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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Today is the centennial anniversary
of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, who
has been called the greatest American
that ever lived since the foundation of
this Republic. Americans are not given
to hero worship. The tendency under
popular forms of government generally
is leveling, rather than elevating, as
far as individuals are concerned. The
old Athenian spirit under the influence
of which a citizen cast his vote for the
ostracism of Aristides for no other reason
than that he was tired of hearing him
referred to as "the just," is still
found in republics. But Lincoln's fame
has long ago risen above all petty con-
siderations, and today his name is hon-
ored and revered by American citizens
everywhere. And still more, his great-
ness grows, as years roll by and his
work is viewed in the light of history
and its magnitude becomes appar-
ent.

Abraham Lincoln is remembered as
the great patriot and statesman of his
age. He is remembered as the savior
of the Union, and the martyr of a holy
cause. But he is held in still more lov-
ing remembrance because of his sterling
qualities as a man. He was honest,
kind, valiant, true, conscientious.
In fact, had he not been all this, he
would never have been able to fill the
mission of his life on earth, and for
that reason he stands as an example to
all generations. He speaks, though he
is dead.

We need not repeat the incidents of
his biography, with which all are famil-
iar. His whole life was a struggle
which culminated in the war and the
final tragedy. What a wonderful career
from the day he left school, in 1825, till
he met death, in 1865, as the president
of the United States! This career be-
gins in the humble occupation of a
farm laborer, studying at night, and
earning 21 cents a day. Soon we hear
of him as an athlete, a writer on tem-
perance questions, and a champion of
the integrity of the American Union.
In 1830 he was a rail splitter, having
contracted to split four hundred rails
for every yard of brown Jean that
would be needed for a pair of trousers.
Presently he became an orator, a boat-
man, a salesman, a debater in frontier
clubs, a captain in the militia, and an
unsuccessful candidate for the legisla-
ture. Having bought a store, he failed,
ruined by a drunken partner. Then he
was appointed postmaster at New Sa-
lem. Later he studied law and became
a lawyer, and in 1834 he was a suc-
cessful candidate for the legislature of
Illinois. About this time he appears
as the champion of a lady and is chal-
lenged to fight a duel. But reconcilia-
tion was effected, and he married the
lady, Miss Mary Todd. In 1846 he was
sent to Congress. In 1848 he sought the
appointment of general land commis-
sioner, but failed. Subsequently he en-
gaged in state politics and opposed
Judge Douglas in a debate that has be-
come famous, and that gave him the
nomination for the presidency of the
United States. What a wonderful career.
If there ever was a man of destiny,
Abraham Lincoln was that man.

Not that destiny alone lifted him up
to the pinnacle of fame and responsi-
bility. He climbed slowly upward. He
labored hard for advancement. While
others preferred to idle their time
away, Lincoln toiled. He was always
doing something useful. Many an-
other boy and young man placed pre-
cisely as Lincoln was, preferred to go
fishing or to go out and hunt wild tur-
keys, rather than split rails or build
flatboats or grub stumps. So by the
impulse of industry within his blood
Lincoln chose to work-work persistently
and systematically. He never
would have been president of the Ameri-
can republic if he had not done so.
Destiny may place a man in a position
to do great things, but the man him-
self must work out the problems in-
volved.

The best way, undoubtedly, to esti-
mate the value of the services of Abra-
ham Lincoln to this country, is to con-
sider what the United States in all
probability would have been today, but
for the life, and we may say, death of
that man. If there is any truth in the
motto: "United we stand, divided we
fall," the Republic owes its very exis-
tence today to the policy of which he
was the most able advocate.

One of the great monuments to the
memory of Lincoln is the Union Pacific
railway. It was his faith in the
undertaking and his comprehension of
what its construction meant to the
country, that induced Congress to en-
act the laws that made it possible to
raise the funds in a comparatively short
time. This is the view taken by
General Dodge in an article in Apple-
ton's magazine. He says that Lincoln
called him to Washington to consult
with him on the proper place for the
initial point of that railway. He con-
tinues:

"I found him well posted in all the
controlling reasons covering such a
section and we went into the matter
at length and discussed the arguments
presented by the competing points. Af-
ter going over all the facts that could be
presented to him, President Lincoln finally
fixed the eastern terminus of the
Union Pacific railway where our sur-
veys determined the proper locality—at
Council Bluffs. After this discussion
of the location he took up with me the
question of building the road. The law

of 1862 had failed to bring any capital
or men to undertake the work, and I
said to him that in my opinion private
enterprise could not build the road. Mr.
Lincoln said that the government had
its hands full and could not undertake
the work, but was ready to support any
company to the fullest legal extent and
around the law so as to enable such a
company to issue securities that would
furnish the necessary funds. I went to
New York and informed my association
in the enterprise the result of my visit
with the president and what he had
said. They were greatly encouraged
and immediately went to work on the
preparation of the measure, which was
afterward presented to Congress and
passed as the Union Pacific bill of 1864.
Under this bill the road was built in
four years, although Congress had al-
lowed ten years for its construction."

As President of the United States
Lincoln had occasion to state his atti-
tude on the so-called "Mormon" ques-
tion, which was before the country since
the exodus from Illinois. Lincoln, when
asked what policy he proposed to pur-
sue on that question, replied: "I pro-
pose to let them alone." In order to il-
lustrate his position, he compared the
problem to a knotty log on a farm.
The log being too knotty to split, too
heavy to remove, and too green to burn,
there was nothing else to do but to
"plow around it." This, however, did
not prevent him from signing the anti-
polygamy law of 1862.

That same year President Lincoln
called upon President Brigham Young
to raise, arm, and equip a company of
cavalry for the purpose of protecting
the property of the telegraph and over-
land mail companies against the hostile
Indians. Needless to say the call was re-
sponded to with alacrity. Lot Smith was
placed in command, and he and his
men rendered valuable services which
were duly acknowledged by the army
officers who later joined them and di-
rected their efforts. The expedition is
characterized as one of the most haz-
ardous in the annals of Indian war-
fare.

President Lincoln was always regard-
ed as a friend of the people in Utah,
and when the tidings came of his as-
sassination, the mourning here was
general and sincere. The tragedy oc-
curred on the 14th of April, 1865, and
as soon as it became known here, places
of business were closed, flags were half-
masted on all public buildings and
many private residences, including that
of Brigham Young, and his carriage
was driven through town covered with
crapes. The theater was closed and
the pulpit in the Tabernacle was draped
in mourning the following Sunday. At
noon on Wednesday solemn public ser-
vices were held in that building. The
speakers were Elder Amasa M. Lyman,
of the Quorum of Twelve, and Rev.
Norman McLeod, chaplain of Camp
Douglas.

The following estimate of Abraham
Lincoln by Mr. Bryan, we find in the
Northwestern Christian Advocate:

"Abraham Lincoln was a unique fig-
ure fitting so perfectly into the con-
ditions which he had to meet that his
life is used as an illustration by those
who attempt to trace the hand of
Providence in the development of his-
tory. He was one of the greatest orators
thus far produced in the United States—
especially excelling in clearness
of statement and aptness of illustra-
tion. In statesmanship he combined
courage, discretion, and patience to an
extraordinary degree. It was as for-
tunate for the South as for the North
that he was at the head of the nation
during the crucial period covered by
the Civil War, for he was large enough
to love the slave owner while he hated
slavery. Time will increase his fame
and he will be more and more re-
garded as one of the most typical of
Americans."

Let us cherish the memory of Abra-
ham Lincoln by renewing the resolve
that the dead who fell in battles for
liberty shall not have died in vain; by
resolving that "this nation, under God
shall have a new birth of freedom, and
that government of the people, by the
people, for the people, shall not perish
from the earth."

ONE GREAT VICTORY.

The House, in passing the Prohibition
bill by an overwhelming majority,
proved itself in harmony with the
popular sentiment of this State. Not
quite ten percent of the vote cast
was against the measure while a
fraction over 90 per cent was regis-
tered for it, and this, we believe, is
about the true proportion of the respec-
tive positions of the voters. The
House has done well in recognizing
the right of the constituents to say
what they want in a matter of such
importance. They have done well in
taking a decided stand, regardless of
the tremendous influence brought to
bear upon them by interests adverse
to those of the majority of the people.
We hope the Senate will take a similar
manly stand on the side of the people
to whom the Senators are responsible.

Men like Representative Baker of
Tooele are to be recommended for
their frank yielding of their own op-
inions when asked to do so by those
who have a right to ask. That reminds
us of the stand taken many years ago
by J. Murdoch, of Beaver, who, when
the question of woman suffrage came
up in a Territorial legislature voted
for it, because he knew his constitu-
ents wanted him to vote that way,
although he himself was of a different
opinion. Mr. Murdoch did not
lose anything by following that course.
He gained the respect and love of all
his fellow citizens. No mistake is made
by a representative of the people who
carries out the expressed will of the
people. That is the road to usefulness
and popularity.

CHARLES DARWIN.

Another great man born on the same
day as Abraham Lincoln, is Charles
Robert Darwin, the great naturalist
of the age, whose birthplace was Shrews-
bury, England, and who died at Down
in Kent, April 19, 1882. To those who
know Darwin only as the author of the
"Origin of Species," which has been
supposed to set forth a view of nature
incompatible with the teachings of the
Scriptures, it may be a surprise to learn
from a fragmentary autobiography
written for the benefit of his children,
that one of the subjects of study in
which he took delight in his early
years, was the evidence for the truth
of Christianity. In order to pass the
B. A. examination he had to study Pa-
uley's "Evidences" and "Moral Philo-
sophy," and he says he did this in

LINCOLN ON THE SALOON.

Whether or not the world would be
vastly benefited by a total and final
banishment from it of all intoxicating
drinks, seems to be not now an open
question. Three-fourths of mankind
confess the affirmative with their
tongues; and, I believe, all the rest
acknowledge it in their hearts. Ought
any, then, to refuse their aid in do-
ing what the good of the whole de-
mands?—Abraham Lincoln, at Spring-
field, Ill., Feb. 22, 1842.

OUTLAW THE SALOON.

By Rev. Emanuel Rydberg, Pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

To Editor Deseret News.

I feel under deep obligation to your
paper for the stand it takes on the
liquor question. If prohibition "does
not prohibit," if "more liquor is sold
where prohibition laws are found,"
why, then, do the breweries and salo-
ons oppose prohibition? If I am not
mistaken they are evidently in the
liquor business to sell as much liquor
as they can. The liquor interest ought,
if it believes that "prohibition does
not prohibit," by all means work for
prohibition and not against it. If prohi-
bition does not close the saloons, of
course it would be cheaper to run them
without having to pay the big license
fees which now are required.

As far as the "well ordered" saloon
is concerned that saloon is the one
that gives the traffic respectability
and therefore is most dangerous, not
only to young men, but to men in
general.

"Personal liberty" must not come in

conflict with good morals and the
rights of others. What man has the
right to use his liberty to cause suffer-
ing and shame to others? The father
on whose earnings the family depends,
what right has he to spend even a
part of it for liquor, when all is not
too much for his family and for his
old age and possible sickness?

No one will any longer cling to the
idea that strong drink is good for
human consumption.
As far as threats regarding the re-
tarding of building enterprises are con-
cerned, that ought to influence no one
against prohibition. I for one do be-
lieve that cottages built and owned
by the sober, common laborer are bet-
ter for any community than the kind
of investment which has to have the
saloon as an ally. Outlaw the liquor
traffic. If it is found to exist, let it
seek the dark dives where it belongs.
Take it away from the front of
our youth. Yours for sobriety and
temperance.

EMANUEL RYDBERG.

SCANDAL OF EXPERT EVIDENCE

New York Tribune.

The New York State Bar association
has unanimously decided to recommend
the passage of a law tending to end
the scandals of expert evidence. It would
establish a body of experts in each ap-
petite division of the supreme court
to be called on to testify at the state's
expense when expert testimony was
needed, and would thus relieve the
givers of expert evidence from any
feeling of obligation either to the de-
fense or the prosecution. Their only
obligation would be to their reputations
and the truth. This is a desirable re-
form. If we are to have experts at
trials let us have thoroughly impartial
unprejudiced ones.

GAY DECEIVERS, NEVER.

Baltimore American.

Truly, this is an age of leonoclasts.
The National Boot and Shoe Manu-
facturers' association in convention as-
sembled has frowned upon the de-
signs which enable the dealer to cater
to the vanity of a woman customer
by deceiving her as to the size of her
shoe and has decreed that the exact
number of the footwear shall be plainly
stamped.

CAN TWO KEEP A SECRET?

New York Sun.

Admiral Evans says that the instruc-
tions given him by the president when
the battleship fleet left Hampton Roads
on the "practise cruise" will not be
made public until the admiral or Mr.
Roosevelt dies.

Can both of them keep the secret?

LOOKING IN WRONG DIRECTION

Indianapolis New.

Somehow it never seems to occur to
the wisdom of Congress that increasing
the revenues is not the only way to
avoid the embarrassment of the deficit,
and that much could be done by reduc-
ing the expenditures.

JUST FOR FUN.

"Do you turn your salary over to
your wife?"

"Of course," answered Mr. Meekton.
"I'm obliged to her. She is one of the most
enthusiastic bridge players in the
city."—Washington Star.

"Johnny" said Mrs. Lapsell, putting
on her wraps, "I've been in the house
all day and I need fresh air. If you'll
mind baby a little while, I'll go and
take a promenade around the block."—
Chicago Tribune.

"I've never played cards in my life,"
declared Mrs. Flurry, seating herself
at the card table to fill out at the
hostess's request. "But never mind; I
always learn things quickly."

"Please cut the cards, Mrs. Flurry."
"All right, please hand me a knife,"
—Judge.

"You say you have known that dash-
ing woman all her life?"

"Yes."
"What is her name?"

"Can't say. I don't pretend to keep
track of her divorces."—Chicago Rec-
ord-Herald.

Anxious Mother.—Mr. Wythe N.
Woolly is a most estimable young man,
my daughter. Why don't you accept
him? He is a diamond in the rough.
Daughter (gently).—Because I don't
care to do the polishing.—Puck.

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cessful man. "Careful"—yes, most people try to be careful; and yet did
it ever occur to you that, through a crossed electric wire, a carelessly
thrown match, or a spark from the grate, you may some night be forced
to face that indescribable terror,

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