

world's great 1809 and whose centenaries will therefore be celebrated during the present year is surprisingly large. The num ber reaches into

J. WILKES HOOTH. the scores. Chief among the poets were Tennyson, Poe-Holmes, Fitzgerald and Lord Hough-Of musicians there were Chopia and Mendelssohn; of scientists, Darwin and many lesser lights; of fighters, Admiral Dahlgren, Kit Carson, Marshal Canrobert; of statesmen. Gladstone, Hannibal Hamilin and Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln and Darwin, perhaps the most celebrated of the list, were born on the same day. One abolished chattel slavery, preserved the world's greatest republic and set democratic government a long step forward; the other revolutionized science and wrote the word "evolution" into the language and thoughts of men.

Lincoln's fame has grown with ev ery hour since his death and is yet growing. His hold on the hearts of men comes not alone from his acts. These but brought him into the public eye. It was the sweetness of his character, his mercy and simplicity, his loyalty to truth, his homely common sense, his literary quality and his perfect democracy that have given him second, if not first, place among the great men of his own land and won him the affection of all lands.

The centenary of his birth, on Feb. 12, will be celebrated as has been that of no other American. On the birthplace farm in Kentucky a memorial building will be dedicated, speeched being delivered by President Roose velt, Secretary of War Luke E. Wright, Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Cardinal Gibbons and Governors Folk of Missouri and Willson of Kentucky. The address of President Roosevelt, while short, will be, it is believed, one of his most ambitious efforts. It will constitute practically his last important utterance as president, and he designs to place II as nearly in the class with Lincoln's Gettysburg address as he is able. The memorial building itself is small and of simple but classic design. Surrounded by Greek pillars and ap proached by broad flights of steps, it makes a striking appearance on the humble Kentucky farm. It complete ly surrounds and incloses the little log cabin in which Lincoln was born which after its wanderings has been re-erected on its original site. At the foot of the steps are a broad sward and driveway, with a flagstaff in the cen ter. Near by is the rock spring which was famous even in Lincoln's day All of this, with the remainder of the farm, which will be left much as it the public as a national park on Feb

The Lincoln centenary will also be elaborately celebrated at the tomb of the martyr president and his formet home in Springfield, at most of the large cities and in the churches and elsewhere all over the United States and in some form throughout the

Two men whose lines of fate cross ed those of Abraham Lincoln in s strange and one of them in a sinister way were Stephen A. Douglas and John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln and Douglas were lifelong political foes rivals for the hand of the same girl rivals for the senatorship, rivals ir debate and rivals for the presidency Lincoln won in every case, except in



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

the empty honor of the formal election to the sonatorship. Even there he had the popular majority and the moral effect of victory. Yet, oddly enough, it was Douglas who, fifty years ago, first gave Lincoln his opportunity to achieve national fame. The coin the presidential candidate in 1800 cy."

and indirectly contributed to the split ting of the Democratic party and the men born in deciding of the election. Oddly also the two men were personal friends, and in the test of war Judge Douglas came valiantly to President Lincoln's support.

As for Booth, his motive in slaying Lincoln has always been comething of a mystery. That there was a conspiracy and that he entered into it there seems little doubt, but his reason for the step has never been made clear. Whether he had a private grievance, acted through sentimental sympathy with the south or simply was eighty-six natives of the Islands, in crused by the great events of the period is yet a matter of controversy ing, a commissioned officer in the Philand doubtless will always remain so. Considering his talents and brilliant the conservatories of music in Cincinfamily connections, the last supposttion is the probable and certainly the charitable one.

Lincoln said that his early life might be described in a line from nounced the following railroad rates Gray, "The short and simple annals of the poor." Quakers. His parents, while of good and not exceeding 250 miles from family, belonged to the frontier, had little or no education and no money. direction and beyond the 250 mile limit The son was never burdened with these things himself. His schooling fare for the round trip; for parties of altogether did not amount to a year. Yet be taught himself, reading omnivorously such books as he could procure. Fortunately these were the best—the Bible, Shakespeare, Acsop, "Pilgrim's Progress," Thomas Paine Robert Burns and the lives of Washington and Clay.

In 1816 the Lincolns left Kentucky for Indiana, and two years later the mother died. It was a time of intense misery and saddened the boy's life.



LINCOLN IN 1861.

"All that I am, all that I hope to be I owe to my angel mother!" he after ward exclaimed. In a year Thomas Lincoln married a second time, and in his mind the vast details of the apthe stepmother came as near supply ing the vacant place in young Abra the house, carrying amounts varying ham's heart and life as any other be ing could have done. For the boy the stay in Indiana consisted chiefly of know about some item in every bill,

Lincoln in 1830 moved to Illinois as many questions as any other chair-That winter Abraham, now "his owr man who ever stood in his shoes, but man," split rails and started out it it is Courts who, when he sits down, the world for himself. The next year is almost hidden by the desk in front he took a second flatboat trip to New of him, but is the ready prompter when Orleans and returned to clerk in 5 the chairman's memory fails. grocery at New Salem. In 1832 he served as a captain in the Black Hawk war and ran for the legislature but was defeated. In 1833 he started in the grocery business for himself but his partner ran off, poor Lincoln failed, and it took him years to pay dent and congress as to the amount of

Lincoln tried for the legislature second time in 1834 and was elected remaining in the house eight years, a part of which time he was minority leader. His chief acts as a legislator were his advocacy of internal im at the speaker's table lasting about provements, his protest against slav ery and his leadership of the fight to brought \$300,000 more relief to the sufremove the state capital from Van dalia to Springfield.

Other events occurring contempora neously with this legislative experi ence were briefly as follows: In 1834 and 1835 he acted as deputy surveyor nership with Judge Stephen T. Logan to Miss Mary Todd of Kentucky.

At the end of his legislative career, Mr. Lincoln in 1843 formed his final building operations, most of them conlaw partnership, that with William H. ducted under the auspices of the na-Herndon, which lasted to the end of tional government. his life. In 1844 he was an elector on the Ciny ticket and in 1846 was elected to congress, which was, properly speaking, the beginning of his national career, although his real advent as a national figure did not come until a decade after his one term in congress was finished.

Lincoln's Modesty.

for president, Abraham Lincoln wrote tion. It still has great potentialities to an editor who had suggested the in the way of architectural developdebates between the two giants werd advisability of announcing his name, ment, and its material prosperity is the most celebrated in American political history. They made Mr. Lin not think myself fit for the president ties of the great governmental ma-

WASHINGTON LETTEL

[Special Correspondence.]

At a recent meeting of the inaugural committee u resolution welcoming the participation of the famous Philippine constabulary band in all of the funcions incident to the inauguration of William Howard Taft as president on March 4 was unanimously adopted. In accordance with the action of the committee the secretary of war, through Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., chief of the bureau of ipsular affairs and a member of the inaugural committee, has authorized their coming. The trip will be made without cost to the Philippine government, but private parties interested in having them appear at the celebration have guaranteed to defray their expenses while in Washington.

The Filipine Band.

The band, which has been in existence for ten years and has the reputation of being second to none in the world, is a regularly organized military body, maintained by the Philippine government and composed of command of Captain Walter H. Lovlppine constabulary and a graduate of oati and Vienna.

Inaugural Rallway Fares.

The chairman of the inaugural committee on transportation has anfrom trunk line territory for individ-He came of English unis: From points more than 100 miles Washington, 2 cents per mile in each one and one-half the first class limited fifty or more from points more than 150 miles from Washington, 11/2 cents a mile per capita in each direction: tickets to be sold and good going March 1, 2 and 8 and within a radius of 250 miles also on March 4, valid returning until March 8, inclusive.

Rates From New England. From New England Passenger association territory for individuals, one and one-half the first class limited fare for the round trip; for parties of fifty or more, traveling together on solid ticket in both directions, 11/2 cents a mile per capita in each direction; tickets to be sold March 1, 2 and 3, valid for return, leaving Washington until March 8, inclusive.

From Central Passenger association territory for individuals, one and onehalf the first class limited fare for the round trip; for parties of fifty or more, traveling together on solid ticket in both directions, rate of one fare and a quarter per capita for the round trip; tickets to be sold and good going Feb. 28, March 1, 2 and 3, with return limited to March 8, inclusive.

Mr. Courts In Demand.

There is no abler servant of the Pult ed States in the capitol building than James C. Courts, the diminutive clerk of the house committee on appropriations. Without him the great committee would be absolutely at sea more han half the time.

It would be almost an utter impossibility for Chairman Tawney or any other head of the committee to carry propriation bills which it brings into from a few to more than \$100,000,000. Some member of the house wants to was before, is to be thrown open to hard farm work, with one flatboat and frequently the whole house wants trip down the Mississippi near its end to know about a good many of them Following his pioneer instincts, Ton' Chairman Tawney can answer offhand

Speedy Legislation.

When congress recently voted \$800,000 for the relief of the Italian earthquake victims an unusual scene was enacted in the house. A misunderstanding had arisen between the presithe relief, and the bill prepared by the house committee on appropriations did not fit with the president's message by \$300,000. Courts was summoned by a general alarm and responded readily, pen in hand. A conference was held two minutes, and flose two minutes ferers of Italy. Courts and his pen fixed the bill, and Courts later rushed the bill to the engrossing committee.

Growth of the Capital.

Compared with its nearest rivaland studied law. In August, 1835 Baltimore—Washington is making rap-Ann Rutledge died, throwing Lincolr id strides forward. Baltimore's perinto indescribable gloom. In 1836 he centage of growth between 1800 and was admitted to the bar, forming a 1900 was 17.1, while Washington's partnership with John T. Stuart. It. was 20.9. The disparity in expansion 1840 he was an elector on the Harrt will undoubtedly be greater in the son ticket. In 1841 he formed a part decade from 1900 to 1910, for Baltimore's growth was checked for a year and on Nov. 4, 1842, he was married or more by the losses of the great fire of 1904, while Washington's growth has been stimulated by enormous

Ideal Residence City.

In its physical aspect Washington has gained enormously in attractiveness in the last eight or ten years. It is an ideal residence city, and its charms appeal most potently to Americans with leisure enough to enjoy them. It has become the winter home of families of wealth and refinement from all parts of the Union, and its In 1859, when his name was being quiet, order and beauty make living mentioned as a prospective candidate within its borders constant satisfaction. It still has great potentialities secured by the ever broadening activichine. CARL SCHOFIELD.



AN ORDINANCE

"Bost" A Leader

With Her Stes—New
Love Governor's Wife

No.

Mrs. Aline Margaret Scott of Dentree is the only woman to Governor's Wife

Mrs. In the Stes—New
Love is the only woman to Governor's Wife

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railroad, and shall remove all snow and ice from its tracks in such a manner as shall not interfere with the public use of the said Borough of Honesdale.

Sec. 6.—That the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company shall indemnify and hold harmiesa the said Borough of Honesdale in all suits or actions at law which may arise in the construction, maintenance and operation of its railway.

Sec. 7.—That, except wherein otherwise in this ordinance provided for, the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company shall be subject to such reasonable conditions, regulations, stipulations and restrictions as the said Borough of Honesdale shall hereafter and from time to time make and impose by ordinance duly enacted and ordained, provided, however, that for a period of ten (10) years from the date of the acceptance of this ordinance by said company, no horough tax shall be placed upon any of its cars, poies or other apparatus of said company.

Sec. 8.—All persons may drive with wagons, carriages or other vehicles on the tracks of said company without becoming trespassers, provided, however, they do not retard or in any way interfere with the operation of said railway.

Sec. 8.—That the said Lackawaxen Valley.

carriages or other vehicles on the tracks of said company without becoming treepassers, provided, however, they do not retard or in any way iterfere with the operation of said railway.

Sec. 9.—That the said Lackawaxen Valley Rallroad Company shall begin the exercise of the franchises and privileges bereby granted within six months from the passage of this ordinance, and shall have, its railway in operation within eighteen (18) months after the passage of this ordinance as aforesaid; except that the said company shall not have more than two (2) blocks of the above named streets forn up at one time.

Sec. 19.—That each and every one of the several respective provisions of this ordinance shall be executed by and at the proper cost and expense of the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company, and in the event the said company shall omit, refuse, fail or neglect to faithfully and fully comply with and to execute the said provisions and every one of them, then, and in that event it shall be the duty of the said Borough of Honesdale, after reasonable notice to the said Railroad Company, in such behalf, to enforce any and all such provisions as have been neglected, at the proper cost and expense of the said Railroad Company,

Sec. 11.—That the said Lackawaxen Valley Railroad Company may operate its cars upon its said railroad by electricity in any form, or by any kind of machinery, appliances or motor, or by any power or energy or storage battery or batteries; or by gasoline engine or a combination of gasoline engine and electric force, generation or storage battery; or by compressed air; or liquid fir; or by other power that may be or become suitable for use on interurban railways, compatible with its necessities in transporting its tradit, and either in connection or without the use of electric wires. Provided, the said company or its successors shall not use any steam locometion for motor power.

Sec. 12.—That each and every of the grants, conditions, stipulations and restriction of this ordinance, and designate in w

repealed.

The foregoing ordinance was, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1999, duly ordained and enacted by the unanimous vote of the towa Council of the Borough of Honesdale, is council assembled, and to go into effect and operation from and after the publication thereof according to law.

F. P. KIMBLE, CHARLES A. McCARTY.

Secretary.

Approved January 9, 1999.

Approved Japuary 9, 1909, THOMAS J. HAM, Chief Burgess.

Tooth Savers

We have the sort of tooth brushes that are made to thoroughly cleanse and save the e eth.

They are the kind that clean teeth without leaving your mouth full of bristles. We recommend those costing 25 cents or more, as we can guarantee them and will re-place, free, any that show defects of manu-facture within three months.

O. T. CHAMBERS,

PHARMACIST,

Opp.D. & H. Station. HONESDALE, PA.

For New Late Novelties

JEWELRY SILVERWARE-WATCHES

Try_ SPENCER, The Jeweler

"Quaranteed articles only sold."

MARTIN CAUFIELD

ARTISTIC



HONESDALE, PA.

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