

HONEST ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Martyred President Whose Name Is Ever Dear to Americans.

Tomorrow the 36th Anniversary of His Assassination by John Wilkes Booth, the Famous Actor's Son.

It will be 36 years tomorrow night since John Wilkes Booth, son of the famous actor, Junius Brutus Booth, in Ford's theater in Washington, fired the shot which took the life of Abraham Lincoln, a name ever revered by Americans. The following is a brief outline of the martyred president's life:

Abraham Lincoln, the man of the people, son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Kentucky. He was shot Good Friday night, April 14, 1865, dying 22 minutes past 7 the next morning.

The familiar cabin of Lincoln's childhood could more properly be termed a camp, for, instead of being made of logs, it was built of poles, was about 14 feet square and had no floor.

Lincoln had very little actual school education, his first going, at the age of 10, were in Indiana to a woman named Hazel Dorsey. He was often taken from school to work or hire out. At 14 he went again to Andrew Crawford's school, and at 17 he saw the last of his school days under a man named Swaney. All the education he obtained afterward was through his own exertions. "Education defective" was his own definition given to the compiler of the Dictionary of Congress, although it was not a pleasant thought to him.

In youth he was an ardent advocate of temperance, and delivered discourses on cruelty to animals and the horrors of war. He liked stump speaking much more than the ax he had to wield so often.

Thought, conversation and observation were his preferences, and when growing up he had rather a reputation for laziness and forwardness, because he loved reading and thinking so much. Even from a boy he liked to have the first word, and to converse with any one near enough to talk to, even to strangers desiring to be directed. He is described when just reaching early manhood as exceedingly talkative, yet elemental, unsifted and raw.

Tall, lanky, sallow, dark and slightly stooping he was in appearance, being a muscular 6 feet 4 at 17. His dress in those days were all tanned deer hide, coat, trousers and moccasins. The luxury of wearing garments of fur and wool, dyed with the juice of the butternut or white walnut, was just being adopted in his neighborhood, and Lincoln was not a person to take the lead in elegance.

A great love of humor, which clung to him all his life, was one of his earliest and most prominent characteristics. He was fond of poetry, too. It is related of him that he manufactured a book himself, and then wrote in it:

"Abraham Lincoln,
His hand and pen,
He will be good, but
God knows when."

His attempts at verse making are described as florid, somewhat coarse, but much of it was, nevertheless, vital.

Being raised in a community superstitious in the extreme, Lincoln believed in supernatural portents all his life. Friday he considered fatal to every enterprise, and, as it turned out, well he might. He had many dreams which he considered forecasts of coming events, once sending a telegram to his wife to take away Tad's pistol, as he had had a bad dream about him. A good dream presaged the victories of Antietam, Murrefreesboro, Gettysburg and Vicksburg. He related an ill one just before his assassination.

When 19, in building a fence, Lincoln split the rails that played so prominent a part in his first presidential campaign, 28 years after.

Among the first situations he obtained after coming of age and striking out for himself was as a flatboat hand to New Orleans. The slave auction he witnessed there bore the ripe fruit of after years. It is said that then and there, in May, 1831, the iron against slavery entered his soul.

Pilot on a steamboat, clerk in a store and mill; captain of a volunteer company in the Black Hawk war; defeated candidate for legislature; a disastrous attempt as storekeeper, with a partner who was constantly drunk, while Lincoln read, came next; deputy surveyor; postmaster (carrying the incoming and outgoing mails in his hat), law student, and then again, successfully this time, legislative candidate. It was

when he went to take his seat among the lawmakers that he bought his first suit of "stere clothes." Borrowed the money to buy them, too. Successful lawyer, congressman, vice-presidential candidate, state's attorney, secretary of state, supreme court judge of Illinois, three times a representative, then a senator, and lastly president of the United States were some of his varied experiences and occupations.

A huge cotton umbrella, without a handle, and tied together with a string to keep it from flapping, is said to have aided in giving him a very grotesque appearance on his early circuit rides. His first pair of spectacles he bought from a small jeweler in Bloomington in 1856, saying at the time that "he had got to be 47 years old and kinder needed them." They cost 37 cents.

HELD OVER TO HIGHER COURT

O'Brien's Preliminary Hearing Concluded Today.

George O'Brien charged with the murder of Clayton, Relfe and Olsen on Christmas day, 1899, was this morning, on the evidence of the prosecution, bound over to the superior court by Magistrate Major Wood. The evidence of the prosecution was completed and O'Brien asked if he wished to make any statement, but he reserved his defense for the hearing before the superior court.

Capt. Scarth conducted the case for the prosecution and Herbert Robertson for the defense.

The courtroom was crowded when the prisoner was brought in and took his seat in the prisoner's box. The first witness called was Mr. Chas. Anquet. When asked by Capt. Scarth as to the time of his arrival in this country and his occupation witness stated that he was in the country in the winter of '98-'99 at Lake Learge. About the last day of November, '99, he and his partner a man named Ferguson, started a roadhouse called the Orange Grove about 20 miles below Selkirk. On the day they started, the prisoner with another man had stopped at his house and had stayed over night. They had two dogs, one black and the other a large yellow dog; he supposed it was a Newfoundland. The prisoner and his partner had not paid for their accommodations because they were not asked to pay anything. He had next seen them on the 9th of December at the Meat Cache about 15 miles above Selkirk traveling towards Selkirk. He had asked prisoner if he had seen his partner and prisoner replied that he had seen him the night before. The first time prisoner had come to his place he had a bundle of blankets and a box in which he had grub and cooking utensils. He also had two rifles in canvas cases; was not sure there was any leather on the case or not but he was sure it wasn't a banjo case. The witness said he could not swear to the dog if he saw him.

Mr. Robertson, attorney for defendant, was not present at the commencement of the trial but arrived later, so prisoner conducted the cross-examination of this witness and questioned him concerning the date and how he had fixed them. Witness could not swear to the date of opening his roadhouse but was sure it was some time the latter part of November.

In reply to a question as to where he had been stopping prior to his opening the roadhouse witness stated that he had stopped at Mr. Blaker's hotel at Selkirk. In reply to a question witness said that neither Mr. Blaker nor anyone else that he could name knew that he was going to open up the roadhouse. Witness stated that he purchased his provisions from a man named Noble the day before he went down.

In reply to the question put by O'Brien, "How did you remember meeting me on the 9th of December at the Meat Cache?" witness replied, "I met Corporal Ryan the day before and he told me it was the 8th."

Major Wood here asked witness if he knew at the time the date was the 9th or was he told afterwards. Witness was positive it was the 9th.

Here O'Brien leaned over the box and said, "Remember, I am on trial for my life and these dates are very important points and I want you to be as close as possible about them. Did Corporal Ryan tell you the date?"

"He did at Selkirk."
"How did he happen to tell you?"
"Because I wanted to find the date. Corporal Ryan looked it up in the police books and said it was the 8th when he was at the Meat Cache."

Under cross-examination by Capt. Scarth witness said that at their first meeting O'Brien had said nothing as regards their intention, but his partner

had said they were going up the Pelly river.

Cross-examination by Robertson: "Will you swear it was not the Big Salmon he said they were going up instead of the Pelly?"

"It was the Pelly. On their second trip they had changed their minds and were going up the Big Salmon. At the first meeting there were three other people at the roadhouse one lady with her husband and another man. They had come down in a scow and had been camped above until the river had frozen over."

Sergeant Tweedy was the next witness called. He testified to being here and a member of the N. W. M. P. since '97. Since December, '98, he has been in charge of the prison at Dawson. Prisoner had been released from that jail on the 16th of September, 1899.

At the time of his release he probably had \$10 in cash. Several things of his were missing including a robe which was replaced from the police stores. Prisoner had a small Winchester and several other articles including a stove and an ax.

Mr. Wm. R. Young was next called. For a year beginning January, '99, he was a special constable in the N. W. M. P. force stationed at Hutchiku; saw prisoner on river about five miles above Minto on the right limit on the 7th or 8th day of December. There were several men just ahead of him walking to Selkirk. At the roadhouse he had met Corporal Ryan, Burgess and a barber who is now working in Dawson. He had also met Capt. Starnes at Selkirk the night he arrived there. Capt. Starnes was on his way up river. The trail was made on the river about the 15th of December.

Corporal Ryan was next called to the stand and testified that he has been in the country since he spring of '98 and had been in charge of the post at Hutchiku during the winter of 1899-1900. He had not met prisoner but had heard of him while he was in prison and had heard of him afterwards as being on the trail. He recognized prisoner from the description. He had received a letter from Major Wood and had kept a watch of the trail, but at that time there was no travel. He first saw prisoner when he was brought down in custody. Witness knew Clayton and Olsen, but did not know Relfe. He had last seen Olsen on the 21st or 22d. He had first heard of his disappearance on the 29th. Thinking he had met with some accident along the line which he had gone out to repair, witness started out along the line over the hills to look for him. Following the line through the woods about eight miles below Hutchiku he found a trail leading into the woods which he followed for some distance and found a tent in which was a rifle and some provisions. He considered that the goods had been stolen so he left everything and kept watch on it for two days but no one came around. He then took charge of the rifle. Later the McKay Bros., who had a cache six miles from there proved the goods in the tent by their brand which was on them and said they had been stolen. The cache was on a direct line with the tent and connected with a trail over the portage which was made by W. L. Powell's meat outfit on the left hand side of the river.

Under cross-examination witness said that no one was living at the cache, but that Mr. McKay came up, and identified the goods by the brand on the boxes.

This completed the evidence of the prosecution and Attorney Robertson for the defense made an objection to the proceedings claiming the magistrate had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as no proper return had been given the prisoner from the 24th or 26th of July to the 11th of August and from the 11th of August to the 7th of November, 1900. This objection had been made before and overruled. The prisoner reserving his defense, was committed for trial to the territorial court.

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