PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES AN ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

LIGHT UPON HIS CHARACTER

The First Typical American Grewth of Century-Man Who Comprehended Within Bimself Strength and Gentlemess, Majesty and Grace-A Lesson in Patience That Is Very Timely.

intered according to Act of Parliament of Cau-ada, in the year 1904, by William Baily, of To-ronto, at the Dep't of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7.—At the time when the whole nation is honoring the memory of Lincoln this anniversary sermon sheds a new and interesting light upon the character of the statesman-President. The text is James v., 8, "Be ye also parises."

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"What was the most powerful address you ever heard?" I once asked my father in one of our conversations when journeying around the world. "Well," he replied, "I have listened to nearly all the great American orators of my time. I have here personelists acquainted with been personally acquainted with most of them and have spoken from the same platform with many of them. But without any doubt the been personally acquainted with most of them and have spoken from the same platform with many of them. But without any doubt the greatest address I ever heard—if it is to be judged by its electric and overwhelming instantaneous effect—was that delivered by Henry W. Grady of Georgia in 1886 at the annual banquet of the New England Society. I had just finished a speech on the Coming American when Mr. Ge arose, After a faw introductor, emarks he said: My Iriends, Dr. Talmage has told you that the typical American has got to come. Let me tell you that he has already come. Great types, fike valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists, Puritans and Cavaliers, from the strengthening of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slow perfecting, through a century, came the man who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this republic—Abraham Lincoln." These words were quoted almost verbatim from memory.

The tremendous impression produced by Henry Grady's speech was not due to the fact that he was

The tremendous impression produced by Henry Grady's speech was not due to the fact that he was saying something that no other man had said before, but to the fact that, for the first time since the Civil war, the great leaders of, the north realized that Lincoln was appreciated and honored as much south of Mason and Dixon's line as he was among the Michigan pines

he was among the Michigan pines and upon the Illinois prairie.

Since that time I have read almost every biography written about the personality of that man who stands second to only one, if he the personality of that man who stands second to only one, if he does not stand side by side with George Washington, in the affections of the American people. I find that Henry Watterson of Kentucky has as deep a reverence for Lincoln as had Charles W. Dana or Nicolay or Joseph Medill or William Herndon or Deptid Provision Stands Web

Charles W. Dana or Nicolay or Joseph Medill or William Herndon or David Davis or Swett or Speed, who knew him by personal contact. Therefore I am sure that on this Sunday preceding the celebration of Lincoln's birthday I shall leave with me the cordial approbation of the south as well as of the north as I draw from his character lessons of inspiration and pay tribute to his memory. At heart he was a true friend of the south, and I believe that his untimely death retarded the consummation of, reconstruction at least a quarter of a century.

Most Lincoln eulogists start, as Henry Watterson beautifully expressed it, by looking into a "crystal globe that, slowly turning, tells the story of his life, and they see therein a little heartbroken boy weeping by the outstretched form of a dead mother." But this I do not intend to do. You are already farantiar with the facts of that event fil life. In speaking of him to-day I would try to get the keynote of his character and show the predominant quality which made him so great and so useful to the nation. That quality I conceive to be his patience, and I shall recall to your minds the times and the circum-

stances in which, by the exercise of that quality, he proved the grandeur of his nature. Standing by the grave of this great man, we see the figure of sanctified Patience. We find this figure not cut from stone or cast in iren, but made out of dust which was once living, breathing, throbbing, moving fiesh and blood. As the paramount desire of Lincoln's last four years on earth and those tumultique years which led up those tumultuous years which led up to them was to save the Union. I shall try in this brief eulogy to show how, by glorious patience, that great purpose of his life was accomplished.

great purpose of his life was accomplished.

In the first place, we must start with the well accepted and universally acknowledged fact that Abraham Lincoln was a man of positive characteristics, William Herndon just after Lincoln's nomination wrote to Senator Wilson of Massachusetts that when Lincoln made up his mind to do anything he had "a will of iron." After the assassination in Ford's theatre Senator Wilson wrote a letter to Lincoln's old law partner that he had truly analyzed Lincoln's character in reference to this one characteristic. But, though Lincoln was a positive man and had one characteristic, But, though Lincoln was a positive man and had well settled convictions, he never believed that "two wrongs make one right." In order to accomplish his patriotic purposes he was unwilling to defile the majesty of the law. He was always ready to try to change the law, but never to break it. In his methods and principles he was seither violent nor revolutionary. He ns methods and principles ne was neither violent nor revolutionary. He was not, as many people supposed in 1860, a wild syed visionary or a crazed enthusiast who would, to reach a benaicent end, trample on

vested rights and interests regard-less of justice and equity. He him-self was obedient to the laws as well as a faithful executive of the law. He was a respector of the law in private life as well as a conserva-tive lawmaker in public life. What was Lincoln's stand when a

What was Lincoln's stand when a great abolitionist meeting was held in Springfield some years before the war? There the opponents of slavery proposed by force of arms to defv the public authorities and drive out the slave-holders from the then territory of Kansas. When called upon for a speech Lincoln shocked some of his best friends and, as some thought, then and there signed his own political death warrant. "Let there be peace!" he emphatically said. "Revolutionize through the ballot box. Your attempt, if there be such, to resist the laws of Kansas by force is criminal and there be such, to resist the laws of Kansas by force is criminal and wicked, and all your feeble attempts will be follies and end by bringing sorrow on your own heads and ruin on the cause you would freely die to preserve." What said he in his famous speech delivered on July 17, 1858, in answer to one of the charges made against him by Douglas? "Now, as to the Dred Scott decision, for upon that Senator Douglas makes his last point against me. I am opposed to that decision in a certain sense, but not in the sense in which he puts it. I say that in so far as it decided in favor of Dred Scott's master and against Dred Scott and his family I do not propose to disturb or resist the depropose to disturb or resist the de-cision. I never have proposed to do any such thing. I think that in re-

any such thing. I think that in respect for judicial authority my humble history would not suffer in comparison with that of Judge Douglas." When some cathusiastic admirers asked him this question: "Has the territory of Kansas a right to come into the Union a slave State if the people wish?" Lincoln said: "Yes. By the national law it has a right which you cannot take away unless by national legislation you change that law."

On the approaching anniversary of

you change that law."

On the approaching anniversary of this great American's birth let us learn one of the greatest lessens of his life. Even amid the injustices and the weaknesses of the law let us bow before and recognize the majesty of the law. Because in some municipalities the citizens may be terrorized every winter by "hold-up" men who walk around at night shooting down innocent pedestrians in cold blood, that is no reason why, in order to extirpate them, we ourselves should become criminals. Always obey the law. If it be

ourselves should become criminals. Always obey the law. If it he wrong, then make the law right, but never defile the majesty of the law. Fhough Abraham Lincoln was a man of positive characteristics, yet he was patient in the fact that he was ready to keep step with the march of the common people. He

aever for one bound fert the parn of rectitude and honor. He was not a foolish color bearer, leaving the ranks of his fellow soldiers and plunging far ahead of the lines, thereby courting death and annihilation. As the national standard bearer he was ready, if necessary, to "mark time," so that the common people could catch up with him, that all might advance in line.

All things may be lawful, but all things are not expedient. What did things are not expedient.

all might advance in line.

All things may be lawful, but all things are not expedient. What did he do after he had delivered his first inaugural address? Did he do anything to antagonize the southern leaders and people, as some rash statesmen would have had him do? No; that was not his way. He had "malice toward none and charity for all." He bided his time, though in every town, village and city he was called a coward. If possible he wanted to win the southern leaders back by love and kindness. He knew that hate and billingsgate and club never won a willing subject. He was patient, very patient. His patience was expressed powerfully in the words he once spoke to Alexander H. Stephens at the memorable conference held at Hampton Roads with the southern commissioners. "Stephens," he said, "let me write 'Union' at the top of that page, and you may write below it whatever else you please."

To placate the southern leaders was one reason for delay. But thank

that page, and you may write below it whatever else vou please."

To placate the southern leaders was one reason for delay. But there was still another reason why he was patient. There were scores and hundreds and thousands of men at the north as well as the south who believed that as the original southern states came into the Union of their own accord they had therefore the right to leave of their own accord. As Lincoln in his quaint language put the "popular sovereignty idea," "They believed that the big kettle of the United States Government could be squeezed into the little kettle of state rights." Horace Greeley believed this: Wendell Phillips believed this; other mighty northern leaders believed this. Had Abraham Lincoln, on the night of March 4, 1861, started the invasion of the south he might have had two wars on his hands. War would have been in the front of him, war in the rear of him. might have had two wars on his hands. War would have been in the front of him, war in the rear of him. When he entered the White House he had two purposes: First, to do anything and everything that was honorable to save the Union. Secondly, if there was to be a war then let others take the responsibility of striking the first blow.

But if Lincoln was willing to be patient with his northern enemies and with the south how much more was he willing to be patient with his so called friends, upon whose arm he

he willing to be patient with his so called friends, upon whose arm he had a right to lean and from whose influence he had a right to expect succor and help? If the armies of Lee were attacking him in the front, the rancorous tongues of some who were his closest advisers were broadcasting their evil murmurs everywhere.

where.

"Well," says some hearer, "why did he allow those men who were nearest to him to criticise him? Why did he not do as one of the Springfield friends suggested, 'kick them out of office?' That question cannot be answered in a better way than by quoting the words Lincoln spoke when he said, quietly, that it was easy enough to kick a man out, but not always so easy to get another men to fill his place and do as well as he did. In these fare words.

well as he did. In those few words we realize the results of Lincoln's patience with those so called friends who kept publicly criticising their chief. He once said to Leonard Swett, "I may not have made as great a president as some other men, but I believe I have kept the discordant elements together as well as any one could." Like Abraham Lincoln, are we as Christians ready to let men criticise us and find fault with us if only we can use them for the cause of Christ, as Lincoln was able to use Stanton and Seward and Simon Cameron and Hooker and McClellan and Thaddeus Stevens and Greeley and Bennett to help save the Union?

As the twilight is the most beauti-

Union?

As the twilight is the most beautiful part of the day, so we find that the mellowing sunset of Lincoln's life was even more glorious in its golden reflections than when

the mellowing sunset of Lincoln's life was even more glorious in its golden reflections than when he was accomplishing the great purpose of his life—the preservation of the Union. Like Moses of old, he was able to lead his people through the dark wanderings in the wilderness; but, also, like Moses, he was not to be allowed to plant his foot in the premised land. The Jordan which separated him from his southern people in the reconstructive period was to be a great river whose waters came from the falling tears that millions of eyes shed over his hier and by his coffin lid. In those few days that led up to Appomattox and thereafter we may know what fruit the patience of Lincoln would have borne. His purpose was to bind up the nation's bleeding wounds and make the 'boy in gray' and the 'boy in blue' clasp hands as brothers.

How, then, did he want to reach eut the hand of reconciliation? On Feb. 5, 1865, after the outcome et the war was practically decided, he drafted a bill by which, if Congress consented, \$400,000,000 was to be paid on account of the liberation of the slaves. He presented this proposed bill to his Cabinet, and when they unanimously rejected it the president, as Norman Happood tells us, 'sadly folded it up and laid it away.' As soon as Richmond had been evacuated he got on the cars and started south. He went not as a conqueror, but as a messenger of peace. In his plain, simple way be practically said to the old Virginians: "I am your brother. I am your friend. Come, be my brother and my friend." When that other messenger of peace, Ulysses S. Grant, practically said to the officers and men of the disbanding southern armies alike: "Go home. Take your horses and plow your fields. Go home and be our friends and comrades instead of our foce," what was Lintoln's comment? "Good! Good! All right! Exactly the thing!" Ad-

miral Porter gives these as Lancola words, which he heard him repeat a

miral Forter gives these as Lancour's words, which he heard him repeat a dozen times.

To-day, if I had it in my power, I would start a pligrimage to the Springfield tomb. I would have the southerner as well as the northerner, easterner and the westerner go there and learn the lesson of gentls and glorious love. "What," some cynic cries, "would you have the southerner go there as to a shrine?" Yes, my brother, I would have the southerner go to Lincoln's tomb and kneel, the same as I would have the northerner go to the sacred tomb of Lexington, Va., and bow reverently before the dust of honored, gentle Robert E. Lee. Both of these men were conquerors. Both have subdued and by their example will yet subdue great hosts whose numbers, in the dim future, will be counted by the millions. Both have won and will win their greatest victories not by the sword, but by love. When the civil war was closing these two great leaders were able to say to each other, "Thou art my brother." Both are enshrined in their nation's leve and admiration.

Therefore, fellow countrymen, with the universal affections of the American people, cannot the north come with her sacred dust of Springfield, Ill., and the south come with her sacred dust of Springfield, Ill., and the south come with her sacred dust of Washington cannot the two different sections which once stood face to face in battle how stand side by side and bury their two sacred dead, cannot and will not reconciled north and south chisel one single God given epitaph, such as old gentucky placed upon her memorial shaft, erected upon the naction's flag."

Abraha and retained every star upon the na-

rible conflict which made all men free and retained every star upon the nation's fag."

Abraham Lincoln's parting words to his fellow townsmen when for the last time he left Springfield depot for the national capital were these: "To-day I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon Washington. Unless the great God who assisted him shall be with and aid me I must fail, but if the same omniscient mind and Almighty arm that directed and protected him shall guide and support me I shall net fail. I shall succeed. Let us all pray that the God of our fathers may not forsake us now. To him I comment you all. Permit me to ask that with equal sincerity and faith you will invoke his wisdom and guidance for me." This was the keynote of his whole gentle, loving, patient, forgiving life: Trust in Uod and patient dependence upon the divine will. To Abraham Lincoln's God I commend you. May that Uod forever guide us all!

There has been considerable discussion as to who invented spectacles and who had the pleasure of wearing the first pair. The honor is generally awarded to an Italian named Salvine Armati, who died in 1317.

THE BLOOM OF HEALTH.

Little chifdren always need careful attention—but they do not need strong drugs. When any silment comes they should not be drugged into insensibility with the so-called "soothing" medicines, nor should they be given strong nauseous, griping purgatives. The very best medicine in the world for such troubles as colic, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, worms, colds, simple fevers and teething troubles is Baby's Own Tablets. If your little ones suffer from any of ing purgatives. The very best medicine in the world for such troubles as colic, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, worms, colds, simple fevers and teething troubles is Baby's Own Tablets. If your little ones suffer from any of these troubles give them the Tablets and see how quickly they will bring back the bloom of health. Give the little ones an occasional dose of the Tablets and you will keep them well. Mrs. Robert Hanna, Elgin, Ont., has proved the truth of these statements and says:—"If find Baby's Own Tablets the best remedy for indigestion and teething troubles." The Tablets cost 25 cents a box, and may be had from druggists or by mail from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE LOVERS.

The sky above was tender blue,
And golden was the weather,
When down a path a foolish two
Went strolling on together.
Her little hand in his was tight
(With boldness well amazing),
And thus they sauntered, full in
sight,
And every one a-gazing.

And every one a-gazing.

It matters not of things they talked,
Prosaic, 'ordinary;
The fact was patent that they walked
A different language—very!
Perhaps because their heads were
turned
They deemed themselves sequestered,
And thought they could not be disterned
And by rude glances pestered.

'How silly!" laughed the grass and

Dreeze—
And kissed each other over;
"How silly!" scoffed the honey bees—
And straight caressed the clover;
"How silly!" piped the feathered tribe—
And fell to billing sweetly;
"How silly!" quoth we all in gibe—
And envied them completely.

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The recent change in the tone of the French press in regard to Great Britain is well exhibited in an ar-ticle which appeared on June 29 in Gil Blas, one of the most "Parisian" of all the Paris papers.

of all the Paris papers.

Gil Blas, in commenting on the approaching visit of President Loubet to England, dwelt upon the deep impression made on British public opinion by the French sympathy manifested last year at the time of King Edward's illness. It went on to assure the French people that the feeling with which the British nation would welcome President Loubet would welcome President Loubet would be something more sincere and durable than that usually excit-ed on such occasions. A powerful current of opinion in favor of a good understanding between the two na-tions had, it said, arisen on both sides of the Channel. Gil Blaz add-

or diplomatist who has a sounder and clearer conception of international relations than King Edward, During a period of thirty years while Prince of Wales * * he took advantage of his leisure to study the institutions and the development of parties in the different countries he visited. His personal relations with sovereigns, statesmen, politicians, and even party leaders, which increourse was by no means precluded by his position, have given him an exceptional knowledge of European politics. Endowed with extraordinary sagacity and acuteness, he has thus acquired an unparalleled experience.

As was recently stated in a cable dispatch, the plans for the construction of a ship canal between the Firth of Forth, on the east of Scotland, across to the River Clyde, on the west, have been definitely arranged. The canal will cost \$50.000,090, but powerful support is expected from the British Government. One of the great engineering features of the scheme will be the carrying of the canal through the high ground near the Loch Lomond end. Frequent passing places will be made.

An indication of the saving in distance that would be effected by the canal will be gained from the following figures: From the Clyde to ports on the east coast of Scotland, northeast of England, and northwest of Europe the distance saved would be from 529 miles to 23% miles. From the Firth of Forth te ports on the west coast of Scotland northwest of England, Ireland, America, and the Mediterranean the distance saved would be from 487 to 141 miles. From Tyne ports to the St. Lawrence River the distance saved would be 150 miles. From the west of Britain and northeast of Ireland to middle western ports of the Continent the distance saved would be storn \$77 to 98 miles.

Fish Family Is Numerous.

The true fishes are estimated by Drs. Jordan and Evermain to number 12,000 species, belonging to 200 familias. Of these, 3,300 species have been distinguished in the waters of North and South America.

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pan-dried Oats. Serve it steaming hot every morning.

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