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BABYLON & LIPPY CO.

These Are The Days Of SENSATIONAL BARGAINS

Only a Few Days Since Stock Taking

It is essential that the balance of the Winter Merchandise be hurried out. We don't want it; we won't have it. You want it—for real winter is yet to come—Ground hog says so. And you can have it at the lowest prices ever known for such goods. Think now your requirements—make out a list. Then come for the most wonderful bargains you have ever known.

Muslin Underwear

In this department you will find rare bargains—quantities Limited.

.75	Ladies Cambric	Gowns	49c
$1.25	" "	Skirts	75c
.50	" "	Drawers	39c
.39	" "	"	25c
.50	" "	Corset covers	39c
.39	" "	" "	25c

98c Flannelette Dressing Sacques 49c

In this lot of sacques you will find a variety of styles and patterns, ranging from 75c to $1.25, in nearly all sizes; until sold we offer them for 49c.

98c Blankets 59c

Only 25 pairs left; we decided to close them out. They are mostly white and formerly sold for 89c and 98c per pair, now.....59c.

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Just received a large consignment of Button Moulds, in all sizes and newly made; we offer 5c doz. or 50c gross.

50c Corsets 39c

These are our famous "Madam Pohl" make of corsets; some are longer styles than others, in nearly all sizes; white and drab. For one week only.....39c.

10c, 15c and 25c Laces 5c

This lot embraces all odd lots of our stock; some few match sets in German, French and Filet Meshes. We offer, regardless of cost per yard.....5c.

12 1-2c Silkaleens 6 1-2c

After stock taking we found our stock larger than we want it hence we put on Center Counters 10 pieces and priced them.....6 1-2c.

50c Hand Bags 25c

These bags are from our regular stock and sold formerly for 50c. This sale price we name.....25c.

Short Ends of Sheetings 1-2 Price.

SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

25c Enamel Tea and Coffee Pots 14c.
25c Quality Floor Mops, with long oak handle, good steel frame with patent spring to hold mop, only 10c.

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The label on your paper shows whether you are in arrears. It passes through the mails, so that the state of your account with us is public property, open to the view of all, who happen to pick up your copy. The Post Office Department of the United States Government prohibits our sending the paper to a subscriber who is more than one year in arrears. Subscribers who are in arrears must remit at leat ONE DOLLAR within the next very few weeks or we will be compelled to strike their names from the mailing list. This we do not want to do. We do not want to lose a single subscriber. They are many of them old friends of the SENTINEL and we would miss their names from our list. Examine the label on your paper, and if it calls for a remittance, send us at least ONE DOLLAR, promptly, that we may comply with the ruling of the Postal authorities.

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SPECIAL BARGAIN—Two Mahogany Case Upright Pianos, latest styles, slightly used. Regular price $250. Special price $150. Call and see goods and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

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The best Coffee for 16c per pound in the city.

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THE SUN'S market reports and commercial columns are complete and reliable, and put the farmer, the merchant and the broker in touch with the markets of Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and all other important points in the United States and other countries. All of which the reader gets for one cent.

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THE SUN is the best type of a newspaper morally and intellectually. In addition to the news of the day, it publishes the best features that can be presented, such as fashion articles and miscellaneous writings from men and women of note and prominence. It is an educator of the highest character, constantly stimulating to noble ideals in individual and and national life.

THE SUN is published on Sunday as well as every other day of the week.

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THE LARGEST LIQUOR HOUSE IN THE CITY.

73 E. Main St., Westminster.

I have a large stock of WINES, LIQUORS, RUMS, GINS, BRANDIES, &c.

The best $2.00 per gallon

WHISKEY

sold in Carroll county. No charge for Jugs or Bottles. A fine line of Cigars and Tobacco on hand.

All out-of-town orders will be promptly attended to.

sept 14 07 C. and P. Phone 51 R.

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You will now find on display the finest line of Winter Goods ever shown, consisting of

Fur and Plush Robes, Square and Stable Blankets. Prices to suit everyone. Sleigh Bells and Chimes.

Our Harness Department is complete, consisting of

BUGGY, SURREY AND RUNABOUT Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Team Harness of all kinds, at the old prices.

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Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Runabouts, Traps, Jagger Wagons, Etc.,

announce that they are now taking orders for Spring delivery. Write us for prices before placing your orders.

We put on our own Rubber Tires. Orders Filled Promptly. All Work Warranted. Special Attention given to REPAIRING.

Agents for Sunshade Canopy Tops.

No. 56 W. Main St., Westminster, Md.
BOTH PHONES feb 10 05

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

HEREAFTER, and until further notic the County Commissioners of Carroll county will meet at their office in Westminster EVERY MONDAY for the transaction of business.

By order,
feb 5 05 FRANCIS L. HANN, Treasurer.

JOSEPH D. BROOKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Practices in the Courts of Maryland and Washington, D. C.

Office, Albaugh Block, Court street, Westminster, Md dec 18 tf

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Carroll county, Md., letters of Administration on the estate of

SARAH J. FUHRMAN,

late of Carroll county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of August, 1909, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 18th day of January, 1909.

JOHN T. FUHRMAN,
jan 22 4t Administrator.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Carroll County:
February Term, 1909.

Estate of Sarah A. Gehr, deceased.

On application, it is ordered, this 2nd day of February, 1909, that the sale of Real Estate of Sarah A. Gehr, late of Carroll county, deceased, made by George R. Gehr, Executor of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, and this day reported to this Court by the said Executor, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before the 2nd Monday, 8th day of March next; provided a copy of this order be inserted for three successive weeks in some newspyper printed and published in Carroll county, before the 1st Monday, 1st day of March, next. The report states the amount of sale to be $965.00

JOHN E. ECKENRODE,
WILLIAM L. RICHARDS,
ROBERT N. KOONTZ. Judges.

True Copy.—Test:
John J. Stewart, Register of Wills.
feb 5 3t

PUBLIC SALE
OF A VALUABLE
HOUSE AND LOT
on Pennsylvania Avenue, Westminster.

By virtue of the power contained in the last Will and Testament of Francis J. Classon, deceased, the undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, No. 22 Pennsylvania Ave., Westminster, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1909,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., all that parcel of land fronting 40 feet on the east side of said avenue and extending back to an alley, containing

7920 SQUARE FEET OF LAND, more or less and improved by a Brick Dwelling [redacted] House with 9 rooms, suitable for two families, and outbuildings.

Terms of Sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid to the undersigned on the day of sale or upon the ratification thereof by the Orphans' Court, and the residue in two equal payments, the one payable in 6 months and the other in 12 months from the day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by the single bills of the purchaser or purchasers, with sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers.

ANNA M. CLASSON,
Administrator of Francis J. Classon, deceased.
Michael E. Walsh, attorney.
Elias N. Davis, auctioneer. jan 29 4t

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF
Valuable Real Estate.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Carroll County, State of Maryland, at the suit of Union Bridge Banking and Trust Company, a body corporate of the State of Maryland, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Lewis C. Franklin, I have seized and taken in execution the following described real estate towit:

All that tract, part of a tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Carroll county and State of Maryland, and described as follows, towit: Beginning at the end of the Third Line of a tract of land called "Caleb's Delight" and also at the end of the Third Line in a Deed from James P. Barnes to William H. Barnes and running thence and bounding on the lines of said deed South, Sixty-nine and one-quarter degrees West, Seven perches, North, Eighteen and one-half degrees East, Forty-two perches, South, Forty-seven and three-quarter degrees East, Six and Nine tenths perches to a stone on the South edge of a large bull eye boulder, thence South, Nineteen degrees West, Thirty-nine perches to the place of beginning, containing One Acre, Two Roods and Twenty-six square Perches of land, more or less, and being the same land which was conveyed to the said Lewis C. Franklin by Augustus C. Barnes and wife, by deed, bearing date on the Twenty-eighth day of March, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-eight, and recorded among the Land Records of Carroll County, in Liber J. H. B. No. 86, folio 444 &c.

(This property is situated in Franklin District, Carroll County, Md., adjoining the village of Franklinville.)

And I hereby give notice that I will sell all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Lewis C. Franklin, both at law and in equity, in and to the above described real estate so seized and taken in execution, at the Court House Door, in Westminster, Carroll County, Md., to the highest bidder for CASH., on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, 1909,

at 2.30 o'clock P. M.

J. BELT TOWNSEND, Sheriff.
Jacob Hutting, Auctioneer. jan 29 4t

Assignee of Mortgagee's Sale
OF TWO
HANDSOME RESIDENCES
In Westminster, Carroll County, Md.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain mortgage from Raymond P. Bankert to Susan Bowersox and Mary Ann Bowersox, bearing date June 26th, 1908, and recorded among the real estate mortgage records of Carroll county, in liber D. P. S. No. 54, folio, 446, which said mortgage was duly assigned to W. Frank Thomas, and which said assignment has been duly recorded among the real estate mortgage records aforesaid, the undersigned, assignee of mortgagee, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, A. D. 1909, at 2 o'clock, P. M., all those two parcels of land and premises, situate on Pennsylvania avenue, in the City of Westminster, Maryland, viz:

First. All that tract of land known as No. 114 Pennsylvania avenue, containing

11,880 SQUARE FEET, more or less, improved by a handsome New Frame Dwelling and Stable.



This property is one of the most desirable in Westminster, as it is beautifully located in the residential part of the city and the residence thereon is large and commodious and equipped with all the latest and most modern improvements, and is now occupied by Raymond P. Bankert. It is the same land which was conveyed to the said Raymond P. Bankert by Grove A. Shipley and wife, by deed dated March 28th, 1894, and recorded among the land records of Carroll county, in liber D. P. S. No. 99, folio 251, and by confirmatory deed from said Shipley and wife to said Bankert dated February 8th, 1905, and recorded in said land records in liber D. P. S. No. 100, folio 550, etc.

Second. All that tract of land and premises known as No. 112 Pennsylvania avenue, adjoining the aforesaid "First Tract," containing

11,880 SQUARE FEET, more or less, and is improved by a new Dwelling House, with all modern improvements and is now occupied by Arthur Bowers, and is the same land described in the deed from Augustus J. Horner and wife to said Raymond P. Bankert, dated October 9th, 1905, and recorded among the land records of Carroll county in liber D. P. S. No. 102, folio 368 etc. Each of the aforedescribed properties fronts 60 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and is 198 feet deep to an alley and they are the same properties described in the mortgage filed in equity cause No. 4446.

Terms of Sale:—All Cash upon the day of sale or upon the ratification thereof by the Court; or, if desired, the purchaser or purchasers can make more convenient terms with the assignee upon the day of sale.

W. FRANK THOMAS,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
E. O. Weant, Attorney.
Elias N. Davis, Auctioneer. jan 29 4t

John E. Eckenrode Chas E. Eckenrode.

JNO. E. ECKENRODE & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BUGGIES, SURREYS, STANHOPES, RUNABOUTS, DAYTONS, TRAPS, STICK WAGONS, DELIVERY WAGONS, DEPOT WAGONS and all kinds of Vehicles.

NEW SHOPS, new tools and better facilities for quick and good work. Special attention given to repairing in all its branches.

We have a new Rubber Tire Machine, and can put on rubber tires at a very short notice at our factory. We put on the celebrated Kelly, Goodyear and Diamond, all high grade tires. All orders promptly filled and work of every kind warranted.

We have on hand a complete stock of HARNESS and WHIPS of all kinds, for light and heavy driving, at prices that defy competition. Come and see our stock of Vehicles and Harness before purchasing. We can save you money.

JNO. E. ECKENRODE & SOSN,
Cor. Liberty and George sts.,
jan 04 Westminster Md.

Voyage of The Saints Mary From Palestine to France

Miraculously Saved From Shipwreck

Lazarus Suffers Martyrdom—The Gauls are Converted—Trophime Becomes a Bishop—The Memory of the Saints Mary is Honored in the Little Church on the Sands of the Mediterranean.

Special to the American Sentinel.

(By W. B. Seabrook.)

Saintes Maries-de-la-Mer, France.

How many Americans know what became of the Virgin Mary, Mary Salome, Mary Magdalene, Joseph, Lazarus, Martha and Mary of Bethany, and the other personal friends and kinfolk of Jesus, after the crucifixion? Very few, I am sure, for the Bible has little or nothing to say on the subject, and, so far as I can learn, the legend has never found place in English literature. Yet a wonderful story exists, a veritable Odyssey, familiar to the peasants in the south of France, cherished and handed down from generation to generation with a touching, simple faith; not only have they enshrined in their hearts the memory of the Saintes Marie, but have preserved here, in a little church upon the Mediterranean shore, three caskets, which are believed to contain the bones of these holy women.

Here is the legend (the history, if you prefer) as it was recounted to me by the Curate of this church-upon-the-sands.

The Jewish hierarchy, who had hoped by crucifying Christ to put an end to the propagation of his teachings, which they regarded as revolutionary and socialistic, becoming alarmed by the miraculous events which followed the crucifixion, were driven to desperation and decided to rid Jerusalem and Palestine, by one daring stroke, of the most fervent disciples and relatives of the Saviour. A company was formed, without the knowledge or connivance of the Roman government, a plot was carefully laid, and, one night, the Mother of Christ, the other Marys, Martha, Joseph, Trophime, Lazarus and a number of their companions, were seized in their beds, bound, gagged, and hurried across country to a desolate spot upon the coast, where the different bands of malefactors had arranged a rendezvous. There they were liberated from their bonds and forced aboard a leaking ship, without sails, rudder or anchor, and abandoned to the mercy of the waves. As the water-logged hulk was being pushed from the shore, the little band of martyrs, as well as their murderous captors, were startled by the sudden appearance of Sarah, a devoted maid-servant whom the kidnappers had not thought worth the trouble of their attention, but who had followed their footsteps and now demanded to share the fate of Mary, her mistress. The prayer was granted, Sarah was permitted to enter the ship, shared in all the adventures of her companions, and eventually became the patron saint of the Bohemians and Gypsies.

In a curious French canticle, the scene of the embarkment is thus described:

"Entrez Sara, dans la nacelle,
Lazare, Martha et Maximin,
Cleon, Trophime, Saturnin,
Les trois Maries et Marcelle,
Eutrope et Martial, Sidoine avec Joseph,
Vous perirez dans cette nef,
Allez sans voile et sans cordage,
Sans mat, sans ancre, sans timon,
Sans aliments, sans aviron,
Allez faire un triste naufrage!
Retirez vous d'ici, laisez nous en repos,
Allez orever parmi les flots."

(A friend of the editor makes this free translation:

Enter Sara, into the little boat
Lazarus, Martha, and Maximin,
Cleon, Trophime Saturnin,
The three Marys and Marcelle,
Eutrope and Martial, Sidonie
with Joseph.
You will perish in this nave of the church.
Go without sail, without rope,
Without mast, without anchor
without rudder,
Go and make a sad shipwreck,
Go from here and leave us in peace,
Go kill yourselves among the torrents.)

But the little band was miraculously saved from the waves. Scarcely had the sinking vessel drifted out of sight of land, when Trophime, who was kneeling in the prow, beheld a snow-white dove descending from the clouds, with a silver cord in its beak. The cord was fastened to the bowsprit, and the dove flew northward. For three days and three nights the ship was drawn, light as a wind-driven foam, upon the dancing waves, then land was sighted, and as the dove remounted the sky, the boat grounded upon the shore of Camargue, in the delta of the Rhone, upon the very spot where this village of Saintes-Maries-de-la-Mer was later founded. After rendering thanks to God for their deliverance, the exiles landed and became the first Christian missionaries in Gaul.

Lazarus and Trophime followed the course of the river and reached the city of Arles, at that epoch a great Roman metropolis; Lazarus, after fearlessly hurling from their pedestals the statues of Venus, Bacchus, and other pagan gods, suffered martyrdom in the Arlesian arena; Trophime, who was no less zealous but more conservative and intelligent, eventually succeeded in converting the city to Christianity, and lived to become a bishop. It seems to me, in passing, that 20th century preachers and missionaries might draw more than one useful moral from this little incident.

As for the Saintes Marie, they spent their lives in pious pilgrimages from village to village, from city to city, throughout all Gaul, spreading the Gospel, healing the sick and comforting the afflicted. Sarah, the hand-maiden, was separated from her companions, and made a long journey into the country of the Huns (now Hungarian Bohemia) but later rejoined the Marys and upon her death was buried by their side.

Nearly every province upon the Mediterranean coast continues, in its purely local legends and folk-lore, this Odyssey of the Saintes Marie. Upon the slope of a gigantic cliff in the mountains of the Alpilles, in the neighborhood of Les Baux, is an enormous detached block of stone, overhanging a precipice; upon the eastern face of this block are graven three grandiose female figures, objects of the superstitious veneration of the mountaineers. These three figures (which I examined while visiting Les Baux, several months ago) are certainly 900 or 1,000 years old. Two distinct legends are woven around the statues, or, more properly speaking, the bas reliefs, and both legends connect them with the Saintes Marie. According to the great Provencal poet, Frederick Mistral, the three Maries visited Les Baux and were so hospitably received by the inhabitants of the village that Mary Magdalene traced with her finger, upon the mountain side, the portraits of herself and her two companions, in order to render eternal the souvenir of their visit. The other legend, recorded by Jules Canonge, is not so creditable to the hospitality of the villagers, who, according to this second version, treated the saintly women as sorceresses and chased them from the neigaborhood with sticks and stones. Shortly afterward, Les Baux, until that moment the healthiest spot imaginable, was afflicted by a terrible plague, a species of cholera, which threatened to wipe out the village; sacrifices to the pagan gods and godesses proving of no avail, the priests, remembering that the three strange women, who had recently visited the mountain, had claimed to be the messengers of a new and unknown god, came to the conclusion that this deity, offended by the indignities heaped upon his emissaries, had sent the plague as a punishment; consequently they decided to erect a shrine to the three mysterious women, and carved upon the cliff the three figures, which have remained until this day.

Unfortunately for those who seek to discern a shadow of real truth in either of these tales, the stone figures themselves suggest, or rather impose, a third more practical and less poetic explanation of their origin. Their style is indisputably Roman, and they were executed by habile workmen. Furthermore, the grouping, drapery and head dresses of the figures leave little room to question that they were intended to represent the three Graces.

But let us return to the legend. The three Marys and the servant Sarah, having converted the Gauls, and having grown old in the long, long course of their wanderings, returned to the Camargue to spend their few remaining days in peace, and to die here upon the spot where they had disembarked. The fishermen of the neighborhood, who had known and honored the holy women during their lives, protected and respected their sepulchre, and later, the faithful raised a shrine and altar, to which they made a pious pilgrimage every year upon the anniversary of the Marys' death. Such was the origin of a famous pilgrimage, which is still celebrated every year and which, by its picturesque character, annually attracts thousands of tourists of all nationalities.

ONE OF THE



IMMORTALS

The Most Wonderful Man of the Nineteenth Century.

(What is the attitude of the South toward Abraham Lincoln to-day? To get an answer to the question, The Baltimore Sun invited between forty and fifty distinguished Southerners to contribute estimates of Lincoln to the last Sunday's issue of that paper. Their replies constitute an interesting contribution to American history. A few of them are reproduced in the SENTINEL.)

BY CAPT. MICAJAH WOODS,
President of the Virginia Bar Association.

Nearly forty years have elansed since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. His tragic and terrible death excited the sympathies of the world, and has thrown a halo about his memory and character which has resulted almost in its apotheosis, for the hearts of his countrymen, North and South, were touched with the profoundest sympathy, and no one ventured to violate the ancient maxim, "De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

Viewing his career from a dispassionate standpoint, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that Mr. Lincoln was the most wonderful product and the most wonderful man produced in the nineteenth century. He rose from the lowest grade of life—from penury and destitution—to the most exalted office within the gift of his countrymen. His native pluck and genius enabled him to overcome and surmount all the obstacles incident to low birth and unfavorable environment.

Though he had but one year of schooling, yet he became master of the English language. His two inaugural addresses and his Gettysburg oration stand, and will ever stand, among the purest classics of the English language.

He came into the Presidential chair in 1861, when the very air was electrified by passion and war—with the South arrayed in hostile attitude, and with a powerful and populous element in the North in sympathy with the South and antagonistic to its policies.

The responsibility that faced him was scarcely less than that that confronted Washington in the Revolutionary era.

More completely than any other Northern statesman of that day he comprehended and foresaw the magnitude of the struggle and the great task that was imposed upon him, pledged as he was to maintain the integrity of the Union.

He came into this great office under the fire, not only of political opposition, but with the knowledge that he was the object of ridicule and of contempt on the part of many of the great leaders of his own party.

When we consider the multitudinous troubles—civil, diplomatic and military—that confronted him throughout his Presidential term, and having studied somewhat the history of that period, I am inclined to the opinion that the preservation of the Union is due almost entirely to the wondrous wisdom of this marvelous man.

My opinion is if Mr. Seward or any other Republican had been elected to the Presidency in 1860 the Union cause would have been visited with disaster. Mr. Lincoln seems to have been thrown by Providence on the tide of time to guide the ship of state through the troublous waters of revolution to a successful haven.

I have read with great interest the book known as "The Real Lincoln," written by my gifted friend, Prof. Charles C. Minor, and while the disclosures therein may strip the character of Lincoln of all the elements of romance and of sanctification, yet the perusal of this book made me realize more than ever the monstrous and unprecedented task which was undertaken by Lincoln for the preservation of the national Government.

There is yet a belief among many that Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln on one side traced their lineage to a common ancestor. These two men differed in many essential particulars—Davis, the polished, high-toned, pure-minded product of Southern civilization; Lincoln, a type developed by heroic struggles against difficulties and by association with the pioneers and builders of the great West.

Yet there was one common quality that distinguished them both. Each of these great men was characterized by a high and unquenchable resolution—the one to preserve the Union, the other to establish the independence of the Confederacy.

Lincoln would never tolerate a suggestion for cessation of hostilities except upon the basis of the restoration of the Union. Davis, on the other hand, amid the agonies of defeat and disaster in 1865, would not tolerate any suggestion for peace except upon the condition of the independence of the South.

The fortunes of war decided the contest in favor of the Union, and it was the sad fate of the South to receive a final blow, and one as heavy as that at Appomattox, when Lincoln (who was, perhaps, the best and most powerful friend of the South) was stricken down by the hand of an irresponsible assassin.

Lincoln was essentially human, and this brings him and his memory in touch with the great masses of humanty on this continent and throughout the world. While he had many and splendid traits, both of heart and head, yet he was never blessed by the chaste and lofty qualities which were the heritage of Washington and Lee.

His essential tact and humanity were never more acutely displayed than when he replied to the committee who had asked for the removal of Grant because of his drinking habits that he "would like to know the brand of whisky which he used, that he might send some of it to his other generals."

This trait in Lincoln's character reminds us of what George II said when told that Wolfe, who was about to attack Quebec, was mad. He replied, "Then if Wolfe is mad I hope he will bite some of my other generals."

In passing upon the character of Mr. Lincoln, even from the most creditable standpoint, it is difficult for a Southerner to overlook or forgive the Emancipation Proclamation of September, 1862.

The historians who eulogize him justify him on the grounds that it was a war measure. Nevertheless, it really was a practical invitation to the slaves of the South to rise up and slaughter the women and children of the soldiers who were on the battle line, with the assurance that they would be protected by the national Government.

It was well known by the Federal Administration that the Confederate armies would vanish from the field if such an attack was made on their homes.

The highest vindication that the people of the South have ever had, and the most splendid tribute to the slave system, was the fact that the slaves of the South were so devoted to their masters and owners and their families that they refused, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, to respond to such an opportunity, preferring loyally to protect the homes and firesides of their absent masters.

It was a terrific and awful expedient, but in judging of this action we must remember that Lincoln felt consecrated to the cause of the Union. In his desperation he seemed to be willing to resort to any expedient which would accomplish his purpose, doubtless hoping that he might be able to control and mitigate that which seemed to be the natural result of this bold and unconstitutional proclamation.

His action in slipping into Washington clandestinely in February, 1861, before his inauguration, did not smack of heroism. Caesar, when warned by the soothsayers to beware of the Ides of March, was less wise than Mr. Lincoln. If Caesar had heeded this warning the history of the world would doubtless have been changed. If Mr. Lincoln had not heeded the warning given him of the danger of passing by daylight through Baltimore, the probability is that the destiny of the American Union would have been doomed.

It may be safely said that no other country and no other era has produced a more wonderful man. In spite of all his personal feelings and idiosyncrasies, he will ever be classed in American history as among the immortals.

Charlottesville, Va.

LINCOLN OR LEE?

Which Showed More of The Signs of Greatness.

BY HON. H. A. LANDES,
Mayor-President of the Board of Commissioners of Galveston, Texas.

During and at the immediate close of the Civil War I regarded Abraham Lincoln as a public enemy. However, my opinion of him soon began gradually to change, and now, 44 years after that unfortunate event, I look upon him as one of the greatest men of his age.

Lincoln and Lee, or Lee and Lincoln (I hardly know which name to put first), stand side by side in myestimation as two of the grandest, most patriotic leaders our country ever had. Devoid of personal ambition or distinction in every move and thought, they were actuated by a love of country and of their fellowman. Hatred and revenge, even under the most trying circumstances, found no place in their manly bosoms.

The death of Abraham Lincoln was a greater misfortune to the South than the surrender at Appomattox. This last event was inevitable sooner or later, while by his death the South lost a friend just at a time when badly needed. Under his wise, liberal and magnanimous administration, reconstruction would have been the work of days instead of years, and the phrase "Carpet Bagger," so well known and distasteful to the Southern people, would never have been coined.

Amnesty full and complete would have quickly followed as foreshadowed in his speech just two days before his death on the admission of Louisiana back into the Union, when he said he had something of great interest to the South to say, at the opportune time, which he believed was near at hand.

His Gettysburg dedication speech, delivered under the most anxious and trying circumstances, reflects his true character, for every thought and expresion was dictated by the highest standard of American patriotism and statesmanship.

Abraham Lincoln was a born leader of men, firm and determined, just and wise; he accomplished his purpose with a delicate touch of love, persuasion and forbearance, rather than with force and oppression.

Galveston, Texas.

THE SOUTH'S GREAT LOSS

Lincoln's Death was a Bitter Calamity There.

BY HON. FRANK B. GARY,
United States Senator from South Carolina.

Abraham Lincoln, without a doubt, was one of the most wonderful men of the nineteenth century. Reared without any advantages, he grasped every opportunity that presented itself and made the best use of it possible.

Thus it was that he acquired that knowledge and judgment upon which his moral character as a man and his usefulness as a citizen were based. He was the typical American, in whose career the genius of American institutions found true expression.

As President of the United States he proved to be the right man in the right place at the right time. His chief aim was to preserve the Union. Though we of the South did not then and do not now agree with him in his construction of the Constitution, yet we cheerfully accept what has been determined by the arbitrament of arms.

At the close of the war the South regarded Lincoln as great enough and magnanimous enough to do justice to all and injustice to none. And when she heard that he had been assassinated she was grieved and felt as if she had suffered a great loss.

Had he lived our people would have been spared the horrors of the Reconstruction period, and the teachings of men like Thad Stevens would not have been so potent, but the more conservative views of Lincoln would have prevailed.

Lincoln's death was undoubtedly the South's loss.

Washington, D. C.

HIS DEATH A CALAMITY

South lost a Friend When Lincoln Was Shot.

BY T. A. ASHBY, M. D.
Representative in the Legislature of Virginia.

From the day of Mr. Lincoln's election as President of the United States to the day of his death the Southern people had little admiration and no love for Mr. Lincoln. He was regarded as a bitter enemy of Southern institutions and as an aggressive foe in the war which was waged against the Confederate States.

The 44 years which have passed since Mr. Lincoln's death have greatly changed the views of the Southern people in regard to his motives and character. He has grown in the respect and admiration of many of his most bitter enemies and is regarded as a man of large heart, of patriotism and of sincere belief in the principles he advocated.

It is believed by the vast majority that his death was a great calamity to the people both of the North and South. Had he have lived, the reconstruction of the South would have been brought about in a wise and humane way, and the present good feeling between the sections would have followed soon after the close of the hostilities.

Baltimore.

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