# THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE- WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1900.

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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends hear-ing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to ac-ceptance is that all contributions shall be sub-ject to editorial revision.

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SCRANTON, NOVEMBER 14, 1900.

Conservative figuring, which is believed to be very nearly exact, now estimates McKinley's plurality on the popular vote at 725,000; a gain of 123,-000 over four years ago. The official figures will not be available for several days.

### Take Notice.

T HAVING COME to our notice that one J. E. Williams, at one time publisher of the Scranton

Directory, is at work upon the preparation of a directory ostensibly to take the place of Taylor's Scranton Directory, the following facts are submitted for the public's information: On the 21st day of January, 1895, an agreement was entered into between J. E. Williams and Catharine Williams, his wife, parties of the first part, and J. James Taylor, party of the second part, whereby all right, title and interest of the former in all unpublished directories of any city, borough, township or district in any part of Lackawanna county, and copyrights and maps of all directories in such county heretofore published, together with all other property in the directory business in this county, were sold to Mr. Taylor, his heirs, or assigns, A clause in that agreement provides that neither J. E. Williams nor Catharine Williams, his wife, will in any manner engage or become interested in the publication of any directory of any city, horough, township or district in any nart of Lackawanna county for the period of twenty-five years from date of said agreement, and that neither will aid or assist in any manner in the production or publication of any directory as aforesaid during said period. It was also stipulated that against any violation of this contract the said parties of the first part may be enjoined.

On the 5th day of February, 1895, for legal consideration, Mr. Taylor assigned and transferred to The Tribune Publishing company all his interest in the foregoing contract, and since that duite the directory known as Taylor's Scranton Directory has been the property of The Tribune Publishing company, with Mr. Taylor, during his lifetime, serving as manager For the benefit of all concerned, annonncement is now made that The Tribune Publishing company intends to continue the publication of the directories included in the foregoing contract, and therefore any contracts

not decide. But we have full confiimperialism and militarism, drop all dence in the ability of our highest court discussions about the Philippines uno decide it wisely and well. til peace has been restored, drop apneals to the norsions and prejudices

of the idle and discontented. Revive It is important to all the states that the fundamental ordestion of taxation, the vote registered in any one should igree with the vote actually cast. If teach the Democratic doctrine that people cannot be made rich by taxing the Republicans have been counted out n Kentucky, the fact that they don't them, assail the favoritism and wrongs of a high protective tariff, stand for need Kentucky's electoral vote should not prevent a searching and thorough the control of trusts and combines by methods not oppressive, demand eninquiry. If the people of Kentucky are unable to secure a fair ballot, largement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and the they should have help. High-hand-d liberal improvement of harbors, and outrage, such as is believed to have insist on local self-government, and een committed in that commonwealth let the next presidential candidate relast week must not escape just main at home during the campaign." Otherwise, free government

In other words, on vital issues revert from free silver to free trade. The

ontrolling their friends.

The fact that the sheriff assisted in

Senator Wellington, of Maryland,

The question as to whether Mr.

The Paris Exposition appears to have

Concluded from Page 1.1

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

experienced a drizzling finish

loubtless experiences sensations akin

Army Reorganization. mill will never run with the wath that has passed. ▼ NDER THE law all voluntee

regiments now in the mili-By the time the enemies of the tary service, numbering Powers and the victims of the wrath about 30,000 men, and more of the Empress Dowager have all been than half of the 65,000 regulars must be punished it may be necessary to admustered out before June 30 next. This vertise for recruits for the civil and would reduce the army to about 25,009 military service in China.

and thrice that number of men are needed, and will for an indefinite time. Don Carlos states that the recent be needed to police the Philippines Carlier unright in Spain was not all. alone, to say nothing of Porto Rico. thorized by him Don Carlos is very Cuba. Hawall, Guam, Alaska, our much in the position of many Amerihome frontiers, seacoast defenses and can politicians who have difficulty in

permanent home posts and fortz. One plan proposed to meet this sltuation is simply to strike out the limitation clause in the existing statute

which would allow the present army Paris Exposition, shows that even the to continue for the unexpired balance business of a fakir is not carried on of the full three year term of enlistwithout some risks. ment. That would defer the inevitable day of army reorganization, but pro vide only a makeshift arrangement for the interval, and it would leave the to those of a man whose air ship has country absolutely helpless in the event been a failure. of a sudden emergency occurring when

congress was not in session The plan of the administration pro-Bryan will run again or not is revides for a permanent organization of garded with growing indifference. 50.000 men divided into companies of sixty men each, with discretionary authority intrusted to the president to increase the strength as needed up to a maximum of 120 men in a company, or 100,000 in all. The skeleton friend just now. of the army would be permanent and the staff corps organized upon the maximum basis. In case of war the MR. CHOATE president could increase its numbers according to circumstances without calling for special legislation by congress. He would have a trained army of 50,000 men to start with, and hy adding a few men to each company could in a few weeks have a fore of 60,000 or 75,000, or as many as he required, up to the maximum of 100.

It remains to be seen which niar ongress will choose. But if the present congress, with its narrow margin of Republican control, shall dodge, the next congress will act. Knowledge of this fact may baston the inevitable. arried it

What Croker lost in election but he more than got back in the recent rise in stocks. Trust Croker to look out for his nocketbook all the time.

## How to Down Tammany.

During the entire decade, from 1850 to 1860, the agitation of the slavery question was at the boiling point, and events which have become historical continually indicated the near approach of the overwhelming storm. No sconer had the compromise acts of 1850 resulted in a temporary peace, which everybody said must be final and perpetual, than new outbreaks came. The forci-ble carrying away of fugitive slaves by federal troops from Bosten agitated that ancient strong-hold of freedom to its joundations. The publi-cation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which truly exposed the frightful possibilities of the slave system; the reckless attempts by force and fraud N THE BASIS of the Bryan vote the deposition of Tammany from control of Greater New York will rethe conversion of at least 15,000 ystem; the reckless attempts by force and fraud

a full outpouring of his love of fustice and lib-rris, to maintain their political purpose on that toty and unassallable issue of right and wrong which alone could justify it, and not to be in timidated from their high resolve and sacred duly by any threats of destruction to the gov-criment or of ruin to themselves. He con-cluded with this telling sentence, which drove the whole argument house to all our hearts: "Let us have faith their right makes might, and in that faith bet us to the end dare to do our fitty of we understand it." That hight the state whole argument house and congratulations, and he barries of a great triumple. Mast in five years from that exulting night, I style have so a great triumple. Mast in five years from that exulting hight, I style have for the last time, in the same style house in his coffit through its dapped troken people accompanied him from Washing-troken people accompanied him from Washing-ten, the scene of his martyrdom, to his last rest-ing place in the young city of the west, where he worked his way to fame. A Despacets Plicht.

### A Desperate Plight.

A Desperate Plight. Never was a new ruler in a more desperate plight than Lincoln when he entered office on the 4th of March, 1861, four months after his election, and took his oath to support the con-stitution of the Union. The intervening time had been busily employed by the southers states in carrying out their threst of dismiton in the event of his election. As soon as that fact was ascertained, seven of them had secended and had selezed upon the forts, arsemals, navy yards and other public property of the United States with-in their boundaries, and were making every preparation for war. In the meantime the re-lifting president, who had been elected by the slave power, and who thought the seceding states could not lawfully be correct, had done absolutely nothing. Lincoln found himself, by constitution, commander in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, but with only a rem-nant of either at hand. Each was to be created on a great scale out of the unknown resources of a nation undered in acc.

navy of the United States, but with only a rem-many of the United States, but with only a rem-man of either at hand. Each was to be created on a great scale out of the unknown resources of a nation untried in war. In his mild and conciliatory inaugural address, while appealing to the secoling states to return to their allogiance, he avowed his purpose to keep the solom oath he had taken that day, to are that the laws of the Union were hithfully excuted, and to use the troops to recover the forts, navy yards and other property belonging to the government. It is probable, however, that neither side actually realized that war was inceitable, and that the other was determined to fight, until the assult on Fort Sumter pre-sented the north to use every possible resource to maintain the government and the imperilled Union, and to vindicate the supremacy of the fad over every inch of the territory of the United States. The fact that Lincoln's first proclamation called for only 75,000 iroops, to serve for three months, shows how inadequate was even his idea of what the future had in store. But from that menet Lincoln and his loval supporters never faltered in their purpose. They knew they found win, that it was their duty to win, and that is was the induct to its of the clinter should win, that it was the is he is of the future depended upon their winning, for now by the fact of the secreting states the issue of the elec-tion-to secure or prevent the extension of slav-ry-stood transformed into a struggle to pre-arty or to destroy the Union. **Four Year Contest.** closing many of the features of the

### Four Year Contest.

Four Year Contest. We cannot follow this contest. You know its gigantic proportions; that it lasted four years instead of three months that in its progress in-stead of 75,00 men, more than 2,000,000 were enrolled on the side of the government alone; that the aggregate cost and loss to the nation approximated to 21,000,000,000 sterling, and that no less than 200,000 hrave and previous lives were sacrificed on each side. History has record-ed how Lincoln here himself during these four trightful years; that he was the real president, the responsible and actual head of the govern-ment through it all; that he listened to all ad-vice, heard all parties, and then, always real-izing his responsibility to God and to the na-tion, decided every great executive question for binself. His absolute homesty had become pro-verbial long before he was president. "Honest Abe Lincoln" was the name by which he had been known for years. His every act attested it. In all the grandeur of the vast power that he wielded, he never ceased to be one of the plain propile as he always called them, never lost or impaired his perfect sympathy with them, was al-ways in perfect fouch with them and open ro America seems to be Spain's best ON LINCOLN slavery, attracted the attention of the whole coulary, Lincoln's powerful arguments carried conviction everywhere. His moral nature was thoroughly aroused—his conscience was stirred to the quick. Unless slavery was wrong, noth-ing was wrong. Was each man, of whatever color, entitled to the fruits of his own labor, or could one man live in idle luxury by the sweat of another's brow, whose skin was darker? He was an implicit believer in that principle of the Declaration of Independence that all men are vested with certain inalformher rights—the equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happi-ness. On this doctrine he staked his case and carried it. impaired his perfect sympathy with them, was al-ways in perfect touch wth them and open to their appeals; and here hay the very secret of his personality and of his power, for the people in turn gave him their absolute confidence. His courage, his fortitude, his patience, his hopeful-ness, were sorely tried but never exhausted. He was true as steel to his generals, but had frequent occasion to change them, as he found them inadequate. This serious and painful duty rested wholly on him, and was perhaps his nost important function as commander-in-chilef; but when, at last, he recognized in General Grant the master of the situation, the man who could and would bring the war to a triumphant end, he gave it all over to him, and upheld him with all the entire decade, from 1859 to 1809. gave it all over to him, and upheld him with all

gave it all over to him, and upheld him with all his might. Amid all the pressure and distress that the burdens of office brought upon him, his unfailing sense of humor saved him--probably it made it possible for him to live under the burden. He had always been the great story-teller of the west, and he used and cultivated this faculty to relieve the weight of the load be bore. It enabled him to keep the wonderful yeord of never having lost his temper, no matter what agony he had to bear. A whole night might be spent in recounting the stories of his wit, humor, and harmless surges, both about General Grant, who always found plenty of enemies and critics to urge the president to oust him from his com-mand. One, I am sure, will interest all Scotch-men. They repeated with malicious intent the geosin that Grant drank. "What does he drink?" asked Lincoln. "Whiskey" was, of course, the answer; doubtless you can guess the brand. "Well," said the president. "Just find out what particular kind he uses and I'll send a barrel to reach of uny other generals." The other must be as bleasing to the British as to the American ear, when pressed again on other grounds to get rid of Grant, he declared, "I can't spare that man, be fights." **Tender-Hearted to a Fault**.

ought not to be taken away from them without inst compensation. He used to say that, one way or another, he had voted forty-two times for the Wilmot proviso, which Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, moved as an addition to every bill which affected United States territory—"that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of the said territory"—and it is evident that his condemnation of the sys-rem, on moral grounds as a trime against the human race, and on political grounds as a can-cer what was sapping the vitals of the nation, and must master its whole being or be itself exitipated, grew steadily upon him until it culm-inated in his great specches in the Illinois de-bate.

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### Effect of Lincoln's Election.

bate: Effect of Lincoln's Election. By the mere election of kincoln to the presidency, the further extension of slavery into the territories was rendered forever impossible—voy apopul vox dei. Revolutions meter go backward, and when founded on a great moral sentiment stirring the heart of an indigmant people, their edicts are irresistible and final. Had the slave power acquiesced in that election, had the southern states remained under the constitution and within the favorite institution, immoral as it was, blighting and fatal as it was, might have endured for another century. The great party that had elected him, unaiterably determined against its extension, was nevertheless pledged not to interfere with its continuance in the states where it altready existed. Of course, when new regions were forever closed against it, from its very nature it must have begun to shrink and to dwindle, and probably grandual and compensated mancipation, which appealed very strengly to the new president's neares of justice and expediency, would in the progress of time, by a republic, have found a safe outlet for both masters and slaves. But whom the gods wish to destines, when the universite increased to eleven, openly stored at fact ware upon the nation, and challenged its inglify power to the desperate and when sever states, afterwards increased to eleven, openly see to Lincoln and to freedom the sublime on portunity of histor.

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### Tables Turned.

Tables Turned. When, however, these magnanimous overtures for peace and remain were rejected; when the secoding states defield the constitution and every clause and principle of it; when they persisted in staying out of the Union from which they had seceeded, and proceeded to carve out of its ferrifory a new and hostile empire based on slavery; when they flew at the throat of the na-tion and plunged it into the bloodliest war of the initecenth century—the tables were turned, and the belief gradually came to the mind of the president that if the rebellion was not soon sub-dued by force of arms, if the war must be fought out to the bitter end, then to reach that end the salvation of the nation itself might re-quire the destruction of slavery wherever it ex-isted; that if the war was to continue on one side for distinion, for no other purpose than to prefere vlavery, it must coatinue on the other side for the Union to destry slavery. As he said, "Events control me; I cannot con-

As he said, "Events control me; I cannot co trol events," and as the dreadful war progresse trol events," and as the dreadful war progressed, and became more deadly and dangerous, the un-alterable conviction was forced upon him that, in order that the frightful sacrifice of life and treasure on both sides night not be all in van, it had become his duty as commander-in-chief of the army, as a necessary war measure, to strike a blow at the rebellion which, all others failing, would inevitably lead to its annihilation, by annihilating the very thing for which it was contending. by annihilating the very thing for which it was contending. And so, at last, when in his judgment, the indispensable necessity had come, he struck the futal blow, and signed the proclamation which has made his name immortal. By it, the presi-dent, as commander-in-chief in time of actual period rebellion, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, proclaimed all persons held as slaves in the states and parts of states then in rebellion to be thenecforward free, and declared that the executive, with the army and navy, would recognize and maintain their freedom.

Great Responsibilities.

In the other great steps of the government, which led to the triumphant prosecution of the war, he necessarily shared the responsibility and the credit with the great statesmen who stayed up his hands in his cabinet—with Seward, Chase and stanton and the rest, and with his generals and admirals, his soldiers and saliors—but this great act was absolutely his own. The concep-tion and execution were exclusively his. He

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### Gettysburg Speech.

**Gettyaburg Speech.** The product of the product of

## Second Inaugural.

He lived to see his work indonsed by an over-whelming majority of his countrymen. In his second inaugural address, pronounced just forty Gays before his death, there is a single passac-which well displays his indomitable will and at the same time his deep religious feeling, his sublime charity to the enemies of his country and his broad and catholic humanity: "If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which in the Providence of God must peeds come, but which having conand his broad and eatholic humanity: "If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offeneesswhich in the Providence of God must needs come, but which having con-tinued through the appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both north and south this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine at-tributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, ferv-ently do we pray, that this mighty acouge of war may specify pass away. Yet, if God wills, that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's two hundred and fifty years of anrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the hash, shall be pai-with another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said. The judgments of the Lord are true and righteens altogether." "With malice toward none, with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right-let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the bailty and or his wight and have borne the bailty and the isoric events. He fived to see his proc-lamation of enancipation embodied in an amend-nent of the constitution, adopted by congress and submitted to the states for ratification. The mighty scourge of war did speedily pass away, for it was given him to witness the surrender of the last rebel army and the fail of their capital, and the starry fag that he loved, waving in tri-umph over every foot of the national soil. When he died by the madman's hand in the supreme-hour of victory, the vanuished lost beit hest friend, and the human race one of its noblest evamples; and all the friends of freedom and jus-tice, in whose cause he lived and died, joined hands as mouncers at his grave.

# FINLEY Laces, Lace Jackets. and Trimmings

Laces today occupy a more important part in Dress Trimmings than ever before -needless to say that on stock was never so com plete as now-comprisin the very newest and choices things in Laces by the var as well as all-overs.

Jackets, Boleros, Collars, Fichus Ties, etc., in real hand made Irish, Russian, Arabian Cluny. Point Venice and Duchess Lace-in fact all the latest and most fashionable things that are now aud will be in demand for the season's

A few Extra Choice Marie-Antoinette's in Applique Renaissance; entirely new and exclusive.

Beautiful assortment of lace gauntlets and gauntlet materials.

Elegant line of all-overs. in Gold Effects and Gold Cloth.

510-512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE We Have Just Received

A large assortment

of Miniature Calen-

dars for the coming

year, such as are

used for fancy work

stock in this partic-

ular line is always

limited, we would ad-

vise that now is the

time to get what you *I* 

de by the said J. E. Williams for a rival publication in this territory must necessarily be null and void.

One Samuel M. Ray, assemblymanelect from Philadelphia's Fifth ward, "threats, intimidation, having by promises and inducements" been, as he alleged, persuaded to sign a pledge agreeing to vote for Quay for senator, now, under the more pious influences of the other side, revokes his pledge and asserts that he will under no circumstances enter the caucus of his Samuel evidently needs a party. guardian.

### An Important Adjudication.

THE SUPREME court of the United States has announced that on December

now pending before it which revolve upon the question. Does the constitution, automatically and immediately, follow the flag?

The question is of such far-reaching and serious consequence that time for the most thorough preparation of an opinion must be expected to elapse between the conclusion of the hearing and the formal announcement of the court's judgment in the premises. An ing the remaining three-months' life of the present congress. This will throw over to the Fifty-seventh congress the broad question of providing by legislation for the permanent civil government of the Philippines.

Fortunately such a postponement will cause no proper interest to suffer. Both in Porto Rico and in the Philippines the foundations of better administration along American lines are being constructed by able men who, being on the ground, know far better than a agress at Washington could what is required. If in the meantime congress ints-to send committees to the new dependencies to prosecute investigations independent of those which have been and are being made, so much the better. There cannot be a surplus of information on the subject.

In its essence the case before the Supreme court is this: Is the United States a fully developed nation, with all the express and implied powers of sovereignty belonging to other nations. including the power to hold tropical territory as property and to fit the laws governing that terrifory to the territory's needs, unrestricted by the constitutional limitations pertaining to the union of the forty-five states? An affirmative answer will mean that congress can proceed with its task in the new dependencies with discretionary power to make the garment fit the power to make the garment at the man; a negative answer will mean either that the man, that is to say, the tropical man of Malay extraction and vicious Spanish upbringing, must be fitted immediately to the well-devel-oped Anglo-Saxon garment, which means a misfit; or that the constitution itself must be amended to allow the freedom of action called for under these new conditions. It is a question which laymen can

- Barry and I have been

Brvanites: a safe basis of calculation. In fighting for Bryan on a free silver platform

'roker was pulling up stream, against strong current. In fighting to con inue the wide open principle of indulged vice as against the proposition of a reformed city he will be going with the current of majority impulse and desire and it will take Napoleonic generalship with the most thorough anion of his adversaries to effect his defeat.

It is clear from the figures of both last week and three years ago that a Republican, run as such, cannot be elected mayor of New York against an

undivided Tammany vote. Nor is the election of a gold Democrat of the slik stocking type who is without strong friends and resources within the Tam-17 it will hear all cases many fold within range of possibility, Bird Coler will not do for he could not command the complete Republican strength and the effect of his now. ination upon the Tammany following

would be like the waying of a red flag in front of a bull

In this view of the matter-a view held by most of the better informed practical politicians who are figuring on the possibilities of Tammany's overthrow-no better suggestion has opinion is hardly to be looked for dur- been made than that all parties and groups of citizens opposed to Tammany unite on a man like John D. Crimmins, a gold Democrat who refused to swallow Bryanism and hed the courage to openly advocate the election of McKinley but who knows Tammany like a book, has as many personal friends among its member-

ship as Croker himself, is in high esteem among the majority of voters in the tenement districts, commands the undivided respect of the business and financial elements and in personal character is above reproach.

Such a nomination would undercut fammany in its own strongholds and dmost certainly lead to victory.

The charge is specifically and direct-

y made in the Philadelphia Press that he defeat in the last congress of the bill to correct abuses in second class mail matter, a measure calculated to save for the government \$20,000,000 a year now unjustly turned into private pockets, was the work of lobbyists. Coming from a journal in which the postmaster general himself is interested, this assertion has more than ordinary weight. The announcement is made that the postal war against bogus trade journals and trashy periodials, which has been in progress since 1890, will be kent up; and it is to be hoped that this time it will register a victory. Rectification of indefensible abuses in second class mail would permit penny letter postage, or a gery material increase in rural free delivery Public interest calls loudly for postal reform.

Representative Catchings, of Mississippl, contributes the following us he proper basis of Democratic reorganization: "Drop free silver, drop fusionism, drop the cry of govern-

ment by injunction, drop the cry of

system; the reckless attempts by force and trand to establish it in Kansas against the will of the vast majority of the settlers; the beating of summer in the senate chamber for words spoken in debate; the Dred Scott decision in the Su-preme court, which made the nation realize that the slave power had at last reached the foun-tain of federal justice; and finally the execu-tion of John Brown, for his wild raid into Yir-ginia, to invite the slaves to rally to the stand-erd of federal justice; and finally the execu-tion of John Brown, for his wild raid into Yir-ginia, to invite the slaves to rally to the stand-erd of federal institution could not perma-hently continue half slave and half free, but must become all one thing or all the other, When John Brown hay under sentence of death, he declared that now he was sure that slavery miss be wiped out in blood; but neither he nor his executioners dream that within four years a million soldiers would be marching across the country for its final extirpation, to the music of the war song of the great conflict---"John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave.

grave, But his soul is marching on." And now, at the age of fifty-one-this child of e wilderness, this farm laborer, rail-splitter, lat-boatman-this surveyor, lawyer, orator, tatesman and patriot found himself elected by statesman and patriot found himself elected by the great party which was pledged to prevent at all logards the further extension of slavery, as the chief magistrate of the republic, bound to carry out that purpose, to be the leader and ruler of the nation in its most trying hour. Those who believe that there is a living Prov-idence that everythes and conducts the affairs of nations, find in the elevation of this plain man to this extraordinary fortune and to this great duty which he so fitly discharged, a signal vin-dention of their faith. It was hown great, as distinguished from those

He was born great, as distinguished from those who achieve greatness or have it thrust upon them, and his inherent capacity, mental, moral and physical, having been reconnized by the edu-cated intelligence of a free people, they happily chose him for their ruler in a day of deadly peril.

Lasting Impression.

now forty years since I fidst saw and Voraham Lincoln, but the impression e left on my mind is ineffaceable. After It is now forty years since 1 fidst saw and heard Moraham Lincola, but the impression which he left on you indu is inclaceable. After his great successes in the word like one of the plain people among whom he loved to be counted. At first slub there was nothing impressive or imposing about him-except that his great statistic properation of the plain people among whom he loved to be counted. At first slub there was nothing impressive or imposing about him-except that his great statistic particular successes in the word like one of the plain people among whom he loved to be counted. At first slub there was nothing impressive or imposing about him-except that his great statistic particular success and and any sugget features hore the furrows of hardship and arrugget features have a set of the highest static and any strange autience, whose critical disposition he dreaded. It was a great andience, including all the noted men-all the farmed and cultured-of his party to New York: editors, clergymen, statesmen, havgers, merchants, critics. They were all curious to hear this fame as a poverful speaker had prevented bin, and exaggerated runnor of his withe east. When Mr. By an presented him, full of the point whe high platform of the Cooper institute, a vast was a forter the state of any the high of the head his automet of an orator-had reached the bight state of the was so familiar, were reduced to his hard. His state of prevented him, and exaggerated and simple its of the point which he was so familiar, were reduced to his hard. His state of aperchants of the point was a power of a simple where any state of the point of the head him compared him for the fourter has a state was a so familiar. Were the word a state platform of the cooper institute, a vast was a functin

### Masterly Logic.

Masterly Logic. The spoke upon the theme which he had mas-tered so thoroughly. He demonstrated by copjous isotoical proofs and masterly logic, that the inthers who created the constitution, in order to tom a more perfect union, to establish jus-tic and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, intended to em-power the terdiories. In the kindliest spirit, he protested against the avowed threat of the south-ern states to destroy the Union II, in order to secure freedom in those vast regions, out of which future states were to be carved, a Repub-lican president were elected. He closed with an append to his audience, spoken with all the here of his aroused and kindling conscience, with

### Tender-Hearted to a Fault.

Tender-Hearted to a Fault. Ile was tender-hearted to a fault, and never could resist the appeals of wives and mothews of soldiers who had got into trouble and were un-der sentence of death for their offenaes. His sec-retary of war and other officials complained that they never could get deserters shot. As surely as the women of the culprit's family could get at him, he always gave way. Certainly you will all appreciate his exquisite sympathy with the suffering relatives of those who had tailen in battle. His heart bled with theirs. Never was there a more gentle and tender utterance than his letter, to a mother who had given all her sons to her country, written at a time when the angel of death had visited almost every house-hold in the land, and was already hovering over him. "I have been shown," he says, "in the file of the war department a statement that you are the mother of five sons who had died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and finities must be any words of mine which should attempt to beguile you from your grief for a loss to over how more the nucle refrain from terattempt to beguile you from your grief for a loss to overwhelming--but I cannot refrain from ten-

fruitless must be any words of mine which should attempt to begulie you from your grief for a loss so overwhelming-but I cannot refrain from ten-dering you the consolation which may be found in the thanks of the republic they field to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and the lost, and the solerun pride that must be yours to have laid so cosily a sorrifke upon the altar of freedom." Hardly could your illustrious sov-eneign, from the depths of her queenly and vo-manly heart, have spoken words more touching and tender to soothe the stricken mothers of her own soldiers. The emancipation proclamation, with which Mr Lincoln delighted the country and the world on the first of January, 1863, will doubtless se-cure for him a foremost place in history among the philanthropists and benefactors of the race, as it rescued, from hopeless and degrading slav-ery, so many millions of his fellow beings de-scribed in the hands of their owners and possessors, to all intents, constructions and pur-poses whatsoever." Rarely does the happy for-tune come to one man to render such a service to his kind-to proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Heas rule the world and never was there a more signal instance of this triumph of an idea than here, William Lloyd Garrison, who thirty years before had begun his first to see this glorious and unexpected consummation of the hopeless cause to which he had devoted his life well described the proclamation as "great his-toric event, sublime in its mar-reaching conse-uue and beneficent in its far-reaching conse-uues, and eminently just and right alike to the oppressor and the oppressed."

## First Opinion of Slavery.

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Tion and execution were exclusively his. He haid it before his cabinet as a mensure on which his mind was made up and could not be changed, asking them only for suggestions as to details. He chose the time and the circumstances under which the emancipation should be proclaimed and when it should take effect. It came not an hoar to soon: but public opin-ion in the north would not have sustained it carlier. In the first eighteen months of the war its ravages had extended from the Atlantic to beyond the Mississippi. Many victories in the wist had leen balanced and paralyzed by inac-tion and disasters in Virginia, only partially rend execution were exclusively his

beyond the Mississippi. Many victories in the west had here balanced and paralyzed by inac-tion and disasters in Yirginia, only partially re-deemed by the bloody and indecisive battle of Antietami: a reaction had see in from the gen-eral enthusiasm which had swept the northern states after the assault unon Sumfer. It could not truly be said that they had lost heart, but faction was raising its head. Heard through the hand like the blast of a bugle, the proclamation rallied the patriotism of the country to fresh sacrifices and renewed ardor. It was a step that could not be revoked. It relieved the con-science of the nation from an incubus that had-oppressed it from its birth. The United States were rescued from the false predicament in which they had been from the beginning, and the great popular heart leaped with new enthusiasm for "Liberty and Union, henceforth and forever, one and inseparable." It brought not only moral but material support to the cause of the gov-ernment, for within two years 129,000 colored troops were enlisted in the military service and following the national flag, supported by all the loyalty of the north, and led by its choicest spirits. One mother said, when her son was of-fered the command of the first colored regiment, "If he accepts it I shall be as proud as if I had heard that he was shot," He was shot head-ing a gallant charge of his regiment. The Con-federates replied to a request of his friends for his body that they "had buried him under a layer of his niggers"; but the mother has lived to enjoy thirty-six years of his glory, and Bos-ton has erected its noblest monument to bis memory. **Effect of Proclamation**. foreign comment on the election of President McKinley is that it shows a much cleaver grasp

Effect of Proclamation.

<text><text><text><text><text> publicists. This is not only true of our British friends, who are getting to know us better every ters, or, if they did, only wrote to expose their ignorance. There is, of course, evidence here and there in the various "views" that a course in Bryce's "American Commonwealth" is still needed by ....e foreign editor, but there has been a great advance since 1898. If they do not know anything else abroad they know there is an American executive named McKinley, whose policies have attracted world-wide attention, and now that the people have again indersed him the European publicist is even more impressed with the personality of the president under whose administration the United States When Gladness Came.

When Gladness Came. When Lincoln issued his proclamation, he knew that all these ideas were founded in cr-ror; that the national resources were inexhaust-ible; that the government could and would win, and that if slavery were once finally disposed of, the only cause of difference being out of the way, the north and south would come together again and, by-and-by, be as good friends as ever. In many quarters abroad the proclamation was welcomed with enthusiasin by the friends of america; but I think the demonstrations in its favor that brought more gladness to Lincoln's heart than any other, were the meetings held in

and designs. As the

Many notable persons were in the audience, and Mr. Choate was fre quently applauded. Lord Rosebery, replying to a vote of

thanks for presiding, said: "Lincoln was one of the great fig-

me it has also seemed that he was the second founder of the great republic. His strength rested on two rocks-unflinching principle and illimitable common sense. One distinguishing feature that disassociated him from #1 the other great men of history, was his immense fund of humor."

One of the most noticeable things about the

of American affairs than is usual with European

year, but of comment that appears in French, Austrian, Spanish and German newspapers that

i few years ago never mentioned American mat

has come to its own in the counsels o

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