'clock went to the theatre.

Scene of the Tragedy.
Ford's theatre, the scene of this tragedy, still stands in Tenth street, between E and F. It has been greatly changed since then. It will be recalled that the proprietor was unable to reopen it as a place of amusement. The theatre was unoccupied for many years and it was finally taken by the war department for offices in connection with the record and pension division. Ill fate pursued, and about ten years ago the interior of the building collapsed, killing a large number of government clerks. It was remodeled and a new front was built to it, and it is still occupied by the government.

The house across the street, occupied by Peterson, a tailor, into which the president was carried, and where he breathed his last, still stands and presents almost the exact appearance today that it did then. It has been preserved as a museum, and a tablet on its front tells its story. Within are thousands of relics of Lincoln and from its upper window flies the American flag.

But what of the actors in the tragedy? What has become of them? As has already been pointed out, not a member of Lincoln's cabinet survives. Of all those who gathered at his death bed and watched the great life pass away in the gray dawn of Saturday morning, the only survivor is John Hay, who was one of President Lincoln's secretaries.

Mr. Hay is now 67 years old. He was then 27. Mr. Hay became the possessor on the night of President Lincoln's death of the ring worn by the dead president. He had it made over by a crystal setting containing a lock of President Lincoln's hair, and this is one of his most prized mementos of his great chief. When President Roosevelt was inaugurated he wore this ring on his right hand, at the suggestion of Mr. Hay.

ADOPT NEW PLAN
OREGON GRAND LODGE A. O. U. W. VOTES FOR INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

Strong Opposition Develops Against the Amendment But Carries With Votes to Spare—Members Claim Order Was Doomed Unless Change Was Made.

PORTLAND, April 14.—After a warm discussion lasting a day, grand lodge of Oregon, A. O. U. W., today adopted the new "level rate" plan of assessment by a vote of 131 to 48. Vote was called for at noon, and as the roll was called each representative answered yes or no. Interest was high, and many deeply interested in the success or failure of the new plan expressed their anxiety as to the outcome of the vote.

Although the decision was received with cheers, there was strong opposition throughout the day, and earnest addresses were made against the adoption of the proposed amendment by D. Solie Cohen, of Portland; P. H. D'Arcy, of Salem, and others. Judge William Colvig of Jacksonville, had the closing argument for the amendment, and he

made a strong plea for its adoption. W. D. Hare of Hillsboro, and others also championed the new measure. A total of 179 votes were cast. Two thirds of the number of representatives at the grand lodge are necessary for the changing of the constitution, and 120 votes must be polled in the affirmative if the measure was to carry. The result showed eleven more than was necessary, and this shows how close the contest was.

The change in assessment adopts the plan of old line insurance by a fixed rate, dependent upon the age of the applicant when he joins the order, making it that each member, on the average, will pay into the order during his expectancy of life, the amount of his insurance.

It is stated today by those in favor of the change that the adoption of the new scheme of assessments is the only means of saving the order, and many said that their lodges would surely not survive if the old plan were followed. A large loss of members is expected, anyway, but the adoption of the amendment was a means of self-preservation, they said.

The session is continuing this afternoon, when the necessary changes in the constitution to conform to the new amendment are being made. As it is not likely that the regular session of the grand lodge will be held in July, owing to the special session this week, it is expected that the election of officers scheduled for July will take place either tonight or tomorrow morning. The convention will adjourn tomorrow at any rate, and a session tonight may be held.

BETTER SLOW THAN SORRY

GEN. WILLIAM F. DRAPER TALKS ON TARIFF REVISION.

WOULD THROW DOOR WIDE OPEN
IS CONTRARY TO ALL PRINCIPLES OF THE GRAND OLD PARTY OF THIS COUNTRY.

If Adopted Would Mean Lower Wages to Laborers Who Would Quickly Show Their Resentment by Espousing Cause of Democratic Party.

BOSTON, April 15.—Gen. William F. Draper, former ambassador to Italy, spoke before the Massachusetts Club this evening on the subject of "The Demand for Tariff Revision." It part General Draper said:

"I am here today under peculiar circumstances. I hold no public office and seek none. The fact that an old-time Republican principle seems in danger in the house of its friends is my excuse for occupying your time. Other policies, too, heretofore accepted, may be in danger in these strenuous times, but I propose to confine myself to the one which has, more than any other, differentiated the Republican from the Democratic party.

"We used to hear from Massachusetts Republicans as well as those from other sections that a protective tariff diversified industry and kept up the wages of labor; and, in fact, that it was one of the principal causes of our phenomenal national prosperity. I believe so still. Lately, however, we hear, not only from Democrats, but from some of our own party who desire revision, that the tariff checks foreign trade; that it is responsible for trusts and combinations against the consumer, that it exists only for the benefit of a few favored individuals; that our industries have outgrown the necessity for the indirect assistance which it has given, they having become dangerous aggregations of capital that need to be restrained by grants of power.

"The present tariff has produced, or at least has been accompanied by, great prosperity, while the last revision downward caused or was accompanied by a period of overwhelming adversity. Facts seem to argue for us. The burden of proof to the contrary is on the revisionists.

Origin of Tariff Revision Sentiment.
"I believe that this call for tariff revision is not of protectionist origin, but the reverse. The constant pressure made previous in our colleges, the continual reading of editorials charging the tariff with increasing the cost of living, without crediting it with the higher wages and increased employment that it maintains; the talk of the great advantages of competitive prices for our free trade on a small scale; have developed among us a feeling similar to that which existed in 1892 and may cause a similar result; very likely would if Massachusetts alone were to be considered.

"An examination of the rates, after revision is determined, shows that changes can most safely be made without proper examination; but I submit that if it is necessary to have an examination by experts to determine whether revision is needed or not, the demand is not yet sufficient to warrant the country's attention.

"Mr. Lawrence's theory that because some American manufacturers may have cheapened their processes by invention and organization the tariff on their products should be lowered does not appeal to me. In the first place it would take away the principal incentive for making improvements in industries depending upon protection, and in the second place improvements and methods of organization developed here if found valuable are copied abroad. The foreign producer would thus become the principal one to profit by American invention, as duties on his products would be lowered because of the cheapened processes, while the original differences in the costs of production would be restored by the foreigners using our improvements with their cheap labor.

"Senator Lodge introduces a new element in the proposition to increase duties on cotton manufactures by a new classification. If this can be done I wish him all success. The large imports of cotton goods show that more duty is needed in some parts of the schedule; but does the senator really believe that such a change is possible when Massachusetts leads the attack on industries of other sections is it likely that they will raise duties on products that compete with ours, even by a change of classification? I shall be glad if they do, but am not willing to open the door on this chance, which seems to me very small.

Is Limitation Practicable?
"A revision argument is frequently heard in private conversation in the vicinity of Boston. Our congressmen do not use it because they know the difficulties attending legislation better than some of their critics at home. The argument or rather suggestion, is this: Why cannot the Republicans in congress, by caucus or otherwise, decide upon certain changes on which there could be substantial agreement, and carry them through by a party vote? "The difficulty is, first, that the majority of the Republican senators and representatives are opposed to revision; second, that there is no consensus of opinion as to what changes ought to be made if a revision is undertaken, and third, that party allegiance is not sure to be strong enough to hold men against the clearly defined interests of the sections which they represent.

Better Slow Than Sorry.
"All these suggestions as a whole give far from sufficient reason for attempting to change, some timid men say, it is not better to accept revision, since the present tariff is, and there is more or less newspaper clamor for it, and do the best we can to prevent

THEY COME HIGH

INVESTIGATIONS INTO LAND FRAUDS HAVE COST GOVERNMENT ABOUT \$38,000.

Amount Does Not Include Money for Secret Service Department—Expenses Continue to Mount Up—Salary of Prosecutor Has Yet to Be Paid.

According to a conservative estimate the land fraud cases have already cost the government about \$38,000, and the end is not yet, nor does this amount include the fees of Mr. Heney. It has been given out that it is not his intention to touch a dollar of the salary allowed him as United States district attorney, a private arrangement concerning compensation having been entered into with Attorney General Moody at the time Mr. Heney was engaged to prosecute the land fraud cases, and this understanding is said also to relate to his conduct of the California cases, but in no other states.

Fully seventy-five defendants have been entered into with Attorney General Moody at the time Mr. Heney was engaged to prosecute the land fraud cases, and this understanding is said also to relate to his conduct of the California cases, but in no other states.

The following amounts have been paid out by the United States marshal in the land fraud cases for the period commencing October 1, 1904, and terminating April 10, 1905:

Statement of Costs.
Paid to jurors—
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1904, \$ 8,438.30
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1905, 5,110.05
April 1 to April 10, 1905, 663.90
\$14,212.25
Paid meals for jurors, 597.00
Paid to witnesses, 5,843.85
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1905, 5,844.85
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1905, 1,226.50
April 1 to April 10, 1905, 1,226.50
\$12,915.20
Paid experts—
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1904, 459.00
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1905, 147.50
\$ 606.50
Paid bailiffs—
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1904, 144.00
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1905, 100.00
April 1 to April 10, 1905, 15.00
\$ 259.00
Paid deputies—
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1904, 322.70
Jan. 1 to March 31, 1905, 603.85
\$ 926.55
Total, \$29,516.50

In addition to the \$29,516.50 was paid out as fees in the United States clerk's offices. None of these items include the amounts expended by the government in extra mileage for special agents, nor relate to the operations of the secret service division of the government, the latter being considerable, while the former is comparatively light, on account of there being little if any actual increase of the number of special agents in the employ of the land department. Their extra cost figures mainly in the increased traveling expenses.

Men who are willing to let you in on the ground floor usually have a trap door ready to let you into the basement.

READ THIS
Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 25, 1902. Nearly three years ago, with a serious attack of illness, I was surprised to learn that I had discovered a medicine, which was led to procure a bottle of Dr. E. W. Hall's specific for kidney and bladder troubles, known as a Texas Wonder. Less than half the \$1.00 bottle effected a complete and permanent cure. Consequently, I believe it to be a medicine of very great value.

TEXAS WONDER
One small bottle of the Texas Wonder, Hall's Great Discovery, cures all kidney and bladder troubles, removes gravel, cures diabetes, seminal emissions, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys in both men and women, regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Dr. E. W. Hall, sole manufacturer, P. O. Box 629, St. Louis, Mo. Sent for free literature. Sold by all druggists and Stone's drug stores.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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State News
Fair at Roseburg.
The Roseburg Park and Fair Association have decided to hold the annual district fair at the Roseburg grounds again this fall, it having been held at Eugene last year and at Roseburg the former two years. The fair will be held about the middle of September, the precise days to be determined at another meeting of the directors to be held in Roseburg, Monday, May 1, at which time there will also be election of officers.

Another Prize Offered.
The Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Union at Irrigon, Or., has offered \$20 in prizes for the neatest, most homelike, picturesque and beautiful improvement of back door yards in that town. The money is to be divided into first, second and third prizes of \$10, \$6 and \$4. This contest is open to every citizen of Irrigon, and will be decided September 1 by a committee of three non-resident judges.

Attack Local Option Law.
The city of Hood River has brought a peculiar suit, which is to come up in the supreme court. The town contends that the local option law was unconstitutional on the ground that the constitution prohibits the legislature from enacting a local option law and that the people by initiative petitions can do no more than what the people can do—enact laws. The case will be fought bitterly and will be watched closely. The suit came up as the result of the city of Hood River, when the town went dry, refusing to return to several saloon men the license money paid by the latter, holding that they could refuse to conduct their places of business.

Effect on Wages.
"It seems to me that by advocating revision our representatives are breaking down, or in danger of breaking down, the main line of defense for our protective system, and for our present wage scale, which is higher than elsewhere, and maintained higher by tariff wall. With wages on the English or continental level our manufacturers could generally compete with the world on a free trade basis, and each approach to free trade can be, and naturally will be, compensated for by a correspondingly lowering of wages here.

"I believe this is true, and if it is true, and comes to be recognized as true by our mechanics and laborers, any party that stands for tariff reduction will be defeated, and any man from this section that advocates it will not remain long in the halls of congress. Our masters may not always see clearly and they may be more or less influenced by prejudice against their employers; but let them once generally grasp the proposition that employment wages and the tariff are bound up together, and our politicians will be as weak before the lowering of wages here.

Political Expediency Considered.
"As before said, by advocating or consenting to revision we are abandoning our best defensive ground as protectionists. If we were united in opposing it, it could not come during the present administration, and certainly not till the Democratic party controls all branches of our government. If that time comes they will take the responsibility, and the result will be a return of the party of protection to power later, while if we revise we take the responsibility of disaster, and there will be no other party for protectionists to turn to.

"If both parties compete for the free trade vote, our opponents can beat us, and they properly should, as they would set of logical lines, while we should have deserted the principles that have heretofore insured our success.

Practical Suggestions.
"Party alignment cannot be long maintained when party principles are not clearly defined. Mere preference for one set of men over another will not serve the purpose. It will be much better to place ourselves in line with our national party and have a square issue whether we win or not.

"This is not a mere academic discussion. It is already causing discussion, if not division, in the Republican party. It may result in less employment and a lower standard of living for the mass of our people, and in adversity or lessened prosperity for our great industries. Those who advocate revision are taking a grave responsibility—more serious, I fear, than some of them realize.

Chewing Cap Is Bad Business.
Emil Carlson's Jaw Torn Off and It Is Believed He Cannot Live.
GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 15.—As Emil Carlson, the lessee of the Big Seven mine at Nicasart, was chewing together a dynamite cap and a fuse, the cap exploded, tearing Carlson's jaw off and inflicting terrible injuries to his throat and tongue. He was brought here for treatment, but it is not thought he can live.

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NOTICE

LINCOLN FLOUR MILL

To the Patrons of the Lincoln Flour Mill:—

As some seem to think because this mill is not running there is no flour on hand, I wish to state that since the mill started last fall there has been flour on hand at all times, and that we will always make it a point to keep flour on hand as long as we are in the business, also that Mr. Chas. Muth, of Lincoln, has charge of the mill in the absence of Oscar Doidge.

Oscar Doidge, Manager.

A War Map Free

We will give you a finely colored map of the Orient, showing where the present war is being fought, with all the names of the towns of which we are reading every day, and also a complete map of Asia, free to each of our subscribers who will get us one new subscriber for three months, remitting us 25 cents. Here is a chance for the children to get this map with little effort. The map is 12x18 inches. Do this at once as we have only a limited number of them.

YOU PUT IT DOWN IN

Black and White

OUR UNIVERSITY SHOES

\$3.50, the best Shoe in the market for the money.

E. Koppe's Bargain Store

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, SALEM, OREGON

THAT OUR GUARANTEE is your Gibraltar. We want you to remember that your money is your own and the Suit ours if we fail to please you. We guarantee every garment to fit faultlessly before we consider the sale complete.

Ben Bolt and Mica

These two fine imported stallions will make the season of 1905 beginning April 1, as follows:

Mondays, St. Paul; Tuesdays, Woodburn; Wednesdays, Gervais; Thursdays and Fridays, Club Stables, Salem; Saturdays and Sundays at home on Aral farm, at Junction of Fairfield and Champoog roads, four miles west of Gervais.

BEN BOLT is a shire stallion, black, imported from England in August, 1904. His registry number is 7709 (17760). Weight 2110.

MICA is a black Percheron, pure bred, registry number 53345. He stands 19 hands high. Weight, a ton.

TERMS: \$25 to insure; \$15 single leap.

The farmers of this section are invited to see these fine stallions.

Aral Bros.

Owners and in Charge of the Horses

TO THE OLD HOME

If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home.

You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and start right, use the Northern Pacific, and preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 6th.

Any local agent will name rates.

Assistant General Passenger Agent,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

A. D. CHARLTON