BRINGING UP FATHER

By McMANUS

ANNIVERSARY OF LINCOLN'S BIRTH

His Assassination Marked Passing of South's Best Friend, Says Virginian.

Tomorrow is the birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln. April 14th will mark the 50th anniversary of the night the President was assassinated. The following article from Sunday's Brooklyn Eagle will be read with interest on the eve of the anniversary of his death and the anniversary of his birth:

"On next Friday the American Nation will celebrate the birthday of a 'minority president.' April 14th, of this year, will mark the 50th anniversary of the night that President Lincoln was assassinated. Neither statesman nor politician of the present day has been the target of such venomous personal abuse as Abraham Lincoln was forced to endure in his lifetime. Elected by a 'split' in the Democratic party and welcomed to office by a Civil War in which half the Nation attempted to throw off the authority of the central government, he had to contend not only with the seceding States of the South and his partisan enemies at home, but also with cabals in his own party, extending even into his cabinet.

"Every official act during his four years of office had to run the gauntlet of criticism from radicals for whom Lincoln was too conservative and from conservatives for whom he was too radical. He was excoriated for not declaring every slave free at the beginning of hostilities; he was denounced for emancipating them at all. Abolitionists, who feared that their long years of agitation would go for nothing demanded that he stop negotiations with the Confederacy (which were carried on at different periods during the war through unaccredited representatives); 'copperheads' appealed to young men not to go to the front. His Mexican policy (for this 'minority president' had troubles south of the Rio Grande, too) his European policy—in fact, every measure of his administration—went under the fire of his enemies in his own party and of his partisan opponents.

"That was not all. The opposition to Abraham Lincoln did not confine itself to criticism of his official acts. During his term in office he was the object of abuse so gratuitous that it might almost be described as frankly malicious. Every personal peculiarity was magnified into the monstrosity of a side-show 'freak.' His long face, his uncouth figure, his eccentricities of speech were made the subject of ridicule at the hands of the wits and near-wits of the opposition. No President has a private life. But Abraham Lincoln was pursued into his home circle not only by the cares or government but also by the slander of his enemies.

"How much effect did this have? The reader can answer that for himself. A eulogy of Abraham Lincoln falls as flat as the weather report of yesterday. It is too firmly fixed in our minds to be interesting. We are so sure of it that we do not care to hear what the writer has to say.

"The verdict of the years has been with Lincoln. Today his enemies cannot be found. The South, as well as the North, admits his greatness. There are many who believe that of all the men of worth whom this Nation in fulfilling its destiny has brought forth, Abraham Lincoln best represents what is best in America. Abraham Lincoln is the American's ideal of his neighbor.

"Practically everything that can be said of Lincoln today would be admitted as freely in Richmond as in Brooklyn—in New Orleans as in New York. The hatreds bred by the war have completely vanished. There isn't 'one more victory in the bloody shirt'—no matter on which side of the Mason and Dixon line it is waved. Your Southerner may be very chary about admitting that it was for the best that the Confederacy was defeated, but he recognizes that Lincoln was a great American, and even reminds you that he was born in Kentucky of Virginia stock.

"It was to obtain the point of view of a representative Southerner, though a transplanted one, that a writer for The Sunday Eagle called on Stuart G. Gibboney. Mr. Gibboney has been described as 'New York's man of mystery,' because he is generally credited with being the personal agent through whom President Wilson speaks to Democrats in this city. Be that it may, politics had nothing to do with the call of The Sunday Eagle representative upon Mr. Gibboney, who had promised to set forth a Southerner's attitude toward Lincoln. Of course, he could speak only for himself, but Mr. Gibboney's position may be taken as that of the average citizen of a State that seceded. Mr. Gibboney's ancestors, by the way, fought in the Civil War, and he himself was born in Virginia. He was for four years secretary of the Southern Society and is now secretary of The Virginians.

"'The Civil War,' began Mr. Gibboney, 'I believe was inevitable. It has been fought and the issue of secession has been decided. Any man today is a poor American if he cannot revere the memory of Grant and Lincoln and at the same time that of Lee and Jackson. I can revere the memory of all four without forgetting the allegiance I owe both to my Nation and to my State.

"'I think that Lincoln was the greatest man the North brought forth during the Civil War. Without his patient persistence and his great desire to hold the Union together the North would not have been so successful. It might have conquered by sheer weight of numbers, but there would have been no real reunion of the States.'

"'What do you think would have been the effect upon the Reconstruction Period if Lincoln had not been assassinated?' Mr. Gibboney was asked.

"'The assassination of Lincoln was the assassination of the best friend the South had in the North. He was a large-hearted man and on his personal side deserves to be ranked as one of the greatest Americans. You can say for me, also'—and here it must be admitted that the political note creeps in—'that I believe that Woodrow Wilson is fulfilling today the same mission that was Lincoln's in the years of 1861 to 1865.

"'After all, Lincoln was a Southerner. His forbears were of Virginia stock and he himself was born in Kentucky. The South's attitude has changed tremendously toward him since the Civil War as has its attitude toward Grant. In spite of this, however, the people south of the Mason and Dixon line still cherish the traditions of their own heroes.

"'Don't you think that the South really has benefitted in the end by the result of the Civil War?' was the interviewer's next question.

"Mr. Gibboney weighed his words before replying to this.

"'I think that the South is better off today in a Union whose influence covers the whole North American continent,' he said, speaking very slowly and deliberately, 'than it would be if this Nation were divided.

"'This Nation is now one, in spirit as well as in government. But in this connection let me tell you a little story. You know I married a Yankee girl. We were in her home in Morristown on Memorial Day and watched the G. A. R. parade. Afterward we met some of the veterans, and one of them spoke as follows:

"'This is the last Memorial Day I'll parade. We're not appreciated any longer—and, besides, what was the use of saving the country for a lot of confounded Southerners to run?'

"This story would have delighted Lincoln himself, who was a great lover of anecdotes and whose pointed remarks have practically become a part of American thought. Of all the stories related of him, however, it is probable that the one best liked concerns the young scion of a European house who wanted a commission in the army. He began to explain to the President his noble antecedents, giving short biographical sketches of his various ancestors, when Lincoln interrupted him with: 'Never mind that. If you're a good soldier we won't count that against you.'

"It is little bits of Lincolniana like that which make 'the people' feel that Lincoln was really one of them, and one with them. Washington may be first in the hearts of his countrymen' but there is a certain aloofness about his figure, as it is commonly painted, that prevents the ordinary man from regarding him as he regards Lincoln. And in this, as in most matters, the ordinary man's instinct is right. Washington was no Democrat—in its non-political sense—and Lincoln was. A man of the common people himself, he was often the butt of ridicule from men who had grown old 'playing the game of politics' and seeking 'issues' rather than expressing their convictions. 'Confound him!' exclaimed one of them. 'Of course, he knows what the people are thinking, for that is just what he is thinking himself.'

"The speaker was unable to understand that Lincoln, for all his homely phraseology, saw farther and truer not only than 'the people,' but also than the old-school politicians. Yet it is for his homeliness of word and manner and for his sympathy and patience and understanding of ordinary human beings that Lincoln is best loved today. The judgment of the Nation is rash and fickle at first, but in the end it is certain, and each man is paid in the coin that he himself has tendered.

"The American people have seen many great figures pass before them and have spoken their judgments. The Nation has beheld the austere and sternly just man who led the ragged Colonials to victory over the best troops of Europe and has granted to him an ungrudging respect and admiration. It has known the philosopher-scientist who was the wit, if not the brains, of the Revolution, and has met with good-humored understanding. It has seen the kindly and wise—though sometimes visionary—man who was twice elected President and who founded a party that has endured to this day; it has seen statesmen and scholars and scientists and soldiers pass before it in review. Each has been rewarded in full measure and with his own counters. And it has beheld also that man of the people who, with less than an ordinary school education, rose to the highest post of this land and guided this Nation through the greatest crisis it has been forced to face. Slowly it has come to appreciate both his public and private virtues—his courage and his generosity, his keenness of vision and his sympathy, his tenacity of purpose and his large-heartedness, his unselfish devotion to the State and to his fellow human beings. And for this love it has returned him love."

NEW PROHIBITION MEASURE

The Anti-Saloon League Still Presses to Shut Off Old Booze.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 11.—The new bill offered by the Anti-Saloon League, presented before the joint committee hearing here Tuesday, wipes out the technical objections raised, as it does not bar denatured alcoholo to be used in the manufacture of tobacco, allows grain alcohol to come in, under certain restrictions, for medicinal purposes, to be used by druggists, dentists and doctors, and looks out for grape-culture, but it would shut off the flow of booze.

The full text of the measure follows:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm of corporation, or any agent, officer or employee therefore, to ship, transport, carry, or deliver in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for hire or otherwise, any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters, from a point without this State, to any person, firm or corporation, or any agent, officer or employee thereof, in this State.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation, or any agent, officer, or employee therefore, to receive at any point within the State of North Carolina, any spirituous, vinous, fermented, or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters shipped from any point without the State of North Carolina, for his, her, their, or its own use, or for the use of any other person, firm, or corporation.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to wines intended for sacramental purposes, when received by any minister or other duly authorized person of such church; and the person, firm, or corporation so delivering the same shall have in his or its possession, before he or it receives for transportation or transports such wine, authority in writing from the church to such minister or other agent to receive or procure such wine for sacramental purposes, and shall retain such written authority in his or its possession.

Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to receive any wines under the provisions of section three of this act, when such wines are not intended for sacramental purposes.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to grain alcohol received by duly licensed physicians, druggists, dental surgeons, college, university and State laboratories, and manufacturers of medicine, when intended to be used in compounding, mixing or preserving medicines or medical preparations, or for surgical purposes, when obtained as hereinafter provided. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall prohibit the importation into the State of North Carolina and the delivery and possession in said State for use in industry, manufacturers and users of any denatured alcohol or other denatured spirits, which are compounded and made in accordance with formulae prescribed by acts of Congress of the United States and regulations made under act thirty three of the Treasury Department of said United States and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thereof, and which are not subject to Internal Revenue tax levied by the government of said United States. Provided, further, that this act shall not apply to wines and liquors required, and used by hospitals or sanitoriums bona fide established and maintained for the treatment of patients addicted to the use of liquor, morphine, opium, cocaine or other deleterious drugs when the same are administered as an essential part of the particular system or method of treatment and exclusively by, or under the direction of a duly licensed and registered physician of good moral character and standing.

Sect. 6. That manufacturers of medicine, duly licensed physicians, hospitals, dental surgeons, college, university and State laboratories, and druggists may make written application to the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county for a permit to receive by transportation by a common carrier grain alcohol intended to be used for surgical purposes and in compounding, mixing or preserving medicines and medical preparations. Such permit shall then be granted by the clerk or his duly appointed deputy, who shall affix the seal of his office thereto, and said permit shall contain the name of the applicant to whom the shipment is to be delivered, the place from which the shipment is to be made, the amount to be shipped and the date of the granting of the permit. The said permit shall be executed in duplicate. The original shall be delivered to the applicant to be sent by him to the shippers to be pasted on the outside of the package containing the alcohol.

Sec. 7. That a permit, issued as above, when attached to and plainly affixed in a conspicuous place to any package or parcel containing grain alcohol transported within this State, shall authorize any common carrier within the State to transport the package or parcel to which such permit is attached or affixed, containing only alcohol mentioned in said permit, and to deliver the same to the person, firm, or corporation to which such permit was issued.

Sec. 8. That the duplicate copy of said permit, together with the application therefor, as hereinbefore provided, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court chronologically and alphabetically with regard to the name of the applicant, and the application and permit shall at all times be subject to the inspection of any citizen or officer of the State, county or municipality; and for his services the clerk of the Superior Court shall be entitled to a fee of seventy-five cents, to be paid by the applicant.

Sec. 9. That any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 10. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. That this act shall take effect on the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

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NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.

Having qualified as the Executrix of the estate of Preston Cumming, late of the County of New Hanover, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to me, properly verified, on or before the 5th day of February 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payments.

This 4th day of February, 1915.

JOHNNIE G. CUMMING,
Executrixx Estate of Preston Cumming.
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Physician's Prescription For Indigestion

Important for All Those Who Suffer After Eating.

If you suffer from indigestion after eating and find that instead of the one little pepsin or soda pill you used to take, it now needs two or three to stop it, it's time you called a halt and did some hard thinking.

The plain truth is that there are thousands of men and women in this country whose stomachs are dead or dying from lack of exercise while they themselves still live. They can't go on this way much longer. It's wonderful to think that powerful drugs compressed in a pill will even for a little while do the work of a human stomach. But no pill was ever made that could do it for long.

A dead stomach can't be brought to life but a slowly dying stomach can and must or its owner must soon follow. Years ago a famous physician wrote the prescription for Mi-o-na Stomach Tablets and thousands owe their very life to them today. Most stomach remedies work on the food and digest it. Mi-o-na works on the stomach and digests nothing. Mi-o-na Tablets strengthen the stomach walls, stimulate the stomach muscles and vitalize the stomach machinery into instant and normal action. The stomach starts at once to churn its food and normal, painless digestion follows. R. R. Bellamy and many other leading druggists hereabouts sell Mi-o-na Tablets, agreeing to refund money in any case where it does not do these two things. First, in ten minutes give relief from heartburn, gas, belching, acidity, sour rising, etc. Second, in thirty days completely renovate, cleanse and strengthen the stomach so it can do its own work without aid of any kind. If your own druggist thinks this well of Mi-o-na you surely ought to try it.—Advertisement.

5 lbs Sugar 25c

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Irish Potatoes	25 cts
Sweet Potatoes	30 cts
3 cans Tomatoes	25 cts
Chalmers Gelatine	7 cts
Star Hams	17 1-2 cts
Country Eggs	30 cts
Ivory Soap	4 cts
Hecker's Oatmeal	9 cts
Hecker's B. Wheat	9 cts
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Sours Vanilla	20 cts
Burnett's Vanilla	30 cts

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No. 51, *5:25 A. M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville Tampa Fort Myers, Columbia and Asheville, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M. and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50, *12:45 A. M.
No. 84, †8:50 A. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65, †6:15 P. M.
No. 40, *1:30 A. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, Pullman Parlor Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49 *6:05 P. M.
No. 53, *8:45 A. M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52, *8:05 P. M.
No. 83, *3:25 P. M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 83, *12:50 P. M.
No. 55, *3:45 P. M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No 54, *12:50 P. M.
No. 89, †6:30 P. M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 80, †10:15 A. M.
No. 48, *3:45 P. M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York, Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41, *8:45 A. M.

*.Daily 1.Daily except Sunday. †.Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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