

# STATE RULERS

What the Nebraska Legislators are Doing Now-a-days at Lincoln.

## SENATE AND HOUSE COMMITTEES

The Usual Long List of Committees and Subcommittees—Some Important Bills That Have Been Introduced—Proposed Legislation

### The Senate

The following is the report of the senate committee on standing committees, which was adopted:

Judiciary committee—Senators McGinn, Ransom, Feltz, Goding, Graham, Johnson, Mutt, Talbot, Murphy

Finance, ways and means—Feltz, Johnson, Dundas, Mutt, Goding, Graham, Weller, Osborne, Evans

Public lands and buildings—Johnson, Miller, Feltz, Canaday, Howell, Sykes, Heapy, Farrell, Steele

Agriculture—Miller, Farrell, Osburne, Johnson, Ritchie, Heapy, Caldwell

Highways, bridges and ferries—Schaal, Miller, Heapy, Fritz, Spencer

Accounts and expenditures—Goding, Ritchie, Schaal, Farrell, Conway

Military affairs—Weller, Osborne, Sykes, Grothan, Steele

Municipal affairs—Howell, Goding, McGinn, Dearing, Watson

Internal improvements—Ritchie, Lee, Dundas, Heapy, Spencer

School lands and funds—Farrell, Schaal, Graham, Mutt, Caldwell

Public printing—Watson, Dundas, Johnson, Sykes, Canaday

Enrolled and engrossed bills—Mutt, Dearing, Weller, Dundas, Watson, Beal, Spencer

Counties and county boundaries—Lee, Beal, Ritchie, Heapy, Murphy

Educational—Canaday, Lee, Osborne, Watson, Spencer

Library—Canaday, Muffly, Ritchie, Fritz, Murphy

Claims—Dearing, Johnson, Howell, Watson, Haller

Banks and currency—Weller, Goding, Schaal, Muffly, Evans

Railroads—Osborne, Dearing, Grothan, McGinn, Ransom, Mutt, Weller, Lee, Feltz

Miscellaneous corporations—Fritz, Feltz, Watson, Howell, Dearing

State prison—Lee, Graham, Grothan, Johnson, Haller

University and normal school—Graham, Canaday, Sykes, Lee, Talbot

Constitutional amendments and federal relations—Ransom, Fritz, Goding, Weller, Farrell, Evans, Murphy

Public charities—Dundas, Fritz, McGinn, Muffly, Murphy

Privileges and election—Dearing, Goding, McGinn, Miller, Steele

Live stock and grains—Heapy, Farrell, Mutt, Fritz, Caldwell

Miscellaneous subjects—Johnson, Howell, Heapy, Ransom, Miller, Ritchie, Conway

Medical societies—Grothan, Watson, Dearing, Conway, Haller

Asylum industrial houses, reform schools, home for the friendless, institute for feeble minded youths—Grothan, Dearing, Dundas, Lee, McGinn, Feltz, Watson, Schaal, Conway

Immigration—Muffly, Fritz, Sykes, Graham, Evans

Mines and mining—Talbot, Fritz, Feltz, McGinn, Caldwell

Manufactures and commerce—Beal, Canaday, Osborne, Weller, Haller

Labor—Ransom, Miller, Muffly, Schaal, Farrell

Revenue—Beal, Johnson, Grothan, Ransom, Graham

Rules—Beal, Feltz, Mutt, Ransom, Talbot

Soldiers' home—Sykes, Grothan, Osborne, Howell, Steele

Irrigation—Feltz, Lee, Graham, Beal, Mutt, Steele, Caldwell

Standing committees—Dearing, McGinn, Osborne, Feltz, Mutt, Grothan, Osborne

One of the important measures which will come before the legislature this session, the effects of which will be far reaching, is a bill which Representative Rich has in mind and which he will introduce soon. It is in regard to foreclosure and does away with the matter of deficiency judgments and stays, though it allows the stay in a different form from that at present in use. The bill will embody the Illinois law regarding foreclosure and will be virtually the same as that now in use in Iowa. The principle will be that after a decree in foreclosure is rendered the property is to be sold without an appraisal, the owner being given one year in which to redeem it for the same amount at which the property is bid in. The promoters of the measure think that if successful, it will tend to bring about smaller loans, which will be made solely with the idea that the property given as security shall be guaranty for the loan and not the responsibility of the parties who borrow. The loaner of money it is thought will be interested in bidding in the property at the amount of the loan. Should the borrower fail to redeem, no deficiency judgment could be entered upon, as the necessity for it would disappear from the fact that the security would be ample in most instances. This same law with a stay of eighteen months is now in effect in Missouri, and it is claimed is responsible for the prosperity of Kansas City.

Feltz of Keith, fusionist, moved the 10,000 copies of Governor Holcomb's message be printed, 10,000 copies to be in English, and 5,000 copies each in German and Swedish languages.

Feltz, Talbot and Murphy were on their feet instantly. Murphy, (rep.) of Sage was recognized. He spoke against the motion, declaring the finances of

state to be in such condition that a motion of that kind ought not be adopted. He agreed with the senator from Butler who had remarked on the first day that the people are practicing economy at their firesides and the state ought to do likewise. In closing Senator Murphy said the motion contemplated an unusual expenditure which he did not believe would be upheld by constituents of the senators.

Beall's motion to table Feltz's motion, authorizing 20,000 copies of the governor's message printed was then put to a vote. A viva voce vote was taken and as only one or two voices were heard in the negative, Lieutenant-Governor Harris declared that the motion to table had carried.

### The House

The house committee on rules met at the Lincoln hotel in Speaker Gaffin's room. It was the general impression that the rules of 1893 or 1891 might be chosen, but the rules of 1895, with few changes went through and will be recommended today. The most important change made was providing that two-thirds of the members present could not change a rule. Two-thirds of all the members will now be necessary to accomplish this end.

In regard to clerkships the committee decided to recommend that only the following six committees should be allowed clerks: Judiciary, engrossed and enrolled bills, privileges and elections, finance, ways and means, claims and accounts and expenditures.

Rich of Douglas, chairman of the judiciary committee, has already appointed as his clerk Miss Helen L. Knapp of Omaha.

Speaker Gaffin announced the appointment of the following standing committees of the house:

Judiciary—Rich, Felker, Kapp, Crow, Burkett, Snyder of Sherman, Jenkins, Clark of Lancaster, Wooster, Fernow, Mitchell

Finance, ways and means—Clark of Richardson, Dobson, Sheldon, Zimmerman, Gerdes, Rouse, Curtis, Jenkins, Straub, Wieseler, Pollard

Agriculture—VanHorn, Ankeny, Morrison, Byram, Grimes, Campbell, Sutton

Roads and bridges—Marshall, Horner, Endorf, Schram, Grimes, Lee, McLeod

Militia—Grosvenor, Grandstaff, Hyatt, Horner, Taylor, Blake, Burman, Butler, Casebeer

Public lands and buildings—Sheldon, Gaylord, Soderman, Lemar, Dobson, Eurling, Zimmerman, Prince, Bernard, Grandstaff, Smith of Douglas, Smith of Richardson, Marshall

Internal improvements—Winslow, Shull, Keister, Cronk, Cox, Eighmy, Fouke

Federal relations—Alderman, Liddell, Givens, Grell, Holland, Waite, Mann

Engrossed and enrolled bills—Severe, Billings, Bower, Coie, Eager, Hamilton, Hill, Roddy, Wimberly

Accounts and expenditures—Hull, McCracken, Webb, Robertson, Taylor, Welch, Chittenden, Eastman, Mills

Constitutional amendments—Hill, Kapp, Liddell, McCarthy, McCracken, Shull, Stebbins, Butler, Crow, Eighmy, Fouke

County boundaries county seats and township organizations—Kapp, McCracken, Grandstaff, McCarthy, Stebbins, Sheldon, McGee, Phelps, Alderman

Railroads—Zimmerman, Campbell, Gaylord, Wright, Wiebe, Straub, Fernow, Smith of Richardson, Ankeny, Grell, Huk, Clark of Richardson, Young, Chittenden, Mann

Privileges and elections—Loomis, Schram Moran, Byram, Healy, Rouse, Hill, Lemar, Eager, Sheldon, Grandstaff

Penitentiary—Fernow, Wheeler, Givens, Jones of Nemaha, Endorf, Soderman, Snyder of Nemaha and Johnson, Holbrook, Nesbit

Insane hospital—Eurling, Woodard, VanHorn, Casebeer, Jones of Gage, Clark of Lancaster, Prince, Moran, Keister

Other asylums—Eastman, Woodard, VanHorn, Eurling, Mitchell, Morrison, Nesbit, Pollard, Sutton

Corporations—Curtis, Hile, Clark of Richardson, Hill, Felker, Prince, Jenkins

Library—Wimberly, Bower, Coie, Cronk, Grosvenor, Blake, McLeod

Cities and towns—Smith of Douglas, Wiebe, Woodard, Curtis, Billings, Goshorn, Gerdes, VanHorn, Henderson

Revenue and taxation—Grell, Pollard, Coie, Grosvenor, Marshall, Billings, Rich, Rouse, Young, Mitchell, Loomis

Rules—Mr. Speaker, Loomis, Sheldon, Hull, Fernow, Rouse, Jenkins

Labor—Liddell, Endorf, Hile, Dotson, Eastman, Gaylord, Henderson, Holbrook, Holland, Jones of Nemaha, Wiebe, Wright, Schram

Apportionment—Eager, Sheldon, Bower, Campbell, Jones of Wayne, Robertson, Severe, Shull, Snyder of Sherman, Straub, Webb, Wooster, Burkett, Mills, Blake

Benevolent institutions—Cronk, Dobson, Eager, Wooster, Taylor, Roddy, Nesbit

Fish culture and game—Grimes, Liddell, Grell, Snyder of Nemaha and Johnson, Hyatt, Marshall, Alderman

Insurance—Dobson, Lemar, McCarthy, Hyatt, Straub, Gerdes, Clark of Richardson, Roddy, Bernard

Telegraph, telephone and electric lights—Lemar, Gaylord, Snyder of Sherman, Roddy, Felker, Crow, Mann, Hile, Jones of Gage

Medical societies—Woodard, Ankeny, Cronk, Hamilton, Prince, Burkett, Clark of Lancaster

Fees and salaries—Wright, Smith of Douglas, Shull, Webb, Hill, Mitchell, Butler, McLeod, Snyder of Sherman

Soldiers' home—Grandstaff, Woodard

St. Louis, Grosvenor, Mills, Ankeny

Banks and currency—Felker, Waite, Wimberly, Phelps, Jones of Nemaha, Wooster, Wright

Public schools—Horner, Jones of Wayne, Hull, Gerdes, Eager, Young, Byram

University and normal schools—Shull, Wright, Welch, Webb, Taylor, Pollard, Goshorn

Public printing—Webb, Horner, Sheldon, Hyatt, Holland, Casebeer, Bernard, Holbrook, Winslow

Mines and minerals—Waite, Robertson, Snyder of Nemaha, Taylor, Welch, Goshorn, Burman

Immigration—McCarthy, Hamilton, Henderson, Hyatt, Jones of Wayne, Mills, McGee, Roddy, Soderman, Bernard, Endorf

Manufactures and commerce—Jones of Nemaha, Cox, Severe, Lemar, Mann, Marshall, Sutton

School lands and funds—Billings, Morrison, Endorf, Coie, Cronk, Givens, Kapp, Goshorn, Eighmy

Miscellaneous subjects—Gerdes, Woodard, Rich, Lemar, Moran, Smith of Richardson, Fouke

Claims—Soderman, Hull, Grosvenor, Winslow, Kapp, Gerdes, Hamilton, Bernard, Cox, Burman, Waite

Live stock and grazing—Keister, Morrison, Stebbins, Ankeny, Grell, Grimes, Welch, Byram, Chittenden

Irrigation—Stebbins, Sheldon, Phelps, Hile, McCarthy, Winslow, Robertson, Alderman, Goshorn

### The Cookbooks

When baking a custard pudding or pie, as soon as the custard becomes solid remove the dish from the oven, for too long cooking will make a custard watery.

It is better to steam green cabbage, cauliflower and the like. A sprinkling of salt should be applied to the vegetables before they are put into the steamer.

When loaves of bread are baked in too hot an oven and the outside crust gets too brown, do not attempt to cut it off, but as soon as the bread is cold rub it over with a coarse tin grater and remove all the dark brown crust.

### On Wheels

A French railway company has ordered clocks to be placed on the outside of every locomotive.

The Maine Central road is experimenting with a cyclometer for its locomotives with the idea of learning the exact distance each machine travels a year.

Maceo's face had the coloring that is known at dry goods counters as safe an lait. Though he was a veteran in his youth and never possessed any advantages of education, his manners were so good as to excite comment in strangers.

### Railway Rumbles

The Vermont legislature has passed a bill prohibiting Sunday excursion trains.

On the state railways in Germany the carriages are painted according to the colors of the tickets of their respective classes. First class carriages are painted yellow, second class green and third class white.

Since the opening of the railway between Yafa and Jerusalem the necessity for a harbor at Yafa has become all the more urgent, and sooner or later it will have to be constructed or the Yafa-Jerusalem railway will be extended.

### True Politicians

The palm for absent-mindedness is probably taken by a learned German, whom a Berlin comic paper calls Professor Duesel, of Bonn. One day the professor noticed his wife placing a large bouquet on his desk. "What does that mean?" he asked.

"Why!" she exclaimed, "don't you know that this is the anniversary of your marriage?"

"Ah, indeed, is it?" said the professor politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes around, and I will reciprocate the favor."

### The Road to Wealth

Business is what you make it by advertising. The busiest stores are those that do the busiest advertising.

One of the roads to fortune is paved with advertising type. Don't stop advertising and thereby cut the acquaintance of your customers.

A good advertisement and then the salesman to wait on the customers do the business. The successful business man in his advertisement is as constant as the compass and as steady as the polar star.

### How He Knew His Mother

The Prince of Wales is not averse to having a little fun over his august mother's propensity for giving away India shawls. At the recent Henley regatta he had his attention drawn to an elderly lady who the Prince's friend said bore a striking resemblance to the Queen, and might be her Majesty's incognito. As the Prince leveled his field glass on her, she rose, and taking the shawl or which she had been sitting, threw it around the shoulders of the young girl who was with her.

"It is undoubtedly the Queen," the Prince replied, quietly; "she has betrayed herself. She has just presented one of her India shawls."

### Two Preferences

The Marquis del Carpio, Viceroy of Naples, was once going into a church at Madrid, and saw a lady entering at the same moment who wore an extremely beautiful diamond on a very ugly hand.

"I should prefer the ring to the hand," said he, with no expectation of being heard; but she immediately touched the collar of his order, which he was wearing, and said, "I should prefer the halter to the donkey!"

When a farmer has a big barn, at the other farmers hate him.

## SOME QUEER TOURISTS.

They Go Abroad as Cattle and Return as Swells.

While hosts of people look over the passenger lists of the lucky ones who are able to go abroad and envy them way down in their hearts, there is a class of men who make frequent trips across the ocean which would hardly excite envy, excepting by reason of their peculiar privileges. This class is humorously called "cattle chambermaids," because of the fact that those who belong to it give their attention to the live cattle that are exported from this country to Europe. The men who do this are the riffraff of the world and when here find it difficult to earn more than enough to keep body and soul together. But when they are lucky enough to get one of these "chambermaid" jobs they feel like millionaires, for they get more money a day for the trip than they could get on shore in a week.

There are a number of Chicago stock yards men who do a large business exporting cattle, and they always have a gang of "fellows around waiting for the first chance to go out with a cargo. The average time of these trips from Chicago to London is about fourteen days and the price paid the attendants is \$30 in gold. The chambermaid is at no expense whatever. He is fed, but oh, such feed. It is worse than that of the animals he looks after. There is always a gang boss and he it who dispenses the "grub." Ordinarily this is boiled fat pork and bread, with only water to drink. The pork comes from the kitchen in a great pot or tub. The boss stabs a chunk of solid fat with the long handled fork, almost a pitchfork in fact, and hurls it at one of the "maids," with some choice specimens of billings-gate. It is caught much as a dog catches a chunk of meat in his mouth and no attention is paid to the liquid grease which flies in every direction. The fat pork is followed by a hunk of stale bread, and a drink of water finishes the repast.

But what care these fellows for the fare and the labor going over. They know there will be joy and pleasure when their destination is reached. Once landed in Liverpool or Southampton they are given their \$30 in English gold, this so they will spend it in England, and a return ticket good for ninety days from date.

Then at once begins a season of riotous living. The first thing is a flashy suit of clothes and a walking stick and then off for London. The old hands know better than to "blow in" their money on expensive eating. They have become familiar with the "coffee palaces" to be found all over London, where they get an imperial quart of coffee for one penny and a "bun," equal in size to an average loaf of bread, and thus for two pennies they buy all they can possibly eat. On certain days, when they feel like luxuriating, they may perhaps spend threepence on some dainty like a dozen shrimp, but even with that extravagance indulged in every two or three days the \$30 will not last a long time and give plenty of opportunity to seek themselves with "alf and alf."

These chaps always stay until the money is about gone and then back they come to Chicago, where the glory of their London clothes soon becomes dimmed as they loaf around the cattle pens at the stock yards while waiting for another chance to act as chambermaids to a drove of cattle—Chicago Chronicle.

What an your opinion of his "manual training" dey talk ob introducing into our schools, Uncle Samson? inquired Mr. Marc Antony Washington, in a respectful tone, of his nearest neighbor.

"I habn't gibben de subject ob full benefits ob de probnostications ob my mind, yet, sah," replied Uncle Samson, promptly, though a close observer might have noticed a puzzled look on his sable countenance at the moment he heard his neighbor's question; "but ob de whole, I don't approve ob it."

"Is dat so?" said Mr. Washington, in evident surprise; "now I thought you'd be right down pleased to hab your Louisiana's Joshua get dat manual training."

"No, sah," said Uncle Samson, growing secure in his own mind, as he went on; "not so long as his maw and me is alive, I don't approve ob manual training in de school for Joshua Romulus. He am a mighty serv'rous chile, dat's true, but his maw has got a good strong arm, and dere's consid'ble power left in mine yet, sah, and what manual training dat boy needs, his maw or me will gib him right here at home, yes, sah!"

An Awful Risk.

Two impecunious Scotsmen came upon a saloon. They had only "saxpence" between them, so they ordered one "nip ob whusky." They were hesitating who should have the first drink, when an acquaintance joined them. Pretending that they had just drunk, one of them handed the new-comer the whisky, requesting him to join them in a drink. He drank, and after a few minutes of painful and silent suspense, said: "Now, boys, you'll have one with me?" "Wasna that weel managed, mon?" said one to his pal afterward. "Ay, it waz," said the other, solemnly; "but it waz a dreadful risk!"

Little Sister (studying her grammar lesson)—How can you compare the words "beautiful girl"? Big Brother (absent-mindedly)—Positive, you call; comparative, you propose; superlative, she accepts. Baltimore News.

"Skorcher's a perfect wreck." "What alla him?" "The doctor says he has bicycle heart, bicycle head, bicycle face, bicycle eyes, bicycle teeth and bicycle knees."—Chicago Record.



A Maconic Ring.

A prisoner named Davenport, who belonged to a Maryland regiment and whose home was in Baltimore, had a hut near that of Richardson and Bell. He had been sick for some time. He failed rapidly and seemed to realize that he would live but a few days. Richardson was by his side a good deal of the time.

"I want you to do something for me, Charley," said Davenport.

"Name it, and if possible it shall be done."

Then Davenport slipped from a bony finger a ring upon which there were emblems which his friend did not understand.

"I want you to get permission to go outside and find Sergeant Hall, the Confederate who helped Wirz the day we came to the prison, hand him this ring and tell him I am very sick."

"I went down to the gate," said Richardson, "and waited for a chance to speak to the officer in charge. While standing there I examined the ring. The Confederate guard noticed it, and asked me to let him see it. I held it so he could see the ring, not daring to let it get out of my possession. You need not be afraid to let me take that ring, young fellow; I have one like it, you see. But what are you doing with such a ring? You are not old enough to be a Mason."

"I then told him about poor Davenport and what he had asked me to do."

"Corporal of the guard No. 1," cried the guard, without saying a word in answer to me. In a moment a corporal appeared and the guard asked him to have Sergeant Hall sent to the gate, explaining that a prisoner had a message from a man who had a right to call upon him.

"Sergeant Hall soon came to the gate. The guard pointed at me and said: 'He wants to speak to you.' I held up the ring as he approached and began to tell him why I had come after him, but hadn't gotten half through when he said: 'Take me to Mr. Davenport; I can guess the rest.'

"Ten minutes later the soldier in gray was lovingly bending over the soldier in faded blue. Hall did everything in his power for Davenport, but help had come too late. Three days afterward Davenport died. Hall took charge of the body, and word came to us that Davenport had been buried with Masonic honors."

"It was about the middle of December, 1864, when word came to the prisoners at Florence, S. C., that a batch of the sickest and weakest men would be exchanged. 'Now, Bell, we will try again,' and we did.

"A few days before I had found a new friend, a brother printer, the first before-the-war acquaintance I had met since becoming a prisoner. He was M. P. Walsh, also of a New York regiment, but, like myself, a resident of Milwaukee. Walsh, Bell and myself fell in for examination. All three were badly wrecked. My weight had gotten down to 70 pounds. Walsh and Bell were no better off."

"You can go, and so can you," said the surgeon, when he came to Walsh and Bell.

"I guess you can hold out until the next batch is called for, young fellow," is what he said to me.

"I staggered and would have fallen if one of the boys hadn't caught me."

"Can't I go, doctor? I have been a prisoner over a year. I am sick and too weak to live here any longer. But my appeal did not avail."

"Walsh told me to cheer up, and said that it wouldn't be long before I would get out. I asked him to call on my mother when he got home and tell her where I was. I ran away to go to the war, and had never written her while in the regiment for fear that she would get me out because I was under age. For two or three minutes before saying good-by Bell and I stood with arms around each other's necks crying, not softly, but heart-brokenly, loudly. I can never forget that parting."

Richardson's brothers and sisters had long since given up their brother as dead, but his mother was sure that he was alive and would return home.

The night before Christmas, 1864, Mrs. Richardson startled the family by saying that one of their Christmas gifts would consist of information from Charlie. She could give no reason, but stoutly declared that she knew the glad tidings were coming.

Sergeant Walsh, since a member of the assembly and Sheriff of Milwaukee County, arrived home the night before Christmas.

While the Richardsons were at breakfast the mother talked about her son most of the time, closing with "And this is the day we are to hear from him." She took a seat near a window and watched for the messenger who was to tell her something about the boy she had not seen nor heard a word from for more than three years.

The hours dragged slowly along. Two o'clock came and the watcher had watched in vain. The family had gathered about the table to enjoy the Christmas dinner. There was a rap at the door.

"The pews has come!" cried the mother, as she hurried to open the door. "I don't know who you are, but I do know that you have come to tell us about Charlie," said Mrs. Richardson, before the caller could say a word.

"That's what I have," said Walsh. "He is at Florence prison, and I think he will soon be exchanged and start for home."

"There, what did I tell you?" exclaimed the overjoyed mother, as she fell into a chair and wept—wept as any mother would have done under like circumstances.

Three months later the boy returned to his home. One of his first acts was to write and ask how Bell was getting on. Word came back that he had died on the way home.—J. A. Watrous, in Chicago Times-Herald.

### A New Lincoln Anecdote.

A Kentucky contributor sends to the Youth's Companion a pleasing anecdote of Abraham Lincoln. It has never before been published, he says, and was received by him from the other party to the story, who is still living in Kentucky. It illustrates once more the genial, friendly temper of the great war President. During the Presidential campaign of 1840, when Gen. William Henry Harrison was the Whig candidate, Lincoln, then a young man just rising into prominence, accepted an invitation to address an audience in Union County, Kentucky, at a Whig barbecue.

He was met at a landing on the Ohio River, about ten miles from the place of the barbecue, by a committee, headed by Capt. George W. Riddle, and was escorted to the meeting, seated in a spring wagon by the side of Captain Riddle, the driver.

On the road Mr. Lincoln entertained the committee with several amusing anecdotes, and on arriving at his destination delivered an able and eloquent address—probably the only address that he ever delivered in his native State.

After the speaking Captain Riddle, who commanded a military company, fired a salute in honor of the orator of the day, but the cannon, an old six-pounder, was overcharged, and exploded; though without any serious results, Captain Riddle raised a subscription to pay Mr. Lincoln's expenses, contributing liberally himself, and then escorted him back to the river. The future President was much pleased with his visit, and so expressed himself.

Many years passed. Mr. Lincoln was elected chief magistrate of the nation. Riddle took sides with the South, and having expressed his opinions rather boldly, was arrested for treason and sent to Camp Chase, a military prison.

"It was a dull and gloomy place for me," said the old gentleman, in relating the story, "and after I had remained there about ten days I got home-sick, and concluded I would remind my friend Lincoln of bygone hours. So I wrote to him as follows:

"My Dear Mr. President—After presenting my compliments to you I wish to remind you that a good many years ago I had you in tow at a Whig barbecue near Morganfield, in Union County, Kentucky. On that occasion I tried to treat you kindly, and even burst my cannon in firing a salute in your honor. I hope you have not forgotten it. Now, sir, you have me in tow, and I am your prisoner here in Camp Chase. I am lonesome and home-sick, and want to get back to my old wife. Please let me go. Yours truly,

"GEORGE W. RIDDLE."

When Mr. Lincoln received this letter he laughed heartily, and at once wrote upon the back of it, "Please let Capt. George W. Riddle go home. A. Lincoln."

Delighted in Taking Prisoners.