DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.

(Sunday Excepted). Corner of South Tampie and East Tem ple Streets, Solt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:

	120 14	GAUBLEN.	100 M
One Year		ACCOUNTS OF	anniherts in the
CINC ATTACTOR			CONTRACTOR OF STREET, STRE
The Palate All courses have	-		CONTRACTOR OF CASE
A PANERS IN A PARTY	Diff. Door on the	ALLOW SPOTTS	CONTRACTOR OF A DECISION
Sem1-Weekly	100	YORP	APPROX AND A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT.

Correspondence and other reading mat-ter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances THE FREERET NEWS, Sait Lass City, Utah.

Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake City, as second class matter according to Act of Congress March 3, 1879

RALT LAKE CITY, - FEH. 13, 1995.

LINCOLN ON TEMPERANCE.

Utah has a Republican legislature Republicans will naturally attach great deal of importance to the views of Abraham Lincoln on any subject. What were his views on prohibition? Lincoln, while a member of the legislature, in 1842, delivered an address before the Washingtonia Temperance society at Springfield, Iil., in which he said, in part:

we cry, 'Come, sound the moral trump, that these may arise and stand up an exceeding great army! Come from the four winds, O breath? and breache up-on these shain, that they may live? If the relative grandeur of revolutions shall be estimated by the great amount of breach minery they alleviate and of human misery they alleviate and the small amount they inflict, then, in-deed, will this be the grandest the world shall ever have seen.

It is as if in response to this call by a great leader of men, that the moral trump is being sounded today all over the country. From every direction we hear the reply. The call is being answered, as was the summons to arms in the hour of the nation's peril, from the workshop, the plaw, the pulpit; from hill and dale, from country and city. Once again we hear the strains of song from the multi-

"We are coming, Father Abraham, One hundred thousand strong."

And the temperance forces already form "an exceeding great army." Lincoln closed his address with this forecast of the outcome of the batile;

"When the victory shall be complete, when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth, how proud the title of that land which may claim to be the birthplace and cradle of those dutions that shall have ended in that victory.

By Lincoln the drink question was properly considered as a twin of the slave question. The latter was answered when, after a fearful struggle, the Emancipation proclamation . was signed. The drink problem still remains. But that, too, must be solved. As for Lincoln he never used either liquor or tobacco. He told his boys: "Don't drink, don't smoke, don't chew, don't swear, don't gamble, don't lie, don't cheat. Love your fellow men and love God. Love truth, love virtue, and be happy." Why not adopt this as a good platform? It is rank hypocricy to sulogize Lincoln; to profess to follow him, and then advocate the sa

turned out by this teacher's methods , and teaching ability, but it is then too late to correct the mistake if the product is below standard. The mischlef has been done, the fine material has beat her in the buthroom of their home been spull or blotched, and the incomestent teacher, at length found out, ther room. She declared he derided her an cavily get something class to do. But the opportunities of correct and thorough training, missed by those under his charge, can never be regained; the greatest of opportunities is gons forever

Neither parent, trustee, ner pupils san really ascertain which is the bast acher; though the pupils come the earest to moding this out of any of have three agencies. The school suprintendent, the state board of educaion, and trained specialists in educaon, are the only persons that can, on a average, distinguish the able from he inferior teacher after a brief nounistance with his way of doing lugs in the classroom. It is the height I folly for any others to be permitted o pass upon a question so momen-

ous to the community. We recall that the late Dr. John R. Park, one of the most, if not the most uccessful of western educators in his day, began as a teacher in the smallvillage of Draper, and was frequently ompelled to defend his unique methods and various innovations that were quite incomprehensible to patrons and parents. He was a teacher with few seems in this vocation, yet that fact was not ascertained till he had taught a district school for many years, and was finally called to take charge of the University in this city.

We can easily judge of the ability of the teacher, the builder, the provisioner, for we get their finished products at once and can soon decide as to its real value. Not so with the finished product of a teacher-the skill, the learning, the habits, in a word, the character, of the youth committed to his care. This is a product that is not finished for inspection and use like a coat, a house, or a load of potatoes; and even superior people often fail to grasp the real import of the training and discipline or the lack of it, imparted by the teacher in the process of education. It is now too late in the history of our civilization to permit any one except an expert to pass upon the professional merits of a real teacher. It is also too late to think of paying any kind of teachers less wages than the minimum proposed by the new measure. Let the good work go on.

THE MASS CONVENTION.

There is very little doubt that every ossible effort will be made to kill proibitive legislation in the Senate. Both threats and promises will be tried. It is very important, therefore, that the rank and file of the Republican party throughout the State should be strongly represented at the mass conven tion that has been called by representative members of the party. The neeting is to be held in the Sait Lake theater on the 24th of this month. The sentiment of the party for prohibition should be so emphatically expressed, that there can be no excuse for a doubt as to what the overwhelming majority want. Some of the Senators are reported to have expressed themselves to the effect that they do not believe the people really want prohibition. The best way to meet this fallacy is to make the mass convention a docided of popular government,

The people do not want local option. We have local option now, and the saloon has fastened itself like a putrid cancer upon the very business center of our cities. The people do not want

Lamp, Jr., son of the millionaire brewer, filed against each other, in the St. Louis circuit court. panton

Mrs. Lemp's testimony is that Lemp until she had to barricade herself in had often threatened her with a re- of their friends and advocates, volver; how he had a detective trail heri how he had locked her out of her home, and how once he had moved out

the furniture while she was absent. Oncross-examination, Mrs. Lemp said that her husband had taught her to smoke innextion after their murriage. The husband's income is stated to be

\$50.000 a your. Now, while it would be unfair to conclude that the manufacture and sale of beer by Mr. Lemp has had anything to do with he present case, yet the fact that the religious education of their son is the main cause of difference betwoon the parents, calls to mind that irreligion is fostered and atheism is encondered by the presence and atmos

phere of intoxicating drink, We regard most of Mr. Lemp's vast fortune as a calamity to the country; since much of it must have been built on the ruin of homes and manhood. We think his divorce troubles have some connection with the business in which he is engaged.

PARTY LEADERSHIP.

Representative Daniel McRae, in casting his vote against the Prohibition bill, on Thursday, expressed the view that no "rank and file has the right to rise against their leaders." And to lllustrate his position he added: "If an army disobeys the commands of its generals it is bound to mean defeat." This is a singular statement. It is extraordinary when coming from a logislator on the floor of the House. It assumes that a political party is an "army" under the command of "generals." Is it possible that this despotie conception of American institutions still lingers in the hearts of American citizons? A political party is not a military or-

ganization under the command of genarais. It is a voluntary association of itizens who hold the same views on current political questions and agree on entrusting to the same set of officials the execution of these views, But the sovereignty, the command, is vested in the party, and the leaders are

but its trusted servants, Their business is to take instructions from the party, and carry out its policy, not to formulate the policy for the party, Political leaders are not dictators, and if they assume dictatorial authority, it is the duty of the party to rise and huri them from the pinnacles of the temple of state down into the Gehenna of gbivion.

No one is fit to be a party leader who does not listen to the expressed will of the members of the party on public policy, and strives honestly to carry out that policy. Party leaders may be guides, if they have the qualifications. They may be instructors, if they are equipped, intellectually and otherwise, for that mission. But they are not, in this country, commanders of armies authorized to enforce "obedience" from the "rank and file." The idea is foreign to American conceptions

NOT LOCAL OPTION.

for Utah is this fact. The expression of

One strong objection to local option

Woman's Home Companion, Woman's Magazine, World To-day, Youth's Com-

DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13 1909

It seems to us that people who believ in prohibition ought to patronise magasincs and newspapers that do not carry whisky ads, and thus support them in when she told their son there was a their efforts for purity. The saloon in-God. She also told how her husband | terests are not stingy in their support

And now they call him Pacific Grove Johnson.
A trained nurse's dresses are not en train.
The chief use of a model citizen is to hang clothes on.
"Chewing the rag" retards instead of aids digestion,
Buying expensive clothes is not a money saving habit.
The matches that are made in heaven contain no sulphur.
Working to get even has less to show for it than any other kind of work.
A self-made man is always in dan- ger of turning out to be a mere autom- aton.
the second

Teamsters complain that the new und ordinance makes them very "Elrod." It looks as though there would be

no dry farming in Galifornia this year. Not letting your right hand know what your left is doing is a secret ser-

Leaders of new thought usually are nothing but rehashers of old, wornout thought.

vice.

With the forms being platted and cut up into building lots, how can you keep the boys on the farm?

Lincoln's cabin and Uncle Tom's Cabin are two of the most famous structures America has produced.

From the grade to the graduate chool there should be a full and rigid course in economy, public and private,

Beport comes from Berlin that Castro has been cured. Belleve it not, for he has a head no hellshore can cure.

A house divided against itself by a rote of 39 in favor of prohibition and against will have no trouble in standing.

President-elect Taft is enthusiastic over the lock type of canal. To him It doubtless looks somewhat like a Yale ock type.

The Japanese also say that peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war. They say right, and can prove it.

The New York World calls President Roosevelt's veto of the census bill "commendable." It's rather odd it didn't call it lese majesty.

Congress does not want an extra session called immediately after the short session expires. What is the reason? Fear of over work or dread of tariff revision?

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

From time to time this earth receives a visit from one of those innumerable wan-derers of the skies which are Comets Visiting Earth.

pursuing their lightning cureer in great orbits, not always around any particu-lar star, as the plants round our sun, but after visiting the planetary system of our atar, plunging deep into the pro-fundities of space, and then after prob-ably circling round another fur off sun ably circling round another far off sun and delighting the inhabitants of some of its planets—for doubtless there are such—continuing their solitary journey at a terrific velocity back again towards our system. As an indication of the annaing distance which some of these erratic bodies traverse, it is calculated that the connet of 1844 will not arrive back from its long journey until the year 1018441 It is difficult, however, to believe that this computation can be more than the barest conjecture. The present generation has been favored resent generation has been favored ith a visit of probably one of the most agnificent comets which has come ithin the range of our vision for many enturies. It was first perceived in enturies. It was first perceived in une, 1858. Rapidly traveling from the tepths of space straight towards this tepths of space straight towards this irth, in the course of a few month presented a spectacle of supremos andcur and magnificence. Its head, illiant as the full moon, though of brialiant as the full moon, though of course of vastly greater dimensions, shone with a lambent lustre, the long broad tail, perhaps two hundred mil-lion miles in length, gleaming in a bright phosphorescent glow, and throw-ing out long streamers of incandescent states tratables for our last areas gases stretching far out into space And there it hung, night after nigh approaching ever nearer and nearer, great flery menace, apparently threat-ening death and destruction to this earth and all that is thereon, and causing terror and alarm to many, who be lleved that at length the crack of door was impending, and that in a short time the flery monster would plunge down upon the earth and in a moment of time shatter it into fragments and ngulph everything in a blazing ruin and then the stupendous wonder ca-

wered still onwards into the depths of space, until at length it passed away from the range of our vision. But had those timid ones better studied the Scriptures they would have known that before 'the end of the world" takes place. He who once came to this earth place. He who once came to this earth in humility and penury in order, by Himself bearing the punishment of sin, to open the gates of Paradise to all who would enter therein, will again revisit it; but this time in His glorious majesty, attended by angel and archa and by the hierarchy of heaven, "swords be turned into ple authshares and spears into pruning hooks," atrife and contention will cease, and peace and concord will reign in a ren-

ome persuation to make them accept yen a sup of soup or some tea or offee. Maternal and marital affection caine out strong among these poor wo-men, and some seemed hystorical, al-most bordering on insanity, when they must bordering on insanity, when they became temporarily separated from their husbands or children. One wo-man was in despair all night, fearing something had happened to her better half, who was only able to join her on the Baltic early in the morning. The scene was most touching when he did arrive. Here was another great national contrast. One heard a good deal about the probable total loss of passengers' baggage. Americans seemassengers' baggage. Americans seem-d to grudge mostly the loss of jew-iry, of money, valuables, or of lately purchased articles of attire, whereas

"babbo" of "mamma" had given, the association for them being more im-portant than the monetary value of anything they possessed. One young Italian told me he had lost everything excerpt \$100 which he bad in his pocket, and which he would gladly give if he could only recover from the wreck an old photograph of his dead father. "Quella era l'unica," he moaned, pathetically, "non si puo piu rimplazzare" ("That was the only one I possessed and cannot be replaced."). The least concerned in what took place were the children. Even boys and girls of eight or ten years of age, if any-thing, seemed to have enjoyed the exthing, seemed to have chicked the ea-perience of rowing the open boais and elimbing the wet, alippery gangway. On reaching the Baltic, they immediately made themselves comfortable, and de-voured with avidity whatever food was placed before them. But though every-there want well, the scenes was a said thing went well, the scene was a sad one—one which one is not likely to forget in a lifetime.—A. H. Savage Lando, in Harper's Weekly.

Devotion Devotion is not all. Poter

Prepares wished to stay on the mount For Duty of transfiguration, to go back no more to the cold, gin-stricken world below; but no; down at

and sorrow were waiting for the ing of the Healer, and the Master His disciples must leave the rat of heavenly communion and down to carry healing and comfort is always so. While we enjoy blessedness of fellowship with Ge blessedness of fellowship with God the closet, there come in at our close doors, and break upon our cars, of cries of human need and sorrow of side. The truest religions life is of whose devotion gives food and strong for service. The way to spirith health lifes in the pixths of consecution within. It is related in monsection health bes in the paths of consecu-activity. It is related in monastic gends of St. Francesca that aithous she was unwoaried in her devoto yet if, during her prayers, she summoned away by a domestic d she would close her book cheerri saying that a wife and a mother, w called upon, must quit her God at the altar, to find him in her domestic af-fairs.-Rev. J. R. Miller,

OLD RELIABLE EXERCISE

Minneapolis Journal.

There is the Swedish movement and the Emanuel movement cure; but after all, the buck say or the anow shovel movement furnishes just as good the mountain's base, human suffering exercise as they did twenty yoars ago

Reasons of Mr. Newhouse.

Our esteemed fellow townsman, Mr. Samuel Newhouse, has signed an article in opposition to the prohibition meas-to dark places-brothels, cellars and In opposition to the prohibition measures now pending before the Legislature.

The latter of Mr. Newhouse would probably have carried more weight with the people of Utah, if he had statand merely his conclusions without giv-ing also his reasons for them. This is because of the general esteem in which the writer of the letter is held thempereut the State.

held throughout the State. His standing as a man of business and of af-fairs generally would have inclined a great many to adopt or second his views simply upon his authority and

But when a writer gives his reasons for his conclusions, he takes his read-ers into his confidence. He submits his facts to them with the inquiry as to whether or not his conclusions fol-low. Since, therefore, this is what Mr. Newhouse does in his letter, we see at once that his conclusions are necessarily subject to comparison with the sed facts upon which they are found-

First he remarks that the principal ans to prohibitory liquor laws are that

They infringe upon the liberty of the individual and awaken resentment in his breast. He quarrels with the invaon of what he regards as his personal ghts. Laws that do not appeal to the rights. reason of the people and to which they are not committed by sound judgment and the spirit of justice never have been and never will be effectively enforced.

I think, however, that the great majority of men will be quite willing to have their liberty to consume intoxihave their liberty to consume intoxi-cants "infringed" upon or cut off en-tirely, if such a personal sacrifice for the good of all will help to save the victims of strong drink. Moreover, the laws would be enforced hare, because the sentiments of the great majority of the people are really behind these laws. Mr. Newhouse says further: "If is common information among the

'It is common information among the well informed that prohibition does not prohibit; that it does not materially dipassengers' baggage. Americans seem-ed to grudge mostly the loss of jew-prohibit; that it does not matarially di-purchused articles of attire, whereas Italians—no matter how poor-mourned chieffy, and in a sentimental way, over some family souvenir which

other hidden places, to which the young are led through curiosity, and where they are debased and their morals de-stroyed. It makes sots of moderate drinkers, and hurries the habitual drunkard to bis grave."

Now, does prohibition have any such ffects? If it does, no one will favor But the facts, as I have them, am ffects? ulte otherwise; and I know of to state that, having adopted proble-tion, is willing to relinquish it.

Again Mr. Newhouse says: oftion laws have been most disastrous o the material progress of communities, where they have been tried. They neasure the conservatism of commu ties and are signs of hysteris, which frightens away capital and the home-

Once more I dissent. In the states which have adopted prohibition, the statistics, as I have seen them, are ex-actly opposite to the supposition of Mr. Newbourse. I regard as entirely falla-clous the reasoning that follows: "Reg-ulation and not prohibition has made Germany a beer-drinking and temper-ate nation; and Germany has placed herself, under that system, very close to the haddership of the intellection to the leadership of the intellectual na-lons of the earth, and distinguished mong them as a law-abiding and lay

especting people." Whatever pre-eminence as a nation Whatever pre-ammence as a material is enjoyed by Germany, has certainly not resulted from the beer-drinking habit of her people, but in spite of it. There is one further statement that should be noticed:

Total abstinence is not the test of ional abstitutice is not the test of emperance; the great majority of peo-le are temperate, and, when inclina-ion prompts, take a glass of wine or peer. It is a mistake to assume that use who desire the right to exci their liberty in respect to what they shall drink are not for temperature." As to these points, I may remark that people who are sincerely in favor of temperature have now before thrm the opportunity to strike a blog the cause. Those who fail to do simply because they think the me ures actually proposed either go far or do not go far enough, are m



ovated earth .- A Banker. Danger Anglo-Saxons staggered Reveals in excitedly calling out The Man. for whisky, the Italians, being asked whether they required anything to eat or drink, humbly replied: "Non mi bisogna niente. Grazie, signoree;" and it took

次

Interests. You cannot be the friend of Lincoln and the saloon at the same time.

LOOKING TO THE TEACHER.

"The schoolmaster is abroad," declared Lord Brougham; "and I trust more to him, armed with his primer, than I do to the soldier in full military array.

It is a pleasure to note that the legislature of Utah takes much the same view of elementay education as the great Englishman whom we have just quoted.

The House bill that passed the Senate on Thursday, without a dissenting vote, to increase the pay of public achool teachers, will undoubtedly receive similar good treatment at the hands of the Governor.

The bill provides that the minimum salary for teachers for twenty-eight weeks of school in districts where the revenue is not sufficient to defray all expenses shall be \$450, and that the state shall provide such districts with funds sufficient to make the salary reach that amount.

The section of the present laws namended by this hill provides for a minimum sulary of \$300 for such districts. Under the bill, which has now been passed by both houses, the salmry is increased \$150 per year and the provision made that no teacher shall be employed who has not the endorse ment of the state board of education. The teacher is the life of the school mulidings, books, benches, all help; but the quality of the toucher himself in what makes or unmakes, the groatest of American Institutions-the school.

The pay of the tenchers has not, as a whole, sensibly increased during the past two decades. During that time the cost of fiving has increased nearly 40-per cont. Wages in many vocations have undergone a corresponding advance, though some occupations have had more and others less of the average moreas

The case of the teacher is peculiar. If he happens to be one of those who are devotedly attached to their calling, and so is the most valuable toacher, he will continue to teach, no matter what happens to his salary. Teaching is his work and he nimply cannot, or will not, let go of it. When, therefore, the trastees find that they can get a new ieacher, generally a young lady just from school, at a low malary, they often take such a one and put her side by side with one of long experience and of known ability. And the troublo is that it generally takes away This value will in evident

regulation. They know that a celminat saloon cannot be regulated. They do not want licensed saloons any more than they want liceused brothels, and their respresentatives may just as well know that any attempt to fool the peopla by the liquor interests, will be resented to the last. The people ask for an effective law abolishing the saloon traffic, or outlawing It, just as the opium den and the brothel are outlawed. Nothing unred onable, nothing drastic, is asked for. Let the peoplù come together and express their views clearly and with emphasis. Then, if the legislators refuse to listen to the people, the responsibility for the consequences will rest upon them and their foolish advisors.

ONE BAD RESULT.

"The lierald is informed that they are planuing, if they have not already arranged, for a continuance of the alliance with the brewing and liquor interests, while they hope to be able as well to wear the mantle of the dominant church and puse as its notifical representatives,"-Sait Lake Heraid.

That is one of the evil consequences of the alleged deal with the liquor interests. We have expressed doubts as to the truth of the accusation, and we have shown by the election returns that, even if the bargain was made, ine liquor dealers did not keep the agreement. But, true or not true, one of the results is that the Church is requently being mentioned in connecthings very quick. tion with, and sometimes represented as, a party to such an infernal com-

For that reason we say now, as we have said before, that no one has ever been authorized to represent the Church in any such deal as that referred to, and, furthermore, if anyone in alliance with the brewing and liquor interests tries to nose as a "polls Journal, the Juvenile instructor, and tical representative" of the Church, he the Inter-Mountain Catholic, all of will be repudiated. The Church has them, the Retail Merchant says, papers no palitical aims or aspirations, and and magazines of local importance, has therefore, no "political representative" anywhere. But if it had, it would not be anyone in alliance with the saloon and brothel. The Church has dought these, and all other immoral agencies with all the moral more at its comand. It is still in the field of battle against sin and inights no matter what form it takes. And no one in the Church, he his position high or low, has authority to do anything but what is right. Let that he clearly

COINCIDENCE.

understood.

It is probably more than more coineidence when we read in the das- Man's Magazine, Review of Reviews, years to ascertain the true value of a patches some of the details of the di- Saturday Evening, Post, Scrap-Book verce suits which Lillian Haodian St. Nicholas, Suburbasi Life. Success multy, in the quality of the pupils Lemp and her nuchand, William M. Magazine, Uncle Remus's Magazine,

way the state indicates unmistakeably, that were local option to prevail, all of the 27 countles in the state would go "dry" with the exception of Salt Lake and Summit countles, This would result in Salt Lake becoming the grogshop of Utah with every old toper about the state sending orders in here for intoxicating liquors to be shipped by the express and railroad

companies into no-license, or "dry" counties, thus nullifying local option. This would be "a great thing" from a purely sordid standpoint, for Sait Lake, but at the cost of moral deterioration over the state. The finger of scorn would be pointed at drunkenness in "dry" counties, with the remark, "Prohibition does not prohibit." With statewide prohibition, covering Salt goes by favor. Lake as well as the remainder of the

State, people, to get liquor, must send out of the Slate. This has given a great deal of trouble in the past, as in the case of Maine being made a dumping ground for vite Boston whisky, and Georgia being made a sufferer in a similar way through the hands of Chattanooga wholesnle liquor dealers. But there is a bill before Congress which is being pushed through, which will prohibit express companies and railrouds from being made the cat's paw of the liquer interests, and forbid, under severe penalties, the allpment by common earriers of intoxicants into prohibition or local option states. This will actile



The Retail Merchant of Feb. 12, gives a list of periodicals that refuse to print liquor advertisements. Among Salt Lake publications the following are mentioned. The Descript News, the Improvement Era, the Young Woman's which not only refuse liquor advortisements, but tobacco advertisements an

Among other publications are these: All-Story, American Boy, American Magazine, Argeay, Century, Circle, Col-Bet's. Country Life in America, Curcont Literature, Delineator, Designer. Everybody's Magazins, Garden Magazine, Good Housekeeping, Housekeeper, Housewife, Ladies' Home Journal, Ladies' World, Literary Digest, Living Age, McClure's Magazine, Modern Frizcilla, Munsey'n Magazine, New Idea Womar's Magazine, New England Magazine, Ocean, Outbook, Ralivoad

only goes to show how one false cry is followed by another.

Ferrero, the Italian historian, says that such an institution as Chicago university would not be tolerated in Europe for one moment. If that is no. then the Europeans are more intoleraut than people thought.

Ambassador Beyes says that no matter who is the first citizen of the United States all admit that President Ellot of Harvard is the second one. Which reminds one of Don Quixote's advice to the student always to strive for the second prize, for the first invariably

Secretary of State Root the other day, in a speech before the joint seasion of the New York legislature, said, among other things:

"If the people of any stale are not satisfied to trust their Legislature to discharge their constitutional duty. Let them care their own faults and elect a Legislature that they can trust. Hi-timately, in the last analysis, we must come down for a successful govern-ment to the due performance of the other data at the wells." itizen's duty at the polls,"

Words of wisdom in this uge of forgotfulness of first principles in Amortcan government.

THE LIVING LINCOLN. National Magazine.

How well I remember when Lincoln lved at Petersburg, Ill., carrying the hain for a surveyor's party and working for sevenly-five conts a day. The surveyor's wife told me that she often salvestor's wife told ne that she often salvestor's wife told ne that she often awe him studying at hight, seated on the cellar door, reading Blackstone oft-on until midnight by the light of the moon. Lincoln always took note of the light and dark moone, as is shown by an incident which occurred during his early practice of law. A murder was committed in the neighborhood of the village, and the son of a sur-veyor's wife was arrested on suspicion from the testimony of an 'over witness.' In the meantime Lincoln had swing out his shingto as a lawyar at Spring-field, and on this osmanton nobly did he prove that the kindness of the survey-or was not longotien by the student brown that the kindheas of the student or was not corporten by the monthly the who read Blackstons by the monthly the Re went to the juli and questioned the young primers, who mergind his inno-ounds, and Lincoln took up the thet. At the trial the witness second that he saw the nurver commutant

At the trial the withness severe thest he saw the number committed, "Might you not be mistaken?" asked Lincolo. "A dim light is deceptive, and it was a dark night," The witness heatned to raiterate that it was bright moonlight, where-upon Lincoln promptly pailed from enjoin his books an atuanatic, and said his books an alimanac, and said

It is not nonemary for me to make a ples, for no jury cut place any reliance of a witness who will every the iteration a moonlight night when the almanac proves that it was the dark of the

Spring and Summer Clothing at Z. C. M. I.

We mean every word when we say, "We never displayed a nicer or better line of Suits for men, boys and children."

So smartly stylish, so dressy in appearance, they embody all the good qualities of a tailor-made suit. The only difference is in the price-these cost so much less.

Take advantage of an early selection. Prices range from

\$15 to \$40

Hats and Caps—the newest I shapes and colors for the season that is now upon us.



A full line of absolutely new Gents' Fur-

nishings.