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Friday, February 12, 1909.

Principles Reaffirmed
"The politics which will be Democratic, representing the highest principles and best traditions of that party, and will be based on the control of any political faction or of any power, corporation or individual, which is contrary to the public good. It will be devoted to the interests of Harrisburg and its people, and will strive to advance their welfare. It will not only gather the news of the world, but it will publish the local events in the daily lives of our city and its citizens which will be of interest to all. It will be fair and just to all men, whether in or out of office, and will in its reports and movements, and in its comments upon them, tell the truth. It will always unite with its newspaper colleagues to increase the prosperity of our city and make secure its honor, its peace, its happiness."
From THE PATRIOT of August 1, 1862.

HONEST OLD ABE
For months columns of the daily newspapers and pages of the monthly magazines in every issue, have been devoted to accounts of the life and achievements, and discussions of the character of Abraham Lincoln, born 100 years ago to-day.

These publications have covered every period of his life from his earliest days in a rude Kentucky log cabin to his death as Chief Magistrate of the greatest nation in the world. They have dealt with his work, and have viewed him personally from every possible standpoint and have added greatly not only to current knowledge of him but to permanent literature regarding himself and his times to be studied by future generations.

The final summing up must be that Mr. Lincoln embodied more of the qualities which make a man great and endear him to the hearts of his fellowmen than any other American, with the possible exception of George Washington.

There is no side of his character that has not been portrayed, discussed and critically analyzed and all to his enduring honorable fame.

One dominant element of his character which has been perhaps less dwelt upon recently than any other, but which was among his strongest and most admirable, we especially wish to call attention to on this anniversary, not for his greater fame, which is beyond augmentation or deduction, but as a lesson and inspiration to young men—his sterling honesty.

Long before he was elected to the Presidency; before he became famous through his great debates with Douglas in 1858, he was affectionately known by the people of Springfield and the surrounding country in which he practiced his profession, as Honest Old Abe and Honest Old Abe became a slogan with which the Wide Awakes marched to victory at the polls in 1860.

It can be given to few, if any, to rival the achievements of Mr. Lincoln in politics and statesmanship, in intellectual grasp, in effective use of language, in power to influence the minds and shape the action of great masses of men. But every one may strive to emulate the simple virtues without which his commanding intellectual gifts would have been of comparatively little use to his country, and especially his honesty in every relation of life; his square dealing with his fellowmen, with himself and with his Maker, that won him the affectionate title by which he was known among his neighbors long before he achieved national fame and by which he came to be called by many millions before he reached the Presidency—Honest Old Abe.

A MAN TO DEFEAT
The public official record of J. Grant Koons, candidate for Select Council from the Second ward to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. Keister to the Legislature, is not such as to commend him to the confidence of the voters.
His record proves that, if elected, he

will be in the Select branch as he was in the Lower Chamber some years ago, not the representative of the people of his ward, of the voters who elect him, but of the boss of the Machine.

NOW UP TO GOVERNOR

Persons acquainted with the organization of the State Legislature, will not be very greatly surprised at the action of the Printing Committee of the House in adversely reporting the Robert resolution for a thorough investigation of the Department of Public Printing, including the printing of the Legislative Record, in which, for the session of 1907, THE PATRIOT has shown that the State was robbed of many thousands of dollars under color of law.

The Printing committee and every other committee of the House, in its makeup by Speaker Cox, was packed to do whatever the Organization wants done.
It is now up to Governor Stuart to show whether his pre-election pledges to conduct his administration on strictly business principles were sincere or simply made for campaign purposes.

The Superintendent of Public Printing is the Governor's own appointment. That department is a part of the administration for which Governor Stuart is directly personally responsible. He is solemnly pledged by his speeches in the campaign to investigate such abuses as are charged against the Department of Public Printing and the printing of the Legislative Record, and if the charges are sustained to stop the wrong and punish the wrong-doers.

It makes no difference whether thousands of dollars or millions of dollars are involved. The Governor's duty is equally plain. If he does not perform it he will stand condemned. This is inevitable. There is no escape from it.

ABOLISH TOLL BRIDGES

The bill introduced in the Legislature on Wednesday by Senator Oscar E. Thomson, of Chester county, for the abolition of all toll bridges 2,000 or more feet long, appears to be a just and proper measure in harmony with present day conditions and sentiment.

The provision that these toll bridges shall be taken over by the State at an appraised valuation by a jury of view, subject to review and approval by the court, is probably the only practical way to get rid of them.

Under the law as it exists at present, such bridges may be condemned and taken over by the counties in which they are, but the provision that this action must have the approval of a majority of the voters makes it practically impossible to have the bridges condemned for the reason that voters living far from the bridges cannot be got to vote in favor of their condemnation because they are not personally interested, to any considerable extent.

As the abolition of such bridges would be to the benefit of all the people of the State and promote easier and cheaper means of communication, it seems entirely proper that the expense should be borne by the State.

Toll bridges built by private interests have long furnished the only means of crossing rivers but with the improvement of our public highways, the growth of population and the increase of business, the bridges should be made free.

The only way to do this is, as the Thomson bill proposes, to return to the owners the money invested.

THE PATRIOT, under the present ownership, has always advocated free bridges across the river at Harrisburg as a measure that would be of benefit to the city and to all the country round about on both sides of the Susquehanna.

The Thomson bill appears to open a way for the accomplishment of this most desirable improvement. We should have free bridges and good, free roads all over the State.

Policemen in New York are stimulated to zeal in enforcing the ordinance against splitting by a provision that all fines imposed for that offense shall be added to the police pension fund. The result is a very general crusade against this class of offenders. Two hundred of them were arrested on Tuesday of this week and their fines amounted to between \$300 and \$400. Here is a pointer for other municipalities where splitting on the sidewalk, in railroad stations and in street cars is a nuisance.

The guillotine in France is making up for lost time. It had been idle for nearly ten years but has resumed business, and it is now in operation in various parts of France nearly every day. It will soon be demonstrated beyond dispute whether the suspension of capital punishment in France was the direct cause, as charged, of an enormous increase in the number of homicides.

The country that one passes through from Athabasca heading down to the Arctic Red River is full of vegetation, and will one day be settled.

Lincoln at Gettysburg

By Professor J. Howard Wert.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause.) Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live."

"It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add to or detract. (Applause.) The world will little note, not long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. (Applause.)"

"It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the best full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Long applause, followed by three cheers for the President of the United States and the Governors of the States.)"

The words given above, Abraham Lincoln dedicated the Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863; and, in presenting the report of the report made at the time, as the words fell from his lips, as it appeared the following day in one of the leading papers of the land, Gettysburg, during the forty-five days which have intervened since the three history-making days of July, 1863, has seen many notable assemblages, many immense concourses, many great days. Not one of these occasions attended by so many notable men, none at which the exercises have been of so solemn a character as on that crisp November day when fifty,000 visitors thronged the little town to hear the nation's orators, Abraham Lincoln and Edward Everett, voice the nation's tribute to the nation's dead.

Distinguished Men Present
Of the distinguished participants in the sad duties of the day, in addition to the two distinguished speakers already mentioned, I recall William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General; John P. Usher, Secretary of the Interior; John Nicolay, the French Minister; Mr. Mercler; Admiral Renshaw of the French Navy; the Italian Minister, M. Bertinotti; the Chevalier Isola, of the Italian Navy; Mr. Macdougall, of the Canadian Ministry; Governors Curtin, Seymour, Pierpont, Brown, Todd, Dennison, and the Honorable John P. Sumner, who had recently been elected Lieutenant Governor of Ohio by the voters of that State; General W. V. Vandevanter, Stoneforty; General Schenck, commanding at Stahl; Gibbons and Doubleday, the latter two having been prominent commanders of the battle of Gettysburg; ex-Secretary of War Simon Cameron; John W. Forney, Wayne McVeigh, Judge Shannon and B. B. French, composer of the hymn used at the dedication.

Four Distinguished Men Absent
All the Governors participating, as well as the General Couch, of the Department of the Susquehanna, and General Schneck, of the Department of the Potomac, were attended by their brilliant and imposing array. Four distinguished men specially invited were unable to attend in consequence of infirmities, or pressing duties. They were Major General George Gordon Meade, who commanded the Army of the Potomac in this great battle; Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase; and those two time-honored representatives of the two branches of the service, Lieutenant General Winfield Scott and Admiral Charles Stewart. They all, however, were present at their unavoidable absence, with a hearty endorsement of the honor a nation was about to pay to its fallen heroes.

As to members of Congress; bureau heads at Washington; State, county, and city officials; legislators; subordinate officers of the Navy and Marine Corps; United States and State Judges; commissioners representing the various States on the Cemetery Board; mayors, and the like, they, in the presence of the distinguished men just mentioned, became the remainder of the vast concourse of people, as they were, they attracted little attention.

Representatives From Every State
In the vast procession that wended its way to the dedication, every State was represented by citizens from every State which had died in the grounds about to be consecrated. There were officials of that marvelous development of intelligent Christian philanthropy, the United States Sanitary Commission; a delegation from the United States Military Telegraphic Corps; officers of the Adams Express Company; members of the general action of which had saved thousands of suffering men, at Gettysburg, from death; representatives of the various telegraph companies of the Hospital Commission of the Army, and of all the different Soldiers' Relief organizations. There were Knights Templars and other Masonic bodies, Odd Fellows, and a complete array of fraternal orders. Officials and delegations from the Royal Leagues of Philadelphia and other cities were there in large numbers. The companies, and other organizations representing the press, and numerous literary, scientific, and industrial associations swelled the numbers of the moving mass. Side by side marched statesmen, philosophers, poets, editors, men of science, divines, professional men, artisans, mechanics, tillers of the soil, navigators of the sea, manufacturers, miners, merchants, laborers—all impelled by one common patriotic desire to testify their loyal devotion to the national cause and their heartfelt respect and mourning for its fallen heroes.

Taken in all, this vast concourse before which Everett delivered the most carefully prepared oration of his

long career on the rostrum and before which Lincoln uttered the few simple words which have become immortal, was one of the most notable and representative audiences ever assembled in the United States or in any other land.

Lincoln's First Speech in Gettysburg
The President, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, and others from Washington reached Gettysburg, on the evening before the dedication, at 6.30 o'clock. The President, on leaving the train was taken to the house of his host for the occasion, Hunt House, West.

Now it so happened that amongst the numerous bands brought to Gettysburg for the dedication were three of the most famed then existing in the United States—the Marine Band, from the Washington Navy Yard; Birgfield's Brigade Band, of Philadelphia, and the Brass Band, from Fort McHenry, attached to the celebrated Fifth New York Heavy Artillery. The President had been in Judge Wills' home but a few minutes when the last mentioned began a serenade. The serenade upon which the house fronted was one dense mass of people eagerly awaiting the appearance of Mr. Lincoln. And when he did appear, never did mortal have a more enthusiastic greeting.

Welcomed With Enthusiasm
"Hurrah for Old Abe!" shouted some, as their hats were flung high in air. "We are coming Father Abraham," was the chorus of other enthusiasts. And there were those, of a more devout frame, who put up audible petitions—"God bless our President! God save our President!" and the like.

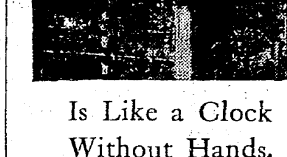
There are indeed very few, if any readers of THE PATRIOT that are not familiar with Lincoln's Gettysburg address given at the opening of this article. And, perhaps, there is scarcely a reader who is aware of the fact that the martyred President made several little speeches during the arrival of the train at Gettysburg. The object of this paper and of another number that will follow it, is to give some of the prominent incidents of Lincoln's stay in Gettysburg, as noted down, at the time, by an eye witness and preserved during the forty-five years that have intervened. So now I will present Lincoln's first speech in Gettysburg, delivered on the evening of November 18, 1863, in response to the serenade by the band from Fort McHenry, just as it was given at that time, and appeared in the papers of the following day. As soon as the enthusiastic applause and shouts of welcome following the President's appearance had died away, he spoke as follows:

"I Appear Before You, Fellow-Citizens, Merely to Thank You for This Compliment. The Inference is a Very Fair One That You Would Hear Me for a Moment of the Department of the Susquehanna, with Headquarters at Harrisburg, commanded the military; and the troops sent there to accompany the dead of Gettysburg were amongst the dead of the nation in the Federal service. They consisted of one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a regiment of infantry, being the highest officer of the United States service."

Believing this is my precise position, I must beg to excuse me from saying one word." (Prolonged applause.)
A very simple little speech truly, and one which, at least, I to compare with at least one that was delivered that night. For, as the bands went from house to house, serenading the different notables, there was one, at least, that has to be regarded, by example, made a very silly speech which cost him a deal of explanation afterwards.

"He said that, once on a time, there was a sergeant-at-arms of the National House of Representatives who went home to Texas that he was a bigger man in Washington than 'old Grech in Gettysburg' delivered a little later. He had a prototype on this night of November 18, 1863. A man of national reputation who responded at a serenade seemed to feel somewhat exhilarated from some cause—possibly, by inhaling freely of the ozone which came sweeping down from the South Mountain. So, swelling out his breast and striking an attitude, he assured the crowd which was following the band from place to place that the reception given him had been far more enthusiastic than that accorded the President, and he thanked them for it." Had he taken a

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THE GLOBE THE GLOBE

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The Advertised Garments will be on sale this morning and Saturday, and we call special attention to the GREAT SALE OF BOYS' SUITS, which will be most important.

147 Boys' Suits
Ages 8 to 16 Years, to sell At \$2.50

Including all odds and ends of blue serges, handsome chevots, and neat gray worsteds, in double breasted coat styles for boys of the ages above mentioned. These suits sold for \$5, \$6, \$6.50, but as the sizes are broken, some lots having only one or two of a kind, we've marked them as one lot to sell quickly at less than half price.

"THE GLOBE"
322-324 MARKET ST.



About Town

Remarkable Shadowgraph of President Lincoln
School Director George W. Davis, of the Third ward, has in his possession a shadowgraph of Lincoln made by a soldier in a camp near Washington during the early part of the Civil War. The shadowgraph was mailed to Harrisburg by the father of Mr. Davis during the war, and is still in a good state of preservation. When held before a light it casts a remarkable picture of Lincoln on the wall.

Why Engineers Wear Close Fitting Caps
Why the engineers of fast passenger trains wear light fitting caps was discussed by a number of railroad men yesterday after they had talked for awhile on the seeming impossibility of the wind unroofing box cars such as happened at the Philadelphia and Reading at Lehigh, and the Pennsylvania at Huntingdon, last Saturday. Regarding the hat question it was said that it is impossible to wear anything but a close fitting cap, and that it makes an exceedingly sore scalp to go without any. The cap is so strong, engineers say, that a light it casts a remarkable picture of Lincoln on the wall.

Interesting Curios Placed in Show Window at The Globe.
A number of interesting relics, which can be categorically classified as "Lincoln relics," were placed in a show window at The Globe, 322 Market street, yesterday through the courtesy of Chief Factory Inspector John C. Delaney.

Another Anniversary For Colored People Sunday.
Negroes about the city, who are deeply interested in to-day's celebration of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, are calling it yet another birthday anniversary Sunday—the anniversary of Frederick Douglass, who was born in slavery February 14, 1817, and died much to the uplift of his race until his death in 1895.

New Lincoln Stamp to Be Placed on Sale To-day
The new design of two-cent stamp, bearing the profile of Abraham Lincoln, will be put on sale this morning at 8 o'clock all over the United States.

About Town

Would and Wouldn't
"There is a woodpile," said the housewife, "and here is a woodsaw."
"And here," added the tramp, ambling away, "is a won't saw."—Exchange.

Cheer Up
The pencil shape may strut about Awfully; But curves are never wholly out Of style.

See the Monkey Loop
the Loop on Roller Skates at the Hippodrome this week.

Prices Always Right

Our prices do not need to be readjusted. We have had a very large Fall and Winter business and we attribute our success this season to the fact that our prices are always uniform and the lowest. No matter what day you come to our store we guarantee our prices to you. Visit our store and get acquainted with our new methods of doing business.

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At the Hippodrome.

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THE PATRIOT JOB PRINT
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BOTH PHONES.

SHOE FACTS
We offer you in our high shoes the best standard makes, regular \$3.50 to \$6.00 values, and the price while they last is \$2.69. Buy all you can use. STERN'S BOOT SHOP, Third and Market Streets.

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