

# The Man LINCOLN

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

Not as the great who grow more great  
Until from us they are apart.  
He walks with us in man's estate.  
We know his was a brother heart.  
The marshing years may render dim  
The humanness of other men  
Today we are akin to him  
As they who know him best were those.

Wars have been won by mail-clad hands.  
Realms have been ruled by sword-hedged kings.  
But he above them others stands  
As one who loved the common things:  
The common faith of men was his.

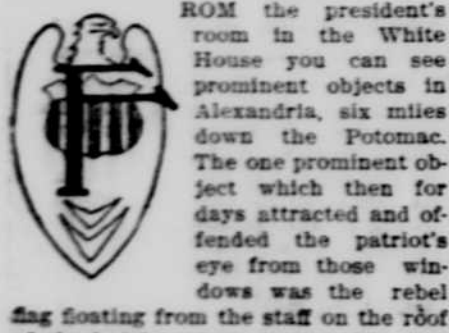
The common faith in man he had—  
The today his grave face is  
A face half joyous and half sad.

A man of earth. Of earthy stuff,  
As honest as the fruitful soil.  
Gleamed as the friendly trees, and rough  
As hillsides that had known his toil.  
Of earthy stuff—let it be told.  
For earth-born men rise and reveal  
A courage fair as beaten gold  
And the enduring strength of steel.

So now he dominates our thought.  
This humble great man holds us thus  
Because of all he dreamed and wrought.  
Because he is akin to us  
He held his patient trust in truth  
While God was working out His plan.  
And they that were his foes, forsooth,  
Come to pay tribute to the Man.

Not as the great who grow more great  
Until they have a mystic fame—  
No stroke of fortune nor of fate  
Gave Lincoln his undying name.  
A common man, earth-bred, earth-born.  
One of the breed who work and wait—  
His was a soul above all hate.

## Hurt by Ellsworth's Death



FROM the president's room in the White House you can see prominent objects in Alexandria, six miles down the Potomac. The one prominent object which then for days attracted and offended the patriot's eye from those windows was the rebel flag floating from the staff on the roof of the hotel in that city, as if in defiance of the national capital, a few miles away. President Lincoln's young neighbor of Springfield, Ill., Elmer E. Ellsworth, mounted alone to the roof, cut it down, and was himself killed by the rebel owner as he descended the staircase.

In the "Anecdotes of Abraham Lincoln" it is related that during the war a lady belonging to a prominent Kentucky family visited Washington to beg for her son's pardon, who was then in prison under sentence of death for belonging to a band of guerrillas who had committed many murders and outrages. With the mother was her daughter, a beautiful young lady, who was an accomplished musician. Mr. Lincoln received the visitors in his usual kindly manner and the mother made known the object of her visit. There were probably extenuating circumstances in favor of the rebel prisoner, and while the president seemed to be deeply pondering the young lady moved to the piano near by, and, taking a seat, commenced to sing "Gentle Annie," a sweet and pathetic ballad, which before the war was a familiar song in almost every household in the union, and is not yet en-

tirely forgotten, for that matter. It is to be presumed that the young lady sang the song with more plaintiveness and more effect than Old Abe had ever heard it in Springfield. During the song he arose from his seat, crossed the room to a window in the westward, through which he gazed for several minutes with that "sad, far away look" which has so often been noted as one of his peculiarities. His memory, no doubt, went back to the days of his humble life on the banks of the Sangamon, and with visions of old Salem and its rustic store came a picture of the "Gentle Annie" of his youth, whose ashes had rested for many long years under the wild flowers and brambles of the old rural burying ground, but whose spirit then, perhaps, guided him to the side of mercy. Then wiping his eyes, he advanced quickly to the desk, wrote a brief note, which he handed to the lady, and informed her that it was the pardon she sought.

Not His Kind of Religion. I am not much of a judge of religion, but in my opinion, the religion that sets men to rebel and fight against their government, because, as they think, the government does not sufficiently help some men to eat their bread in the sweat of other men's faces, is not the sort of religion upon which people can get to heaven. —Memorandum, Dec. 3, 1864.

## LINCOLN'S HISTORY OF HIS LIFE

It is of especial interest to read this brief sketch of his life which Mr. Lincoln himself wrote for publication when he was pitted against Stephen A. Douglas, for Senator in Illinois in 1858.

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Harding county, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Mason county, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in the old families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham and the like.

"My father, at the death of his fa-

ther, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reared our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other game animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so-called, but no qualification was required for a teacher beyond reading, writing and ciphering—the rule of three. If a stranger, supposed to understand Latin, happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education.

"Of course, when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education I have picked up from time to time under the pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was 22. At 21 I came to Illinois and passed the first year in Macon county. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now Menard county, where I remained a year as a sort of clerk in a store-

Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was selected as captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went through the campaign, was elected, ran for the legislature the same year (1832) and was beaten—the only time I have ever been beaten by the people. The next and three succeeding biennial elections I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterward. During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it.

"In 1846 I was once elected to the lower house of congress. Was not a candidate for re-election. From 1849 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on the Whig electoral ticket, making active canvasses. I was losing interest in politics when the repeal of the Missouri compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable it may be said I am in height six feet four inches nearly, lean in flesh, weighing on an average 180 pounds, dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes. No other marks or brand recollected. Yours very truly, "A. LINCOLN."

## EXONERATE OIL CO.

PUBLISHER OF HAMPTON'S MAGAZINE  
ZINE RETRACTS ACCUSATION  
AGAINST STANDARD.

### ARTICLE CAUSED LIBEL SUIT

Hampton's and Moffett Declare Upon Investigation Oil Company Is Not Connected With Sale of Impure Candles.

New York.—In the matter of the libel suits brought by the Standard Oil Company for \$250,000 damages against Hampton's Magazine and for \$100,000 damages against Cleveland Moffett, the former the publisher, and the latter the writer, of an article in the February issue of the magazine which defamed the company in connection with the sale of glucose and candy in Philadelphia, the following retractions have been signed in the office of Shearman & Sterling, the Standard Oil company's lawyers in the case, and have been issued from the company's offices at No. 26 Broadway:

"Hampton's Magazine, 66 West Thirty-fifth St., New York, Jan. 31, 1911.

"Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, New York.

"Dear Sirs: In the February issue of Hampton's Magazine there was published an article written by me, entitled, 'Cassidy and the Food Poisoners.' In that article I referred to the investigation of Mr. Cassidy, with respect to the manufacture and sale of impure candles in Philadelphia, and made the statement that your company manufactured and sold impure material which went into these candles and that, when the various dealers were arrested and fined, at the instance of Mr. Cassidy, your company paid the fines.

"Upon investigation I have ascertained that your company was in no way concerned with the transactions referred to and I hasten to retract in the fullest manner all charges made against your company and to express my sincere regret that I should have fallen into this serious error. Yours truly, Cleveland Moffett."

"Jan. 31, 1911.

"Standard Oil Company, New York City.

"Dear Sirs: Referring to foregoing letter of Mr. Cleveland Moffett to you, we beg to state that we are convinced that Mr. Moffett was in error in his statements with reference to your company. We greatly regret that these errors should have been made. It is the desire of Hampton's Magazine to be accurate and fair in all things. In our March number we will publish this letter and the foregoing letter of Mr. Moffett. Yours truly, Benj. B. Hampton, President, Broadway Magazine, Inc."

### MUST TELL GRAFT STORY

Danville Judge Orders Prosecutor to Answer All Questions Put by Jury in Bribe Quiz.

Danville, Ill.—Judge Kimbrough in the circuit court handed down a decision in the case of City Attorney Jones, who declined to answer certain questions regarding vote selling and buying which the grand jury put to him.

The court instructed Jones to answer all questions. The opinion stated that, according to a decision of the Supreme court of the United States, a witness before the grand jury is immune from indictment. The court also held that the city election law is unconstitutional, which means that Jones cannot be questioned about happenings more than eighteen months ago.

This means that the investigation will continue until all the witnesses now summoned are examined. It is said that many indictments have been voted, but whether they are for vote selling is not known.

### VOLCANO'S TOLL IS 700

Five Thousand Families in Philippines Have Been Wholly Ruined By Disaster.

Washington.—The eruption of Taal volcano and the accompanying disturbances in the Philippines killed 700 people in the town of Talisay, according to the report of the governor of Batangas province, which was cable to the war department by Governor General Forbes of the Philippine Islands.

The earthquake shocks continue, the governor general added. Five thousand families have been ruined by the disaster.

The Philippine authorities are faced to face with the absolute necessity of adopting relief measures in order to avoid suffering, as the falling mud and lava destroyed the crops within a considerable radius of the volcano.

### DECIES HONEYMOON IN EGYPT

Vivien Gould, After Wedding to English Lord, Will Take Trip to Africa.

New York.—It is announced that Lord and Lady Decies, the latter now Miss Vivien Gould, who are to be married February 7, will spend their honeymoon in Egypt. They will leave America February 18 by the Cunard liner Carmania. In Egypt they will spend a few days in Cairo and then visit notable points in upper Egypt.

### Says Hornet Was Unarmed.

New Orleans.—That the gunboat Hornet, seized recently by the United States from Honduran revolutionaries, has never been mounted with guns, is the statement made here by Otto Alhorn, former chief engineer of the Hornet.

### Refuse to Move Capital.

Carson, Nev.—By a tie vote, 20 to 20, the lower house of the Nevada legislature defeated a resolution to remove the capital from Carson to Winnemucca.

## The KITCHEN CABINET

TENDER-HANDED stroke a nettle,  
And it stings you for your pains;  
Grasp it like a man of metal  
And it soft as silk remains.

'Tis the same with common natures;  
Use 'em kindly, they rebel;  
But be rough as nutmeg graters,  
And the rogues obey you well.

### The Breakfast Table.

As the appetite is more apt to be fickle in the morning, great care should be taken that the table is attractive. A well-laid table and a few dainty dishes will often call forth an appetite.

The no-breakfast fad has died a natural death, although it certainly had much to recommend it. Think of the time, temper and bother saved each morning. The ideal English breakfast would not suit the average American. Pigeon Pie and Collared Tongue seem a little hearty for the "simple breakfast."

The French idea of a roll and a cup of coffee is simple, easy to prepare, but would be very monotonous day in and day out.

For those who are able to have several sets of china, that used for breakfast should be different from the dinner set. Blue is generally considered a good color for the breakfast china.

A well-laid table is decidedly military in its appearance, precision is the watch word. Knives, forks and spoons are laid in careful order, a half an inch from the edge of the table. The blade of the knife turned toward the plate, at the right, the fork tines up at the left. The spoons in regular order next to the knife. The first article of silver to be used is the one farthest from the plate. The water glass is placed at the point of the knife, the napkin at the left of the fork and bread and butter plate when used, just above the napkin. One may decorate a table with a few flowers laid carefully on the table. But it is best not to trifle too much with the military effect of the table.

### Southern Rolls.

Take six cupfuls of flour, two eggs, one cake of yeast, one cup of milk, two tablespoonfuls of lard and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix and set to rise, knead, shape into rolls and let rise again. Bake in a hot oven.

### Helpful Hints.

Uses of the Lemon.—Take daily the juice of a large lemon, either in cold water or clear. This is a remedy for biliousness.

For a felon, cut off the end of a lemon and insert the finger, bind it on. In the morning the fester will be near the surface and may easily be removed.

Lemon juice and loaf sugar is a good remedy for coughs.

Lemon is a good stain remover, either from the hands or clothing.

To remove tan, wash the face in water and lemon juice.

A trained nurse of experience has emphasized the necessity of keeping mirrors out of the sickroom.

The patient should never be allowed to look into one, if the ravages wrought by disease are very evident, as the shock which it gives a nervous patient is hard to soothe away.

To Wash White Cashmere.

First remove all the hooks and eyes and any colored trimming. Then shave up about four ounces of white soap, put it into a saucepan, cover with water and allow it to melt over a gentle heat. When quite dissolved, take out a cupful, beat the remainder to a lather in a gallon of water. When the suds is a little cooled, immerse the cashmere, squeeze it and knead it in water. Do not rub soap on the material. When all the dirt has been removed, squeeze without wringing, and place the goods in a bath of tepid water to which the cupful of dissolved soap has been added.

Squeeze as much of the water out again as you can and hang to dry in the open air.

When nearly dry, press with an iron not too hot.

Very pretty porch pillows are made by drawing pretty colored strips of worsted through burlap. Different designs may be used and contrasting or well-blended colors make the pillows very artistic.

Honey is one of the best remedies for a cough.

On this day of out-door sleeping rooms, to speak of the importance of airing the bedding and room each day; but there are many, many homes where fresh air only enters because carpenter cannot make woodwork airtight.

We may excuse the extreme poor, who are saving fuel and heat; but what of those who have plenty and yet deny themselves the blessing of pure air? One of the best ways of training housekeepers is in the school, the children who are taught the way to air a bed and make it lie learning valuable lessons in housekeeping. These lessons may be taught with a doll's bed in the rural schools, where this knowledge is as much needed as in the cities.

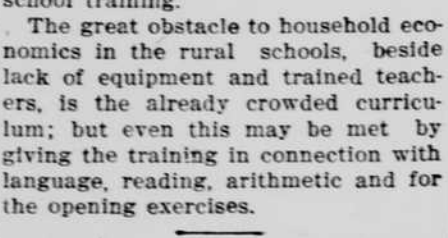
No equipment seems to be the great drawback in so many schools. First, a teacher with some training in the line of household economics and an interest deep enough to overcome obstacles, and this teaching becomes a great educational factor to both boys and girls.

It is well that the boys should be trained in the knowledge of the value of a well-managed home, that it takes skill of a high order to keep the household running smoothly and without friction.

Roosevelt says: "Teach the boys to be home-makers and the girls to be home-keepers."

The importance of this training cannot be estimated as a large majority of the boys and girls receive none of this teaching in their homes, and all they acquire will be from school training.

The great obstacle to household economics in the rural schools, beside lack of equipment and trained teachers, is the already crowded curriculum; but even this may be met by giving the training in connection with language, reading, arithmetic and for the opening exercises.



NO WOMAN can be handsome by force of features alone, any more than she can be witty only by help of speech."

**Omelets.**  
The making of a successful omelet means skill with the best of materials. Almost any left-over may be used advantageously in an omelet. Vegetables may be used in the sauce to serve with an omelet or they may be spread on half the mixture before folding.

Sweet omelets are delicious. Add a teaspoonful of powdered sugar to the eggs and spread the jam, jelly or preserves thinly over the omelet before folding.

With juicy fruits the juice is poured over the omelet just as it is served.

**Lemon Omelet.**—Put the yolks of four eggs into a bowl with a tablespoonful of sugar, beat until light and add the grated rind of a lemon. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and mix lightly with the yolks. Then stir in a fourth of a teaspoonful of baking powder. Pour in the omelet pan, in which a tablespoonful of butter has been melted, and cook carefully until done. Cut in half and put together with the following sauce: Take half a cup of sugar, a tablespoonful of butter, the juice and rind of a lemon, two well-beaten eggs; beat together and stir over the fire until thick.

**Friars' Omelet.**—Cook a dozen apples as for apple sauce, sweeten to taste and add a tablespoonful of butter. When cold stir in four well-beaten eggs and turn into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle breadcrumbs over the top and bake in a moderate oven.

**Peach Omelet.**—Dice three or four peaches, cover with sugar and stand aside. Make an omelet with six eggs a pinch of salt and six tablespoonfuls of the peach juice. Serve the omelet with the peaches and sirup of the juice with sugar, all hot.

**Omelet With Oyster Sauce.**—Serve a plain omelet with a rich white sauce and half a cup of oysters that have been cooked until the edges curled, in their own liquor. Chop the oysters.

**Specialized Farming.**  
Miss Jessie Nicholson inherited a farm of 225 acres in New Jersey, which her father had farmed in the old way. When she took it she realized that the new way to do things is to specialize, so she began to do this on the farm. She raises Canada field peas, her own hay and makes a silo, sells chickens and milk, and that is all. There are 100 cows and she puts away \$3,000 each year.

**Boarders in the World.**  
The people who live in houses, and sleep on beds, and walk on pavements and buy their food from butchers and bakers and grocers, are not the most blessed inhabitants of this wide and various earth. The circumstances of their existence are too mathematical and secure for perfect contentment. They live at second or third hand. They are boarders in the world. Everything is done for them by some body else—Henry Van Dyke.

**Forget It!**  
Every one ought to make it a life rule to wipe out from his memory everything that has been unpleasant, unfortunate, says Orison Sweet Marden in Success Magazine. We ought to forget everything that has kept us back, has made us suffer, has been disagreeable, and never allow the hideous pictures of distressing conditions to enter our minds again. There is only one thing to do with a disagreeable, harmful performance, and that is—forget it!

**Care of the Bedroom.**  
It would hardly seem necessary in

**Forget It!**  
FIRST, then, a woman will, or if she won't, depend on it; and there's an end on it. But if she won't, since safe and sound fear is affront, and jealousy injustice. It would hardly seem necessary in

**Simplex in Picture Frames.**  
Simplicity is a marked feature of the new styles in picture frames. And burnished gold and mahogany are the newest colors for frames. The former is a dull gold, and is so dull that it and mahogany blend beautifully, and so are often used together.

The effect of such combination is so entirely different from the old style of framing with wood and a strip of gilt next the glass that it is difficult to believe that the same colors are just carried out in the new tones. These shades used together bring out brown pictures effectively.

An authority on art furnishing is responsible for the information that the gold alone, the wood alone, and the two in combination may be used to successfully frame all kinds of pictures that are generally hung on walls of living rooms, parlors, libraries and bedrooms.

Narrow frames, from one to two inches, are correct for medium-sized pictures, while for smaller subjects, such as photographs, only a half-inch frame is required. The latter is usually of dark wood, beautifully polished to show the grain.

Both oval and square frames are correct. The latter are more expensive, because more difficult to make and polish.

Wooden frames are flat and plain, except in a few cases, when a little carving is seen as a motif placed in the center of the top of a square frame. The plain frames are, however, considered better taste.

Gold frames are exceedingly dainty in design, small delicate molding being preferred to bold patterns. Indeed, some of the frames give the impression of being worked with the needle and gold thread used generously, rather than molding.

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## The Home



Keep tacks in bottles. It saves opening many boxes to find a particular kind.

When cleaning house use plenty of turpentine in the scrub water. It means certain death to moths.

Left-over cereals need not be wasted. They are excellent fried like mush and eaten with syrup or honey.

Ammonia should not be used in the evening or near a fire, nor should the bottle be allowed to remain uncorked. It is inflammable, and its fumes are not specially healthful.

**Corn Chowder.**  
Two slices of fat pork cut up and fried out, take out scraps and throw away, one good onion cut up and browned in fat, then add six raw potatoes cut up, pepper and salt to taste. Add one quart water. When it comes to a boil add one can of corn. When the above is cooked add one quart of milk and one tablespoon of butter. When it comes to a boil it is ready to serve.

**Coffee Creams.**  
Make one-half pint of very strong coffee, cool and add it to one-half pint of thin cream. Add four beaten eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir into small cups and place them in a shallow pan. Pour boiling water into the pan until it reaches half way up the cups, set in a moderate oven and cook gently until custard is firm. Serve ice cold with fancy cakes.

**Peanut Klases.**  
Shell and remove the brown skin from one quart roasted peanuts. Put them through a nut grinder and mix them with one-half pound powdered sugar and the unbeaten whites of four eggs. Beat all together with an egg beater or whip and drop by spoonfuls on buttered paper, spread on a flat tin and bake a golden brown.

**German Onion Pie.**  
Saute onions in butter until well done, then place in a bowl and cool. Beat the yolks of three eggs with three tablespoonfuls sugar and mix with the onions. Lastly whip the whites of three eggs stiff, fold into the yolks and turn into a pie tin lined with a pastry crust. Bake in a moderate oven.

**Sausages With Beans.**  
Has any one tried cooking sausages with baked beans instead of salt pork? They should be almost covered by the beans when put in the oven. The fat in them blends with the beans better than pork, and the sausages when cooked are dry and delicious.

**Cabbage Cooked in Milk.**  
Chop half a head of cabbage fine, put into a stew pan, cover with water, and boil until tender; then draw off the water, add milk to nearly cover the cabbage, add a lump of butter the size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste; simmer in the milk ten or fifteen minutes and serve.

**New Sandwiches.**  
For delicious sandwiches, smother some livers in goose fat until they are soft, mash them into a paste with three hard boiled eggs, season with salt and paprika, and a dash of grated onion, then spread on toast.



**Nellie Maxwell.**  
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